New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 13, 1875.

Beecher jurors come in slowly.

England has 300 different religious sects.

A perfect bore in North Germany has struck petroleum.

A rough estimate—Guessing you can knock a man down.

The Jackson, Mississippi, *Pilot* appears again as a daily paper.

Alfonso may govern Spain, but who will govern Alfonso?

It is rumored that the New York *Republic* will be started again.

Incredulity robs a man of many pleasures and gives nothing in return.

The *Picayune* wastes its stock of adjectives by calling the weather "infamous."

Foremen in lager beer breweries in Cincinnati get more pay than circuit judges.

It is important to know that the Harvard students will hereafter dine at six o'clock.

Wendell Phillips will not lecture this season on account of the illness of his wife.

All games of chance, except running for office, will be suppressed by law in Virginia.

A Baltimore girl, worth $45,000, wants to marry some young man who has learned a trade.

All written questions are pointed when properly punctuated by interrogation points.

When a man is in the wrong and owns it, he admits that he is wiser to-day than yesterday.

Oliver Doud Byron, with his terrible play is going "Across the Continent" in Indiana.

New Year's callers in New York had to pay for paying calls at the rate of $30 per day for hackmen.

With a little energy and a few patent office reports every town could have a public library.

Governor Tilden's message makes nine columns solid minion, and his friends fear he talks too much.

At the town of White Pine, in Nevada, mahogany is used for fuel. They should burn White Pine.

A boneless-sardine exchange says: "Our editorials are crowded out this week by the pressure of reading matter."

A kind hearted Bergher has said that "Those who love dogs will go to heaven." That is the easiest religion yet.

Marion Harland's "Cook Book" yields her an income of $2500, which places her beyond the necessity of learning to cook.

The thinkers of England have been shocked by the announcement of "A Sunday evening discourse for advanced tinkers."

The *Vicksburger*, a White League paper at Vicksburg, died on Sunday last. The editor bid farewell to his readers and shut up the shop.

The New York *Times* heads a communication, "A Letter from a Donkey," and correspondents for that paper are getting a little timid about writing.

The Rochester *Democrat*, of New York, says: "Blessed are the Republicans of this State, for they expect no offices and they shall not be disappointed."

The directors of the Boston and Maine railroad have decided that their cars could be run without peanuts, *Police Gazettes* or dime novels being sold in them.

There are in the United States to-day 750,000 adult white men who can neither read nor write, while of adult white women in the same illiterate condition, the number amounts to 1,150,000.

A Western paper takes in the situation thus: "General Sheridan has got unto the law business down in New Orleans. Jeffries, Emory and De Trouband have sued him for kicking them out of the Legislature."

Baltimore had 309 fires in the year 1874. The principal causes of the fires were as follows: Accidents, 18; carelessness, 45; coal oil and gasoline lamp explosions, 64; children playing with matches, 19; defective flues, 27; stove pipes, 12; sparks from chimneys, 23. The loss from fires during the year amounted to $506,826.

An Indiana paper says of the columns of a quarto contemporary: "They bear the word 'cheap in every wrinkled and blurred feature, and have the appearance of impressions from scrabbled type set by crazy rats, fed to a warped press by a sore-eyed feeder, and superintended by a drunken pressman.'"

Mrs. Caroline Hardy, of Groveland, Massachusetts, who has been deaf for years, had her hearing restored recently by a blow upon the ear from the leg of a chair which one of her children had tipped over. If her children had behaved themselves properly, no such occurrence would have happened.

On Saturday, the sixteenth instant, will take place another grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery. Then will be given away a capital prize of $20,000, with approximation prizes amounting in all to $80,400, being 270 prizes with 10,000 tickets. The tickets are $10 each, with halves, quarters and eighths in proportion. The prizes drawn will be paid to ticket holders immediately and in full, without deduction.

