New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with buildings, on St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets; the square bounded by Law, Magistrate and Warsaw streets and St. Bernard avenue; Canal and Claiborne Street Railway stock.

Local Intelligence.

CREDITABLE WORK.—Mr. Louis L. Mayenno, clerk in the executive department, has executed in a superior style of penmanship a very handsome copy, on parchment, of the act establishing the New Orleans and Rio Janeiro Steamship Company, providing them with a charter and to facilitate and aid in the construction of steamships and other vessels for carrying on a direct trade with the empire of Brazil from the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, to Rio Janeiro and other Brazilian ports. The act bears the great seal of State in gold, handsomely ornamented with blue ribbon. The work has been prepared for the company, and will no doubt be handsomely framed for office use. As a specimen of good penmanship it is certainly a creditable work.

SHIPPING CORN TO GERMANY.—The steamship Koeln takes out a considerable quantity of corn in sacks, shipped by Messrs. J. T. Gibbons & Co., grain dealers of Poydras street. This, it is said, is the first shipment of this kind ever made in that direction from this city. The shippers do not consider it an experiment, as they are positive that the grain will be landed in Germany in excellent condition and prove remunerative. The return will be watched with deep interest by merchants of this and Western cities.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JUDGE MCARTHUR.—It is now more than three weeks since Judge McArthur disappeared so unaccountably, and not a single clue has been obtained of him. It is, indeed, singular that a gentleman so well known as he was could pass away, and no one have a particle of knowledge of the manner of his taking off. Detectives have made efforts to obtain some clue, but up to date have utterly failed. Every railroad depot, steamboat, steamship and ferryboat which departed about the time the judge disappeared have been visited, but nobody had seen him. His many friends now fear that he was drowned in the river, and that his body has gone down forever.

RUNNING IN LEVEE PILFERERS.—The police are sufficiently active in arresting pilferers on the levee, but the complainants are backward in prosecuting, though they will talk loud and long about the outrage of petty thieves. Jo Davis, sometimes called Chicago Bill, was pulled in from the head of Lafayette street for shooting off with a bag of shot. The officer made him carry it to jail. Frank Blank, only fifteen years old, wanted long sweetening, and stole a bucket of it out of a barrel at the head of Customhouse street. When in prison he sucked his sticky fingers and dreamed of liberty.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Monday night a person who was a stranger to those who were on the Second District ferryboat fell off the boat's railing and was drowned. He appeared to be about thirty-five or forty years old. He was not seen an instant after he fell.

PETTY GAMBLERS AT FRENCH MARKET.—It is stated that numerous petty gamblers infest the neighborhood of the French Market, and to the knowledge of law officers. The morals of Poydras and Pilie markets are better, and even those old rickety shells that lumbered the plaza have been removed.

FIRE ON JACKSON STREET.—About four o'clock yesterday morning the two story house, No. 397 Jackson street, was burned, and most of the furniture in the upper rooms was lost. It was owned and occupied by Mr. P. C. Cuvillier, and was insured in the New Orleans Mutual office. Firemen found it difficult to work to advantage, as the streets were soft and nearly knee-deep with mud, caused by recent rains.

WILL NOT GIVE HALF A MILLION.—The speculator who said he would give half a million dollars for the right to collect city licenses thinks that he will keep his money, now that Judge Hawkins has restrained the city from selling.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Louis Lindsey, alias William Willis, was killed last Sunday evening at the corner of Thalia and St. Thomas streets by Jack Williams, alias Salt Jack, who stabbed him in his left breast with a clasp knife. The coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of murder against Williams, who is still at large.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to-day:

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	33	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	23	N. W.	Cloudy.
Corsicana	41	N.	Clear.
Davenport	7	W.	Fair.
Dubuque	5	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston	41	N.	Cloudy.
Indianola	41	N.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	17	E.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	8	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	24	E.	Clear.
Louisville	24	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	35	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	33	N.	Clear.
New Orleans	49	N.	Light rain.
Omaha	19	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	20	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	43	N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	25	E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	4*	S. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	58		Cloudy.
Yankton	11	S. E.	Cloudy.
Augusta	38	E.	Fair.
Baltimore	23	N. W.	Cloudy.
Mobile	45	N. E.	Light rain.
Montgomery	45	N.	Cloudy.
New York	19	N. W.	Fair.
Savannah	48	N. E.	Cloudy.
Key West	73	N. E.	Clear.

