New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 3, 1875.

Jessie Benton Frement writes for the New York *Ledger*.

"Gath" has been added to the list of *Herald* correspondents.

Mme. Ristori is said to have conquered the English language.

Columbus, Ohio, is to have a new paper called the Sunday *Herald*.

In Baltimore, High and Low streets cross each other on the same grade.

St. Louis has a judge named Manners. They keep the place for him.

Further findings of Charley Ross should be postponed until the first of April.

Gilmore is planning a musical jubilee for New York calculated to make Boston sick.

The St. Louis *Times* is to be reduced in size, and changed from an eight to a four page pager.

The portion of Florida lying by the St. Johns river bids fair to become a vast orange orchard.

Mr. Ben DeBar will take his *Falstaff* to Chicago shortly, and show the good people there something about acting.

King Kalakaua was delighted with the performance of the "Black Crook" in New York. He can understand that.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its seventh annual meeting in Washington on the fourteenth instant.

Fine all wool cassimere pants at $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7 and $8, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Mr. Jackson A. Green, of Lincoln parish, who has for two sessions been minute clerk of the House of Representatives, is in this city.

Prince George of Russia is writing a drama from incidents related in the Old Testament. The Acts are in the New Testament.

A convict in the Illinois State prison drove an awl into his head for the purpose of committing suicide. Notwithstanding awl that he did not die.

The Rev. A. J. Ryan will lecture at St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening, the tenth instant. His subject is announced as "The Great Men of the South."

In England, two postmen, who were bitten while delivering letters at houses where dogs were kept, have recovered damages from the owners.

In consequence of the introduction of universal conscription in Russia, 100,000,000 roubles are to be expended in constructing barracks and military prisons.

Baltimore has a new Academy of Music to be opened to the public on Tuesday next, which is said by the Baltimore papers to be the finest theatre in the United States.

It is reported that the Mexican government is garrisoning the small towns on the Rio Grande, for the purpose of assisting the authorities on this side in breaking up the cattle stealing.

Grand Commander B. H. Langley, of the Minnesota Knights Templar, has addressed a very complimentary letter to Grand Commander Joseph P. Hornor, of this city, on behalf of the Templars of Minnesota, and testifying to the many courtesies extended to them while enjoying the visit to this city.

An Arkansas paper says: "The railroad from Pine Bluff to Chicot is doing an immense business. It hardly makes a trip down carrying less than 500 bales of cotton, and often 600, while its up freight is very heavy. Its earnings have not been less than $10,000 per week, and if it could make daily trips it would be much larger."

William A. Potter, a son of Bishop Potter, and a brother of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter of New York, has accepted the office of supervising architect of the treasury, and will immediately enter upon the duties of his office. He is represented to be an architect of good standing and a man of irreproachable character.

A young girl has just left Portland, Oregon, on a curious errand. When three years old she was given away, to be returned, if living, at eighteen. She reached that age four years ago, and has just learned that her parents are in Florence, Italy. She has gone after them. In her separation she has been in Germany, England, India, Australia, China and America in a circus troupe. She was in a printing office in Porland.

Moses G. Cobb, Esq., was recently shot down in the streets of San Francisco by a woman named Smith. Cobb was a lawyer, and the woman says he swindled her in a business transaction. The wounded man is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard Law School. Before the war he was prominent in Boston as a militia officer, and commanded a light artillery company called Cobb's Battery, an organization which entered the federal service under the command of Captain Cook.

A lady correspondent writes of the young men of Baltimore: "With all a woman's prejudice in favor of men, I must say that the young men of Baltimore are the dullest, the flattest, the most uninteresting that it has ever been my fortune, or rather misfortune, to encounter. Their conversation rarely ever ascends higher than the last party, the last wedding, or the next ball. All their clothes seem to be cut out of the same patterns, all their faces shaved by the same barber. They pay the same stale compliments; they use the same slang, one and all."