It is related of a Frenchman, Count Jaubert, who died recently, that he once attacked Marshal Soult with a number of epigrams. The Marshal, meeting him at a reception of the court of Louis Philippe, turned his back on him just as the Count was coming forward to speak to him, and this in the presence of thirty people. "Monsieur le Marechal," said Jaubert, quietly, "I have been told that you considered me one of your enemies. I see with pleasure that it is not so." "Why not, sir?" said Soult. "Because," said Jaubert, "you are not in the habit of turning your back to the enemy." The Marshal held out his hand and the Count's success was complete.

A WEAK EXCEPTION.

Some one has set the example of excusing the White League outrages against our colored voters on the ground that many of them voted the Democratic ticket from conviction. The assertion is most likely untrue, since we doubt whether there is a colored man in the South who would stultify himself by voting a whip into the hands of the life long enemies of his race, but we do not intend at this time to discuss this point. We will admit, for the present, that here and there an ignorant or corrupt negro can be found willing to lend himself to the ignoble purpose of swelling a Democratic procession, walking arm in arm with Democratic bummers, appointed for the purpose, into a grogshop and taking a drink for political effect. Yet we can not see in any or in all of these circumstances any reason why respectable colored people who stand fast by their principles and the interests of their race should be dragooned into following their bad example. One swallow does not make a summer, nor does the exceptional case of a negro here and there yielding to the blandishments of the Democracy prove that those who resist shall be hunted down like wild beasts, or discharged from employment until they too can be brought to the point of voting the Democratic ticket from conviction. Those politicians, however, who are ever so ready to cite such exceptions as they have at hand, or have heard of, do not explain the objective point of such conviction. What is it that these Democratic colored voters are convinced of? Perhaps an explanation would not compliment the opposition, since it is likely that the absolute certainty of disagreeable personal consequences is the controlling influence.

It is in the knowledge of nearly every person in the city that colored men were threatened with discharge if they voted the Republican ticket. They were given the option of not voting at all, or voting such ticket as would be furnished by their employers. And one of the mercantile associations which has hastened to contradict General Sheridan affords a notable exemple of this sort of petty warfare. These coercive acts are now kept in the back ground, and the reporters of the opposition press instructed to lay such miserable subterfuges as the following before the public:

Previous investigation has developed the fact that a large number of colored men voted from conviction, and that if let alone many would unite with their employers in the work of regeneration.

There is no doubt if the employers would show themselves to be truly the political friends of the colored people and cease to subscribe money to organize, arm and support a standing army of their deadly enemies, they would gradually come to the habit of taking their advice in the discharge of their duty as suffragans. It should be remembered, too, that the colored voters themselves are the only people that can not be deceived in this matter, and their testimony is worth a thousand such meetings as was held in New York on Monday night. The truthful narrative of a young colored voter of Louisiana will immensely outweigh the querulous complaints of Mr. Bryant, who, in all his eighty years probably never saw a Southern mob, nor half a dozen negroes that had been slaves, all at one time. He has spent the greater portion of his life in aiding the abolition of slavery, and now that the enfranchised people are endeavoring to use the instrument placed in their hands to protect their liberties Mr. Bryant appears on the side of their enemies and plainly tells us he did not mean what he said before emancipation. That he only gave the negro the right to vote, provided its exercise does not offend his old master. But that if it does and the latter attacks him with knife and pistol there is an end of it. The fifteenth amendment must not be construed to deprive the Southern planter of his imprescriptible right to control the politics of his State and to discipline his negroes. If a United States soldier, in obedience to the provisions of that appropriate legislation authorized by the fifteenth amendment stands with his bayonet between a white armed ruffian and his colored victim it will be, according to the octogenarian sophist of the New York *Post*, such a violation of the constitution as threatens a disruption of our political institutions.