*Below zero.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	11	8	3
Cincinnati	11	..	9	8
Davenport	..	1	0	4
Dubuque	1	..	4	7
Louisville	..	..	5	0
Memphis	..	17	8	4
Nashville	..	4	6	4
New Orleans	..	4	*11	0
Shreveport	..	..	21	2
St. Louis	..	..	7	1
Vicksburg	..	15	21	10

*Below high water mark of 1874.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 19, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 48°; at 2 P. M., 51°; at 6 P. M., 49°. Lowest point during the night of January 18, 47°.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND RAILROAD STOCK BY AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale by auction to be made today at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, fronting on St. Charles street, between Julia and Girod streets.

2. A certain square of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, bounded by Law, Magistrate and Warsaw streets and St. Bernard avenue.

3. Also, seventy-five shares of the capital stock of the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

A Canadian rooster recently whipped an American eagle in a fair fight.

STOUGHTON.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

THE LAW AND THE COUP D'ETAT

We give place in our columns this morning to a remarkable letter which appeared in the New York *Times* of the fourteenth instant, concerning occurrences of the fourth of January—remarkable because written by an eminent lawyer, who is a Democrat, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, and because of the clear and impartial manner in which the writer reviews what has been termed by the members and press of his party as a "military outrage." Mr. Stoughton rises above party bias and stands on the law. The law is on the Republican side of the question, on the side of the President, the Governor and the military commanders. No amount of special pleading, or citing of incidents which are not and can not be precedents, can torture the law into sustaining the position taken by Mr. Wiltz. Mr. Stoughton shows that the body of men which Mr. Wiltz claims elected him Speaker was not "a legislative body, peaceably assembled." It was a turbulent assemblage, where men contesting for seats and having no right then to speak or be seated on the floor of the House, added their voice to the hurrah which said Wiltz was Speaker, and captured the House, and it was the Democrats who asked for military assistance. These facts are now generally known, and those who care for fair play or for law, whether Democrats or neutrals, see the force of the statements, and among them Mr. Stoughton is a notable example. He is also strongly indorsed by the *Times*, editorially, a paper which is Republican in New York, but one which accepts Republican testimony from the South with great caution.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE MILITARY IN THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

After a very careful reading of the statements made by Conservatives and Republicans concerning the recent occurrences in New orleans, and a perusal of the speeches made at the meeting in Cooper Institute on Monday evening, and also that made in the Senate by Mr. Schurz, it has seemed to me that in all these speeches facts are assumed as their basis which do not exist, and that unfounded conclusions are drawn which do great injustice to the President, to at least some members of his Cabinet, and to that gallant soldier whose fame should be treasured as a national possession, and who is now in command of the Department of the Gulf. I have not arrived at this opinion hastily, nor without grave consideration, and I shall proceed to state my reasons for it, without political prejudice, for I entertain none in favor of this administration; but I shall state them with as much judicial fairness as I am capable of.

