New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 12, 1875.

Cycles of the time—Icicles.

Corporal punishment—Reducing him to the ranks.

Any looker-on in Venice can see water in the streets.

The Prince of Wales has taken his thirty-third degree of Masonry.

Many people have the faculty of looking at everything and seeing nothing.

The Princess Dagmar does not like the Germans, and the French like her.

Mr. W. A. Hovey succeeds the late Mr. Haskell as editor of the Boston *Transcript*.

It is of no use trying to think where you left your umbrella. Some one has borrowed it.

Lake Champlain is reported to be fourteen inches lower than it was ever known before.

A daily paper printed on postal cards has been started in Minneapolis. It is not worth a cent.

Bazaine will write a book on the "Second Empire," and now they are sorry he escaped.

Miss Thackeray's new book is to be called "Miss Angel." It is a polite way of addressing a winged being.

It is not much of a feat to shoot a bird on the wing. There is much more difficulty in hitting the head.

Lady Wentworth, wife of the son of Lady Lovelace, who was Byron's Ada, is said to be a very Psyche woman.

A suspicious young lady said to her lover, "I have no doubt you peddle out my kisses among other young ladies."

When the Piegans hold their meeting for protesting, it will be found that they object to being classed with the banditti.

The Rev. Mr. Jelly, of Baltimore, is so very popular that it is said there is always a jam in the church when he preaches.

With the fashionable world the cutting of dresses is often changed, but the cutting of poor relations goes on the same forever.

Since the high hats for ladies came into fashion, a trapeze performance is the only thing that can be seen at a theatre without hindrance.

A debating society in Salem, Oregon has resolved, "That the public press of the United States is a public nuisance, and ought to be abated."

It is said that Queen Victoria carried off the prize for pigs and Herefordshire heifers at a recent cattle show in London. She has not yet returned it.

Among other things Mr. Stanley has discovered that there are no banks in Zanzibar, and that the nabods are obliged to carry their money with them.

An exchange says: "The extract of cranberries and hemp is said to cure neuralgia, and both nervous and bilious headache." Too much stress is laid upon hemp.

Johnny Mackey, a trainer of pugilists, who worked up the muscles of Heenan, Coburn and others, died recently at Windsor, Canana. He will train no more.

Lamine was reproached with his propensity to punning, and was told that puns were the lowest kind of wit. "True," said he, "and therefore they are the foundation of wit."

The support of pauperism costs fourteen and a half cents a day for each person in San Francisco, which is half a cent cheaper than usual where the food for support comes through a free lunch house.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says "Mr. Andrew Jackson has at his store a bale of cotton supposed to have been stolen." It is probable Andrew got away with that cotton on the eighth of January, many years ago.

For the encouragement of literature, the King of the Belgians has founded, out of his own private funds, a prize of £1000 to be given annually for the best work on historical, commercial or artistic subjects, and once in four years foreign authors will be allowed to compete with native writers.

The Chicago *Hotel Reporter* says: "A very vexatious error occurred in our 'editorial dots' of yesterday. The New Orleans *Republican* was substituted for *Evening Bulletin*." As that error killed us instead of some one else, we are very glad to find it corrected.

Too much has already been said about the grumbling merchant of Boston who says he had to wait fifteen minutes while some young ladies were telling the post-office clerk about the last party before he could get his letters. Let the old chap either apply at the gentlemen's delivery or rent a box.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "French residents of New Orleans very naturally call General De Trobriand *De Trop*." If *de trop* means out of place, or the dropping in of a guest when not wanted, as used in a social sense, Mr. Wiltz spoiled the joke by particularly requesting the General to enter the Representatives' Hall and preserve order.

The *Commercial Advertiser* speaks of the abduction of Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature by Democratic sergeants-at-arms before the meeting of the Legislature as a case of "Charley Rossism." The Ross victim, being a Pennsylvania boy, and our St. Tammany member, being Cousine, the relationship is established beyond a doubt.

Quick, the comedian, who flourished 110 years ago, one day passing through Moorefields, was seized upon by a touter of a furniture shop, who, without ceremony pulled him in, and began puffing up his chairs and tables. Quick, being old and infirm, made but little resistance, but asked the man if he were master of the shop. "No, sir," said the touter, "but I will fetch him immediately." The man returned with his master, to whom he put the same question, "are you the master of the shop?" "Yes, sir; what can I do for you?" "I want you just to hold your man a minute, while I go out."