The colored people are either free citizens, with amplitude of personal rights, or they are chattels, and a part of the assets of the plantations on which they toil and suffer. They are either one thing or the other in its entirety. They can not occupy a middle ground, a sort of fiddler's green, situated between a mule and a man. But the latest expression of the national will, which, if necessary, must supersede all former, has declared them men and voters. It is possible Messrs. Bryant, Evarts and the other venerable fossils who met at Cooper Institute to give their sanction to the anti-American resolutions which some Democrat had prepared beforehand, never read the fifteenth amendment or the "appropriate legislation" thereunder. They probably regard the Southern whites on probation, with the privilege of controlling political affairs so long as they do not again open fire upon the United States flag. Were a rebel army marching on New York, with intent to seize the *Evening Post*, the old editor would be fired with indignation, and demand that not only the army but the whole North should rush to the rescue. But so long as the leaders of the new rebellion confine their operation to persecuting the negroes and their white friends in the South it is unconstitutional to interfere. So long as New York city and the *Evening Post* are safe Mr. Bryant can see no harm done to any body until the President directs his officers to see to it that every man's life in the South is safe. Then his indignation is aroused, and he rushes to the citadel to proclaim the constitution in danger.

They have probably heard in New York that a negro here and there has been found who voted the White League ticket "from conviction." And they only want to extend the principle thus: If one or more of the colored people so vote from conviction, why can not the whole race be brought to the same degree of docility? The White League is organized to convince. Let the convincing process proceed without interruption. Let no United States officer, under the mistaken notion that the fifteenth amendment is anything more than a joke, interfere with "the people of Louisiana" in their favorite amusement. Recall the United States troops, that the whole colored race may be speedily convinced that they are only "niggers" after all, and their status in no manner affected by the war, the great proclamation or the reconstruction acts.

THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

General West is quite right when he says that the Louisiana question will be decided without much reference to the Kellogg-McEnery controversy. Though Governor Kellogg has been elected our chief magistrate beyond all question, his personal rights will be regarded as secondary to the other great principle the right of a people to chose their representatives. As Mr. Greeley would express it, "it is a matter of little moment whether Mr. Kellogg is Governor of this State or not, but it is of the most vital consequence that the people shall have the right to elect him, and have the benefit of his services if they so desire. It is not, therefore, a contest between two rival heirs to an estate or a crown, but a conflict of principles, chief among which is the right of the people of one of the States to choose their rulers in spite of the opposition of an armed minority. This is the local aspect of the case.

The question has, however, become a national one, and the two parties are marshaling their forces to secure at the earliest practicable moment this citadel. The Republicans are aware that if the State is now surrendered to the minority, armed and drilled in the art of war as it is, there will be no hopes of recapturing it for many years to come, while the Democracy see that if Governor Kellogg and the Republicans are overthrown, they will secure six members of Congress and two Senators for the Forty-fifth Congress, besides the electoral vote in 1876. This is a prize worth contending for, and we see a promptness to rush to the combat with all the zeal and falsehood that able party can command. We are, as the REPUBLICAN remarked a few days ago, in the hands of the American people, precisely as the slave was in the first years of the war, and the question will be decided more with reference to the resulting consequences elsewhere than to the interests of those who are apparently more immediately concerned. It would probably be giving ourselves too much importance to insist that the political complexion of the United States for the next ten years depends upon the decision of the Louisiana question. That would be to put the lesser before the greater. But to reverse the order, and arrange the proposition according to the fitness of things, we may affirm that our case will no doubt show the relative strength of the two parties throughout the Union. This is a prizee too valuable to be given up by one party or abandoned by the other without a desperate struggle. We present to the nation the first case where the results of the civil war are put in dispute, where the fruits of the victory are substantially denied, and where it is proposed to abrogate an article of the constitution by popular usage in the bylanes of the country and the dark alleys of the cities. The people of the United States have ordained that the colored people shall have the right to vote as a means of protection against local oppression. The white people of Louisiana have declared this shall not be, unless they can guide and control that vote. When troops are sent here to enforce the contemned national laws, venerable Senators, like Thurman, Bayard, Saulsbury and others, who have taken an oath to support those laws rise in their places and denounce the faithful officers who know and dare perform their duty. Of course, if it is the Democratic policy to ignore the fifteenth amendment as a part of the constitution, then their conduct is consistent enough. But they should meet the issue fairly, and state their case clearly, so the American people may know and fully understand the question. The question at issue in Louisiana is not whether Kellogg or McEnery should be Governor; not whether the reforms which have been so long hypocritically clamored for shall be adopted, nor whether one party or the other shall enjoy the few State offices. But it is, squarely, whether the old rebel Democracy shall lose the right to practically dominate over the negro, and establish upon the ruins of a free State a branch of the Democratic party of the North. Hence we see strenuous exertions put forth by the Democrats and rejected Republicans of the Northern States to second the efforts of "Governor" McEnery. If the Democrats in Congress had the power, they would impeach the President, because of his support of the law and order party in this State. We have already seen that they express great indignation over the forcible ejectment of five or six intruders on the floor of the House, while the murder in cold blood of six white men in Coushatta by a party of Democrats does not even receive a passing notice. We say that such American Senators are not only unworthy of the name, but a disgrace to civilization, and we believe the time will soon come when they will be execrated by their constituents, all except those from Delaware. That State would probably sustain her Senators in a proposition to deprive every Republican, black or white, of every right of citizenship.

