New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 10, 1875.

King Kalakaua wants to go up in a balloon.

Policy is the best honesty for an insurance company.

Solon Shingles—Those covering the roofs of State Houses.

Florida is a very healthy climate for those who have plenty of money.

The white gauze veil hides paint and powder in the most charming manner.

It now appears that the celebrated razor blades made by Rodgers, of Sheffield, were forged.

Deadhead subscribers think it strange publishers should object to pay such a trifle as postage.

Hartford, Connecticut, has received a gift of $100,000 for the establishment of an industrial school.

Forgetting that God is everywhere a band of reformers wish him to be legialated into the constitution.

The regular Varieties Theatre company, with Mrs. Bowers, have been playing with good success at Mobile.

Our thanks are due the purser of the steamship Koeln for London papers of date of the fourteenth ultimo.

Western manufacturers have a glass eye on the pure white quartz sand found in abundance near Kansas City.

The Natchitoches *Vindicator* congratulates Colonel Burke and Mr. Jack as having safely returned from New Orleans.

The question of how to live should engage the attention of preachers, leaving the theory of how to die to the doctors.

A number of petrified snakes have been found in the West, which condition is a very proper one for reptiles to remain in.

In anticipation of his trial, the Brooklyn *Sun* urges Mr. Beecher to "forget for a few days that he is a clergyman." He can do it.

A not very clear account of a duel says, "one of the parties was severely wounded in the breast, while his opponent fired in the air."

We acknowledge the receipt of tickets to the fourth annual ball to be given by Branch No. 1, Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association.

It is said Tom Thumb, with all his wealth, still regrets that he is not man enough to elbow his way through a crowd to gaze upon a fallen dray horse.

Mr. Howard Carroll, the clever correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has been for many weeks in Mississippi and Alabama, returned to this city yesterday.

At eight o'clock every evening at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, a placard is hung out, "No More Money Taken." Managers here are not so rude as to keep people out.

It has come to pass that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has resolved to issue no passes to members of the Legislature, members of the press, or anybody else this year.

Rev. W. G. McKinney, Episcopal clergyman, will preach, by invitation, in the Central Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, this evening at seven o'clock. The public are invited.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says of Governor Kellogg's message: "His expressions with regard to the condition of affairs in that State can not fail to commend themselves to the fair minded reader as manly, candid and just."

Natchitoches has a citizens' and a military base ball club; also a minstrel troupe, composed of young gentlemen of that city, and the military company, which indicates that all amusements there have been placed on a war footing.

When three masked men rode up to a Missouri cabin and wanted to know if they could see George Jackson for about a minute, George rose from behind a log, laid out two with his shot gun, and yelled to the third that he'd call at his office next day.

The Japanese have sent paper undergarments to this country, believing that they would make a sensation. They are ignorant of the fact that paper has been worn under garments for a year, and made no great bustle either.

An exchange says, "Don't kiss the baby," and shows that adults with a cold may cause an infant to have diphtheria by a mere kiss. Young ladies should remember this and refrain from exhibiting the customary affection. "Woman, spare that baby; touch not its little lips."

A public lecture will be delivered in the Aunes Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening next by Bishop Foster. The subject is to be "A Tour through Europe and South America." The lecture will commence at seven o'clock, and the admission is to cost twenty-five cents.

A gentleman, while walking in his garden, caught his gardener asleep under a tree. He scolded him soundly for his laziness, and ended by telling him that such a sluggard was not worthy to enjoy the light of the sun. "It was for that reason exactly," said the gardener, "that I crept into the shade."

The week before the carnival (February 3), we understand that there is to be a grand concert for the benefit of St. John Episcopal Church, corner Third and Annunciation streets, at that popular and central place of amusement, Grunewald Hall. This concert is to be under the direction of those able artists, Professors Weitz and Beardslee, and is to introduce features of a novel and entertaining kind.

The Hon. Hiram R. Roberts, gubernatorial candidate of the New Hampshire Democracy, is a native of Bellingford, and sixty-seven years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, but has filled various political, judicial and financial positions. He was at one time president of the Bellingford Bank, and afterward president of the Salmon Falls Bank. He was for many years judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterward judge of probate, and has been prominently identified with educational institutions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN.

