

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 30, 1875.

It is said that blushing is a lost art. It requires a ravenous appetite to eat crow.

Adam regarded the first woman as only a side issue.

There is talk of marrying Alfonso to a German princess.

When a man bows to circumstances he is forced to be polite.

The Chinese empire is now governed by a young man five years of age.

Rev. Miss Harris has been doing the praying for the Maine State Senate.

Mr. Charles Pope is playing the strong character of Samson in Washington.

Stylish shirts, six for \$7 75, in the latest fashion, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

A border warfare—that waged by Lucille Western on the fringes of Lady Isabel's shawl.

A. J. calls himself a constitutional statesman. His constituents call him a constitutional bore.

The Liberal members of the British Parliament meet on the third of February to select a leader.

We learn that the Select Social Club will give a ball on Saturday evening, February 27, at Grunewald Hall.

Colonel John Hay writes able editorials on Spain, and is ready for any Little Breeches of the peace.

A New York dairyman has commenced the manufacture of "Colonel Sellers cheese." "There's millions in it."

Direct from the mills, merino shirts and drawers, seventy-five cents each, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

The humor of Mr. Lewis, of the Detroit Free Press, is explained. He is said to carry half a million dollars, it is said.

There are between thirty and forty different kinds of religion in this country—enough to satisfy the most fastidious heavenward traveler.

The Musician's Benevolent and Protective Union Association will install its officers at 1 P. M., on Tuesday next, at the hall, No. 51 Bienville street.

On Saturday evening next a grand reception ball will be given at St. Patrick's Hall by Branch No. 3, Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association.

The salary of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, at Elmira, New York, is paid by regular admission fees when he preaches, thus supporting the church with gate money.

The members of the Pastime Social Club entertain their friends at a complimentary masquerade and fancy dress soiree at Exposition Hall on Saturday, February 6.

General Garibaldi is up again. He recently received a magnificent reception in Rome, when the populace detached the horses from his carriage, and drew him to his hotel.

The Old Guard Commandery of St. Louis are to have a grand ball at the Southern Hotel on Monday evening, February 8. A number of Sir Knights here have received invitations to be present.

Wickham Hoffman has been entertained by the Washington Club, Paris, on the eve of his departure for London, when he goes to take the place of Mr. Moran as secretary to the United States Legation.

Louisiana history repeats itself. An exchange says: "A Connecticut justice of the peace recently refused to entertain a point made by an attorney on the ground that it was not justified by the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention."

The proposition requiring one year's residence in the county before a man can be made a policeman in New York meets with favor. Men have been known to get on the force there who did not know which way to run when chased by a burglar.

The Shreveport Southwestern Telegram announces the marriage in Natchitoches of Mr. A. A. Milliken, assistant postmaster at Shreveport, to a daughter of Dr. Boult, of Natchitoches. The happy bridegroom has many friends in this city who extend their congratulations.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction to-morrow at 11:30 A. M., in front of the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District, one horse and buggy. And at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, same district, fifty boxes of cigars.

An "Old Folks' Concert," for the benefit of the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Third and Annunciation streets, will be given Wednesday evening next at Grunewald Hall. The concert will be under the direction of Professors Watts and Beardslee, and an excellent choir will lift up their voices in the grand old anthems of sacred song, interspersed with modern hymns and ballads, invented by the world's people.

A writer from Berlin thus describes a German military bow: Imagine an oak plank six feet in height, with a hinge in the middle, draw itself up to a perpendicular, and, with a quick movement, snap the hinge so that the upper part suddenly springs forward and back again, and you will have some idea of the gracefulness of the executed movement, and of the shock one gets when introduced to a German military "well."

Shreveport has received a certificate of good character from a few cotton buyers and others advertising their business. They commence their address by saying, "We, the undersigned Northerners, residents of Shreveport," etc. They say, "There is no lawlessness here or in this vicinity that has come to our knowledge." The statement would be a safe one for Tony Denier's donkey to make. Of Messrs. Stiers, Denier, Howard, and others, the Shreveport Times, publishing their card, says: "They are all business men, and a large majority of them have no interests here."