Without this assumption of facts as the basis of speeches filled with denunciation of the President, but a poor foundation would have been laid for that somewhat wordy and noisy, but modern eloquence with which Cooper Institute resounded on Monday night. The call for that meeting contained this language: "A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by federal troops, acting under orders from the President of the United States." It then proceeds to denounce this as a crime unparalleled against the underlying principles of our government, as it certainly was, if the facts stated in the call were true. The first announcement by the press certainly presented the case substantially in that light; and I was inclined to believe that a great outrage had been committed in the interest of the so-called Republican party of Louisiana, at the instigation of party leaders. It seemed to me improbable, however, that any unwarrantable interference with the local affairs of that State could have been perpetrated by the orders of the President, for the emphatic language of his last message on that subject had not been by me forgotton. In that he states that the whole subject of executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those who must act in and direct it, and that, unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime; and that, with the law to support it, it is condemned without hearing, and be earnestly desired, therefore, that all necessity for executive action in local affairs might become by Congressional action unnecessary and obsolete. In view of these streng expressions, coupled with others which the message contained, earnestly urging Congress to provide for the painful and threatening state of things then impending in Louisiana and other Southern States, that he might be relieved as far as possible from the necessity of executive action, it did not seem at all probable that the President would wantonly commit that great crime which he had denounced as such, and of which he was directly accused in the call to which I have referred. It seemed to me, moreover, that men mindful of their duty to their fellow-man, and especially toward one to whom the country owed so much, should have hesitated long—at least until the receipt of full and accurate information, before accusing the highest officer of the government of an offense so grave that no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt that, if committed, it would be cause of impeachment and degradation from office. It seemed to me, moreover, that when able and trusty men of the Cabinet declined to express opinions because they were waiting for official information to guide them, a decent regard for their position, character and responsibilities should have led thoughtful men to refrain from calling public indignation meetings until those charged with the duty of advising the President could, upon reliable information, have an opportunity to consider what course should be taken, and whether the action of the military in New Orleans should be adopted, modified, or repudiated altogether.

This course would not, however, have suited the purposes of those who were the real promoters of the meeting at the Cooper Institute, nor would it have gratified that desire for notoriety dear to the hearts of so many in our midst. The assumption of facts in the call furnished a charge of Republican misrule which could not be answered, and as the facts might change by delay, political capital would be lost unless they should be immediately availed of, and as the charge involved an offense which even the President had stigmatized as a crime, ambitious orators could denounce him without stint and as a man already condemned. Hence, the call as framed was the text on which many changes were rung, and yet, as a careful examination of the facts will show, the statements it contained were in all substantial respects untrue, for it is undeniable, on evidence quite undisputed, that no legislative body of a sister State peaceably assembled was broken into or dispersed by federal troops; nor is there any proof or reason to suppose that the action of Colonel De Trobriand was by order of the President, or that he could have known of such intended action, or of the requirement of Governor Kellogg, until all was over. Then it was the duty of the President and of his Cabinet to await official and full information before either condemning or approving of the action of his subordinate; for his conduct should only be condemned upon the most careful consideration.

The great question at the outset is—and one upon which all else depends—were the persons occupying the hall into which Colonel De Trobriand entered with his soldiers a legislative body peaceably assembled? Clearly, upon the statements of the Conservatives themselves, they were not. A brief outline of facts, carefully gleaned and quite undisputed, I will now present.

The Representatives who assembled in New Orleans on the fourth instant were all new members. By the law of Louisiana it was the duty of the clerk of the previous House to proceed to the Hall of Representatives and there take his seat and act as presiding officer of the new House until the newly elected members should organize by the choice of a Speaker. That he might know who were entitled to vote, he was furnished with a roll containing the names of all of the members declared by the Returning Board to have been elected. Whether this board was wisely or unwisely created for that purpose—whether its action was honest or dishonest—is quite immaterial to the present inquiry, for by the law of Louisiana, no name could be called by the clerk not found on the roll; nor could any person participate as a member in organizing the House unless his name was upon it as furnished by that board. Without some such legal restrictions the grossest outrages might be perpetrated in the organization of a legislative body; for, if persons claiming seats, but not returned as members could vote for such a purpose, every attempt to deprive them of seats thereafter would, of course, be not only absurd, but generally impossible. The inflexible rule, therefore—indispensable to the existence of every representative assembly, and, indeed, to representative governments—is that members lawfully returned, and they only, can participate in the organization of a legislative body; and should persons not so entitled forcibly or otherwise intrude themselves therein, expulsion, violent or peaceful, as might be necessary, would be the least of their deservings.