Previous to the fourth of January the Democracy of this State had a plan steadily in view to overthrow the State government, root and branch, and install themselves in the high places. It appears that the old scheme, which was published in the REPUBLICAN about six weeks ago, and afterward reported by the correspondent of the New York *Herald* with additions, has never been finally abandoned, or, at any rate, was not considered hopeless until the failure to seize the House of Representatives and organize it by electing a Democratic Speaker and admitting a substantial majority against the Republicans. This work once accomplished, business was to begin and the fur fly at once.

It will be remembered that none of the opposition Senators appeared in their seats. Not one of them has yet presented himself, and it is believed they, in common with the members of the House, have taken an extra judicial oath to stand by each other in their strike as long as their leaders deem it advisable. This clearly shows the ultimate intent to be to first organize the House, and then to collect together the pretended Senators of the Odd Fellows' Hall Legislature, which, added to the nine declared elected by the Returning Board, were to constitute the Senate, to be recognized by the House. The first thing in order would then be to make a clean sweep of all the Republican State officers, either by impeachment or by counting the returns of 1872. A General Assembly organized in the manner pointed out by the programme, it was expected, would develop a capacity to ascertain almost any result from those returns without exciting much wonder, since three several Fusion returning boards have tried their hands at counting them, and all arrived at different results. Of course Mr. McEnery's friends hoped the General Assembly would find that he had been elected, but they were by no means sure of such a result. Some of the Democracy have evidently soured on their standard bearer of 1872, having since made the discovery that there many men in their party—Penn, Ogden, Marr, etc.—whom they like much better. But while there was and still is a wide divergence of opinion as to who should succeed Governor Kellogg, they all heartily joined in the plan to forcibly oust him, Messrs. Clinton, Brown, Dubuclet, and every other Republican official. By a fortunate accident, which might almost be ascribed to a special providence, enough Democrats were unavoidably detained from the House on Monday to throw the Democracy in the minority, notwithstanding the abduction of Mr. Cousin, of St. Tammany, on the foolish charge that he owed the parish treasury about three dollars on a settlement two years ago. As weak as they were, however, they sought to accomplish by "acclamation" what they knew they would have failed to do by the ordinary mode of procedure.

It is but just to say that several Conservative members objected, in caucus, to these revolutionary proceedings, and wished to form some sort of alliance with the Republicans in the interest of the reform measures proposed in the Governor's message. But they were largely overslaughed by the majority, who were determined on revolution. We hear, upon what may be considered good authority, that one of the members of the congressional committee remonstrated against the revolutionary proceedings, but his advice was received with no more respect than that of the better disposed Conservatives.

The conduct of the Democratic members subsequent to Monday corroborates in the strongest manner the existence of such a conspiracy as we have noticed. The withdrawal of the entire party from the House in a body, the continued absence of Senators from their places, and the daily meetings in secret caucus shows there is something hatching besides plans for the public good or reform of any sort. The fact that our local Democratic papers have given a flat and indignant denial to the charge that any scheme to overturn the State government in the manner indicated by the REPUBLICAN and New York *Herald* deceived no Republican. They expected something of the kind, and were, fortunately prepared to meet and baffle it.

SYMPATHY AT LONG RANGE.

The reporters of the Associated Press are just now as busy as a hill of ants in hunting up stray crumbs of comfort to send to our White League Democracy to sustain them in their rebellion against the State authority. The Republicans have generally remained unmoved at the night of all this avalanche of manufactured sympathy at long range, and have read with calm nerves, Mr. Thurman's platitudes about the illegal employment of troops, Tipton's yelping at the heels of nobler specimens of his political kindred, Sunset Cox's threat to withdraw the troops from Louisiana, as he once before endeavored to have the garrison withdraw from Fort Sumter; Saulsbury's classical allusion to Cæsar, disturbed no one's nerves, while Bayard's ponderous sentences were regarded as rather heavy cartridges for the calibre of little Delaware, which has never yet been on the right side of any political question, and probably never will be until the people repudiate the two rival royal houses of Bayard and Saulsbury, and abolish the whipping post. When the people of the insignificant little half acre which is contemptuously called Uncle Sam's pocket handkerchief, emancipate themselves from these ancient remains of tyranny, they may, perhaps, be prepared to discuss the questions affecting the liberties of Louisiana with sincerity, if not intelligence.

