New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 21, 1876.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Paris taste runs to red parasols.

Victor Hugo has no ear for music.

The Grangers should take a grass plat form.

The Bayard men say there is no doubt in Thomas.

The Hibernias intend to squeeze the Oranges.

A bad practice—Discordant brass band rehearsals.

The managers failed to make a cent on Von Bulow.

"Lothair," which was finished years ago, is to be continued.

The would-be heirs of A. T. Stewart take his name in vain.

The Vice Presidency is an office that generally seeks the man.

Cucumbers are not so plenty as they were n ante-bellum times.

Weather which exactly suited farmers has never yet been invented.

The Oneida Communists recommend ice and prayer as a cure for diphtheria.

There is all the difference in the world between the north and south poles.

The man who prayed that he might be honest and rich wanted to be rich first.

A plan has been perfected for making seamless paper boxes, and the prices seem less.

A French girl lately committed suicide because she thought herself too homely to live.

Polite people acquire the habit of lying because the truth is so dreadfully disagreeable.

Economical summer resorts are widely advertised, but the economy is all on the part of the proprietors.

Lucy Hooper is writing with the intention of suppressing the fast American girl abroad. Hooper up.

Dom Pedro went up and down Bunker Hill monument just like any other man. He had to do his own elevating.

Brooklyn has more church accommodations, in proportion to its local piety, than any other city in the world.

Arthur Sullivan, the song writer, has been chosen principal of the new Training School for Music in England.

The Old South Church has been saved again, and the Boston people are as happy as if they cared for orthodox churches.

Winslow is now free to return to his home, having been demanded and remanded to the dissatisfaction of two nations.

Brick Pomeroy has modestly placed a bust of himself in front of his *Democrat* office. The bust of his paper is expected soon.

The Tilden Democrats argue that majorities should govern, and that the two-thirds rule in a nominating convention is not Democratic.

How to ignore the South in the convention and make it vote at election is the great question of Northern Democratic wire pullers.

Bates is puzzled over the silver bills that have passed in Congress. He wonders if they can be wadded up and stowed away like greenbacks.

Reddy, the blacksmith, bruiser and convert, died recently in New York. He said he was Reddy, and he climbed the golden stair without assistance.

The *Courier Journal* of the seventeenth instant publishes a two column double leaded puff of Tilden. It is the most expensive card of the kind yet seen.

Persons wishing to attend the St. Louis convention can purchase tickets at the Jackson railroad office, good to return, at $23. No change of cars and a through sleeper.

Alexander H. Stephens reports himself as much better, and able to move about in his roller chair. If he was a candidate, and entirely well, he would be able to roll a large majority up.

The Galveston *News* says of General Hood: "Time has not diminished the luster of his eye, or dimmed the flush of noble manhood which has ever animated his noble military brow."

The rank and file of the Democratic party are generally praising the Republican nominations, and it is high time the slander organs were at work to prevent voters from voting as they now think.

Unless a man is in a hurry to finish his dinner, he may never know how much heat to the square inch is contained in an apple dumpling hot from the steam boiler. A mouthful of one has been known to make a man shed tears, drink water and say he did not like dumplings.

Dr. Henry Spry thinks the Hindoo girls are well formed and graceful because they carry weights on their heads. He says: "This exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into our boarding schools and private families, and that it might entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb bells, back boards, skipping ropes, etc. The young lady ought to be taught to carry the jar, as these Hindoo women do, without ever touching it with their hands." He will be a remarkably spry man if he gets the girls of England to tote the burdens of life in that way.

A WORD OF WARNING.

The lesson taught by the national nominations can not be too carefully studied by the approaching Republican Nominating Convention of our State. In the pure and patriotic character of the Republican presidential candidates is held up an example to the party all over the country, but especially to us in Louisiana. For, as we said the other day, and now repeat, the popularity of Hayes and Wheeler will not avail us unless our nominees correspond with them—somewhat at least—in point of fitness.

This lesson is especially commended to the attention of the colored members of the coming convention. They will comprise the majority of that body, and their action in the selection of candidates will probably determine the political fate of Louisiana for years to come. Their responsibility in the matter can hardly be over-estimated. As representatives of their race, intrusted with duties so grave, they are now on trial before their fellow-citizens. Are they really fit for the high priviliges of citizenship; for deciding who shall administer the government of the commonwealth; or is it as their enemies and those of the Republican party have always maintained?

