New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

VINCENT & CO., at 10 o'clock, at stores Nos. 95 and 159 Canal street, millinery, fancy goods, etc.

B. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 110 Royal street, household furniture and piano.

Local Intelligence.

THE GOOD OF CATHOLIC ACID.—Our readers are aware that a number of residents of the Second District in public meeting protested against the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, they claiming that the substance killed more people than it cured. On the arrival of a steamship, recently, there was a consignment of specie and other valuables for a gentleman who resides in the aforesaid section, and the mercargo who was to deliver the wealth of nobody whom he could trust to assist him in conveying the treasure, but as he had read the REPUBLICAN's account of the carbolic demonstration, he determined to avail himself of that perfumed agent to assist him. He obtained a spring wagon to carry the valuables, and then sprinkled a bottle of the acid on the tail board, feeling confident that even the worst men in the second District would avoid him and his wealth. He found no trouble in delivering his consignment.

THE STREET GAS LIGHTS.—The attention of the City Council has been called to the fact that street gas lamps, when lit, are so dim that they are unable to make a shadow, and no action has been taken to investigate the cause. The present fashion is a burning shame. At least a committee might be appointed to make a report, even though the resolution be pigeon-holed instanter.

A FLAT CHARGE OF BRUTALITY.—Yesterday morning Mr. N. Meyer, who resides in the 188 Dryades street, made an affidavit before Judge Evans charging Mr. F. A. Golden, principal of the Marshall public school, with having unduly punished his son Abraham last Thursday, during school hours. The affidavit asserts that the chastisement was given with a stick, without cause or provocation. Mr. Meyer had his little son with him so that the judge could take an inspection of the child's person. There were marks to plainly prove that violence had been used on the scholar, and the parent declared that Mr. Golden was guilty of the cruelty last Thursday.

Mr. Golden knew nothing of the warrant, always, until last evening, when the newspapers were issued, and soon afterward he surrendered himself to Judge Evans, furnishing appearance bonds. The child is only about six years old, and is in the primary department. The teacher in that room thought the pupil deserved punishment for breach of discipline and intended to inflict punishment, but Abraham, through fright, screamed terribly before he had been struck. Such was the statement given to Mr. Golden when he entered the room to see the cause of such unusual noise. Mr. Golden further states that he then took the boy in hand and chastised him lightly, but admits that he beat him in a manner to produce stripes that would last two or three days.

It is somewhat singular that Mr. Meyer could remain silent from Thursday until Saturday, and then disclose his grievance only a few hours before there was to be a public meeting of persons who are bitterly opposed to the present school board and the public school laws.

A SECOND DISTRICT BEERHOUSE.—When a man can't do anything else he opens a beerhouse in the Second District, and that is the case with somebody who obtained a house for one at the corner of Chartres and Conti streets, Socha's old place. Residents of that section objected to the place being opened, and the matter was reported to Mr. McCarthy, Administrator of Police, who made an investigation, and his report was adverse to the proprietor. However, it seems that the owner had paid for his license and had secured a number of names of citizens who were willing to have the house open, and had expended a considerable sum of money in fitting up the place. Those who objected to the opening of the thing that their wishes were not likely to be complied with, made further complaint, and as the owner has not violated a city ordinance as yet, it is difficult to touch him. The only violation is by the Administrator who issued the license improperly. Now it is proposed to permit the place to open, and that it is conducted properly there is little danger of ever hearing anything more about it, but if there is too much noise it will be easy to close the shebang. The action of Administrator McCarthy was legal and praiseworthy, but he seems to have been deceived by his colleagues.

FIRST NEW MOLASSES.—The steamboat Belle Taylor arrived from Iberville Friday night, and brought down two barrels and a half barrels of new molasses, the first of the season. A few samples arrived by the Morgan railroad.

COLD STEEL AND HUMAN BLOOD.—Yesterday T. H. Murphy and W. H. Brooks were on the levee and quarreled about a small thing. The distance from words to blows is short, and the men fell together with considerable vim. When thumps were being thick and fast Murphy felt cold steel and warm blood, which terminated the row. Murphy was sent to the Charity Hospital, as the wound was a slight one he decided as soon as it was dressed. Brooks was arrested, but released as soon as the facts were made known that Murphy was all right.