The Providence *Journal* says the moral of Mr. Howell's last novel, "A Foregone Conclusion," is objectionable in this, that it marries a Providence girl to an outsider. This sort of thing has been going on till it is the subject of calls for severe measures of suppression. The amount of beauty and bank stock—they can't take the real estate—which has gone out of this town through the marriage list is appalling. We have no patience when we see some handsome young fellow, who has borowed the money to pay his passage here, stand up and say to one of our heiresses, 'With all my wordly goods I thee endow.' His worldly goods, indeed! His wife will have to pay his tailor bills."

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly which meets tomorrow differs from those of several years past in the fact that the two opposing parties are more nearly equal than formerly. This diminution of the Republican majority, which obtains in both houses, is not, however, without its advantages. In the first place an overwhelming majority is apt to become arrogant, and sometimes also to fall into a certain carelessness in the performance of its duties; evils which the wholesome restraint produced by a strong minority tends to repress. In view of this decreased majority it is the more necessary for the Republican members to be prompt, zealous and united, and to perfect the organization of the House as speedily as may be. As for the floating rumors that the Democrats, in spite of their minority, have a scheme to obtain control of the organization either by force or by the corruption of some of the Republican members, we flout at it as simply absurd. Force is out of the question, protected as the House may be, and surely there are no Republicans so lost to decency and enlightened self interest, as to barter their political influence for any consideration whatever. The present is certainly as important a session of the General Assembly as any that has taken place since Louisiana has formed a portion of the United States. Reforms are needed; laws which were thought salutary at the time of their passage, but which have proved in their execution to be otherwise, must be modified or repealed; and legislation calculated to improve the credit of the State should receive prompt attention. In this respect, however, the people of a State have more influence than the wisest and best of legislatures, and until the people turn their attention to industrious pursuits instead of wasting their energies in factious squables, in constant resistance to the government, no laws, however wholesome in themselves or fairly executed, can do much toward ameliorating the evil of "hard times." This does not relieve the Legislature from the responsibility of doing what they can in the matter; for the two forces, legislative action and popular sentiment, act and react on each other, and the very fact of witnessing a disposition on the part of the General Assembly to rectify such evils as are under their control would produce an immediate effect for the better. We trust, therefore, that precious time will not be frittered away in idle bickerings and wordy speeches, but that each member will feel the full weight of the responsibility resting upon him, and so feeling will act accordingly.

FALSE FIGURING.

If the figuring of the *Times* was confined to the science of numbers, not extending far beyond the fact that the addition of "two and two make four," there would be no cause of accusing it of false figuring. But this is not the case. The *Times* figures in politics and independent journalism, and its false figuring becomes glaringly apparent in the characters of politician and independent journalist. Nobody disputes its plain proposition, not original, however, that "two and two make four," although that paper labors to make an impression that it is disputed. Republicans do dispute what it says of the Returning Board, and deny that it can prove, with all its arithmetical skill and profundity of reasoning, that the Democratic party, in a full and fair and peaceable election, such as the federal and State laws guarantee, can poll a majority of the votes in this State. This was really the matter at isuse before the Returning Board, and will not be lost sight of by the congressional investigating committee, now in this city, in its endeavors to ascertain whether a violation of federal and State laws had prevented the voice of the majority from being heard in the election of last November. It is the careful concealment of this fact by the *Times* and its insinuating manner in addressing the committee and asking its special attention to its views of the action of the Returning Board, not at all complimentary or correct, that strikes us as strangely inconsistent with independent journalism. There is, in fact, a partisan bias in the course of that paper respecting the last election in this State and the action of the Returning Board that can not fail to be observed by the gentlemen of the investigating committee, and as they are here not in the character of partisans, but of intelligent and honorable men, in search of evidence that will enable them to give a correct judgment in matters they have come to inquire into, are inclined to think the voluntary evidence and advice of the *Times* in regard to them will have but little weight.

We quote the following extract from an editorial article in the *Times* of last Friday, to show how intensely partisan and unfair it has become in the matter now at issue between the Republican and Democratic parties representing the people of this State:

> Two months ago the people of this State elected certain of their representatives and public servants, but, as will be proved, that election has been, with malice aforethought, deliberately overturned and falsified by an unscrupulous Returning Board, in the interests of corruption and oppression. The act stands not alone. It is the crowning infamy in a long series of crimes against the civil and political rights of the taxpayers of Louisiana; an infamy so great that to become in any manner its sponsor or defender would itself be infamous.