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Democratic members of the Legislature are doubtless too much embittered to look with any patience upon any suggestion of compromise, which would involve the abandonment of their antagonism. The feud may not, therefore, we apprehend be accommodated, and must, like other fevers, run its course. At some later period, however, it will be admitted that in making issues on Louisiana to aid the schemes of Tammany Hall, Louisiana sacrifices much of material interest to political vengeance.

There is now a body of legislators sitting in the State House who claim authority of law for their acts. They owe their commissions to one Returning Board just as those gentlemen who claim the State offices owe the commissions which they present to the report of another Returning Board. In the meantime the Democratic members elect, who have been returned without dispute, refuse to take their seats with their antagonists. What is the consequence of this quarrel?

1. The legislation of the State is in the hands of men belonging almost exclusively to one party. This is a dangerous state of things, since if the animosity of the Republican House be as great as that of the Democratic House, there might be vindictive legislation, which should be deprecated by all good citizens.

2. The city of New Orleans has vast interests at stake, and feels every day the want of representatives charged with and comprehending those interests. We remember distinctly urging upon the outstanding Democratic members of a former Legislature the danger of improvident legislation as to the interests of their constituents. We pointed out those measures of signal importance which might have been secured by the presence of the intelligent gentlemen chosen to represent this city. It was explicitly impressed upon those representatives that they could secure the passage of bills limiting and reforming the exorbitant fees and salaries which are exacted from an impoverished and unemployed people.

With the aid of these representatives now reform legislation may be carried which will relieve many of the burdens and abuses of which all complain. Do the Democratic members really wish these reforms? Then let them co-operate with those Republicans who also desire the same things. Why not prepare duplicate bills for what we deem the legitimate Legislature, and let them be submitted to what we deem a moot assemblage? It certainly would not impair the legitimacy of an enactment which our opponents as well as ourselves deem important to the State and city, that opposite parties should agree for the common good. There must be a number of measures in which a large majority of good men concur. Why not then informally agree to come over and pass these measures, so that they may be withdrawn from the category of issues which it seems can not be adjusted?

The refusal to accept these suggestions can alone injure the best interests of the city, and can incur to the good of none. The city of New Orleans has many and active rivals; they are securing her trade; they are publishing her troubles. Tammany sends emissaries to prolong this political fight, while New York grasps and diverts the commercial subsistence of New Orleans. The very drummers of sycamore nutmegs and basswood hump occupy our hotels and warn away our customers. Boards of trade commiserate our condition and sympathize with a vim which our Democratic friends will not permit to be contradicted. In the meantime some fifteen or twenty representatives of the city about whose right to a seat under the report of the Returning Board there is no dispute, absent themselves from the legal or, if they choose so to call it in their vocabulary, the de facto Legislature, and leave the interests of their constituents to the action of those whom we have no hesitation in saying can not represent them as properly as those they had themselves chosen.

Can you not, gentlemen, waive a batch, or even opinion, and agree on a couple of bills which will guarantee the reforms which all demand? When they shall have been passed in what we deem the lawful houses, we can have no objection to their being debated and enacted in any other houses. We remember when the Democrats were inveighing against the legality of the Kellogg Legislature, last year, we asked them, but what if the acts of this body shall be declared legal? We repeat the question, and we respectfully remind those to whom New Orleans has entrusted her interests, that they will incur grave responsibility if they should permit the enactment of laws injurious to these interests, or, what is more probable, permit the defeat of measures which every interest of the city demands shall be enacted.

THE REPORT OF THE ENGINEERS.

The report of the board of engineers last convened to consider the plans for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi is published in another column. It commences with a statement of the duties devolving on the board, which were to consider the plans for a canal and for deepening one of the mouths of the river, furnish estimates of their cost and express an opinion on their relative advantages, and which was considered preferable. This restriction excluded in a great measure the presentation of the facts and arguments on which their opinion is based. This is to be regretted, since it deprives the public of the new facts and data that the board probably collected during its European tour, and those gathered from its limited personal investigations of the outlets of the Mississippi. The latter were presumed to have been made for the purpose of settling the important question of existence or non-existence of a littoral current. Another question, equally important, is that of the assertion of a condition of unstable equilibrium at the head of the passes, and a probable main stem prolongation, at no remote period, of the river through an eastern pass, similar to that which occurred when it burst through the Fort St. Philip delta.