But the Republicans have borne with great fortitude the broadsides from the various guns named, both great and small, and have remained undismayed under the startling intelligence that a great mass meeting under the direction of August Belmont, Editor Bryant and other remnants of a former generation, is soon to be held in New York city, to enable the sixth warders and other substitutes of the late lamented Tweed to give their views of what an honest government should be. But the afternoon papers yesterday came very near cresting a panic by coming out with the startling head lines: "Georgia to Louisiana." When we read this in the *Picayune* we feared there had been an offer of troops made to reinforce our White League, and were only reassured by a glance at the *Bulletin*, which reduced the sensation somewhat. That zealous sensational journal has it: "The Georgia Board of Trade to Louisiana." So it was not military after all; only a hobnobbing between merchants. Yet the "Board of Trade of Georgia" would no doubt be a highly respectable and influential body of gentlemen if such a thing happened to be in existence. Further investigation disclosed the fact that the great bugbear emanated from a little unheard-of town in Georgia, called Albany. So that fright passed off, as, no one having any acquaintance with Albany or its board of trade, we finally came to the conclusion that both are small potatoes.

Nothing authentic of a cheering nature to our Democracy has come from any Republican of prominence. We have had a silly speech put into the mouth of Vice President Wilson, which he made the reporters who invented it contradict the next day, and a similar attack has been made on Speaker Blaine, which, in all probability, he has not yet seen. Two or three members of the Cabinet have also had words put into their mouths which they probably never thought of, but which, as they purport to be condemnatory of the administration of which they are a part, are highly prized by our White League friends, and actually given a preference over the utterances of such chronic political ulcers as Cox, Eldridge, Beck, Tipton and the like. It is not likely any Cabinet officer would indulge in such language as is imputed to Messrs. Bristow, Fish and Jewell, unless he had previously tendered his resignation. But while nothing in the shape of Republican opinion is permitted to come over the wires by the agents employed by both parties to send news, without reference to its political nature, the faithful mails will supply the want in a day or two. We shall see the feeble blowing of the Northern sympathizers with the new Southern rebellion met by such a whirlwind of indignation as will make them quail as they did after the first battle of Bull Run. We see indications of this in the patriotic and decided stand taken by the Republican members of Congress. We see no flinching among them, and we may be sure that if any member of the Cabinet feels that he is out of place in the present company his resignation will be quite in order.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the government is conducting this business, not August Belmont and his cent per cent associates in New York, nor their brethren of the Georgia Board of Trade, located in the little backwoods town of Albany. The American people will most assuredly sustain the President in all measures taken by him to enforce the laws, and the sooner our jubilant Democracy realize this fact the less there will be in the way of folly to repent of or deny altogether hereafter.

"INTERVIEWING."

The correspondence between the thing signified in this newly coined word and the vileness of the word itself is perfect. "To interview" a man (it is useless for the intelligent foreigner to seek this word in a dictionary) is a term applicable only to members of the press. It is an act which no man unconnected with a newspaper can perform. An attempt to do so would be resented as an intrusion, and if the intruder should find himself suddenly precipitated into the street, his ears at the same time assailed by the "click of a gentlemen's boot" the circumstance would surprise nobody, and the sufferer would be very unlikely to get "damages" from any court of competent jurisdiction. For the sake of the intelligent foreigner above mentioned we will give a succinct definition of this technical phrase. "To interview" a man, then, is to perform an act which requires a brazen brow, a dealt tongue and a rhinoceros hide. The man who undertakes it must be deaf to discouraging tones, blind to dark looks, insensible to polite rebuffs. He must push his point when the individual subjected to his verbal thumbscrews gives only vague information, and set forth the claims of the institution he represents, namely, the press, to the aid of all public men. If the replies elicited do not correspond in all respects with the facts; in other words, if the person submitting to the infliction does not tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," he is liable to be set forth incontinently by the despotic functionary as "a liar." Now it is an admitted principle that impertinent questions may be met in any manner that may seem best to the questioned. An excellent and most conscientious authority, no less a moralist than Thomas Carlyle, maintains that the person subjected to unwarranted catechising is justified in leaving his questioner, not exactly misinformed, "but simply uninformed." Less scrupulous persons, however, hold looser views, and teach that impertinent questions invite untrue answers—witness the proverbial saying, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies." This view is especially applicable when the questioner or "interviewer" is acting from hostile intentions, seeking to entrap his victim into a net of words which may afterward be used to his injury. A high sense of morality and personal dignity should indeed prevent one, even under these circumstances, from making statements directly at variance with the truth, and we accordingly very often find that upon examination what seemed to be a falsehood was only a partial or incomplete statement intended to mislead an unfriendly questioner. A case in point is the answer given by General Sheridan to the "interviewer" whose enterprise impelled him to ask unwarrantable questions. General Sheridan, in his military capacity, was not only justified in withholding the information so sought, but was bound to keep his own counsel. His orders were conditional; their carryout left to his own discretion. Whether his visit here had political consequences or not, he was not prepared at that time to say, and certainly if he were, would not have given the information requested (if an interview be not rather a demand than a request) to a mere reporter. To do so would have been unprecedented. He therefore gave such an answer as his judgment dictated; and it was a very suitable one.