KILLY MENTION.—Another and the latest serious disappearance case is that of Mary Glass, about forty years old, five feet five inches high, dark hair, slender build, and wore a dark calico dress. She lived at the corner of Ninth and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The case of Belle Boynton, Delia Davis and a male snoozer, under arrest for robbing Mr. Culpeper of $1135, was before Judge Evans yesterday for examination. A portion of the evidence was taken and then the case continued until to-morrow morning.

Auguste Chauvin, alias Pierre Couzin, long enough to be thinking seriously of the hereafter, was yesterday interviewed at police headquarters as to the manner of dying. According to his own confession he has no home or occupation, occasionally sleeping in the French Market, sometimes elsewhere, by chance. He was out of the penitentiary, where he served his fourth term, this last for picking a pocket. He is believed to be a very hard case, and likely to go wrong again on the first opportunity.

The Boston, Jr., Social Club favored us with an invitation to attend its third soiree last evening, but on account of inclement weather our representative did not respond as readily as he would had then been a clear case of suicide or murder.

Although the charter which should govern the Tchoupitoulas street line of cars says that the cars must keep going until midnight that line's lights are put out at eleven o'clock every night. How about that?

If you are not in a hurry and do not wish to go to any particular place before next spring just take a seat in one of the St. Charles and Carondelet street cars.

Judge Evans returned the sum of $70, fines collected for the week ending the eighteenth instant. Judge Stass, $57; Judge Long $27 50; Judge McCormack $7.

Vessels in port — Twelve steamships, seven ships, thirteen brigs, three barks and two schooners.

Several days ago Julius Sandra obtained $40 from a Catholic priest on pretence of having a lot of books for sale, such as his reverence desired. After securing the currency Julius remained a recluse, making no account of his promises. Detectives were sent out after him, and they arrested the fellow at the corner of Burgundy and Orleans streets. He is booked for Judge Stass.

THE REDEEMERS AT WORK.—The Democrats of the first ward made one more effort on Friday night to deliver Louisiana from the thraldom of Radicalism. A club was organized, "a somewhat prolix address" was spoken by Mr. Booth, the hatter, and the usual remedial prescriptions written out and sent to the "opposition papers," as the *Delta* calls them, for publication.

The "whereas" recites that the political affairs are peculiar, and explains by saying that the great cause of the trouble is want of success on the part of the Democracy, and the tight grip on power displayed by the "Usurper."

The call for a political convention recently issued by the "sagacious and patriotic" Mr. Marr is approved. All the elements opposed to Radicalism are invoked to come together for another "annual autumnal" pow-wow.

The effort at redemption was too feeble to assist Louisiana much, though it may succeed in spoiling three or four tolerably good tradesmen to make constables and justices of the peace of very indifferent quality. We despair, however, of the redemption of "poor Louisiana," until the members of the First Ward Democratic Club are provided with an office or otherwise disposed of.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

Superior District Court.

Alfred Sidell vs. Administrators of New Orleans.—Petitioners, Alfred Sidell, Mrs. Marguerite Matilde Sidell, wife of Baron d'Erlander, Mrs. Marie Rosine Sidell, wife of Etienne Pierre Jacques, Henry de Serres de St. Romain, Mrs. Marie Marguerite Caroline Sidell, wife of Jacob Antoine Henry Lesdegas, Charles Lewis Pfeyfler de Heidegg, in the matter of the city of New Orleans, praying a decree of mortgage on property in the first drainage district, to the amount of $792 75, and penalties, interest and attorney's fees, allege they have received notice from the sheriff that he has seized and will sell their property, and has advertised to do so; that it is owned by petitioners, and worth $5000; that the city has already raised $350,000, the amount limited by a t No. 165 of March 18, 1858, act No. 191 of March 17, 1859, and subsequent acts; that it has not right to collect back interest, ten per cent attorney's fees or penalties; that petitioners have been for many years deprived of the revenues of the property, and the sale will work an irreparable injury. Injunction issued on bond of $500.

In redrain age commissioners praying for a bond to prevent the threatened sale by sheriff's docket.—John M. Hayes alleges ownership of nine lots in the first drainage district, late the property of John Sidell; that they are seized and advertised to be sold September 28 by the sheriff; that he has received no notice, and that he adopts the pleadings of the Sidell heirs. Injunction issued on bond of $200.