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

It is not very long ago since we heard a little bantam in this city flapping its wings and crowing jubilantly over some expressions of opinion given out by Mr. Phelps while in this city. Mr. Phelps is a member of the sub-committee of the House on Southern affairs, and was sent here to obtain testimony, not to scatter his individual opinions by the wayside, to the great edification and encouragement of those whose misconduct has made an inquiry necessary. The sub-committee came here and devoted three or four days to the examination of all the men that could be found who knew nothing at all of the matter in controversy, and rounded off their brilliant career by offering to constitute themselves as a high court of arbitrament to decide the two year old controversy as to whether McEnery or Kellogg was elected Governor in 1872. It is not at all strange that such eccentric action has been disapproved by the committee. We are authoritatively informed that a new investigation has been ordered, and that the full committee will come here to conduct it. According to the Washington *National Republican*, they were to have started on Sunday evening, but the extreme cold weather may have caused delay.

It is unfortunate that so much time has been lost by the trifling conduct of the sub-committee, who suffered themselves to be deluded, by the White League leaders, into a sort of trial of the State administration, which has not even been charged with the violation of an act of Congress. The charge that there is an armed organization in this State hostile to the State government was met by a counter assertion that the State administration or some part of it had attempted by force to prevent the landing of arms imported to sustain treason against the State. Scarcely a witness was called who knew anything about the intimidation of voters on account of color, while the most elaborate examination into the official acts of the Returning Board was allowed. This question was no more pertinent to the legitimate mission of the sub-committee than would be an investigation into the number of protests which have been made in any one of the banks during the past year. The sub-committee planted themselves down here and examined about all the White Leaguers who offered themselves and as few Republicans as they could get along with, and finally posted off to Washington no wiser than they came. There they have had all their work disapproved and even worse than that. By coming to New Orleans itself the main committee actually discredit the action of its sub and show a want of confidence which amounts to severe censure. Our White League friends are welcome to all the comfort they can derive from the circumstance. They may even go so far as to select the most salient remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey, whose Republicanism is of so mild a type that we do not wonder his constituents retired him, and quote it as Republican admissions against us, emanating from the highest tribunal in the country, as they did a rejected report of a Senate committee in 1873.

We shall content ourselves by reminding them that their opinions, whatever they may be, have been nipped in the bud, and the projected folly checked. We are not informed whether Messrs. Phelps and Potter will return with the committee or not. It is a question entirely personal with themselves, or chiefly with Mr. Phelps, as Mr. Potter acted consistently enough in endeavoring to sustain his political friends, right or wrong, and Mr. Foster did not make himself so conspicuous in the wrong as his New Jersey colleague did. When our White League, Conservative neighbor next alludes pleasantly to this matter we hope it will not forget to inform its readers that the heresy alluded to has been nipped in the bud and an entire new deal ordered.

THE ISSUE TO BE MET.

When General Sheridan announced the presence in this State of a large number of persons who openly disregarded and contemned the law, and subsequently characterized an organization of men banded together to overturn the State government, he was not only bitterly assailed by the local press and politicians, with their patrons the merchants, but his veracity was impeached. This was not a very wise proceeding on the part of the opposition. Every man of sense among them knows that all which Sheridan has asserted, and much more, is true and can be proved easily enough before any tribunal, except, perhaps, a sub-committee in too great haste to return to Washington.

The General has, as we are informed, collated a few details and sent them on to the capital, showing the fruits of the White League work. The result will of course show some odd thousands of political murders in this State during the past five or six years, and not a single conviction. It is not much to the credit of our character for justice to have such charges made against us, and proved, too, but the Democracy invited the contest, and must take the consequences. The White League, as its name implies, is an armed political body, whose sole object is to remit the negro to a condition analogous to that occupied by him before emancipation. But before the negro can be attacked with any degree of safety, the props which sustain him must first be removed. Hence we see that in the towns of Coushatta and Alexandria, and in Caddo, Lincoln, Orleans and other parishes, the war was opened against the white Republicans, upon the well founded presumption that without white leaders to advise, the colored people would not be formidable. At the same time special pains were taken to prevent the negroes from voting the Republican ticket. All the arts which ingenuity could devise were resorted to to accomplish this object. Obstacles to registration were interposed. Negroes were threatened with discharge from service if they voted against "their best friends," and as many as could be were seduced by various means to vote the Democratic ticket. In spite of all this, however, there were enough Republican votes cast to carry the State. The Democracy found this out soon after the election, when they began to threaten the Returning Board and the Republican candidates with death by assassination if the result which was claimed by the Democracy was not declared by the board. The Shreveport *Times* specified by name the gentlemen which it wanted to have slaughtered, and one of its proprietors admitted to the congressional sub-committee that the sentiments of the paper were his own. The Terrebonne *Banner* also advises the secret assassination of successful Republican candidates as one of the remedies available by its party.