For ten years this class has been enjoying freedom with all its advantages, civil, political and educational; chief among which is the elective franchise, an educational advantage of the highest order! Thoughtfully and honestly exercised it developes the judgment strengthens the will and enlarges the mind. In times of trial it tests character and brings out true manliness. Let us now see how the colored men of our State have profited by this period of moral and intellectual training. As we have already said, their representatives will comprise the majority of the nominating convention, they likewise form the majority of the Republican party, and, with their white fellow-Republicans, the majority of the voting population of the State. Upon their action in the approaching convention depends—we repeat it, and let them heed it—the destiny of Louisiana; whether she is to continue Republican, or to be given over to Democratic rule. This will assuredly occur, if a bad selection is made for the gubernatorial candidate.

The question, then, is, what kind of a man is to be our standard-bearer in the approaching struggle; what his character? The question is, also, what kind of a man is he not to be? We may possibly carry the State with a good man who does not unite all the desirable qualities of a model Governor; but woe unto us if we put up a bad man. To do so would be to invite defeat.

What we want then, is, in the first place, a staunch Republican; a Republican on principle, and not merely for the sake of office. Secondly, our candidate should be a man who knows the State, and whom the State knows. He should be familiar with its commercial and agricultural resources, and with its labor system; and should regard the fostering of the two former and the regulation of the latter as matters of primary importance. The State should know him as a man of honesty and capacity; a public-spirited man; one alive to its interests, yet incapable of regarding them in a narrow or sectional spirit; a patriotic, large-minded man, with some political experience. He should, moreover, possess decision of character, and his "no," deliberately uttered, should mean no; his "yes" should mean yes. With such a man as their leader, even if he be not very brilliant, the Republicans of Louisiana may expect to march triumphantly to victory, establishing their principles firmly throughout the length and breadth of the State, and with them the reign of peace and prosperity.

Turn we now to the man whom Louisiana does not want; will under no circumstances have. In the main points he is the reverse of him described above; but his is too specious and dangerous a character to be pictured by negatives. In the first place he is no true Republican, but only a "free lance," ready to fight for any party which promises spoils. Such a one, not being attached to the party by principle, would not only desert it in time of danger, but worse still, would betray it to the enemy, admit them to its citadel, and make over to them the very weapons intrusted to him for its defense. A man like this placed in power would regard the State and all its resocrces simply as a mine to be worked for his individual benefit. Under his rule its needs would be disregarded, its interests ignored, its affairs mismanaged, its financial obligations violated, its character as a State degraded by having as its chief magistrate one whose name would be a synonym for baseness.

Should such a man, however—and it can not be denied there are such—by trickery, promises, combinations, money or any other means, succeed in obtaining the nomination as candidate for Governor, he would inevitably be defeated and the party with him. The Republicans of Louisiana will vote for no such man. They will not take as their leader in the approaching contest one whom they know to be faithless. They would let the government pass into the hands of a Democrat rather than intrust it to the treacherous keeping of a political Benedict Arnold.

Let the convention then look to it that their choice is a wise one; that honesty, integrity, ability and political fealty mark the character of their chosen candidates. Above all things, let them not trust any man who has once proved false.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the *Picayune* reports the recent disturbance at Port Hudson, parish of West Feliciana. This report is accredited by the headings which we may infer are derived from the report itself. It is then announced that there are "negro regulators who have made the first strike of intimidation against Democratic colored men;" that there has been "a collision between the sheriff's posse and the rioters," and that "a general uprising has been taken in the bud." And all this editorial indorsement apparently upon the authority of a communication without a published signature, and possibly somewhat ex parte.

We propose to analyze this report, and to prove—

1. That it has opened the political campaign with the effect of intimidating the colored voters.

2. That it demonstrates a military organization ready to repair to a point at which the political interests of the Democratic party demand its presence.

3. That the Democratic intervention was just as illegal as that which caused the cruel massacre at Colfax.

4. That "a general uprising" of the colored people was intended.

The facts as stated are that a negro voter had declared an intention to vote the Democratic ticket in the parish of Feliciana. Thereupon he received a notice from the Republican negroes to quit the parish, and on his having failed to do so, he was murdered, or nearly so.