The report is most satisfactory in consistency of opinion and too little of the facts on which the opinion is grounded. It also bears evidence on its face of a compromise of different opinions in order to create unanimity. In these respects the report lacks strength and is inferior to that of the preceding board.

All the canal projects receive consideration but are briefly disposed of with the exception of the Fort St. Philip canal. In this, the last board agrees with its predecessor in the location of the canal, but changes that of its gulf debouché under the lee of Sable Point. This change was also suggested by a member of the former board. The boards also agree in pronouncing the construction entirely practicable, and the estimates of the probable cost there are about the same. In retaining the general features of the plan, however, the report recommends several changes which greatly increase the estimates:

1. A basin is suggested 1000 feet wide and 2000 feet long between the lift lock and the gulf. This is no doubt adopted in imitation of the Rhone canal, without a thought of the peculiar reasons for giving that canal such a basin. The Rhone canal admits vessels drawing twenty-three feet of water to its basin. Here places are provided for transferring freight from them to others of lighter draught that are alone able to ply the shallow waters of the river. That is the purpose of the Rhone canal basin. With the deep water of the Mississippi its canal requires no such basin, and its introduction into the plan only serves to increase the estimated expense.

2. It is further proposed to widen the excavation for the gulf approach from 300 feet at the six foot curve to 1400 feet at the twenty-four foot curve. Such an alteration, largely and needlessly increasing the estimate, seems strange in the face of the statement of the report that 900 feet is sufficient width between the jetties, or dykes, as they are called, at South Pass.

3. Another unnecessary expense is suggested in the recommendation of a second lock. Only vague hints of possible injury or obstruction to the main lock are offered, but no evidence presented. No statement is made that the locks of the Rhone and Vistula canals have been obstructed, consequently it must be presumed that no such danger exists there, or the fact would have been mentioned. Yet the expense of the useless basin is to be swelled by the construction of a second lock, although the board does not give any figures of its probable cost.

The statement of the report is that the dykes, if successful, would give at South Pass an entrance 900 feet wide, and a minimum width of pass of 530 feet, which would be ample, while the canal would give a width of but 300 feet. The report neglects to say that this width would be ample, which must be an oversight, if not disingenuous. No data are given to show that it is known that dykes 900 feet apart would give a navigable width of 900 feet between them. Neither does it appear that the navigable width of the Salina at the piers is equal to the distance between them.

In this review of the report it is not possible to notice more than the most salient points. It is very apparent from this analyzing of that portion devoted to the consideration of the canal that the spirit of compromise was unfavorable to its friends, or that they were less skillful of fence than its opponents. A careful reading will show that many insinuations were shrewdly inserted which ought to have been indignantly rejected.

A statement has been attributed to Captain Eads that members of the board would be summoned before the Senate committee to give testimony regarding their real opinions. This statement, in view of the further fact that Senator West predicted the verdict of the board while they were pursuing their investigations at the mouth of the river, is of some importance. It should be the duty of the committee under these circumstances to have all the members of the board before it, and not only those Captain Eads may select.

The board, with the exception of General Wright, who considers them impracticable, and is unqualifiedly in favor of the canal, gives preference to the jetties over the canal, but with the condition that they be applied at South Pass. This is in opposition to the views of Captain Eads, who insists on Southwest Pass. This conclusion has evidently been arrived at by compromise. The doubts in the minds of some of the members were satisfied only in that way, and it must be said the "ifs" have it. Some facts, that could not be ignored, are stated, the possibility of construction admitted, and the general features of a plan agreed upon.

The report says: "The question of the average annual expense of prolonging the jetties is a very serious one." Certain specifications, based on "ifs," are given, and are made to lead to mathematical results which have no foundation except in theory. The general statement is made that "different estimates made by this method (of ifs) and others by different members of the board, vary largely" as to the question stated, as a "very serious one." It is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that this compromise was effected by lumping the various estimates of cost and length of annual extension, and determining the exact distance of 1000 feet that the jetties would have to be extended in ten years, with an assumed depth of fifteen feet, by dividing the total by seven.

