

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 22, 1876. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO.

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

There are Republican precedents for good Presidents.

Natural flowers worn in the hair are very becoming.

All nominations are made in the old conventional manner.

Stewart gained many friends and relatives in a quiet way.

A Chicago gentleman of culture wants a situation as a hotel clerk.

Wall street gamblers bet on Vanderbilt's prospects of death daily.

A man should be doing a good business, if it is not so profitable.

There is no Democratic candidate likely to be taken sick in a church vestibule.

Sewing machine men will speak of Wheeler and Wilson as Vice Presidents.

It is said a donkey laughs only with his hind legs, but he must feel tickled all over.

The man who is running with crime for the gallows is working his way up in the world.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth, nor examine the date of an exchange begged from an editor.

When in doubt which way to take, always step to the right, and avoid the possibility of getting left.

The wives of the late Sultan had suffered frequent disappointments, but they mourn not as 1200 without hope.

Bates was asked about bridging the bloody chasm with Hayes, and declared he should Rutherford the stream.

The clubs of New York policemen are all numbered, and each policeman belongs to a certain and particular club.

There are men so constructed and constituted that the easiest thing they can do is to make fools of themselves.

Marriage engagements made to be broken on the part of young men are a species of ring frauds that should not be tolerated.

The person who gives you tickets to a strawberry festival puts you under many obligations—to the society, after you get in.

London audiences have grown weary of Salvini, Rossi and Janansek. They like Shakespeare best dropped from the familiar tongue.

Philadelphia people will soon betake themselves to more comfortable places and leave the heated city to strangers who must sweeter there to be in fashion.

Employers have no right to make their employees work on Sundays. The principle is wrong, and the privilege of going fishing should be denied to no man.

Of all the candidates named at the Cincinnati convention, Governor Hayes was the oldest. He was born in 1822. Bristow was the youngest—born in 1832.

The gypsies have a saying to the effect that "an ass that carries you is better than a horse that throws you off." It is calculated to inspire respect for the ass.

The Courier-Journal says: "Tilden is our opportunity, because he is a reform platform in himself." Let the opportunity be embraced. Democrats are just dying for reform.

The police jury proceedings of East Baton Rouge show that Mr. Bird, ex-jailer, has been paid \$78 for services rendered. No member objected because the claimant was a jail bird.

Clergymen should be as lenient with sin as possible during this hot weather. When the thermometer is boiling and lifting itself up there is in the very atmosphere the foretaste of a future capital punishment.

As the shooter was not interviewed, the Chicago Post does not understand how the sub-congressional committee came to the conclusion that the shooting of Senator Twitchell was not for a political cause. Those who answered for the assassin may not have represented his motives truly.

Agricultural journal: "Question—Will the editor please inform me how the Hollanders salt cucumbers? Answer—The most common way, as we observed when abroad, is to salt them with salt." And yet that editor expects to go to Congress from a Grand district on an anti-monopoly platform.

There is a vacant pulpit in a Michigan church. It was built by an eccentric rich man, who put up the following notice over the desk: "No man will be allowed to preach in this church who preaches from a manuscript, who does not kneel while praying, who belongs to any secret society, or who has his life insured in any way."

Upon what was considered reliable authority, it was stated that Father Chevalier would put a double-faced clock on his church at Biloxi, for the benefit of the town. The good father has asked the citizens to subscribe for such a clock, and it appears probable that the town will present the clock to father Chevalier, instead of the Father presenting the clock to the town. The difference is very slight, but worth mentioning.

The parties who have issued tickets for a picnic to be given at the Oakland Park, Sunday, June 25, 1876, by the "Y. L. and G. Christian Aid Association," may regard the combination of Christianity with a Sunday picnic as a very good joke. There are others who do not so regard the matter. The average Sunday picnic, according to the records, is the occasion of much drinking and disorderly conduct. They who make Sunday picnics near New Orleans leave Christianity at home.

REPUBLICANS, READ AND REMEMBER.