The pointed contradiction of Sheridan's official dispatches will cause all these things to be brought prominently before the country, that a correct judgment may be formed. And in truth, if we are to judge by the tone of the Republican press, there is a more intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case at the North than is generally supposed. A perfect knowledge of the whole history of the Democracy of this State since the war will not prove very beneficial to it, by inviting immigrants or capital, nor securing us appropriations for forts, rivers, harbors, lighthouses, etc., which would have been offered long ago to a more deserving population.

THEIR AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

The dispatches inform us that the entire committee on Southern affairs is to be in New Orleans within a few days, to take such testimony as Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter ignored. Among other things, we hope the members of the Cotton Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, the insurance men, and others, will be put upon the stand and asked to narrate their experience. Especially should they be made to tell how much they have subscribed to organize and support the White League and other bands hostile to the State government. If the check books of these gentry could be examined the stubs would show a very singular outlay of money for men claiming to be so intensely law abiding. The committee will find, by making the proper investigations, that the financial element of the White League comprised the elders and wealthy men of the Democratic party, while the subordinate or political element comprised the young men, going down in numerous instances to mere boys. Hence the great fluttering around the various boards of trade when Sheridan uncovered them by his dispatches. The mercantile community has been sorely pressed lately. The burdens have been unusually heavy. In addition to the United States taxes, there have been the State and city taxes, which of course were shared with them by the Republicans, there has been the McEnery government on their hands for the past two years, and the amateur collectors have bled the timid old traders most unmercifully. To add to the miseries of the situation, the injustice openly practiced has nearly destroyed public confidence, while they have lost the most profitable part of their country trade by their inattention or the apathy occasioned by an over-confidence in the strength of our natural position. Thus, while our merchants have been squandering money upon politicians for the avowed purpose of depriving one-half of the population of the State of their privileges as American citizens, the more sagacious houses of other cities have introduced the "Cincinnati business from the Tennessee river to the Straits of Florida, and from the mouth of the Missouri to the Rio Grande." The loss of the supply trade thus involved is a much more serious calamity to Louisiana than anything the White League Democracy is organized to oppose, and the short-sighted merchants who have subscribed so liberally to sustain a dual government here have only themselves to blame for their misfortune. We hope, however, the congressional committee, when it arrives, will probe this matter to the bottom, as well as one or two others which will be referred to in good season.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

In the Vicksburg *Herald* of the eighth instant is found the following editorial, scathingly rebuking and insulting an honorable gentleman, merchant and banker of New Orleans for his testimony before the congressional committee here:

When men fall they generally fall hard, and they fall a considerable distance; but the fall of Joseph H. Oglesby, of New Orleans, has plunged him into a depth of disgrace, falsehood and perjury that will sink him into an abyss of redemptionless infamy. If Mr. Oglesby had confined himself to the statement sworn to before the congressional committee, now in session, that the city of New Orleans is *"more prosperous than it has been for thirty five years,"* people might have charged him with the error of a judgment strongly perverted and distorted. No living man in New Orleans could have believed his assertions, but they would have pardoned him on the very rational ground that the man was a lunatic. When, however, he ventured into the region of fact and documentary evidence and permitted himself to *swear* that there had "not been a single piece of paper protested in his bank *in eighteen months*!" Mr. Oglesby swore what hundreds of people in New Orleans know to be an absolute and unqualified falsehood. Is there no law in Louisiana for the punishment of the crime of perjury? If there is the people of Louisiana should give themselves no rest until Mr. Joseph H. Oglesby is lodged in the Penitentiary. Let him be branded and blasted as a false and cowardly perjurer.