The system of interviewing is as detestable as the word that describes it. Both are irregular and unwarranted; and as for justifying the thing signified by the odious word on the ground of "enterprise," that will not do. As a rule, an interview is either an intrusion, presumptuously based upon the public interests as represented by the press, such as the one with General Sheridan, above mentioned, or it is a ruse by which some disingenuous politician seeks to sound the public opinion or to get his own opinions informally made public. In either case it has no substantial value as news; it is simply reportorial gossip, and should be so regarded and not otherwise. The interview usually relates not to matters of fact, but to those of opinion; not to what has been done, but to what may possibly be done; and no man is bound by what he is induced to say under such circumstances. The contingency treated of may never occur, or may occur with so many unforeseen accessories that the line of conduct agreed to may be altogether inappropriate. Therefore, there are few sights more ridiculous than a number of eager individuals poring over the reportorial columns of an enterprising daily, discussing "an interview."

PEACE IN THE WORLD.

It is believed the year 1875 will see more men under arms in Europe than ever before; not in actual warfare, it is true, but engaged in the peace of preparation. The improved arms adopted call for the schooling of the soldier, and it takes a newly educated man for a new weapon. The long range guns require long range soldiers to make them effective. And so what is called by those in authority in Europe an era of peace, is really a time for drilling and nursing armies. Austria has an active army of about 900,000 men, with means for adding largely to it by the landwehr. Russia has divided its empire into conscription districts, and is enrolling an army which will be the largest in Europe. The military system there is similar to that of Germany. Sunny Italy has an army of 737,514 men, and it also has the white elephant, the Pope. France, with a power to call into service all men ranging in age from twenty-nine to forty years, is a vast garrison, with the soldiers at parade rest. Her estimate is that 2,400,000 Frenchmen can be put in the field with a little coaxing. Germany is the model war power. It has the science of the art of war to perfection, and every man is a soldier under the new landsturn method of enrollment. Of Spain it is difficult to say what is, or what is not, its army. Its main strength is in Cuba, and the Spanish soldier is constantly employed in doing police duty within its own borders.

A look at home shows the United States with over 40,000,000 people, and an army of only 25,000 men, which is but a corporal's guard in proportion to territory and population. It is as one soldier in every 16,000 civilians, and without White Leaguers and Indians it would be found ample for ordinary purposes. In time of peace soldiering is irksome to the American, and no special inducements are offered for enlistment; but the new regulation by which a soldier can deposit a portion of his wages with the pay department is having a good effect. It will prevent desertions, and otherwise improve the morals of the army, for a man somehow feels better and behaves better when he considers himself a banker. Over $300,000 were saved last year by our soldiers; the amount being held in trust by the pay department until the soldier's enlistment expires or earlier demand.

The United States is supplying the world with weapons and ammunitions of war, and yet has enough for home use, and men in plenty to use them. If foreign powers are disturbed with war and rumors of wars, the American Union is at peace with all the world. The local disturbances where a turbulent few fan the fires of the expiring rebellion, and take up arms to right fancied wrongs, have retarded the prosperity of the States in which they occur; but much is hoped from wiser and better legislation, and the belief and hope that men may become more reasonable than warlike.