But a Senator from a Northern State stands on more precarious ground. He is required to underwrite his official conduct. If it result in success and redound to the profit of his party, he will be made a sharer in the benefits; but if it miscarry he will be retired at the first opportunity, and an untried man set up. As the Louisiana case has become a national question, involving the very essence of the principles upon which the war was fought, we apprehend certain Northern Senators and Representatives stand on precarious ground.

MULTIFACED POLITICIANS.

Superintendent Brown called the attention of the mass meeting the other night to the fact that nearly all the public sentiment in this city is created by about 100 individuals who have managed to worm themselves into all the boards of trade, secret societies, churches, clubs, etc. Whenever a public expression of opinion is demanded, the whole or a part of this little band of one hundred rushes to the rescue. From a church meeting to a complimentary benefit to a pretty ballet dancer, the same old names are paraded for duty. The owners are rewarded occasionally by seeing themselves mentioned in their proteges, the Democratic papers, as our oldest and most respectable citizens, and when not actually bankrupt and unable or unwilling to pay advertising bills, the addition "and one of our most successful merchants" is made as a sign of peculiar favor. This is a sort of thirty-third degree which is conferred only upon men who advertise liberally and pay promptly. Thus it happens that we have many very old, rare and respectable citizens who are never classed in the highest degree, because the collector has a deal of trouble to get anything out of them. But they all respond with alacrity to any call for the manufacture of public opinion, and readily sign any paper that does not involve a pecuniary obligation. This little brigade has just been out on duty. They first went through the Cotton Exchange, obtained a resolution taking issue with General Sheridan; then that catch all for everything the Chamber of Commerce was convened and made to add the weight of its character to the private opinions of the ring, when they ran down to the Merchants' Exchange and adopted the same ideas, though clothed in varied language. They then separated, and called together smaller bodies, to which they all belong. The Board of Underwriters was used as a conductor, then the Clearing House was convoked for political purposes, and responded to the same voices which had turned the Cotton Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, etc., into political arenas, and uttered partisan fables from behind respectable marks. Of course, the resolutions of the respective bodies were faithfully telegraphed North, and by this time old Mr. Bryant believes that this whole community is shocked at the horrid character Sheridan has given the White League Democracy. Naturally, when their pets and proteges are assailed, the merchants fly to the rescue. The White League organization has cost too much good money to be snuffed out without an angry protest, and our politico-mercantile Lingards showed themselves before the people in all their various characters, to humbug them into the belief that there were a great many men behind the scenes. As Mr. Brown has explained, there were less than a hundred in all.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

If the Associated Press dispatches have been faithful to Mayor Wickham, he made an unfortunate blunder in his opening speech at the Cooper Institute meeting in New York on Monday night. He is thus reported:

He was sure this affair of Louisiana would show that while assassination reigned in the South, indignation at the outrage prevailed in the North.