These estimates are absurd. Bridges have been estimated at a cost of \$4,000,000 which mounted up to \$11,000,000 before completion, but the example can hardly serve as a precedent for jetties estimates. As a total obtained by the boiling down of individual estimates, the board presents, as a cost of construction and maintenance of improvement for ten years, \$7,942,110, and no cents.

Two obstacles to the success of the jetties plan are hinted at by the board. The first is the fear that there may not be sufficient water entering at the head of South Pass, the board appearing to think

that natural causes were acting to en-

the supply to diminish. Consequently, works are recommended at the head of the pass to prevent this decrease. The only work which could effect this purpose would be a spur dyke deflecting water from Pass-a-l'Outre, which is now the best outlet of the Mississippi. The other obstacle is the danger by this attempt to oppose the forces of nature of obtaining too much water. If the work be carried too far a greater volume of water would be thrown through South Pass than would be desirable. It is therefore suggested that it may be necessary to pave some portion of the head of South Pass to prevent nature from giving it too great a cross section. The board recognized the fact that there was a delicate equilibrium to be maintained at this point, in order that the jetties at the debouché of the pass be kept effective. No estimate of the cost of plying being given, it is fair to presume the friends of the canal beat their opponents, and prevented any agreement to lump and divide on this point.

Captain Eads refusing to yield insists on being allowed to experiment on Southwest Pass. In holding to their views and objects, the opponents of the canal, if they really desire to give New Orleans free access to deep water, should have some reason for this preference. But the reason is not so apparent. The bar at Southwest Pass moves out three times as fast as that at South Pass, into shoaler water, being directed every year farther toward the coast of Texas and away from the deep water of the Gulf. Its length is five miles more than South Pass, hence the velocity of its current is less and consequently not so effective for scouring purposes. The bar has shoaled twenty feet since the jetty experiment of Craig & Richter at its mouth, and the estimated cost of the jetties double that at South Pass.

Under these circumstances it is strange that Captain Eads, would prefer Southwest Pass rather than that selected by the board, unless it is that the St. Louis Bridge Company prefer that the experiment should be made where there is the least chance of success.

THE DEMOCRATIC TELESCOPE.

A distinguished gentleman observed the other day that our Democrats have a peculiar habit of magnifying a fact one day and belittling it the next, as the interests of that unfortunate party require. When they wish an object to appear large to the beholder, they present him the telescope with the magnifying end toward it; when it is the cue to make it appear small, they invert the glass, and ask the beholder to see for himself. For instance, when it is desirable to make the September riots a respectable movement on the part of the people, the papers declare there were fourteen thousand well armed, determined citizens, "many of whom have seen service in both armies during the late war," out on the streets, determined to overturn the State government in two hours. It is always put at a very large number when they want to show the people are unanimous against Governor Kellogg. When, however, the weakness and non-combative character of the lawful authorities are to be shown, the glass is inverted and leveled at the assailing mob, and lo! they appear as "five or six hundred school boys." Senators Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Messrs. Bryant, Everts and Patrick O'Kelly, believe both statements as religiously as the latter believes in his bishop, never stopping to consider how absurd and inconsistent they are.

Again, at times, the negroes are an idle, shiftless, unthrifty class, living entirely off the bounty of the planter, who find it very hard to make both ends meet with the heavy burden of paying and feeding so many hands. At others, it is necessary to show that they are so well treated by their employers, that they are represented as making all the money, while the planters are on the eve of being ruined by their generosity. The testimony of Senator Blunt, of Natchitoches, is seized upon by the *Picayune*, and held up to the REPUBLICAN as that of a witness who ought to be tutored. Here is what Mr. Blunt says:

The negroes are better off financially than when they were slaves; many of them have purchased property since the war, and more colored men have made money since the war than planters have.

All of which has been affirmed a score of times by the REPUBLICAN when combating the *Picayune's* charges against the colored people that they were unworthy of being admitted to the privileges of citizenship. It is not a surprising circumstance that some of the negroes are better off financially, after having worked for wages seven or eight years than when they were slaves—mere chattels, without the right to claim the clothes on their backs. Any race of people in the world would improve under similar circumstances. And this testimony to the good conduct of our colored population justifies the generous conduct of the people of the Union in conferring upon them the right to work for themselves. Each of them as are well treated save their money and they buy property and make the best of citizens. If more colored people than planters make money, it is by their labor the cotton is made. We do not believe there are a thousand bales raised in this State in a year by exclusive white labor. It is a badly regulated country where those who create are not permitted to enjoy. The tillers of the soil have the best right to the fruits of their labor. The capitalist who employs them is nothing more than a middle man, whose liea is inferior to his whose labors raise the crop.