Moses H. Cross vs. Thomas Sewell.—Petitioner, a resident of New York, alleges ownership of store No. 15 Dauphine street; that defendant was employed as manager; that he has fraudulently represented himself as lessee and occupant, and prevents petitioner from exercising his rights. Injunction issued on bond of $500.

ORDER.

Hon. J. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court, is requested by judicial order to act in place of Hon. Jacob Hawkins, judge of this court, during his absence.

Second District Court.

Successions of Ellen Gibney, C. M. Peck, widow of Roderick Peck; Margaret L. Linck and Alice Gamotes opened.

Catherine Flinton and William, Mary and Martha Lewis pray to be emancipated.

Fire in Pensacola.

We copy the following from the Pensacola *Gazette* of the twenty third:

At half-past twelve o'clock to-day the alarm of fire was sounded loudly from the belfry at police headquarters. The fire originated in the kitchen of a Mr. Hudson, on Saragossa street, near Baylen, and spread with extraordinary rapidity, crossing the street very shortly after the alarm was given. Germania Fire Company and Hope Hook and Ladder Company were promptly on the ground, but could do little in arresting a conflagration of wooden buildings when the flames had gained such headway that everything was hot enough to blaze at the touch of a spark.

A number of buildings were pulled down, and the progress of the fire thus checked on the south side of Saragossa street, while on the north side a narrow open lot which intervened between Melissa King's house and the brick building occupied by James Kinney served to protect the latter, though the heat was so great that it was almost impossible to keep the roof and gable wet enough to avoid conflagration.

As soon as the fire showed its dangerous aspects Captain McGinsey, who was in town, telegraphed to Commodore Cooper, who answered that the steam fire engine of the navy yard would be sent up by the United States steamer Rose. It arrived, but too late to be of service, as the fire went through wooden buildings in double quick time.

As we go to press we ascertain the following names of owners who sustain losses: J. Hoobaugh, three houses; Mrs. Harford, two houses; Alexander Stoddard, two houses; Lehmann, Durr & Co., one house; Miss Melissa King, one house; Philip A. Caro, two houses; Mrs. Grady, one house; Louisa Perry, one house. These buildings, which were with one exception of wood, may be valued at a bottom figure at $10,750. Most of them were shops, stores or boarding houses, and all of them suffered severely in injury to furniture, stock and loss of fixtures. The losses thus made and the interruption of business are serious items to parties concerned.

A number of persons sustained minor injuries fighting the fire. The most serious were in the case of Thomas Sandy, colored, who remained on the roof of Melissa King's house until nearly suffocated, and fell to the ground, sustaining such injuries that Dr. Witting was immediately called to attend him. No bones were broken, but his internal injuries may prove serious.

John Keeling, also a colored man, remained on Bauer's Scandinavian Hall, undergoing suffocating smoke and heat, with others, who prevented the fire from entering that block, until he was very nearly a dead freedman, and required medical assistance.

OUR FOREIGN CENSORS.

Such is our respect for the entire freedom of religion that we would defend a Papist as we would a Puritan—both, by the way, being very much of the same intolerance—in the right of worship in their own way. If, however, either of these sects—for we regard them as equally sects, affirming the peculiar and exclusive orthodoxy of their creed—should surpass the limits of right which the constitution of the United States has imposed upon the exercise of free opinion, we would check and restrain the one as the other. The right of private judgment is with us sacred. The political jurisdiction of the federal government is paramount, nor would we tolerate any more the prescription of duty to our citizens by a foreign ecclesiarch, than we would the political intervention of any European monarch. This soil is sacred said Jefferson from "every form of tyranny over the *mind* of man," nor can we imagine upon what principle a ruler, civil or religious, having an autonomy and jurisdiction in another country can prescribe the conduct of a citizen in this country. The republican citizen is a party to the republican government; he has sworn to obey its laws as expounded in case of question by the constituted tribunals. To this obligation there is no reserved allegiance to any other power, nor can a citizen who comprehends his obligations to the government he has made himself devise any rule of moral nullification which can absolve him from this obligation. If, however, there be any who may have improvidently contracted this obligation to obey the law of his own government and desires to be absolved from it, there is reserved to him one means of honerable relief. There is but one. It is to renounce his allegiance to the government of the United States, and swear to become a subject of some foreign power. Dwelling here as an alien or a denizen, we accord to him the fullest right to obey any foreign orders, whether from a college of cardinals or a conventicle of elders, so far, of course, as this obedience does not contravene the laws of our land and the rights of our citizens.