The mayor must have forgotten where he was for the moment. He was presiding over a meeting of the constituents of Mr. Tweed to denounce General Sheridan for a rather frank statement of Louisiana affairs, and unconsciously admitted that assassinations reigned in the South, and the North is indignant at the outrage. We have most excellent reasons for questioning the correctness of the report, for we do not suppose that a man who had such an accurate conception of the truth and the manliness to speak his sentiments would be asked to preside over that meeting. Had all those who were present concurred in this sentiment the meeting would have been at an end, and the long preamble and resolutions which were subsequently adopted in the fashion adopted by our Conservative members of the House, by acclamation, would not have been needed. The remarks of the speakers hardly come up in intensity to the spirit of these resolutions, though Mayor Wickham's was positively antagonistic. The former were probably concocted by some out-and-out Copperhead, and never seen by such men as Bryant, Evarts and the mayor until they were asked to affirm them by acclamation. Had the author been informed that Mr. Wickham would make that unfortunate allusion to the reign of assassinations in the South, a paragraph would probably have been devoted to denying that such was the condition, or in palliating and excusing the guilty deeds. While, however, we can not suppose that the chairman of the meeting used the language imputed to him, we are not a little curious to know what he did say, or, if rightly reported, what he meant by it.

TO REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The mass meeting of prominent Republicans which was held in this city on Monday night has set a good example to every organization in the State. Let every club in every ward or parish in the State, where it may be practicable, meet together at once and add to the volume of testimony which is now going forward for the instruction of a great and generous nation. It is desirable above all, the specific instances of outrage be detailed, and the proofs cited as briefly as possible. The Democrats have asserted and attempted to prove a negative. They have even succeeded in deluding a congressional sub-committee into the belief that there was no intimidation practiced by the White Leaguers in the last canvass. While we may pity the imbecility of members of Congress who thus surrender their reasoning faculties, we must not relax our vigilance. It is the duty of every Republican to strengthen the hands of the President and those brave and true men who stand by him and us, by all the information which it may be in our power to give. This can be better and more effectually done by those who are personally cognizant of the facts speaking through their ward clubs, than in any other manner. The enemy is in possession of the commercial and financial boards, having succeeded in driving Republicans out of business, and we can only speak from a basis of manhood. The influences which surround wealth and aristocracy are enlisted against us, and we must atone for their loss by greater vigilance.

OUR SOLDIERS.

If we judge of the average army officers aright they do not thank our Democratic papers for the gratuitous advice given them to be disloyal, disobedient, traitorous. One paper expresses sympathy for General De Trobriand and ventures the opinion that he felt humiliated when doing his duty on the fourth instant. It says he "flung away or permitted to pass an opportunity for everlasting and most glorious fame, such as is offered to only a very few men in a century." His opportunity was to mutiny, to rise against the authority of his commanders, to break his sword and never more be soldier of that government called American. The editorial writer says, "He might have been, and no doubt would have been cashiered by a courtmartial, but he would have been embalmed forever in the hearts of an admiring and grateful people, and honors unnumbered would have been showered upon him." The same seductive inducements were held out to the officers of the old army in 1860, and some it wavered from duty enough to make them fight against their comrades and the flag they had sworn to protect. Some who grappled thus for "most glorious fame" died in gray clothes, and others lived to be insurance agents. We doubt if General De Trobriand cares to be embalmed, and believe he is not pleased when it is intimated he regretted his position, or considered himself in a humiliating attitude when in the discharge of his duty.

Continuing in this strain, the *Bulletin* of Tuesday, says:

We are told that the officers of the army perform with reluctance the work which has been alloted them; that they have no sympathy with our oppressore, but that they must obey orders.

When it is understood that the President and Congress are here meant as "our oppressors," this extraordinary language, if it means anything, conveys the charge that some of the officers of the army are disloyal in sentiment, and the words we have quoted are by no means flattering to them, even though untrue.

ST. LOUIS SPEAKS.