As the article of the *Times* was undoubtedly intended to influence the committee and give direction to its labors, the above extract is sufficient to show that that paper would not have the committee governed by the law and the evidence taken from both sides respecting the election, the political campaign preceding it, and the action of the Returning Board, but would have the committee come to its conclusions through evidence derived only from Democratic sources and such independent and non-partisan journals as the *Times*.

Under these circumstances the Republican feels called upon to enter its protest against this manner of presenting the present Louisiana case to the committee now taking evidence respecting it. The case is misstated in the above extract in every particular. If the object of the *Times* had been truth and justice it would have dated its investigations further back than the second of last November. If it really had respect for the law and the right of the majority of voters to rule, it would have gone back to the time, early last summer, when the White League commenced to organize in Northern Louisiana for the avowed purpose, through means of violence, of defeating the Republican party. But that paper, like all others in the interest of the Democratic party, when speaking of the last election in this State, very naturally avoids alluding to the horrible means used to bring about the result at the polls whereby they claim that the Democratic candidates were elected. They do not wish to allude to the many political murders that were barbarously perpetrated on the persons of white and black Republicans in order that a reign of terror might come to pass that would effectually prevent anything like an organization of the Republican party, and keep from registering and from the polls a very large number of Republican voters. Oh, no. This is something they would not have investigated, because it shows the unlawful and outrageous means used by the Democratic party and its White League allies to defeat the will of the majority in many parishes of this State; yet the law directs wherever violence has been resorted to as a means of intimidating voters and keeping them from the polls, that upon the proper evidence of such facts being produced the Returning Board shall judge of such matters and come to such conclusions as will, in their judgment, come nearest to arriving at the will of the majority of voters had such an election been held in every parish and at every poll as the law contemplates. The notorious fact that armed bodies of men existed in many of the parishes months previous to the election for the avowed purpose of driving out white Republican officials and intimidating black and white Republican voters, is something that no amount of skill in the intricacies of the law or denials on the part of men who expected to profit by such an infamous course can successfully gainsay. Incidents such as occurred in this city and other parishes of the State, wherein attempts were made through violent means to supplant lawful government and institute mob rule in its stead, are backed up by too much evidence and are too strongly imprinted in the minds of men all over this country to be successfully contradicted by any amount of artifice or rebutting testimony that unprincipled and lawless partisans can produce in substantiation of their claims to office. And it is well to remark in this connection that men who will conspire to rob voters of their right to vote, even to the extremity of committing wholesale murder when that course is necessary to compass their ends, will go still further if it be necessary, and pile up proof of their innocence. But, as we have before said, no amount of rebutting testimony can wipe out such bloody incidents as took place in this State, during last summer and fall, and upon and after the day of election. The Coushatta tragedy and the bloody revolution in this city on the fourteenth of September show how savagely in earnest were the opponents of the Republican party to defeat the will of the majority.

That these bloody incidents, and the many others of a minor character which took place in a majority of the parishes had the effect to intimidate a very large number of Republican voters and keep them from the polls we do not believe the *Times* will deny; and yet that paper, with a knowledge that State and federal laws provide against the success of a party through such dishonest and disreputable means, boldly proclaims the action of the Returning Board infamous, because it has obeyed the law and defeated those who outraged it with a determination to defeat the rule of the majority in Louisiana. The course of the *Times* in this matter may be approved by the men who hoped to gain political ascendency in this State through revolutionary means, but it will never be indorsed by the American people, nor can it, in our estimation, influence the congressional committee that is now here to investigate and do justice in the premises.