Now under this law, with the roll of members delivered to him by the Returning Board in his possession, Mr. Vigers, the old clerk, proceeded on the fourth instant to the hall of the House of Representatives and there took his seat for the purpose of organizing that branch of the Legislature. No person of either party has suggested that he failed or intended to fail in the exact performance of his duty. The roll contained the names of 102 members. It is conceded that of these fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. It is admitted that before assembling in that hall it had been in caucus determined that the Democrats would support Mr. Wiltz for Speaker and the Republicans Mr. Hahn. It was well known that all of the fifty-two Republicans would vote for the latter, and the fifty Conservatives for the former, and it was, of course, well known that if the House was organized by members whose names were on the roll, a Republican Speaker and Republican officers would be elected, for no one has ever pretended that any defection from party of any member was expected or actually occurred. Thus stood the case when these persons entered the hall, and it need not be argued that if the Conservatives, as they are called, expected to prevail in the organization by the election of Speaker and other officers they intended to accomplish this, not by votes of members enrolled, but by force or fraud, and in violation of law. That they thus intended the sequel proves.

I will new take the statement of the Conservatives and Senator Schurz for what happened after the clerk took his seat. They say he called the names of all the members on the roll, and then that a Democratic member moved that Wiltz take the chair as temporary Speaker—that he was declared elected, but not by the clerk, says the Senator—and that he took the Speaker's chair. Who voted for this man? Who declared him elected? By what authority did he take his seat? It was the duty of the clerk, on nomination of Speaker by the respective parties, to put the question to the members and declare their votes, and no one else had the shadow of right to do so. He alone could preside until a Speaker should be elected, and he could only by a majority of the members whose names were on the roll, and this election by a majority the clerk only could determine and declare. No one has had the hardihood to say that Wiltz was elected by such majority, and without such election there could be no organization. Nor was there by the usage of the Louisiana Legislature, or any other, such and officer known as temporary Speaker. This so-called temporary organization was resorted to, as will appear, as a surprise, and for the purpose of declaring five persons, not returned, members. The only organization proper or lawful was a final and permanent one. The truth as to the manner in which this plot was managed was, doubtless, as it is stated by various witnesses of the outrage. While the roll was being called by the old clerk, a member nominated Wiltz as temporary Speaker, and without a moment's delay he was declared elected, not by the clerk, says Mr. Schurz, and sprang to and took forcible possession of the Speaker's chair and gavel. There, in defiance of the efforts of the clerk to proceed and regularly organize the Assembly, Wiltz called upon a justice present to swear him in. This was done, and then a temporary clerk was nominated and declared elected, and then, in the same manner, a sergeant-at-arms; and immediately following this, numerous assistant sergeants-at-arms, who, on being declared elected, opened their coats and displayed badges of office, showing clearly that all this fraud and outrage had been carefully planned and contrived beforehand, and that these assistant sergeants were selected, and doubtless armed, with a view to holding violent possession of the House, and of its organization, after the fraud should have been perpetrated. Immediately after this temporary organization, the conspirators—not a legislative body peaceably, or otherwise, assembled—proceeded to declare five persons, who had obtained access to the hall, but who had not been returned by the Returning Board, members, and entitled to sit as such. Thus had been accomplished by fraud and violence a great public wrong against the State of Louisiana—subversive of law, of constitutional rights—by means of which, if successful, the legislative power was delivered over to the persons not charged with it as representatives of the people, but who—a minority at the outset—had by fraud and force so added to their numbers as to become a majority. It has been said in the speeches to which I have alluded that it is the right of every legislative body to determine who shall sit as its members. With certain qualifications this is true; but can the persons not lawfully returned as members, but claiming to sit, and whose right is contested, vote as members for the purpose of establishing this right? Take the case we are considering. There were fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats enrolled as members. Five others—Democrats—claimed the right to sit. They must have voted for Wiltz as temporary Speaker, or he could not have had a majority. Nor could they have been declared members without also voting on that question if there had been a lawful organization, for in that event there would have been a majority of Republicans. The proposition that every legislative assembly is to judge of the qualifications of its members, of course, assumes that the persons whose right to sit is in question are not to act or vote as members until a lawfully constituted Assembly has determined that right. This proposition was perverted and misapplied by speakers at the Cooper Institute.