We can see in this a very improper exercise of intolerance. Men should be free to cast their votes as they choose. We have published, however, too many Democratic notices that men whose opinions did not conform to the Democratic standard should leave their parishes, to give the Democracy the right to cast the first stone at colored Republicans who may have done the same thing. They have had this same lesson with the intolerant Democracy. It is that when people triumph over those more feeble than themselves, a stronger power may vindicate the weak and humiliate the strong. Such has been White League history. This alleged invasion of the right of free suffrage seems, however, to have justified the Democratic regulators in intervening to protect freedom of suffrage in the colored voters. To let them understand that though notices to quit, followed by the penalty of exile and death, were all proper in a White Leaguer, such a thing could not be allowed in any one else, the Democracy immediately assembled, dispersed the colored men, captured fourteen, and drove many into the swamps.

Now if this strife has originated in an attempt "to intimidate colored voters," should not the whole people carry out the principle against any who would intimidate any voters? Otherwise it will appear that the Democracy may intimidate colored or white voters from supporting the Republican ticket, but that when the same intimidation is threatened against the Democratic ticket, those who attempt it deserve death. There is thus another dangerous element added to this campaign. The Democracy may drive any voter, colored or white, out of the State—and indeed into a future state—because he intends to vote the Republican ticket. It may also devote to the same fate any voter who intends to support the Republican ticket. Democracy then intimidates on both sides. Democracy is as infallible as Pio Nono himself. It may do any act with impunity, but if its opponents do the same act they are guilty of crime and deserve death. No sooner, however, was it known in the parish of Baton Rouge that the whites had organized in the parish of Feliciana for the purpose of protecting the rights of a negro who intended to vote the Democratic ticket than the sheriff of Baton Rouge parish, supported by the armed command of Captain McGrath, with the Pelican Rifles, started to sustain the right of free suffrage. We have thus an intimation that the military command of the Democratic party may be placed as promptly at the disposal of the political managers in Louisiana, as they were during the last campaign in Mississippi, for the same purpose.

The report states that the intelligence of the political disturbances in Feliciana reached Baton Rouge a little before midnight, Saturday last, and the military command departed for the scene of disturbance on Sunday morning ensuing.

When Nash, claiming the office of sheriff of Grant parish, found colored citizens opposed to his appointment, he came with a strong band and a multitude of armed people, collected from other parishes to assert his authority. The REPUBLICAN called attention at the time to the fact that an officer could not rightfully command a posse beyond his bailiwick or jurisdiction. The same fact is equally plain in the present case. If the process of an officer is resisted he has the right to call out a posse from the vicinage and within his official jurisdiction. He can command these people because he has an acknowledged authority within his official district. Common law and common sense, however, show that this power can not extend beyond the local obligations of the officer. When resistance to law extends beyond the ability of the officer and his constituency to enforce it there becomes a violation of the public peace. It is an insurrection; it may be become a revolt, it may rise to the dignity of a revolution. It is the affair of the sheriff or constable while within the control of a physical force to be commanded within the official district of such a municipal officer; when it extends beyond, it becomes an offense against the State, and demands the authority and force of the State to suppress.

We have the authority of this report that "a general uprising against the whites" was intended. It is said:

> Our informant also learned that the record of *the proceedings of a Radical negro club were captured*, and that in these proceedings *there was a resolution fixing next Friday* as the day for a general *uprising against the whites*.

This assertion, wholly unsupported, would, if true, have at once taken the matter from the sheriff of Baton Rouge, who had no more authority, any way, in the matter than any steamboat captain who might have been at the Baton Rouge landing, and placed the responsibility of order upon the Governor of the State. The visit of the Baton Rouge sheriff was, then, as illegal as the invocation of a foreign posse on the part of the sheriff or constable of Feliciana.

We are indeed surprised that the legal advisers of the Baton Rouge officers and followers had not informed them that they were wrongdoers, invaders and trespassers. Had those men gone under the orders of the State executive as a part of the State militia, their services would have been legal and commendable. As it is they can be looked upon in no other light than as an armed political club volunteering for party and campaign service.

We take the statement of the *Picayune* correspondent, and find evidence satisfactory to our mind that the Democracy have provided for carrying this campaign as was done in Mississippi, by intimidating the white and colored voters and protecting the Democratic voters. Such, at least, have been the demonstrations from Colfax to Port Hudson. For this the local organizations may employ any excuse or none, the Democratic press and party will vindicate their acts, and counteract the natural indignation of the American people for such a violation of the sectional truce, of rights assured by the constitution, and of humanity.