AN IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

It can hardly be expected that the investigations of the congressional committee will result in bringing to light any matter of importance which was not well known before the committee was appointed. Yet the sworn testimony of so distinguished a gentleman as General Ogden, the leader of all the White Leagues here in this city, is valuable as a means also of confirming what the Republicans have before persistently charged, though the Democrats have not always admitted. Mr. Ogden informs the committee that the league in this city numbers from 2500 to 2800 armed and disciplined men, organized into regiments of infantry and artillery, fully officered and subject to his command. He does not think a Republican would be likely to join the White League, an opinion in which we concur. But the important feature of this statement is that this armed force is not only independent of, but hostile to, the State government. Not merely passively hostile, but ready on the fourteenth of September and since, according to Mr. Forman's testimony, to support a demand upon the Governor of the State and other officers to abdicate. This force of White Leaguers is represented by these intelligent leaders to be a constant menace to the State government and only held in restraint by the presence here of United States troops. This does not accord very well with the representations of the Committee of Seventy, several merchants, bankers, etc., who some time ago assured the President that the most profound peace prevailed here, and that troops ought to be withdrawn at once, as their presence was not only unnecessary, but a menace to innocent people intent only upon the most peaceful pursuits. When these assurances were sent to the President the White League organizations were ready and willing to spring forth at a moment's warning and overturn the Kellogg government in two hours.

We can not well see how a clearer case of domestic violence, threatening the peace if not the existence of a State, could be stated. If the President and Governor had nothing else to offer in explanation of having ordered troops here than the testimony referred to, that alone would be sufficient to justify them. And the further fact is developed that drilling is constantly kept up, though the commander-in-chief once ordered it to be stopped. It appears his orders have been disregarded, and that the White League movement has outgrown his control. In such a case prudence requires that the troops be kept here a while longer, and their officers admonished to be vigilant.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

At this annual turning point of time, the beginning of the year, hope and memory struggle for ascendency in every thoughtful mind. The young, whether in years or character, look chiefly forward, the old or timid backward; but there are none, except in childhood, so young as not to cast a loving, lingering look on some event or scene in the bygone year which memory would not willingly lose from the tablet, or some unhappy one which she would fain erase; none so old as to be utterly indifferent to what the future may have in store, if not for themselves, at least for those they love, if not for their own family or friends then for their country or humanity. Looking forward, even to the least hopeful, is comparatively pleasant; looking backward, especially on one own's conduct, even to the happiest, most virtuous or self-complecent, can hardly be otherwise than painful.

> "Vain was that man, and false as vain,
> Who said, were he ordained to run
> His long career of life again,
> He would do all that he had done."

Who, indeed, could truthfully make such a boastful assertion even of one year, much less of a life? The youth thrown for the first time upon himself, and constantly led aside from the dusty path of duty to the flowery fields of pleasure; the mature man, to whom selfish ambition or the greed of gain has proved a frequent and overpowering temptation to sacrifice principle or to overlook the claims of his neighbor; the young girl on the threshold of womanhood, whose every act is a link in the chain which goes to form character, that is destiny; the matron, harrassed by household cares, and yielding often to selfish repinings; which of them can critically review the record of the by-gone year, and not exclaim "Would that I had done otherwise!"

Nor are such regrets altogether worthless, for though the word spoken and the act done have forever passed beyond our control, though no remorseful afterthought can blot out the one or undo the other, yet the perusal of the mortifying and self-condemning record may serve a good purpose. The glaring letters that set forth our shortcomings, our faults, our sins, flaming out from the dark background of the past, and paining the eye that gazes on them, preach to each one of us a sermon, such as no pulpit, even though filled by one inspired, could ever send forth—a sermon whose lesson no self-excusing ingenuity can apply to our neighbor, but which, after each burning accusation, thrusts home the unparryable stroke—"Thou art the man." Needful and morally healthful, however, as such self-accusing thoughts may be at this season, they should not be morbidly prolonged. Their use is simply hortatory—inciting to reformation. Regrets that do not have this stimulating effect are weakening and discouraging to the mind. Once having recalled and repented of past errors or even sins, let them be forgotten. The healthy character presses forward to new endeavors. He does not ceaselessly repent, he atones; does some new and good thing which drives the old and bad one from men's minds, and, better still, from his own. Having sat in sackcloth and ashes long enough to express his heartfelt contrition for the wrong done, and his submission to the penalty incurred, he rises up, bathes and anoints himself, and, putting on fine raiment, goes forth to renewed activity, letting the dead past bury its dead.

The beginning of a new year is always a fitting time for such a new moral departure. It is not a prejudice, it is an instinct, which dictates the yearly reviewing of the past, the consequent resolving for the future. Moral advancement, like advancement of every other kind, is the result of continued exercise in the right direction; of errors recognized as such and corrected; of duties discovered and cultivated.