Enough, I think, has been said to establish quite clearly that this body of men was not the Legislature of a sister State peaceably assembled, and I think it will hardly be disputed that if the fifty-two members had forcibly resisted the taking of the Speaker's chair by Wiltz, they would have been justified. They, however, preferred to leave the lawless men, who had thus sought to take from them their rights as representatives, and attempted to do so. In the meantime, by the aid of the five members thus admitted, Wiltz had been declared permanent Speaker, and the other officers were also declared permanent, and efforts were made while this was proceeding by force to compel the Republican members to remain, and some were thus violently detained. This tumult and violence, accompanied by the drawing of knives and pistols, coupled with the confusion outside, induced these Democratic members to call upon Colonel De Trobriand for protection, and this he afforded them by an address to persons in the lobby, which, in view of his official character and the force at his command, quieted them; and, with the thanks and amid the cheers of the assembly, he withdrew.

In view of these facts, who will say that this was a legislative body? Who that it had peaceably assembled? It had come into existence by violence and fraud. It had by force and fraud expelled a majority of the lawfully returned members, and had thus deprived them of all participation in the organization of the House. It was a lawless body forcibly, not peaceably, assembled. It held the hall of the House of Representatives by violent means, and the five members unlawfully admitted and employed to accomplish this were the instruments by which this scheme had been made effective.

As soon as it could be done, the fifty-two Republican members prepared and signed a protest, stating what had been accomplished, and presented it to Governor Kellogg for his action. I do not think he took the strictly correct course, though, in dealing with the men who had attempted by the means described to secure the control of the Legislature of a State, honest men will not be overnice in requiring the observance of technicalities. He should, however, in my judgment, have advised these members to take with them the old clerk, and go again to the House, and direct him to call the roll of members, with a view to a lawful organization. Had they been resisted in this, he should have employed the force of the State to aid them; and had this been insufficient, he should have called upon the military force of the United States to protect the State from domestic violence, for no violence can be more destructive to a State than that which seeks to prevent the meeting and lawful organization of its Legislature. That in such case he would have been strictly correct in making this requirement can not be doubted, for he may make it when the Legislature can not be convened and it clearly can not be convened when it can not be organized.

Instead of pursuing this, as I think, strictly regular course, the Governor, as the Legislature could not be convened, called upon Colonel De Trobriand to remove from the hall the five members, without whose presence and aid there would have been no pretext for the pretended organization, or for the substantial expulsion of the majority. Under these circumstances, that officer, of course without consultation with the President, removed those persons from the legislative hall of the State, but not from a legislative body of which they were members. It should be borne in mind that when the Governor of a State calls for aid under the provisions of the constitution of the United States, it is generally in an emergency, when delay may be fatal, and the officer upon may generally, it is submitted, rely upon the requirement of so high an officer called as well-founded. Should it prove otherwise, the officer, in a doubtful case, will hardly deserve the censure of his government, although his act may be disavowed. And in this case the President, acting on the advice of wise and prudent counselors like the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury and others, may conclude that the case presented by the Governor of Louisiana was not within the constitution, and even if he should, few honest and peaceful citizens will regret that turbulent and revolutionary men were checked by wholesome, though misapplied force. And, moreover, it should not be forgotten that, situated as our federal officers were—surrounded by armed White Leaguers, the air filled with threats and rumors of violence and bloodshed, which even the fearless Sheridan avows were, as he believed, imminent—but little time could be taken for deliberation, and the officer commanding would hardly be justified in refusing to act on the requisition of the Governor unless he clearly saw that the action required was unlawful or wholly unnecessary.