JUDGE DIBBLE'S LETTER.

The somewhat remarkable letter of Judge Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, to Hon. Charles Foster, which was published in the Democratic papers of this city yesterday morning, was the subject of considerable comment during the day. We conversed with very few who took the view of the matter which is expressed by Mr. Dibble, and we feel authorized to say that the opinion is his individually, and is not held by the leading Republicans of the State.

Governor Kellogg yesterday received a dispatch from Attorney General Field at Washington, asking whether the Governor indorsed the letter of Mr. Dibble. In reply, the Governor most emphatically disclaimed any indorsement of the letter, and stated that Mr. Dibble published it in the Democratic papers alone, without consulting him or other leading Republicans on the subject. His own views are in direct opposition to Mr. Dibble's on the status of the State government.

THE SCHOOLS.

In consequence of the disturbances in the schools just prior to the holidays, they were closed by the president and superintendent until further orders from the board of directors. A meeting was held yesterday, at which, after a lengthy discussion, it was decided to reopen them next Monday, with authority given to the president and division superintendent to close any school in which a disturbance may occur, and to reopen the same when in their discretion the reason for closing shall have been removed.

There was a strong indication of a desire upon the part of some of the members to permanently close the high schools, for the present at least, but the board finally determined as above.

THE LOYAL PRESS ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

We call the attention of our readers to the extracts which we publish in another part of to-day's REPUBLICAN from our Northern and Western exchanges. It will be seen that despite the misrepresentations and denunciations with which the North has been flooded during the past week regarding the momentous events which have occurred in this city, the loyal press of that section remains as true to the cause of justice, free speech, law, order and legitimate government to-day as it did during the eventful years extending from 1860 to 1865. It has not been our good fortune to receive through the agency of the Associated Press the expression of anything except straight-out Democratic or weak-kneed Republican papers, although we are compelled to pay the same as though we received something we wanted. It is a pleasure to us to to-day present the impartial expression of that portion of the Northern press which speaks for the honesty, wealth and intelligence of this nation, although we are compelled to wait for the mails in order to do it.

Judge Dibble, as attorney for the Republican party before the congressional committee, omitted to develop one point in examining the White League leaders, which would have gone far to establish his charge of the revolutionary objects of that organization in the minds of all impartial men. It is simply this: If the League is designed for defensive purposes against the blood-thirsty Radicals, and as conservators of the peace solely, as claimed by General Ogden and his associates, why is it that their greatest strength is to be found in parishes and sections where Republicans are numerically weakest. Why in Orleans, in Winn, in Jackson, in Claiborne or St. Tammany parishes, where by numbers alone the white Democrats can successfully overawe and intimidate their Republican antagonists, are the Leaguers found to be the best drilled, best armed and appointed; while it St. John, St Charles, Tensas, and a dozen other great and rich agricultural centers, where the negroes outnumber the whites from two to a score to one, the League scarce has a foothold, and peace reigns secure, and life and property are safe.

The significant and undeniable fact must not be overlooked by our congressional friends in making up their opinion of our domestic troubles and their causes.

The *Bulletin* makes the following excerpts from recent official publications:

"The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people, all security as ually afforded by law will be overridden." —*Sheridan, January 4.*

"The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended."—*Sheridan, January 7.*

This illustrates what a brave, firm and determined officer, backed by a force which even the vainglorious rebel organizations of this city have been taught to respect, can accomplish in the short space of three days. On Monday peace loving Americans scarce dared to walk our streets; with Sheridan' guarantee of safeguard, on Thursday a Republican could go wherever he deemed proper, as the laws of his government give him the right to do. Thank God and Grant for Sheridan!

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 17, New Orleans, January 3, 1875.

At a regular meeting of this Union, held this day, on motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings in regard to the late DANIEL C. BYERLY. The committee, after deliberation, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last regular meeting of this Union, among others of our members who have been called from their earthly duties, was our friend and honorary member, DANIEL C. BYERLY; and

Whereas, It is fitting that this organization should in some public manner pay its just tribute to the high character and the many and signal services which our late beloved brother has rendered this society during the long term of membership which he has served, extending back to 1853; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of DANIEL C. BYERLY this Union has lost one of its oldest and most valued and trusted members—one who in all the various stations of life in which he was placed ever remained the true friend of his fellow-craftsmen, and who, especially during our struggle last spring to maintain what we deemed a fair equivalent for our labor, rendered as such service as to ever justly claim for him our gratitude and friendship.