With this avowal of respect for the religious opinions of all, we do not feel restricted from expressing our surprise at the extraordinary efforts made by the Papal authority to propagandize its authority abroad, when it seems so restricted at home. Really his Holiness seems to have very little more in Italy than what a satirical French writer many years since suggested as the limit of his earthly possessions. "Rome and a garden" was then deemed an abundant foundation, and it even appears that he whose predecessors once claimed the control of this world and the keys of the next, has shrunk like Napoleon to a St. Helena here and a much disputed dominion hereafter.

We have no knowledge of St. Thomas Aquinas or of the metaphysical rulings of his day. We do not question the infallibility of any body to those who accept their dogmas, nor do we except to any opinion upon those extremely delicate questions of generation, nativity and digestion which appertain to the moral physiology of the theological schools. We have sworn to respect and defend these rights of opinion and faith. The same principle which secures to these doctrines the right of exercise and worship, has authorized these crazy explorers after the north pole of our spiritual existence—the right to hold the science and utter ridiculous words in the name of the beloved or distinguished dead. No harm can come to this great republic from the free discussion of any doctrine. If the doctrine be of God, said Gamaliel, it would be useless to fight against it; if it be of any worse origin the American people will be ready to expose and expel it. This is better than laws against heretical teaching or the tortures of the Inquisition.

In looking at the state of religion and morality which prevail in those lands from which our own moral reform is prepared, we are somewhat surprised to find that neither is the popular standard of morality, of intelligence, of industry or of comfort, by any means of a model character. We think there are at least twenty or thirty American States in which all these elements of human honor present a higher standard than they do in the very seat and centre of the holiest of all the religions, as it is regarded by those who profess it. We have seen many publications—Protestant if you will—in which the great city of Rome offers nothing commercially for sale, except ruins, relics, and benedictions. We have taken up the idea that there are no industries in Rome except the manufacture of antiquities, and the guidance of graduates from Harvard or Oxford over the knobs where stood the Forum and the temples. The old Rome is with the old Ilion, in the pages of Homer and Titus Livius. The new Rome is said to be, like our Washington City, a metropolis of office holders and office seekers. There is a presentiment of salaries, and a daily "probability" of priests, deacons, cardinals, with subordinates. We have also read a great deal about the wretched beggars who throng the cities of Venice, Naples and Rome. They are not as well dressed as an Arapaho Indian, and far more importunate. We have also heard of the brigands who infest the forests, and even the suburbs of Italian cities. The English papers have told of travelers captured and held to ransom, and there was an audacious report of their having captured an officer of the holy staff at a country picnic, and demanded pay for his liberation. All this, from sources which we deem historical, impresses us with an unfavorable opinion of law and order among those who receive both from first hands, and should be a model, instead of a warning, to others.

We come, however, more particularly to some specimens of popular wickedness, ignorance and destitution which have been furnished by a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Rome. This correspondent utters all the ecstacies which are to be expected from one who visits the land of Cæsar and of Cicero, of Alpieri and of Corrinne. He adds:

But through all the wonders and all the beauty I never lost the abiding sense of a hideous background of woe and degradation, and I returned to Rome dominated and overpowered by one sole thought—how is it possible to enjoy material happiness in the midst of so much misery, filth and actual starvation!

Then he asks in bewildered meditation:

Did I dream a hideous dream, or did I see boys almost naked in the snow and rain turning over a dust heap and devouring the old cabbage stalks they found! Did I see or dream I saw young women whose one ragged garment, blown aside by the bitter, keen wind under the steely sky on St. Lucia, left bare the poor gaunt limbs far above the bony knees! Were there really rows of half famished, often crippled, men and children in the Toledo, hanging about every hack carriage, waiting for possible hirers, in the hope that some one in getting into one of these vehicles might throw a sou among them, or, better still, that some shawl or rug or umbrella might by a flying leap be reached and stolen from the back of the carriage!