Our Republican friends may as well understand that a campaign conducted on such a violent system could not be deranged by the nomination of a couple of Republican archangels, if such beings could be applicants for mortal suffrage. The White Leaguers are determined to carry the election in Louisiana by intimidation, obloquy and open force of arms, and we can see but one way to defeat their purpose. It will be by submitting such a Republican ticket as will command the respect of the business and Conservative interests of the State and city. It will be by appealing to the Conservative feeling here and invoking the protection of federal power. The total disorganization of labor and peril of capital which follows a politico-military force responsible alone to its party leaders, will compel the Conservative interests to oppose a military campaign, and to unite with the Republicans in demanding intervention. This civil war in disguise will lay waste the fields, ruin the stores and workshops of the city.

THE WHARF QUESTION.

The sole authority of a corporation to collect a charge for the use of a wharf is that the public has thereby been furnished with what the common law calls an easement for the exercise of a public right. The city has therefore a right to lay such an aggregate charge upon the use of the wharf as will make, maintain and replace it. Nothing more. There is no right to employ this occupation and monopoly of the public right of way to and from the use of a public highway, any more than there would be to erect a tollbar upon any other highway without the authority of law for the same. We may suppose the practice of deriving municipal revenues from the performance of a municipal service arose at a period when the ideas of the Common Council were derived from the general authority of the monarch to grant a monopoly of any public authority. The imposition of a tax on commerce relieves to that extent the tax on property. If it should cost five millions to pay the expenses of the city, whatever part could be imposed upon the foreign capital employed in commerce would be paid by the producer or consumer of the product carried, according to the competition abroad for the cargo. The property holder of the city would be relieved of taxation for the support of the city to the extent of this excess of wharf taxes collected from commerce above and beyond the cost of making, maintaining and replacing the wharves themselves. Such is the doctrince of public law and political principle. It applies as well tothe tax on the public markets. In both cases there is an undue and unjust tax upon the consumption and labor of the people, and a corresponding exemption of property from its just share of the public burdens. We may suppose that when New Orleans held the only key of the river she might impose any rate of transit tax on the commerce of the river, which would not discourage production. Pilotage, towage, stevedorage, commissions, drayage, storage, wharfage, were unavoidable, if not legitimate, charges upon the trade of the valley. We may also suppose that no citizen of New Orleans would then have raised the question whether one of those charges was either wise or legal, because they were in either case collected from foreigners, who were not individually interested in the question, since they charged all these items to the consignee and consumer of the cargoes.

The time has now come, however, when the comparative time and cost of the various ways to and from the sea determines the course of commerce. The imports and exports of Cincinnati or St. Louis, which could once have been conducted by no other route than that of New Orleans, now have others opened to them. The chief, perhaps the only advantage of our water route is that it is cheaper than its competitors. While this is by no means a controlling condition of commerce, it has a deserved weight with certain commodities of comparatively great bulk and small value. We refer chiefly to the trade in bulk grain, to which New Orleans properly aspires. When we look to the wharf charges upon the boats and barges of the river we find that they were subject to a tax at every port and landing at which they touched. Cincinnati and St. Louis have rescinded this tax, but if a boat lands at the drift piles of Donaldsonville or the wharf boat of Helena the officer of the port would demand a dollar or two for the privilege with as much cheek as if he came aboard for aid to pay the salaries of the Common Council. We have seen the federal tax on a steamboat, with the former taxes for wharfage in the regular trade between St. Louis and New Orleans estimated at six per cent per annum on the cost of a first class steamboat. When we remember that the railroads are subject to no such rate of taxation, it is evidently an unequal discrimination against the river commerce.

The same competition which has induced St. Louis and Cincinnati to reduce or repeal the wharfage tax on river boats, may compel New Orleans to do the same thing. The Common Council should, therefore, regain and retain the control of the wharves. It might become important to make them free as to the through trade. The Common Council should not trammel this power by any private contract. We know very well the cost of our wharves is greater than those of the up-river cities. In those cities the wharf is but the street paved to low water. It is as much a easement for the vehicles as for the boats. It costs little, and must be built any way for the current convenience of the city. The wharves of New Orleans, on the other hand, are very costly and very perishable. We once called the attention of an administrator to the fact that our wharves have credit side peculiar to this city. The river has made a large extent of ground which has been sold at different times for an amount greater perhaps than the first cost of the wharves. Though there is no direct connection between the batture and the wharves, yet the former furnishes a fortuitous fund that tends to indemnify us for the cost of the latter.