If there is anything in the testimony given by Mr. Oglesby to call for such remarks by the White League organ of Mississippi, we fail to see it. This gentleman, from his position as a successful merchant here for many years, as president of the Chamber of Commerce and as president of a flourishing national bank, is eminently qualified to speak by the card on commercial affairs. He has shown a smaller, but a safer business, and that must be considered a better and more prosperous business. When a merchant gets paid for what he sells, he ought naturally to feel more satisfied than he would if he lost half his goods by bad debts. When a gentleman of Mr. Oglesby's standing asserts that the paper of a New Orleans merchant had not gone to protest in his bank for eighteen months, and such a voucher goes abroad to the credit of New Orleans, it would seem natural that the merchants would appreciate the compliment—they certainly can obtain further time for payments on the strength of it—but it seems that unless a man swears all men are bankrupts, and business ruined, he is denouced as a perjurer, and by the men whose interests are in favor of having the best commercial showing made for them. General Sheridan was not so complimentary in telling his truths, and he has been denounced, and the question is what do the agitators want? Say, Mr. Oglesby, that Louisiana and New Orleans are commercially and financially ruined, and by Republican State government, notwithstanding the Democratic city government; and say, General Sheridan, that the people of Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, are a peaceful, law-abiding people, notwithstanding the thousands of murders committed, and attempts to overthrow the government, and all is right; but tell the truth and all is wrong.

WAIT FOR NEW YORK.

We are told by the Democrats here that before we allow ourselves to be convinced that the country at large and Congress will indorse the action of General Sheridan, we should wait until New York speaks. She is trying to speak, and the papers say will raise a voice some time this week at Cooper Institute. On Wednesday last a Mr. Simon Stern, of Wall street, drew up a call for a meeting to be held, a protest meeting, and on Saturday it was telegraphed here that the call received the signatures of 125 prominent shipping firms, and it was anticipated that in about two days more the list would be signed by several thousand persons. The delay in working up the call shows a strange apathy, and indicates that there is nothing spontaneous about the Democratic combustion in New York.

There will be a Cooper Institute meeting, and somebody will say something, as something was said at the Manhattan Club Tilden dinner, but the question is how far will New York be responsible for the utterances of the class meeting. The Empire City, of all cities, is one where a vote by acclamation would not express the sense or nonsense of the people. Its cosmopolitan organization forbids any one set of men to speak for the city. Its press is important because it gathers and distributes the news of the world; but their individual opinions are of no more weight than a Boston notion or a Chicago idea, and the people, outside of the rings, prefer business to politics.

In this connection, referring to individual opinions, the following incident, related by the *Commercial Advertiser* of the sixth instant, will not be out of place:

A man who said he couldn't sit calmly by and see Louisiana wronged rushed into a Broadway telegraph office this morning with a dispatch to Governor Kellogg, reading, "An indignant people will shortly hurl you from a usurper's seat," and requested that the $2 for transmitting it be collected from the Governor on delivery. The clerk informed him that they were not doing business that way.

The Associated Press will put us in the same position the Broadway patriot tried to put the Governor. Cooper Institute, not New York, will speak. It will damn us, collect from us the telegraph bill, and the world will turn over as usual.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

General Sheridan's comprehensive and tersely written report of the events of the fourth of January, concerning the attempted capture of the Legislature by Democrats, must challenge the admiration and win the approval of all lovers of fair dealing. It is not a plea for either party, but a statement of facts; not a man's argument, but God's truth. His only preamble in addressing the Secretary of War is the mention that he was not in command, but is "willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military in preserving the public peace upon that day." Then follows a clear statement of the case, showing the efforts of Mr. Vigers, clerk of the House, to call the roll according to law; the action of Mr. Wiltz in taking the gavel and declaring himself Speaker, against all protests, the declaration that Mr. Trezevant was clerk, and his occupation of the clerk's desk, the declaration of the appointment of a number of sergeants-at-arms, and their immediate appearance with badges already printed and on their coats, the scuffles that ensued to keep the Republicans in the hall, the flourish of knives and pistols, the motion of Mr. Dupre, Democrat, invoking the aid of the military power of the general government to keep the peace, the appearance of General De Trobriand, the applause he received from the Democrats, and finally the thanks publicly tendered him by Mr. Wiltz, on motion of Mr. Dupre, for his prompt and timely interference.