He presents the contrast of carriages, silks and velvets:

And the half naked mob stretched their limbs and lolled about the pavement in every sunny, well sheltered nook, and sang, and jested, and used such foul language in their horrid play that I shrunk from their vicinity. And then the scene changed, and rain and snow fell, and the gay carriages disappeared, and all the "civili" went to their more or less luxurious or comfortable homes and left the streets to foreigners and to the beggars. And of these last many heaped themselves in doorways one on another to maintain such latent heat as they might, and the foul slush, black with human slime, ran slowly down from the steep alleys into which those among this miserable crew who had any lairs or shelter there hurried and disappeared before the storm.

Then follow extracts from official reports of the destitution in Naples and other Italian cities. We will not occupy space with the horrible details, but must give a few descriptive paragraphs to point the moral which we propose to inculcate. They may be compared with the lowest slums of London, or with the tenement shame of New York, but they prove a degree of degradation to which few civilized and Christianized communities have ever descended.

Pasquele Villari, lately a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, and now a distinguished liberal-conservative deputy, reports:

The city of Naples is of all towns, he asserted, that where the lowest orders live, not only in the greatest misery, but in the utmost abandonment, in the lowest degradation, in the most deplorably brutalized condition.

These Fondaci have generally a long passage entrance without any door, leading to a small open yard, both of the filthiest, which admit to a large number of horrible lodgings, many below the level of the street and all of which are without fresh air, while the lower ones are without light and reeking with damp. In these live, crowded together, several thousands of persons so degraded by misery that they are more like brutes than human beings. In these dens, rendered impenetrable by the stench from muck-heaps, which lie and rot from all time, there is often nothing but a bundle of straw, on which a whole family, males and females, sleep together. Of cesspools there is truly not a thought, for the neighboring streets and the court-yards answer all purposes. In two or three courts of the places among the many I explored do the women exercise the miserable trade of mat making or bottoming straw chairs; I saw no one working in any of the others. I saw nothing but half naked spectres. In some there were women hanging about the courtyard with nothing on but a chemise, which fell in tatters about them. In a word, the extremest destitution finds a shelter in these buildings, not one of which is without a brothel of the lowest and luridest description. In our city there are ninety-four of these courts. Calculating, therefore, that each harbors one hundred persons, and this number I give to keep below the mark, there must be in Naples 9400 of these most wretched beings.

There are subterranean dens described thus:

Yesterday I found one of the so-called grottoes still inhabited. The majority of them are, however, closed. This one is at the foot of the Rampo di Brancaccio. The entrance did not prepare me for the horrors within. It resembles the Catacombs of St. Gennaro, but is larger and more confined. Provided with a light I went in, for there are only barred openings or windows here and there, two of which looked into the Francatelli gardens, the others into damp court yards. All this grotto is crowded with beds as close to each other as those in the Hospital for Incurables. With few exceptions they are large beds, made to contain several people. To describe the filth and poverty would be impossible. That horrid den, its dismal passages, and its brutalized inhabitants are all of a piece—an evil harmony—a world apart, that could not exist under other circumstances, and with no inherent power of change. But even here there is a kind of social scale. By the side of the few openings or windows, where some ray of daylight pierces the misery, it is less intense; where no outer light ever falls, where, without my lamp, I should have been in complete darkness, the depth of wretchedness is reached, but can not be told.

One family, a widow and five young children, had no other shelter, and their only bed was a heap of dry leaves they had collected, and they had no kind of covering to it. Her earnings were half a franc a day, except when the cold, by numbing her poor fingers, prevented her finishing the necessary task. The little children earned a half-penny a day by turning the wheels for the other women. Their only food during the day was raw chestnuts, but at night the mother was paid her fivepence and brought something else. The rags they wore were gnawed in many places by the rats and mice which ran over them in the night. The woman keeps a stone by her to beat the wall and scare away the vermin that the shrieking children feel running about them in the darkness.

The dens in which the poor live, the wheels with which cord is made, the hemp they use, nothing of it all belongs to them; for everything, tool and material, they must pay—pay men who grind and oppress them and live on their groveling misery. Approach their haunts and you are surrounded by a famished crowd, all begging, each anxious to tell his own tale of suffering. In such a fearful struggle for life it is human nature to use its brute force in any possible direction, and here the *camorra* takes its rise, not as an abnormal growth, but as the normal and only possible result of such things. In this misery, too, the *camorra* find that immense swarm of young thieves who steal for the profit of their chiefs, and who, when they fill the prisons by hundreds, constitute there, too, the band of the *camorra*, not less powerful, not less audacious than outside.