Perhaps the *Picayune* has no reference to the two or three thousand negroes who have been dismissed from employment for voting the Republican ticket. They are

not catalogued among the thrifty, being reserved for a special chapter designed to show the entire worthlessness of the negro as a self-sustaining citizen. But we have hopes for even these. Every year will find their condition improved. People of their own color are gradually obtaining a foothold upon this portion of mother earth, and are gradually becoming employers. The sons of some of the planters of the present day will in the future work for the sons of their father's slaves. This is the logic of emancipation and the fourteenth amendment, and, perhaps, the cause of "poor Louisiana's" woes. The imprescriptible right to rake down the negro's earnings has been taken away, and work, starvation or a victorious fight stares thousands of people in the face. Like Macbeth, before surrendering to the first named, they "will try the last," but like him will fail, for the fates as well as justice are against them.

STATE SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE.

Having the trouble of Babcock in full view we feel no disposition to put our finger in the fire—insurance, yet we can not forbear to express an interest in the bill now before the Legislature, which proposes to establish some such public supervision over this great interest, as has been adopted in New York, Missouri and other States.

An exhibition can not impair the legitimate standing of those operating upon smaller capital. We do not choose to refer to any example in which a large calamity has befallen a city where the underwriters were not prepared to respond to the par of their obligations.

The values of fire and marine insurance are very large, and the consequences of any large disaster may require the verification of adequate ability to make good any liabilities, by exhibiting here as elsewhere evidences of responsibility. Just as those banks which circulate the promises to pay of the government are required to cover such liability by a deposit of assumed values, so society requires that any associations representing large responsibility shall demonstrate, by an exhibition—not a deposit—of available assets to make good any undertaking in the premises.

In expressing these opinions on behalf of commerce and property, we offer no especial advocacy of the pending bill. We do not desire to see a lucrative office created. We should apprehend under any power of appointment rather a partisan than an expert. It would be better that the companies in interest should elect a superintendent in whom a majority interest will have entire confidence. The superintendence will be a commercial, not a political duty, and we simply advocate the system, not the particular details which may be put up in any bill.

Will not, then, the Legislature look at a measure of public and popular protection? Not upon any alleged want of character or responsibility of any insurance company, domestic or foreign, but as a careful guardian of constituent interests. If the companies are sound, and there is no reason to believe them otherwise, a comparative exhibition of assets will add to the confidence of the stronger, while such supervision is merely a precautionary measure of protection, to which no responsible institution should object, and which society should require from any, if there be such, as may have incurred a dangerous extent of obligations.

It will be remembered that we advanced a suggestion some months since that the city might take fire risks, on behalf of the fire department. This was based on the large contribution made by the taxpayers for the water supply, and maintenance of the fire force. We have neither time nor now wish to argue this suggestion, but in view of the very large sums collected and taken abroad by foreign fire companies it has become a subject worthy of discussion by our city authorities.

Returning, however, to the bill for establishing a public supervision over the insurance companies, we have to ask the careful and honest attention of the Legislature to the principle and details which may be adopted. It may involve a responsibility in the Legislature to enact an unjust or ineffectual law, while it would certainly be a just subject of congratulation if, without injustice to the insurance interests, the property and legal rights of the people can be protected against any possible calamity which may befall the best institutions as they do occasionally the best people.

POOR ENCOURAGEMENT TO LOCAL INDUSTRY.