My purpose in what I have thus hasily written has been mainly to establish that the statement deliberately put forward that a State Legislature, peacefully assembled, had been wantonly dispersed by orders of the President, is utterly without foundation. Such an act would have been wholly without excuse; indeed, a crime without justification. We have seen that there was no Legislature, but a body of men who had obtained and held their places in a legislative hall by violence and fraud. We have seen also that the President could not have ordered, or until all was over, have known of the acts of Colonel De Trobriand. To have hastily disapproved of them—without official information of what was done—would have been unjustifiable and a reflection upon that officer. I certainly have no sympathies with Governor Kellogg, his career or character; nor have I any respect for his judgment or for his purposes. But, at the same time, I can not believe in the innocence or peaceable purposes of his political opponents, who, no longer since than last September, forcibly overturned his administration and took control of the State. That their later purpose has been to obtain its control by an exhibition of less force and more chicane, fraud and management, I do not doubt, and these they have employed, believing, as I suppose, that they were appropriate weapons against what they regarded as the frauds of the Returning Board. But with all this we have nothing to do in determining whether we shall or not condemn the highest officer in the nation for an act performed by his subordinate, upon the requirement of the Governor whom these persons are struggling to overthrow. It will probably appear when the acts and orders of the President are known that his directions to the federal officer in command have been framed in careful compliance with the constitution, and in harmony with that strong indisposition, as expressed in his message, to interfere in the local affairs of a State unless clearly within the law, and in a case of the strongest necessity.

E. W. STOUGHTON.

Provisional Government.

We give below the text of the bill to be submitted to Congress, if necessary, by Hon Frank Morey. The Republicans have much to lose and gain were such a bill to become law, and it is the subject of various comment:

A bill to provide for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the better security of persons and property in Louisiana, and to arrest the condition of anarchy therein consequent upon the persistent and effectual opposition now expressed in arms of a large insurgent element to the laws and constituted authorities, the President is hereby authorized and required to establish and inaugurate a provisional government therein for the residue of the term of the present State executive, and to enforce law until the State can be rehabilitated by the operations of its own laws and the provisions of this act through an election to be held at the regular time prescribed for electing State officers in 1876.

SEC. 2 That said provisional government shall continue in full force and exercise all existing laws needful for the maintenance of the State, for the assessment and collection of taxes, and for the protection of all persons in their lives, liberty and property, save only such provisions in the constitution and laws of said State as relate to the tenure of State and municipal officers, the machinery of registration and election, and the holding of a session of a Legislature in said State.

SEC. 3. That the military commander in said State, upon the requisition of the Provisional Governor thereof appointed under this act, shall give aid to the officer of the provisional government of said State in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

SEC. 4. That said Provisional Governor may remove from office in said State any person holding office therein, and may appoint a successor in his stead, and may also fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, subject, however, in all removals and appointments to the orders and directions of the President of the United States; and the President may at any time remove or appoint the said Provisional Governor.

SEC. 5. That after the completion of the registration hereinafter provided for in said State, at such time and places, sixty days anterior to the day of election prescribed by the constitution of said State, as the military commander shall appoint and direct, subject to the order and directions of the President, an election, of which thirty days public notice shall be given, shall be held of all the officers of the State recited in the laws to be elected for that period, as also a State Treasurer and the members of a Legislature.

SEC. 6. That the Provisional Governor in said State shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, list of votes, and of the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns, he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected according thereto, and make proclamation thereof; and if it shall appear that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without fear, or the influence of fraud, the Provisional Governor shall so declare, and is required to assist said officers elected in entering upon their duties at the time fixed by the constitution and the laws of the State. And said three officers of registration and election shall first have taken and subscribed an oath, to be administered under the direction of the military commander, that they are not, and have not been, officers or members of the organization known as the White League or of any other secret political association of a kindred character, and any person who shall falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in either a State or federal court, shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. That the Provisional Governor, subject to the approval of the President, shall have power, by public proclamation, to extend the effect of any laws or parts of laws of said State for the appropriation of money for the payment of expenses of carrying on a government in said State established under this act, and such laws or parts of laws providing for the levying and collection of taxes as may be necessary to obtain revenue for the support of the government of said State, the same to have effect and be the law governing the collection and expenditure of the public money from the establishment to the termination of said provisional government.