Villari considers the probable effect of of education upon such a state of society, but he despairs of relief from this source, he says:

Then talk to me of education. Can elementary schools cure these evils—schools to which such classes as we have described do not and can not go! Their condition has not been bettered, but rather aggravated. Of that I am fully persuaded by the evidence of my own eyes. I know that there are men who, when shown a vast multitude rotting in misery and corruption, have ever the same answer: You must have faith in liberty, progress and modern light. With such I neither can nor wish to reason.

From all this we have a right to infer such a state of ignorance, destitution and crime as does not exist in America, with all the varieties of faith and heresy which are found among us. Why, then, should those who permit such a social condition to prevail without reform, assume to prescribe for other peoples such a system of education or of faith? We do not go to Italy to employ the idle, reform the lawless or teach the ignorant. It really seems to us not merely intervention, but actual invasion, to claim the right, on behalf of Italian rulers, to prescribe how the children of this republic shall be reared, or in what faith they shall be indoctrinated!

Murder in Sabine.

We learn that Mr. Dink Burdwell, who lived in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill, was shot, and probably fatally so, a few days since, at Hamlin's mill, in Sabine parish, near the line of De Soto.

It is reported that he was shot by a party by the name of Barr. At last accounts one of his arms had been amputated, and the chances of his recovery are very slender.—*Mansfield Reporter.*

It is not necessary for a man to lay in the gutter because he happens to fall there.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, CORRECTED TO DATE.