Mayor Leeds, it appears, has received a telegram from seven gentlemen of St. Louis, testifying that a meeting of citizens had passed resolutions expressing sympathy, and counseling patience and moderation, etc., as if such counsels were necessary for our people to keep the peace. If the dispatch represents the city from whence it comes, St. Louis speaks mildly. The irrepressible lawyer also speaks, and sends the *Bulletin* an extract from the St. Louis *Republican*, with the "trust it may be produced in all your Democratic papers." The lawyer, we believe, is the same who said his purse was open to Louisiana in September. It does not appear that he has given anything but words, and as we have men here who can say quite as mean things of the general government, his letter is not important.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

AT

LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE.

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

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

jal1 2t

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the sixteenth day of January, 1875 at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. jal1 5t 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 220 pounds, marked "T. H. R." 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 butt plates.

Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G." on butt 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. jal 2p

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,
2016 Nos. 13 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal

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, 1290 bayonets, 45 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.

jal 7 2p

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 5
KOELN	December 15	January 27
HANNOVER	January 12	February 16
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 16

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. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
ap3 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	3000
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Lawrenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1927

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. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. and

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. Bishop.
MISSISSIPPI.....M. B. Crowell.
UNITED STATES.....E. 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 8 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. 106 Common street.

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

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILY B. 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	
Steerage	20	$25
		12

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.

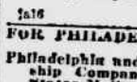
For freight or passage apply to
L. E. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

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. Witbank, 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. YOEKE, Agent,
ap17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after December 28, 1874.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:00 A. M.	Express.....11:30 P. M.
Mail.....7:00 P. M.	Mail.....11:15 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 20 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after November 16, 1874.

Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily.....8:10 A. M.
Through night express, daily.....6:15 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Express and mail, daily.....3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily.....12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ALLEN,
General Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, etc. No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for cash. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. de14

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW CLASS.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

Judge Belden will meet the law students of Straight University at that building THIS EVENING at six o'clock. It is very necessary every member should be present. jal1

PHONOGRAPHY.....PHONOGRAPHY.

The advertiser wishes to form a class of men desirous of learning the above art. MUNN'S SYSTEM will be taught, in which he has had experience as an able and successful teacher. For terms, etc., address

6 BLAKE FOSTER, at this office.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on the thirteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, before me, Marcel T. Ducros, notary public in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared Samuel Manning Todd, president of, and herein acting for the LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, personally before me, notary, on the twenty-fifth of November, 1869, who declared that, pursuant to the authority mentioned act of incorporation, three several meetings of the stockholders of said company were convened and held at the office of said company in this city for the purpose of voting on certain amendments proposed to said act of incorporation; said meetings being held as follows, viz: The first, on Wednesday, the third day of January, 1872, after thirty days' notice in the English and French languages, published in the New Orleans Daily Times and the New Orleans Bee; the second on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of September, 1873, after thirty days' notice, in English and French languages, published in the New Orleans Daily Picayune and the New Orleans Daily Bee, and the third on Monday, the fourth day of December, 1874, after thirty days' notice, in English and French languages, published in the New Orleans Daily Picayune and New Orleans Daily Bee—all said newspapers being published daily in the city of New Orleans.

And that, at each of said meetings, stockholders holding and owning the whole of the capital stock were present and represented, and have voted for the adoption of the amendments proposed to said act of incorporation, as the whole will more fully appear by reference to a certified copy of the proceedings of said meetings, annexed to the margin of this act for reference.

And the said Samuel Manning Todd, president, aforesaid, declared that by virtue of the powers in him vested, and in order more fully to carry into effect the said amendments, and of carrying the same to be recorded, he does hereby publish and declare and proclaim the changes, additions, alterations and modifications made to the charter of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company to be as follows, to wit:

Article three is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

The stock of the company is fixed at [illegible] thousand shares, of fifty dollars each. Subscribers shall pay ten per cent of the amount subscribed at the time of subscription, and for the remainder of said subscription, shall give their stock notes. Calls on said stock notes may be made by the directors, from time to time, as necessity may require; provided, no call shall exceed five on the par share—thirty days published notice of which shall be given; provided, also, that calls shall not be made oftener than once in ninety days. The increased stock shall be preferred stock; the amount thereon paid in cash, and all future dividends, as hereinafter named, to be credited on the stock notes, shall be entitled to eight per cent per annum interest from the respective dates of payments, or dividend credits, which interest shall be calculated to the first day of January, in each year, and payable on the first Monday in February, commencing in February, 1876. All said preferred stock shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the company to the extent or the same percentage as dividends declared on premiums on ordinary life mutual policies of three years' standing, and such profits shall be credited, when declared, on the stock notes held by the company, so long as said stock notes, or any part thereof, remain unpaid. Full paid preferred stock shall receive dividends in cash. The preferred stock, to the extent paid, shall be a first claim on the assets of the company, after the payment of its indebtedness.

Article fourth is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE IV.

The Board of Directors of this company shall, after the first day of May next, 1875, consist of twenty-four members, six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Article seventh is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Directors shall also have power to invest the amount of its reserve on premiums earned in such places and states where the company shall have established agencies and branches, by Boards of Directors, in loans on unincumbered improved real estate or invest the same in bonds and stocks created by or under the laws of the States where such premiums shall have been earned.

Article ninth of the original charter and amendment thereof made on the eighth of [illegible] is stricken out and the following substituted in lieu and place:

ARTICLE IX.

In the month of December, in each year, the president and directors of the company shall make, or cause to be made by the proper officer of the company, an annual statement of the affairs of the company, which statement shall be verified by affidavits annexed with the papers of the company for examination and information of all parties interested; first statement to be presented to the regular board meeting in January, 1876; an actuary calculation of the net reserve required on policies in force, determined by the American table of mortality and six per cent interest shall also be presented to the regular board meeting in January of each year, and it shall be the duty of the board to set apart from the earnings of the company—

First—A sufficient amount to cover the net reserve required by insurance law, according to the American experience table of mortality, and six per cent interest.

Second—A sufficient amount to pay the interest on the preferred stock as set forth in article third of five per cent per annum on all the original paid stock of the company, interest to commence from the first of January, 1875, and to be calculated yearly from January to January, and payable on the first Monday in February of each year, and if it shall appear after the net reserve has been set apart, and the interest herein provided for, that the profits of the company do exceed its losses by more than [illegible] per cent of its capital stock, then, at said January board meetings, the president and directors shall declare such dividend to be paid on premiums on mutual policies of three or more years standing, and credits to be entered on preferred stock notes or dividends paid on full paid preferred stock as set forth in article third, as they may deem advisable, but if it shall appear that the profits do not exceed losses by more than the amount kept sent, no dividends shall be declared.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Messrs. Leslie M. Dupuy and Andrew Marmonget, competent witnesses, who with their names with said appearer and me notary.

Original signed.

SAMUEL M. TODD.
L. M. DUPUY.
A. MARMONGET.
M. T. DUCROS,
Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current register.

New Orleans, December 30, 1874.

M. T. DUCROS, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing act was this day duly recorded in my office, in book No. 413, folios [illegible] and [illegible].

New Orleans, December 31, 1874.

C. DARGANTZ,
Deputy Recorder.

jal 3 20 27 fe6

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLYLAND.

ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

No. 88 St. Charles street.

Ball Invitations, Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed. Also, all kinds of general engraving in the best style. Ball committees are specially invited to call and see specimen of orders of dancing and German favors. Can be satisfied that the most fastidious will be pleased. Special attention will be given to engraving of New Year's cards. de14 6m

ORANGE TREES.....ORANGE TREES.

I have for sale from 200 to 300 ORANGE TREES, from two to six years of age, of superior quality. I will sell at a very low price at the Nursery, Carrollton Gardens.

de13 1m DAN HICKEY.

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1867 AND 1871)

Cisterns made to order and repaired, and warranted. A lot of cisterns from [illegible] gallons, made of the best material and warranted sound, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Or