We are far from advising, however, that the city should repeal the wharf tax and make commerce free. At present, at least it is unnecessary. It has always seemed to us that the city administrators are at present only called to reduce the wharf tax to the rate stated in the beginning of this article. This rate the local business which does not go beyond this city or its commercial vicinage can pay. The Council will see, however, that practically there is a very heavy transit tax on through goods. Suppose a tonage tax of ten cents on the barge or boat, with twenty cents on the ocean vessel. A bale of cotton or barrel of flour destined for shipment foreign will pay both these taxes. A tax of thirty cents a ton is equal to about three cents a barrel, or seven cents a bale. We could not advise that the wharfage tax should be repealed altogether as to cotton, but we would suggest that a drawback at least equal to the river tonage should be granted on all flour, bulk grain, or other Western produce certified for exportation.

Our wharves might therefore be kept in order, commerce would pay no undue share of taxes, the local trade would maintain and replace the wharves, and our export trade in Western produce, reduced to insignificant proportions, might profit by the superior economy of our port and water ways to the great markets of the world.

CENTENNIAL "BOCK."

Just received, one shipment of
CENTENNIAL "BOCK BEER,"
Expressly brewed for my own use, by Philip Best's celebrated brewery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The beer-drinking public is offered an opportunity—which only occurs once in a hundred years—to come and try this extraordinary beverage and judge for themselves.

This "Bock" is no humbug.

HUGO REDWITZ,
je21 1t 2p No. 132 Common street.

HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK.

ACTUAL CONDITION.
Thursday Evening, June 15, 1876.

RESOURCES:

Notes and bills discounted	$408,021 59	
Deduct bad and doubtful	34,000 00	
		$374,021 59
Fifty United States five per cent bonds, 1881, $1000 each, valued at 117		58,500 00
$152,250 New Orleans city seven per cent bonds of 1870, valued at 35		53,287 50
Real estate		9,911 03
Furniture and fixtures		2,800 00
Current funds—		
In vault	$335,450 27	
In New York	214,959 32	
In Dublin and London	12,744 74	
In sundry banks	4,661 89	
In United States treasury	2,250 00—	570,066 22
Total		$1,068,586 34

LIABILITIES.

Circulating notes	$45,000 00	
Dividends not called for	594 00	
Deposits	567,901 09—	613,495 09
		$455,091 25

We certify that we have personally examined the portfolio and other resources of this bank, and its liabilities, and that the foregoing statement is true.

J. C. MORRIS, JOHN I. ADAMS,
EMILE GAUCHE, P. IRWIN,
ANDREW STEWART, THOMAS SMITH,
ADAM THOMSON, Directors. je18

DISCOVERIES
FROM THE
COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.
SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.
FLORINE—For female diseases.
Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.
ja30 tael 2p

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

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

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips in October, 1876. The days of departure and price of passage will be advertised hereafter.

These steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton. The company reserve the right to change the route.

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned. For further information apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
je10 No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMILIA.

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

Every Week,

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

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

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

No freight received without permit from the office.

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

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME
FOR
A FORTUNE!

THE LOUISIANA
STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT
THE OPERA HOUSE

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876,

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize, $100,000.

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876,

AT THE
OPERA HOUSE,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
50 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $100	10,000
100 Aproximation Prizes at $75	7,500

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

THAT IN THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF

July 29, 1876,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications,

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

New Orleans, Louisiana.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
my9 td

NOTICE TO VETERANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 30, 18[illegible]