The facts related by General Sheridan are a matter of record, but they have never been more clearly stated and they can not be gainsayed. It is a soldier's report, divested of superfluous words, characteristic of the man, incisive, shouldering the responsibility where he can, and telling the truth at all times.

THE VOTING POPULATION.

Dr. Stanford E. Chaille has prepared an elaborate paper upon the subject of "the Vital Statistics and Voters of Louisiana," in which he attempts to prove that the excess in the number of colored voters to the one thousand, as shown by the registration, is due to fraud, instead of ascribing it to the obvious natural cause. Dr. Chaille very properly accepts the United States census of 1870 as the basis of his calculations; but as he has ignored the alien element altogether, his premises are fallacious, and his deductions naturally fall with them. He seems to have entirely overlooked one very important table in the report upon which he relies, which is the less pardonable in so learned and careful a gentleman, as the REPUBLICAN has fully explained the matter on several different occasions. The census of 1870—Vol. Population and Social Statistics—which both Dr. Chaille and Congress admit to be correct, shows (page 619) the male population of this State, twenty-one years old and upward, of all classes, was 174,487, of which 143,156 were natives and 31,031 foreigners. Of these again 87,066 were white and 86,913 colored, showing the races were nearly equal. There were, however, but 159,001 citizens in the above aggregate of 174,187 males of the voting age, showing a difference of 15,186, which represented the unnaturalized element. These figures show that of the 31,031 foreigners only 16,845 were qualified as voters. As another table shows there were only 400 colored foreigners in the State, it will be readily seen from which class the unnaturalized or non-voting persons are to be taken. If Dr. Chaille will examine this question a little further, he will find that the registration figures correspond very closely with those of the United States census.

THE STRIKERS.

Another caucus of the "Conservative" members of the Legislature was held yesterday at the usual hour, when pledges were renewed to stand out firmly against all the blandishments of the Republicans. We see there is no little uneasiness on the part of these strikers about the pay of the members of the House. Hints are thrown out that there will be injunctions sued out to prevent the Auditor and Treasurer from paying. We can not see how they can concern a Democrat, nor do we learn who is to conduct this new warfare.

There is a strong probability that an election for new members to supply the places of those who have resigned will be ordered in a few days. In the meantime there is no more prospect of the revolutionary crowd at the Deutsch Company Hall being recognized by any competent authority than there is of the Emperor of China being elected Pope of Rome.

If we are to accept such opinions as the agent of the Associated Press and the New Orleans papers furnish us as the judgment of the Republicans of the North, then we must conclude that they are the greatest hypocrites that ever lived and swayed the destinies of a great nation. Contrary to the wishes of the South they freed the negro and gave him the right of suffrage. When, however, he attempts to exercise these privileges he is met by the pistol and bowie knife and ordered back to the cotton and cane fields to work for the current wages—$13 per month for the best hands, with the loss of rainy days. Is it possible that the Republican party of the United States meant nothing more than an empty, unmeaning compliment when they decreed in the organic law that the negro is a man and brother, with the right to vote and hold office? And is it now the sentiment of the same party that to order the army to stand between the Southern assailants and their victims is such a violation of the principles of liberty as to endanger our institutions? We apprehend little danger from such a cause, though we may say, with Governor Wise: "When a State can not enforce its own laws it should and must cease to be a State." So long as the emancipation proclamation and the fifteenth amendment are a part of our laws, so long ought the Republican party of Louisiana be sustained, and we believe it will be, in spite of the opposition of such papers as the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, etc., which, though founded by Republicans, have been long since sold out to the Tweed Democracy of New York city.

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 220 pounds, marked "T. H. S." on the face.

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this 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. ja7 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, 93 Spencer carbines, 1590 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $86,000.

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 2p

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 tf26

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.

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.

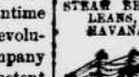
By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. de27

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.



The steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall, as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
FRANKFURT	December 1	January 9
KOELN	December 15	January 17
HANNOVER	January 12	February 14
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 14

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin ..... $150 gold
Steerage ..... 40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin ..... $150 gold
Steerage ..... 45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin ..... $35 gold
Steerage ..... 15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOUKMEYER & CO., Agents,
au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3250
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wraike	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship

VICKSBURG,
THEARLE, Commander,

Will leave on or about December 30, From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO., No. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 13 Lancelot Iley, Chapel street, Liverpool. au4

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

For New York.