To-day, therefore, the first Sunday of the new year, as on every former one since moral cultivation has been an object with mankind, every reflective man and woman—aye, and even child—in the civilized world will give some time to a retrospect of the acts of the year gone by; some to resolves, wishes and aspirations for the future. The trying self-question will be put, "Am I fitter to die, am I fitter to live," than I was a year ago? and mental determinations formed suitable to the occasion. For these self-searchings, the first Sunday of the year is more appropriate than New Year's day itself, devoted as that has been by custom to social duties and pleasures, and the indispensable preparations for them.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

For want of more profitable employment, a large number of religious experts met at Boston recently for the purpose of making a concerted effort toward securing an amendment or postscript to the constitution of the United States, which amendment shall be meaningless in direct application, but so worded as to recognize the existence of a God, the divinity of Christ, the truth of the Scriptures. The convention was composed of many eminent and learned men, who were sincere in the position taken, and their opinions are not to be sneered at; but there are many objections to the carrying out of their suggestions.

In the first place, the constitution, as framed by our fathers, should not be tampered with, unless great necessities arise. We have had fifteen amendments to it already, and the first of them says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," etc. If an amendment to the constitution would, in effect, make good Christians of all men, it might be worth the trial. But that is impossible, and it would be unjust to attempt it. The guarantee of religious liberty, implies the right for a man to have no religion, if he is satisfied with that condition of life; and, besides, religion needs no legislation, and the Bible and the divinity of Christ do not need the indorsement of the United States.

There are those who object to the phraseology of legal documents as to marking dates "in the year of our Lord." As such a form of expression does not oppress Jew or Gentile it is not worth considering, and that should be let alone. The constitution should also be let alone so far as ideas of religion are concerned. It should forever remain a declaration of political principles and never become a creed. For instilling the minds of the young with religious sentiments the catechism is better than any number of constitutional amendments can be.

The intolerant Puritans required that all office holders should be church members. Such regulations now would ruin the church, for the States are filled with men who would join a church even for the sake of holding office, and some have done it, and are no better men, while the church suffers from the acquisition. With the Puritans it was an eye for an eye and tooth for tooth. They had been ill used and persecuted, and fell into the error of drawing the lines a little too tight themselves.

These things are not so now, and Christian martyrdom is not suffered. The next war will undoubtedly be a religious one, if such a term can describe bloodshed, and the madness of killing for ideas, but it will be between different branches of Christianity, and not for or against atheism.

The gospel of peace should be heard by all men, and nothing is to prevent it. Let religion be something to be loved and sought after, and not a subject of legislation. Give us the same old churches and States, but without mixing. The hearts of men need amending more than does the constitution, and we ask the reformer to remember that while we respect his desires.

DUELING.

Of all the absurd customs which arose in the middle ages, that of vindicating one's honor or redressing a wrong by submitting to be slashed with a sword or perforated by a bullet, is the most absurd. A duel disproves no calumnious assertion, and proves only the wickedness or weakness of those who engage in it. Of course, it had some significance at first. When rival armies chose to abide by the result of combat between their champions, it was a saving of human life; and when, in the age of faith, a knight accused of crime appealed to the trial by combat to attest his innocence, the belief that God would help the right, gave significance to the struggle, and frequently so disabled the guilty one that though the stronger and more skillful, he was defeated.

Gradually, however, this significance was lost, and dueling became merely a recognized method by which gentlemen might vent their vindictive passions without incurring the danger and infamy attached to murder; or else a cheap way of acquiring distinction. The principle enunciated by Francis I. of France, that "none but a churl would take the lie," has been the basis of dueling from that time to the present. A weaker one could hardly be found. That a man may not be obliged to "take the lie" from another it is simply necessary, as a general thing, that he should always adhere to the truth. If he should nevertheless happen, by inadvertence, to make a statement not wholly correct, the nature of the fact misstated can not be altered by his shooting or cutting the man who has been injured by it, or thinks himself so. The simple thing to do is the right thing, namely, to admit and correct the error when convinced that one has been committed, and there's an end of the whole business. At most it can only put the wrong-doer upon an equality with the upright man whom he has injured, with the chance of adding to the first wrong a second and remediless one—death; a very poor "satisfaction" it would seem.