Resolved further, That in Mr. Byerly's death our community has been deprived of one who in war had proved himself a brave soldier, and in peace a good citizen; and the newspaper press has lost one of its ablest and most generous and vigorous publishers.

Resolved, That the circumstances of the untimely death of our late brother were most deplorable, taking him off at a time when he seemed to have just entered a brilliant career in his profession.

Resolved, That we extend to the surviving relatives of the deceased, and especially to the bereaved lady whose grief must be more poignant than that of all others, our sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour time of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of our late associate, through the president, and that the recording secretary cause the same to be published in each of the daily papers of this city.

JAMES BEGGS, President;
GERARD STITH,
H. E. OSBORNE,
JOHN J. RIVERS,
D. R. ELLIOTT.

JOSEPH MCCARTHY, Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

OFFICE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, SIXTH DIVISION, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 9, 1875.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Primary, Grammar and High Schools of this division will reopen on MONDAY, January 11, at 9 A. M. The official announcement of the results of the late examination for admission of candidates to the High Schools will be made in a few days. Meanwhile all such candidates will report to the principals of the Grammar Schools to which they respectively belong.

C. W. BOOTHBY,
Division Superintendent, Sixth Division.
ja10 2p 11

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By order of the Board of School Directors the public schools of this city will reopen on MONDAY, January 11, 1875.

H. C. DIBBLE, President.
E. A. CORBIN, Secretary of Board.
ja10 1t 8p

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

AT

LEIGHTON'S.

100.....Canal Street.....100

A new supply of those fits for $7 75 and fits for $9 SHIRTS. Warm UNDERGARMENTS—$1 50 for a SUIT. Silk SCARFS 50c. Beautiful BOWS, 25c each, and a large stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, generally all at reduced prices to suit the times.

Remember 100 Canal Street.

ja10 1t LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Republicans of New Orleans, regardless of race or color, are invited to assemble at

UNION CHAPEL,

Bienville, between Marais and Villere streets,

On Monday, January 11, 1875, at 7 P. M.,

for the purpose of listening to addresses upon the subject of the present condition of political affairs in this State.

The following named speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Hon. J SELLA MARTIN,
Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Hon. MICHAEL HAHN,
Hon. W. G. BROWN,
Hon. O. P. HUNSAKER,
Hon. JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
Hon. B. L. LYNCH,
Hon. J. ROSS STEWART,
Hon. JOHN GAIN,
Hon. J. H. PERKINS.

A large attendance is expected.

F. C. ANTOINE,
JAMES LEWIS,
HENRY L. REY,
JULES LANADIEU,
GEORGE L. SMITH,
W. L. EVANS,
C. F. LADD,
A. DUMONT.

CHARLES A. RAGUS'S, Secretary. ja9 2t 2p

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875.

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

Two mountain howitzers, calibre 4.62, model of 1861, weight 300 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the piece.

Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 21,130 and 34,163, marked "L. S. M." on butt plates.

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

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

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ja8 2p

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875.

Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons, I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without delay.

Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 95 Spencer carbines, 1590 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $65,000.

All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.
ja7 3p

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. 1307 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

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

ao4 thd4

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,
no10 Nos. 13 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal

PROCLAMATION.

$1500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 30, 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. de27

FOR RENT.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—EITHER IN block or in lots to suit tenants or purchasers, the Woodlawn Plantation, situated in the parish of Plaquemines, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at about twenty-four miles below the city of New Orleans, having a superficial area of about 2000 acres. Buildings and improvements comprise a dwelling house, sugarhouse and machinery therein, purgeries, cane shed, cabins, etc.

Apply to H. L. Newcomb, on the premises, or to A. Kaufmann & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street, New Orleans. jn6 12t

FOR RENT.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished apartments, in a central locality, convenient to the cars, will be rented at very moderate rates, by applying at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, over the National Bank. de13 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 200 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. de26

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.....
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums.....
Less losses paid and estimated.....$156,[illegible]
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,[illegible]

Net profits.....
Total gross assets of company.....