Comprising the first-class steamships:
GENERAL MEADE ..... A. W. Sampson.
WESTERN METROPOLIS ..... H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER ..... T. P. C. Halsey
MISSISSIPPI ..... M. E. Crowell.
UNITED STATES ..... B. F. Burdeck.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship

GENERAL MEADE,
A. W. SAMPSON, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, January 16, at 3 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage $50
Steerage 25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 198 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow, leaving SATURDAY, January 23, at 8 A. M. ja4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILIE, LAVACA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed, and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 120 Common street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Carrying the United States Mails.

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander ..... 1200 tons
YAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander ..... 1400 tons
TONAWANDA, C. C. Wiltbank, commander 844 tons
C. W. LORD, L. Colton commander ..... 1100 tons

To sail FRIDAY, January 15, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship
C. W. LORD,
L. COLTON, Commander,

Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency) $30
Passage to Philadelphia 50
Through tickets issued to New York 50
Freight for Liverpool, Antwerp and Bremen taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for same. For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent,
ap17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD—OCCUPANTS for three very desirable front rooms, neatly furnished, with or without board. References given and required. Apply at No. 153 Camp street. ja9 1m

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. A. Newcomb, on the premises, or to A. Rochereau & Co., Nos. 19 and 45 St. Louis street, New Orleans. ja6 15t

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. 230 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

INSURANCE.

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

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874	$[illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	[illegible]
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,366 99
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 [illegible]
Net profits	$[illegible]

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of January next, to those parties insuring with the company and entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy, John Phelps, Adam Thomson, P. N. Strong, Joseph Bowling, John M. Sandidge, Simon Forcheimer, R. B. Post, Edward Pilsbury, Charles S. Slayback, David Wallace, Andrew Stewart, Samuel B. Reed, C. T. Bridgeman, A. G. Ober, Henry Abraham, Victor Meyer, Edward J. Gay, Simon Hernsheim, Joseph R. Wolfe, A. Levi, John E. King, Frederick Cammack, J. L. Harris, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 8u W Sa 1y

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

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the undersigned publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—	
On fire risks	$[illegible]
On marine risks	[illegible]
On river risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,865 33
Less return premiums	11,776 51—$[illegible]
Net earned premiums	$[illegible]
Reinsurances	$43,923 99
Losses on fire	$183,070 07
Losses on marine	67,172 06
Losses on river	9,774 91—$260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account	17,401 43
Commissions on agency business	7,798 87
Rebate paid to the assured	39,772 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—	
Five per cent paid August, 1873	$[illegible]
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	$5,000 00—$ 50,000 00—$[illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims	$[illegible]

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Bonds, city and others	[illegible]
Stocks, Gas Company and others	[illegible]
Pledge and mortgage notes	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Suspense account	[illegible]
Agency premiums for December	[illegible]
Warrant account	[illegible]
Branch office	[illegible]
Louisiana Cotton Factory	[illegible]
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]
Due by insurance companies	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Depreciation	[illegible]
Cash market value	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500
Unterminated risks	[illegible]
Interest on capital stock, due in February	[illegible]
Interest and dividends uncollected	[illegible]
Bills payable	[illegible]
Claims unsettled	[illegible]
Reserve, two and a half per cent on issues	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

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

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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

F. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public.
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, H. GALLY, GEORGE W. BABCOCK, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, A. SCHREIBER, CHARLES LAFITTE, M. PAYRO, PLACIDE FORSTALL, AUGUST REICHARD, E. MILTENBERGER, W. B. SCHMIDT, J. TUYES. jan

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize $20,000

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 12, 1868.

CLASS A.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans

On Saturday, January 16, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets ..... Tickets only $[illegible]

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$[illegible]
1 prize of	10,000 is	[illegible]
1 prize of	5,000 is	[illegible]
40 prizes of	500 are	[illegible]
200 prizes of	300 are	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten as of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are ..... $[illegible]
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten as of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are ..... [illegible]
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten as of the number drawing the $5000 prize are ..... [illegible]

279 prizes, amounting to ..... $[illegible]

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten as the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 240 draws the $10,000 prize, those