New Orleans and Liverpool—A Proposed Steamship Line.

The general managers of the Illinois Central and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroads are just now negociating with various parties for the purpose of establishing a steamship line between New Orleans and Liverpool. Since the connection between the Mississippi Central and the Illinois Central has been made at Cairo, the business between this city and New Orleans has largely increased, and it is believed that, with the proper arrangements, the new line may successfully compete with the Eastern lines for the European traffic. The argument is that in handling grain with proper arrangements shipments may be made by this route at a great saving to the producers in the cost of handling and transportation. By connecting the Jackson road with the river at the elevator, rail cargoes can be received and transferred in bulk to Liverpool steamers, and thus save to shippers at least three handlings, to which expense they are now subjected on the lake and on canal routes to the East. During the winter this line is able to carry grain at much lower figures than any other; in fact, it never suffers from the cold, as other roads do, and at the same time brings back Southern products of all kinds for this market.

Negotiations are also pending between the managers of the Illinois Central and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroads, to have the passenger rates between this city and New Orleans lowered. At present it costs $33 to go from this city to New Orleans, while the rate from here to New York is but $22, although the distance is about the same. Of course it costs the road more to carry passengers to New Orleans than New York, because the traffic is not so heavy; still it is believe that, by making a reduction and bringing the figures nearer to those charged to New York, business will largely increase, and thus make up for the loss resulting from a reduction of fare. The general manager of the Illinois Central is in favor of making the rate $25, while the manager of the New Orleans road insists upon a higher rate. It is, however, believed that a compromise will soon be effected by which the rate will be reduced to about $27 from here to New Orleans.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Terrebonne *Banner* says:

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN, though, is a dangerous guide, for it coolly and impudently tries to bolster up fraud, and with the virtuous indignation of the *farisee*, brands all who express their indignation in rather warm terms as assassins.

Isaac says, "Dat statement and way of spelling is not Phar I see."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of the Daily Republican, No. 94 Camp street—New Orleans, January 19, 1875.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that an election for five directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office as above, on TUESDAY, February 9, proximo.

By order of the President:

ja20 T. G. TRACY, Secretary.

New Orleans Butchers' Hide and Tallow Company, No. 103 South Peters street.—The election for directors to serve for the present year will take place at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, January 21, 1875, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and 7 P. M.

ja19 3t JEAN BERTHIS, President.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Gruenewald Hall, New Orleans, January 11, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TEN PER CENT was declared out of the profits of the last six months' business, payable on demand.

M. BENNER, Cashier.

ja12 1m

Notice.—New Orleans, January 13, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 594 Magazine street, on MONDAY, February 15, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. to vote upon proposed amendments to the charter, as approved and recommended by the Board of Directors.

ja13 LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

Notice.—Bank of Lafayette, New Orleans, January 9, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, February 9, 1875, at 1 P. M., to consider and act upon proposed amendments to the charter. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Board.

ja10 1m JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, Cashier.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company, New Orleans, December 31, 1874.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pontchartain Railroad Company will be held on the THIRTIETH DAY OF JANUARY, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year.

JOHN B. LAFITTE, THOMAS H. HUNT, Directors.

jal 30t

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Mrs. Caroline G. Catoire, wife of Maximilian Catoire.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 36,984.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Maximilian Catoire, administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja15 20 24 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Thomas L. Clarke,

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,550.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by James Clarke, liquidator of the late commercial partnership of Thomas L. Clarke & Brother, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja16 20 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Felix J. Thibault.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,543.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Annie Thibault, tutrix administering this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja16 20 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Martin H. Lafranze.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,375.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix and testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja14 18 22* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Thomas Saux.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,726.—Whereas, Bertrand Saux has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Thomas Saux, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja16 20 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James Robinson and Anna D. Robinson.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE above successions are hereby notified to present the same at once for payment to the undersigned.

JOHN H. CONSIPP,

News Stand, Rotunda, St. Charles Hotel.

New Orleans, January 16, 1874. ja20 21 24*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 13, 1875.