Number	Parishes.	United States Census of 1870. White.	Colored.	Indian Chinese.	Total.	State Census of 1875. White.	Colored.	Indian Chinese.	Total.	Registration of 1874.	Entitled to vote per census of 1875.
1	Ascension	4,805	7,316	2	11,577	5,320	9,064	178	14,562	3,657	3,498
2	Assumption	6,247	6,964	3	13,214	6,002	7,020	....	13,022	4,486	2,173
3	Avoyelles	6,751	6,175	....	12,926	7,793	7,722	67	15,582	3,011	3,294
4	Baton Rouge, East	6,471	11,343	2	17,816	6,953	13,674	....	20,627	4,474	4,543
5	Baton Rouge, West	1,716	3,404	....	5,120	1,746	3,991	....	5,737	1,227	1,365
6	Bienville, A. B and D	5,509	5,047	....	10,536	4,833	4,252	....	9,085	1,236	1,690
7	Bossier, B and D	5,565	9,176	....	12,675	2,622	10,775	....	13,397	2,379	2,938
8	Caddo, B	5,911	15,769	2	21,714	6,362	17,004	2	23,368	4,074	5,463
9	Calcasieu, C	5,171	1,457	105	6,733	8,032	1,926	117	10,076	1,418	2,941
10	Caldwell	2,500	2,224	....	4,724	2,866	2,496	7	5,369	1,0 7	1,481
11	Cameron	1,469	342	....	1,811	1,930	288	....	2,218	327	420
12	Carroll	2,369	7,716	12	10,116	3,615	12,803	79	16,497	2,530	3,795
13	Catahoula	4,331	4,993	11	9,475	5,241	4,564	6	9,811	1,779	2,639
14	Claiborne, A and D	9,820	10,660	2	20,242	6,409	7,998	....	14,898	2,725	2,742
15	Concordia	729	9,257	....	9,977	673	10,794	....	11,467	2,553	2,657
16	DeSoto, B	5,111	9,551	....	14,662	4,648	8,647	....	13,290	2,068	2,722
17	East Feliciana	4,106	9,303	....	13,409	4,477	10,948	....	15,425	2,746	3,274
18	West Feliciana	1,563	8,905	....	10,468	1,508	10,656	....	12,156	2,032	2,772
19	Franklin	2,233	2,844	1	5,078	2,379	3,444	6	5,829	715	1,267
20	Grant	2,070	2,419	23	4,512	2,303	2,335	13	5,371	894	1,132
21	Iberia	4,531	4,516	1	9,048	5,259	6,903	....	12,472	2,309	2,632
22	Iberville	3,669	8,678	3	12,347	4,263	10,749	....	15,003	3,148	3,215
23	Jackson, A	4,265	3,412	....	7,646	2,662	1,752	....	4,414	727	827
24	Jefferson, right bank	6,799	11,654	4	17,457	3,564	8,116	62	11,742	1,776	2,167
25	Jefferson, left bank, E	....	....	....	....	1,831	3,006	....	4,837	899	1,100
26	Lafayette	5,631	4,755	2	10,388	5,992	5,912	5	11,910	1,730	2,049
27	Lafourche	9,860	6,659	....	16,519	9,955	7,551	2	17,508	3,099	4,265
28	Lincoln, A	....	....	....	....	5,169	3,207	....	8,696	1,640	1,750
29	Livingston	3,095	913	2	4,020	3,845	939	....	4,804	939	1,067
30	Madison	958	7,963	3	8,886	1,259	12,753	17	14,029	2,300	2,603
31	Morehouse	2,012	6,375	....	9,387	3,504	8,772	1	12,239	1,886	2,347
32	Natchitoches, B	7,317	10,929	24	18,265	5,907	15,404	47	21,358	3,666	4,347
33	Ouachita	2,598	7,952	....	10,562	3,042	9,504	....	12,546	2,645	2,923
34	Plaquemines	5,203	6,955	....	10,553	3,655	8,196	35	11,882	2,698	3,938
35	Pointe Coupee	2,152	9,027	....	12,981	3,971	10,193	....	14,164	3,647	3,278
36	Rapides, I	7,742	16,207	6	16,015	7,314	13,359	76	16,929	3,687	4,199
37	Red River, B	....	....	....	....	2,025	4,996	....	7,015	1,267	1,618
38	Richland	2,405	2,786	....	5,191	3,092	4,681	5	7,481	1,202	1,663
39	Sabine, C	4,502	1,047	17	5,456	4,333	1,475	21	5,831	949	1,149
40	St. Bernard	1,649	1,913	....	3,562	1,999	2,244	....	4,243	566	1,155
41	St. Charles	897	2,963	7	4,867	1,227	5,032	1	6,360	1,676	1,912
42	St. Helena	2,509	2,918	....	5,427	3,048	3,579	....	6,627	1,194	1,353
43	St. James	3,275	6,677	....	10,152	4,043	13,991	76	18,110	2,132	4,066
44	St. John the Baptist	2,715	4,644	3	6,762	3,836	5,197	59	8,873	1,973	2,215
45	St. Landry	13,776	11,694	83	25,553	20,199	19,761	51	40,011	5,972	7,393
46	St. Martin	4,296	5,964	20	10,280	6,903	3,525	34	10,464	1,696	2,169
47	St. Mary	4,203	9,697	50	13,950	5,276	11,575	23	17,273	3,581	4,454
48	St. Tammany	3,411	2,175	....	5,586	3,705	2,304	68	6,073	1,397	1,864
49	Tangipahoa	4,934	7,504	....	12,438	5,650	9,196	22	14,868	2,509	1,526
50	Tensas	1,400	11,018	1	12,419	1,417	17,160	3	18,580	3,541	4,744
51	Terrebonne	6,660	6,172	189	12,621	7,192	7,939	306	15,436	3,179	3,309
52	Union, A	7,311	4,371	....	11,682	7,481	4,667	....	12,148	1,921	2,710
53	Vermilion	3,160	1,947	1	4,320	5,145	1,551	1	6,697	1,144	1,234
54	Vernon, C	....	....	....	....	3,844	412	3	4,259	995	696
55	Washington	2,391	959	....	3,350	2,736	963	....	3,700	660	784
56	Webster, D	....	....	....	....	4,249	5,294	....	9,543	1,708	1,934
57	Winn	4,044	909	1	4,954	4,336	997	....	5,333	726	1,006
	Total	221,542	313,554	6-1	535,497	259,.95	397,964	1,411	653,600	121,403	143,967
	Orleans	140,923	50,456	39	191,418	145,721	57,647	71	203,439	46,998	44,392
	Grand total of State	362,065	364,210	640	726,915	404,516	456,611	1,512	857,639	167,684	188,359