The following act of the Legislature, passed at the regular session of 1876, is hereby republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An act to provide an annual pension for the surviving veterans of the war of 1812 to 1815, who participated in the siege or battles of New Orleans, in December, 1814, and January, 1815, as well as for the surviving widows of such veterans; to fix and determine the mode [illegible] of ascertaining who shall receive such pension, and to repeal all laws hitherto [illegible] on the same subject matter.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1876, each every surviving veteran of the war of 1812 to 1815, who participated in the siege or battles of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, who is and remains a citizen of and domiciled in this State, as well as the widow of any such veteran, shall be entitled to have and receive from the State of Louisiana a pension of twelve dollars per month, payable quarterly, on his or her own warrant, drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall warrant therefor upon the State Treasurer, out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person residing or domiciliated in this State, claiming to be a veteran of the war of 1812 and 1815, and to have participated in the battles or siege of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, being a resident then and a citizen now of this State, and desiring to avail himself of the benefits of this act, shall be required to prove his right to such pension before the parish court in which he may reside, when such parties reside outside of the parish of Orleans, and before the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, when such persons reside in the parish of Orleans; that such proceedings shall be taken contradictorily with the State, which shall be represented therein by the district attorney of the particular district where such proceedings are had, and in all cases the party so claiming or seeking the benefits of this act, shall establish upon the evidence of two or more witnesses, that he was regularly enlisted in the military service of the United States, or this State, in the war of 1812 and 1815, that he participated in the siege or battles of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and was honorably discharged afterward from such service; that he is a resident of this State, being a resident then and a citizen now of this State, and that he is over seventy-five years of age, in order to warrant a judgment or decree to be rendered in favor of the person so applying, granting him the rights and benefits of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in any case where a person entitled to the benefits and privileges of this act has departed this life, or may hereafter die, leaving him surviving a widow, and such deceased veteran may not have been the recipient of such pension, or may not have established his right to such pension, the widow of such deceased veteran shall be required to furnish the same evidence, as specified in the second section of this act, and in like manner, together with evidence of her marriage, before she shall be entitled to have and receive the pension herein granted; and in case where such deceased veteran [illegible] have been the recipient of such pension, it shall be only necessary for his widow to furnish the Auditor of Public Accounts satisfactory evidence of the fact of her marriage with such deceased veteran, or they lived together as man and wife.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That a [illegible] complete certified copy of the record in each and every case of any person applying for the benefits of this act shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court wherein such proceeding may be had, after judgment shall have been rendered therein, unto the Auditor of Public Accounts for [illegible] tion and reference, and that upon judgment being rendered in favor of any person so applying for the benefits and privileges of this act, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall thereafter recognize the warrant of such person for said pension [illegible] and issue thereafter regularly the necessary warrants in his favor for the amount of his pension accruing or inuring from and after the day [illegible] of judgment being rendered in favor of such applicant, and moreover place the name of such [illegible] on the list of those declared to be entitled to said pension.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the [illegible] of the court in which such proceedings [illegible] taken shall not be entitled to demand or [illegible] anything for his fee, for all costs entailed in [illegible] proceedings, including the aforementioned certified copy of the record.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That [illegible] sale, mortgage, hypothecation or transfer of the whole or any part of any pension that may [illegible] payable to any person under this act, shall be [illegible] and of no effect; that no pension shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, or his or her order certified by the [illegible] of the district court for the parish in which the applicant resides, nor shall any widow [illegible] such pension beyond the period of her widowhood; and that the pensioner may be required, if [illegible] proper by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to substantiate that he is the proper person entitled to receive the pension.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the whole amount to be expended under this act shall not exceed ten thousand dollars annually, which, if inadequate to pay all pensioners [illegible] up their claims, as above provided, shall be [illegible] distributed among them.

SEC. 8. Be it further, enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws heretofore enacted on the same subject matter, as well as all laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 24, 1876.
(Signed) WM. P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

In order that this office may be enabled to properly carry out the provisions of the above act, and particularly those of section seven, the period wherein qualification is required to be made, as per notice heretofore published by this office, is extended to the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, proximo, and claimants are required to conform to the provisions of the law within the time specified.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON,
my31 t je25 Auditor.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner of Gravier and Camp Streets.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19, 18[illegible]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare the following dividend from the net earnings of the ten months ending December 31, 1875:

1. Ten per cent annual interest on capital stock paid in.
2. To carry to reserve fund in accordance with section four, article VIII. of the charter, five per cent.
3. To carry to the credit of the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans, for the support of the widows and orphans and the general relief system of said association, in accordance with section four, article VIII. of the charter, ten per cent.
4. Five per cent interest dividend on capital stock paid in.
5. Forty per cent dividend to participating insurers.

All declaration of dividends to stockholders to be carried to credit of stock notes in accordance with section five, article VIII. of the charter.

Participating dividends to insurers (not stockholders) payable in cash on demand.

I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.

Board of Directors.

Jacob Alexander, Wash. Marks,
Leon Bertoli, E. M. Bond,
H. H. Bierhorst, T. Prudhomme,
L. B. Cain, C. Sperl,
John Fitzpatrick, Otto Thoman,
C. Taylor Gauche, George Waters,
Charles Hemard, L. A. Wiltz,
Alfred H. Isaacson, B. Wormann,
A. P. Kip, I. N. Marks.
my30 1m

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital [illegible]
Assets at their market value [illegible]
Income for the year 1875 [illegible]

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh, A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall, A. Schreiber,
H. Gally, J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte, W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen, D. Fatjo,
Pierre Pouts, D. D. Rogers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WENGER'S GARDEN,

11..........Bourbon Street..........

S. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer and moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL..........REMOVAL

G. F. WALKER, M. D.,
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Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.