But, say the defenders of this half civilized custom, dueling promotes civility by teaching men that their lives are endangered by the use of uncivil language or the practice of uncivil conduct. When men know that they are liable to be "called out" for rude acts or impertinent language, they are very careful not to offend in that way. And is such reasoning to be accepted in this age and in a civilized community as justifying a brutal disregard of human life, for deliberately staining one's hands with the blood of a fellow-being, and risking one's own life? Is there no better way to insure a due respect for the rights of others than a selfish regard for one's own personal safety? As for redressing a wrong of any magnitude, a wrong which the sense of untutored, savage justice deems worthy of death—that is irrational in the extreme. A deed worthy of death should be punished by death; not by affording the perpetrator thereof a chance to commit another crime.

These views of dueling are so trite, and the custom has been so frequently made the subject of stringent repressive laws, that it seems marvelous it should still be persisted in, and that men can be found so wicked as to send and so weak as to accept challenges. Yet it is so. Public sentiment in some communities is still so strongly in favor of dueling that all laws opposed to it are mere dead letters. Until, therefore, public sentiment is cultivated to the point of regarding the duelist as a willful murderer, the laws against it can not be enforced, and until they are so enforced as to make the participation in a duel infamous custom will continue.

It is said that the last duel fought in New England was between two serving men, who were punished for being tied together back to back, and this shameful and ridiculous punishment had considerable effect in forming public sentiment of that part of the country on the subject. It would be well if some powerful weapon, ridicule, could be brought to bear upon the iniquitous and foolish custom in our section and in these days. Perhaps sarcasm might effect what sermons have failed to accomplish.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

The argument of Thomas A. Scott before the Senate committee on railroads, is put forth in behalf of a great enterprise and one which would greatly redound to the interest of the entire country. But Colonel Scott, speaking from a positive request for aid, has proposed a plan for constructing his railroad to the Pacific whereby the general government is to make itself responsible for the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds of the proposed company. To secure the government from loss the bonds of the company are to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury as collaterals, and in event of the failure of the company to pay the interest coupons as they fall due the Secretary of the Treasury is to be authorized to sell a sufficient number of the bonds in his hands to meet the payment. In this way, it is claimed, that it is possible that any loss should be entailed on the general government. The idea of an indorser being secured by having a deposal other notes of the same maker also indorsed by him is a novelty in finance. The arguments adduced to show that the government would never be required to close on the bonds, are no doubt correct, and it is almost a certainty that a road over the route proposed by the company would yield a large profit on its local business alone. But the demand and acceptance of collateral of another kind is an admission by both parties that aid is by no means impossible. Therefore, either better security should be given or the government should grant the aid and secure itself and the taxpayers by a direct lien. But, no matter what method this road may be considered, the country must have it. It is absolute want and the government should supply that want. And it should do it at once. Every month's delay is positive loss to the nation and forces great cities to maintain thousands of thousands of men who are willing to work but can not obtain employment. A railroad would give them work and open new fields of labor to them. Would make productive citizens of over a hundred thousand idlers and bring cultivation millions of acres of now idle and golden soil.

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S LETTER.

We republish in another column a letter of Senator Blackburn to the *Louisville Republican*. Some of its personal allusions we think rather severe, but its arguments and suggestions on the financial situation are worthy of attention from every citizen of the United States, the former being based upon actual knowledge, and the latter upon deep reflection and a patriotic regard for the interests of the country at large as well as those of this distracted section. One thing is certain, and if there is anybody or any party at the North interested in the subject they may act upon it—namely: unless decisive steps are taken by the government to protect the unarmed and unorganized Republican majority against the violence and tyranny of the armed and organized Democratic minority, this State as a Republican force in the next general election will be a nullity. People get tired and will become so discouraged as to practically abdicate their political prerogatives as freemen and tamely submit to the dictation of the armed minority above mentioned.

DIED.