The Board of Trustees resolved that the following quarterly interest at the rate of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company be paid, also a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT in cash on and after the twenty-third inst., to those parties insuring with the company and entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. [illegible]
Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Bud[illegible]
John Phelps, A. G. Ober[illegible]
Adam Thomson, Henry A[illegible]
F. N. Streng, Victor M[illegible]
Joseph Bowling, Edward J. [illegible]
John M. Sandidge, Simon He[illegible]
Simon Forchheimer, Joseph B. [illegible]
R. S. Post, A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury, John R. K[illegible]
Charles E. Slayback, Frederick [illegible]
David Wallace, J. L. Harr[illegible]
Andrew Stewart, Joseph S[illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my25 3n W Sa 1w

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

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums during the year ending 1872—
On fire risks.....
On marine risks.....
On river risks.....
Total premiums.....
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873.....$125,[illegible]
Less return premiums..... 11,7[illegible]
Net earned premiums.....
Reinsurances..... $42,[illegible]
Losses on fire.....$163,070 07
Losses on marine. 67,172 06
Losses on river.... 9,774 91—$[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account..... 17,[illegible]
Commissions on agency business..... 7,[illegible]
Rebate paid to the assured... 20,7[illegible]
Semi-annual interest on capital stock—
Five per cent paid August, 1873.. $5,000 00
Five per cent payable in February, 1874..... $5,000 00—$[illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims.....
The company has the following assets:
Cash.....
Bills receivable for premiums.....
Bonds, city and others.....
Stocks, Gas Company and others.....
Pledge and mortgage notes.....
Premiums in course of collection.....
Suspense account.....
Agency premiums for December.....
Warrant account.....
Branch office.....
Louisiana Cotton Factory.....
Property corner Canal and Camp st.....
Other real estate.....
Due by insurance companies.....
Total.....
Depreciation.....
Cash market value.....

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....
Unterminated risks.....
Interest on capital stock, due in February.....
Interest and dividends uncollected.....
Bills payable.....
Claims unsettled.....
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses.....
Total.....

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

J. TUTTLE,
President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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

P. CHARLES CU[illegible]
No. 140 Gravier street.

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

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PA[illegible]
H. GALLY, PLAUC[illegible]
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, ALGUS[illegible]
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD R. MIL[illegible]
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. [illegible]
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUT[illegible]

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUM[illegible]

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NU[illegible]

Capital Prize.....

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTE[illegible]

(Incorporated August [illegible]

CLASS A.

To be drawn in public at [illegible]

On Saturday, January [illegible]

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets ..... T[illegible]

Halves, Quarters and Eighths [illegible]

1 prize of $20,000 is.....
1 prize of 10,000 is.....
1 prize of 5,000 is.....
40 prizes of $100 are.....
200 prizes of 100 are.....

APPROXIMATION PR[illegible]

9 approximations of $200 are [illegible] nine remaining units of the [illegible] of the number drawing the [illegible] prize are.....
9 approximations of $200 are [illegible] nine remaining units of the [illegible] of the number drawing the [illegible] prize are.....
9 approximations of $100 are [illegible] nine remaining units of the [illegible] of the number drawing the [illegible] prize are.....

270 prizes, amounting to.....

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the [illegible] numbers drawing the first three [illegible] entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1241 [illegible] prize, those tickets numbered 1[illegible] 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will [illegible] to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws [illegible] those tickets numbered 232, 2[illegible] 233, 229 and 230 will each be [illegible] ticket No. 400 draws the $100 [illegible] numbered 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, [illegible] will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths [illegible]

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL [illegible] TION.

Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTE[illegible]
Look box [illegible]

Send postoffice money order [illegible] letter.

DRAWING OF THE STATE LOTTERY FOR JA[illegible] CLASS 7.

1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	[illegible]
28	48	30	36	54	61	27	7	[illegible]

The above drawings are [illegible] pal papers, and are drawn in [illegible] rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New [illegible] this ninth day of January, 1[illegible]

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTT[illegible]