The testimony of Senator Allen Greene before the congressional committee yesterday was very instructive, and was listened to with great attention by the gentlemen of the committee as well as all who happened to be present. We were very forcibly struck with that portion of it in which he described the difficulty he had experienced in obtaining and keeping skilled labor in his shoe manufactory in Greensboro, as well as more ordinary workmen in his tannery. He stated that he had ten thousand dollars invested in machinery in his shoe manufactory, and that he could and would employ sixteen workmen in that branch of his business if he could keep them. He had several times brought people from Massachusetts, but they would soon become disgusted with the condition of society and leave for home. Through a gentleman in Natick, Massachusetts, he had engaged sixteen workmen, but upon the representation of one who had been here, they all excused themselves from filling their engagements. The Senator attributed this all to the ostracism which was exercised toward them because of their nativity, as well as because they were employed by a Republican. He was willing to pay good wages, and owing to his facilities for tanning leather, which he says can be done here at a much less expense than it can be done in the North, he could make his factory a source of great profit to him, were it not for the fact that he could not keep his skilled workmen. So he is compelled to let his

capital lie idle. This is a fine commentary on the declarations so frequently made by the White League press and politicians that our commercial depression is to be solely attributed to "Radical rule."

AMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The services to-day will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. In the evening a special sermon will be preached to young men. Subject—"Advantages of City Life." Young men and strangers invited. Seats free.

The church of "Santa Maria Maggione" at Rome has been dug around to such an extent by the modern builders, and sewer and street runners, that the Vatican has complained to the authorities. The priest, in charge of the church, have been saying for a long while that the "petroleri" desired nothing better than to undermine and make it topple.

The Shah's visit to Europe has occasioned many alterations in the external appearance of the upper and middle classes in Persia. Shoes are worn, the baggy trousers are reduced, the chin is shaven—an innovation obnoxious to the orthodox Mohammedans—the cap is not so high, and the whole dress is a mixture of Armenian and European fashions.

According to the most recent returns, the Universalists have 657 ministers, seventy-four associations, 954 parishes, 638 church organizations, 761 church edifices and a total valuation of church property amounting to \$7,845,417.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 30, 1875. While returning thanks to the entire fire department for their gallant and successful efforts in saving my residence, No. 24 Bolivar street, from utter destruction, on the morning of the twenty-ninth, I would respectfully mention ex-Chief Engineer Philip McCabe in words of gratitude and praise for his signal services on the occasion referred to.

S. F. MURROE, "Charley," No. 5 Decatur street.

A CARD.

Action of the Union Laboring Association. At the regular meeting of the association, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Thomas, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the cause of the trouble on the levee was not that any one intended to create a riot, but was the fault of the contractors who agreed to pay laborers \$2, and only paid them seventy-five cents or \$1, and who caused the disturbance by cutting off others who had no connection with honest laborers.

Resolved, That the members of this association will not work for contractors, but that they will work for Mr. Thomas Hastings and Mr. Paul Bonomi, who pay licenses and pay workmen what they agree to pay them. The following officers of the association and 300 members were present: PAUL BONDREAU, LEWIS DENIS, LEWIS JOHNSON, JOHN DAVIS, JOHN TOLBERT.

MITCHELL & RAMMELSBURG

FURNITURE COMPANY, Nos. 103 and 105 Camp Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS. For the next thirty days we will offer FURNITURE AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

Bargains can be had all through our extensive stock. Assortment full and complete in all lines of best quality and work in the market.

GEORGE MITCHELL, Agent.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS. AT LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE.

100 Canal Street 100 PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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, 391 Winchester rifles, 664 Remington rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, 1500 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of \$96,000.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

WILLIAM WREKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

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 4.52, model of 1858, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. H." 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. S. M." on butt plates.

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

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 hereto 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 WREKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedmen'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 Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of August next, at which time the same will be deemed conclusively established, unless they be duly shown. Depositors should present their pass books to the receiver as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

ROBERT PERVIN, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

Not 1764

THE ATTENTION

IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I HAVE

GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

AND IN

LARGE QUANTITIES

A Very Superior Article of

NEUTRAL SPIRITS,

NEW YORK BRANDY,

NEW YORK GIN,

AND THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

RECTIFIED WHISKY:

WALSH'S XXX MAGNOLIA,

CHALMETTE,

PALO ALTO,

PURE MAGNOLIA,

MARK TWAIN,

ORANGE VALLEY,

Together with a well assorted stock of

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY

Consisting in part of the following

WELL KNOWN BRANDS:

WELLERS' RYE,