[No. 2931—Administration Series.]

An ordinance adopting an estimate of expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year 1875.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That in conformity with section fourteen of an act of the Legislature, No. 73, approved April 26, 1872, and act No. 53, approved March 12, 1874, the following estimate of expenditures (including police and schools) for the year 1875, be and the same is hereby adopted:

TO BE PAID FROM THE CITY DEBT TAX.

Consolidated bonds, interest at six per cent	$272,467 50
Railroad bonds, due May 1, 1874, exchangeable for new consolidated gold bonds, or with privilege of renewal, as per ordinance No. 2896, Administration series, interest at six per cent	175,440 00
Pontchartrain railroad bonds, interest at six per cent	6,780 00
Waterworks bonds, interest at five per cent	69,620 00
Seven per cent loan 1869, interest at seven per cent	199,465 00
Seven per cent loan 1870, interest at seven per cent	210,000 00
Jefferson City bonds, interest at eight per cent	23,600 00
Street improvement loan, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent	32,553 00
Ten per cent loan, interest at ten per cent	114,360 00
McDonogh School fund, interest at six per cent	6,540 00
Fink Asylum loan, interest at six per cent	2,880 00
New consolidated debt (gold bonds, general series), interest on $2,558,000 at seven per cent, $179,060; gold premium on currency at 111, $16,696 66	199,756 66
Carrollton bonds, interest at eight per cent	15,544 00
Total	$1,328,011 16

TO BE PAID FROM DRAINAGE TAX.

New consolidated gold bonds, drainage series, interest seven per cent, estimated premium in currency 111	$127,583 40	
Attorneys' fees on collections for second drainage district, as per contract, ten per cent	2,100 00	
Salaries and office expenses	3,500 00	
Total	$133,183 40	

TO BE PAID OUT OF WHARFAGE OR LEVEE DUES.

Wharf bonds, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent	$51,100 00
Redemption, one-tenth	70,000 00
Total	$121,100 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF MARKET REVENUES.

To the Louisiana National Bank, late Fiscal Agent, on account of interest and principal of loan	$120,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF CITY PARK TAX.

One-eighth of one per cent on assessment for $119,298,504	$149,123 13

TO BE PAID OUT OF PAVING ASSESSMENTS.

Street assessment bonds, interest seven and three-tenths per cent	$689 85

TO BE PAID OUT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX.

As per estimate of School Board	$298,246 26

TO BE PAID OUT OF POLICE TAX.

As per estimate of Board of Commissioners, not to exceed	$590,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF TAX FOR CURRENT CITY EXPENSES AND OTHER REVENUES NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED OR SET APART BY LAW.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS—		
Streets, materials, etc	$25,000 00	
Streets, salaries and wages	179,480 00	
Drainage, materials, etc	15,400 00	
Drainage, salaries and wages	17,000 00	
Wharves and landings, materials, etc	18,616 00	
Wharves and landings, salaries and wages	35,000 00	
Administrator's office, salaries	3,440 00	
Administrator's office, expenses	2,550 00	
Surveyor, salaries and wages	16,000 00	
Surveyor, office expenses	2,500 00	$314,536 00
DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—		
Waterworks, machinery, pipes, etc	30,000 00	
Waterworks, salaries and wages	43,000 00	
Administrator's office, salaries	4,000 00	
Administrator's office, office expenses	250 00	
Insane Asylum, provisions, rent, etc	13,000 00	
Insane Asylum, salaries	6,000 00	
Courthouses, repairs and salary of keeper	5,400 00	
Market houses, repairs	2,500 00	
Schoolhouses, repairs	5,000 00	
City Hall building, repairs and office expenses	2,000 00	
Public buildings, repairs (other than enumerated)	6,000 00	
Small-pox hospital, salaries, supplies, etc	12,000 00	
Public sinks	4,500 00	
Home of Aged and Infirm	4,500 00—	138,150 00
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—		
Administrator's office, salaries	3,960 00	
Administrator's office, office expenses	800 00