PESSOU—At half past six o'clock Saturday evening, January 2, JOSEPH A. PESSOU, eighty years old, a native of San Domingo, and a resident of New Orleans since 1809.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 569 St. Claude, near Kerlerec street, at four o'clock This (Sunday) Evening.

CLOTHING AT COST.

CLOTHING AT COST.

Owing to the dullness of trade, we are selling our entire wholesale stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at retail at COST, for cash. Buyers should not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER,
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NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 20, 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. 1567 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. DELOLD,
Commissioners.

jn4 10t

PROCLAMATION.

$1500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 26, 1874.

Whereas, on the evening of the eighteenth of December, 1874, JAMES W. CLINTON, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Tensas parish, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, also in this State, was assassinated by being shot and his throat cut, and whereas, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crime have hitherto escaped arrest and punishment;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W. Clinton.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. 6x27

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.

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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.

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THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Statement at close of business, Monday, November 30, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,205,552 52
United States bonds at ten per cent premium	617,600 00
Other stocks and bonds	32,402 84
Banking house and other real estate	107,602 79
Furniture and fixtures	10,291 90
Current expenses and taxes	30,174 00
Due from banks and bankers	348,516 06
Cash on hand	702,270 19
Gold coin on hand	19,352 83
Redemption funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States	31,500 00
Total	$3,261,493 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	25,552 93
Circulation	560,000 00
Dividends unpaid	9,864 19
Due to banks and bankers	136,272 66
Earnings since July 1, 1874	45,792 51
Deposits	1,674,010 92
Total	$3,261,493 21

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President.
CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Secretary.

BRANCH DEPOSITORY,
Corner of Royal and Conti streets.
In the fire-proof banking house formerly occupied by the Louisiana State Bank.
LOUIS A. WILTZ, Manager.
EUGENE TOURNE, Bookkeeper.
de2 1m A. WAGATHA, Jr., Teller.

BANKS AND BANKING.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS,

December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	$663,738 22
Demand loans	63,795 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulation	500,000 00
Premium on same	20,000 00
United States notes deposited with the United States Treasurer to redeem circulation	13,500 00
Various stocks and bonds	23,265 00
Due from distant banks and bankers	9,165 04
Furniture and fixtures	2,900 00
Cash assets—	
United States bonds on hand $112,000 00	
Cash on hand here 450 629 95	
Cash in New York banks 204,860 71 —	768,490 66
Total resources	$1,050,441 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	57,000 00
Circulation outstanding	267,100 00
Deposits	1,175,804 65
Due to distant banks and bankers	51,180 52
Gross profits for past six months, $67,365 62; less expenses and taxes, 19,568 37; net profits (out of which a dividend of seven and a half per cent, $22,500, has been declared to the stockholders)	49,356 25
Total liabilities	$1,050,441 92

LOUIS SCHNEIDER, President.
HERM ROBITL, Cashier. jn1 3t

STATEMENT

OF THE

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS

At the close of business, December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,646,310 56
United States bonds	304,000 00
Other bonds	237,174 42
Real estate	213,297 23
Current expenses and taxes paid	27,888 95
Due from reserve agents	444,293 22
Due from State banks and bankers	204,116 57
Cash on hand	1,250,325 66
Total	$4,921,406 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Profit and loss	192,005 00
Individual deposits	2,913,431 94
Circulation	797,021 00
Due to banks and bankers	129,149 78
Total	$4,921,406 72

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, a dividend of SIX PER CENT was declared from profits of six months, payable in this city on demand, in New York at the banking house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., on and after January 6, 1875.

A. LURIA, Cashier.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

Capital.....$500,000.

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

Directors:

BERT, FRED. WING,
MILLER, W. H. THOMAS,
WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Offers complete security to depositors. Deposits of one dollar and upward received, and SIX PER CENT interest allowed.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

A strictly legitimate bank for savings, based on the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated Feb. 21, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Deposits of one dollar and upward received.

All interest payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNWALD HALL,

824 Baronne Street.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

K. W. ESTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
J. L. GUBERNATOR,
M. BENNER.

mh1 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. New Lucas, L. F. Generes, George Jones, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, Thomas Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Allowed on Deposits.

CHARLES L. F. GENERES, President.
W. Treasurer. mh2 1y