A, Parish of Lincoln, created in 1873, from portions of Claiborne, Union, Jackson and Bienville.
B, Parish of Red River, created in 1871, from portions of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto and Natchitoches.
C, Parish of Vernon, created in 1871, from portions of Calcasieu, Rapides and Sabine.
D, Parish of Webster, created in 1871, from portions of Bienville, Bossier and Claiborne.
E, Sixteenth and seventeenth wards, formerly City of Carrollton, annexed to New Orleans in 1874 from Jefferson parish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company.—Sunday Excursions.—Commencing SUNDAY, twenty-sixth instant.—Only one train will return to the city Sunday night, instead of two, as heretofore. This will be the regular train arriving at 9 P. M. E. D. FROST,
se26 11 General Manager.

Special Notice—Attention, Press Club! The adjourned regular bi-monthly meeting of this club will take place TO-DAY (Sunday) at noon sharp, to transact business on hand. A full attendance is desired.
se26 JAMES WALPOLE, Recording Secretary

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 134 Canal street, New Orleans, September 22, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after October 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from the twenty-fifth to the thirtieth instant, inclusive.
se23 4t C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, September 9, 1875.—To the end of insuring peace, good order and a stable and frugal government to Louisiana, and view of the national and local contests of 1876, instructions have been issued by the State Central Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana for a reorganization of said party upon the following declaration of principles. Qualified voters, without regard to former party affiliations, are respectfully invited to assemble thereto and organize to the ends recited

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. The equality, civil and political, of all men before the law, and their especial protection in the rights of labor, suffrage and public steardship.

2. The republic is a nation, one and inseparable.

3. The maintenance and enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and laws enacted thereunder.

4. An honest, economical and efficient administration of the public trusts, and the election to that end of scrupulous and capable men only.

5. Continued Gradual reduction of taxation.

6. Opposition to all legislation in the interest of monopolies.

7. The prompt punishment for all pillage in public station, and for all assaults upon personal rights.

8. Free education for all the children of the State in her public schools.

9. To immigration is extended a hearty welcome to the abundant resources and prosperity which under their development await labor in Louisiana.

10. We affirm the cardinal principles of the Republican party, which have become the established policy of the nation, a special relation to citizenship, enfranchisement, civil rights, and to the internal improvements already projected in behalf of our present commercial and agricultural needs, to wit, in a river outlet and the rebuilding of the levees by national aid, and to promote that policy and bring about a perfect amity but seven all classes in the State, do promise our best endeavors.

11. The earliest practicable attainment of currency convertible with coin, and to that end such continuous and unfaltering steps toward resumption as may not embarrass our material interests.

12. That in this declaration we disavow all partisan prejudices, and welcome all citizens who shall desire to unite with us in an earnest effort to secure the best measures and servants to Louisiana.

By order of the Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President.
J. B. G. PITKIN, Corresponding Secretary
se19 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY, AT HOME, easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my29 d&w 1y

WHEN YOU WANT
A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES,
Shoes that will be comfortable, handsome and durable, made to order, of the best material and in the best manner, go to
LOUIS SCHAEFER,
No. 122 Camp street,
Just above Odd Fellows' Hall.
se17 1m

RANGES AND GAS FIXTURES, AT NEW YORK PRICES.
Agents for the great Barstow Range; Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs and Plumbing material; Plumbing and Gas Fitting promptly attended to, at
SULLIVAN & BULGER'S,
No. 113 Poydras street, next to the corner of Camp street.
se1 3m

THE UNION FOREVER!
E. H. FLYNN & CO.,
Stall No. 515, French Vegetable Market,
Will supply all Government Officers, either in the Army or in the Navy, and satisfaction guaranteed. Will fill all bills for companies in the Army or messes in the Navy.
PRODUCE AND VEGETABLE DEALERS,
No. 515 French Market.
United we stand, divided we fall! ly7 3m

PEOPLE'S LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Royal and Conti streets.
Private entrance, 62 Conti street.
Liberal loans made on
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
and goods of every description. je27 6m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Mrs. Sophie Eve Witte, deceased wife of Claude Tibbier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No 29,713.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors 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 Claude Tibbier, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the final distribution ordered in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
se18 23 26 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Ben and Maria Holmes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 30,241.—Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Ben and Maria Holmes, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
se22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Margaret A. McAuley, deceased wife of John A. O'Brien.

SECOND DIST