The Republican party of Louisiana has had an experience which should profit it in the future, if, indeed, history teaches any more by experience than by example. The domination of Republican principles was accepted by the South as inevitable. The administration of these principles was entrusted to such agents as offered themselves. In some of the Southern States, among which Virginia was the most prominent, the situation was accepted. The rights accorded by the constitution were recognized, and officers were elected to execute this acceptance without regard to their opinions, or in many cases, of their nativity. In one remarkable instance the people of a Southern State elected as Governor a gentleman who had held the commission of a General in the federal army. A large vote in the South was cast for a native of Vermont, an abolitionist, a protectionist and an advocate of invasion as President, and for a federal General who had led negro regiments to the subjugation of the South as Vice President.

The unqualified hostility to the constitutional amendments which actuated so many in Louisiana seemed to increase in intensity as the danger of asserting it by arms passed away. This culminated in the massacre of 1866. It was followed by an intolerance toward Republicans which has continued to the present, and which has compelled a military intervention in this State not found generally necessary throughout the other Southern States. From this state of things it happened that the Republican party was compelled in the earlier stages of this controversy to nominate for office chiefly men whose republicanism was established, but many of whom were undoubtedly subject to the exception which is manifested in all countries and under all forms of government. It is that the incumbents of office shall be in all cases citizens bound to the destinies of the State by their vested interests in industry and property, as well as by the social connection of friends and family. All know the disadvantages of such nominations. What were the Republicans to do? The colored people were too new to the duties of citizenship to take upon themselves the exclusive administration of government. The odium visited upon every citizen who joined the Republican party was such as to deter many excellent men from assuming that responsibility.

With such representative and administrative organization as it could command, the Republican party assumed the government of Louisiana. Very soon the difficulties of the position and the dangers of defective material was demonstrated. The entire legislature were accessible to influences which imposed on their inexperience or appealed to their cupidity. The anti-Republican element, however hostile to the federal laws, had no objection to federal currency. The legislation of colored members was in their view insufferable, yet the grant of a railroad subsidy, or a monopoly of butchers meat, of gas, lottery tickets, or a levee tax, was not illegal. The published vote on this subject has shown that anti-Republican members of the Legislature voted for these monopolies. Judicial records prove that many of these monopolies are under Democratic ownership and control even at present.

In the year 1872 these abuses had reached their greatest height. They had culminated in an open fight for the State government. The anti-Republican party had secured the control of the Returning Board through a majority of its members. The Republican party was divided and the disaffected faction had thrown into the hands of the Democratic party such agencies as it could command for securing to that party the election returns. Senator Edmunds, Republican, has said of that election it was void for irregularity, and Senator Bayard, Democrat, has expressed the same opinion. The Republican administration, at the end of 1872, was charged with an aggregate State debt and contingent liability of fifty-two million dollars, and with a rate of taxation popularly said to be equivalent to confiscation. The Republican Legislature was denounced as illegal, and any Democratic Representatives elected were denounced for taking a seat in that body. The Republican Governor, W. P. Kellogg, accepted the suggestion of business interests and heeded the complaints of the tax-ridden people. The Republican Legislature seconded him. Relieved by the withdrawal of an inimical element, alarmed at the responsibilities of debt, extravagance and misgovernment for which the Republican party was held exclusively responsible, the Republican Legislature had "to tread the wine press alone." They were principally colored members. They saw the danger to their newly granted rights. They felt the reproach upon their competency. Alone and unaided, they instituted those reforms which have redeemed the Republican party from the imputations upon its earlier administration. The public debt of 1872 has been reduced below fifteen millions of dollars; a large amount of liability represented by illegal State obligations have been canceled, and the State tax reduced to something like one-fourth of its rate when the Republican administration and Legislature succeeded to its government in 1872.

The Republicans of Louisiana must by no means allow any reaction or relapse in this extraordinary reform. They must accept no partners in the glory of this extraordinary achievement. They must not become the public scorn for having sold their birthright for a small commission on their own votes, and bought it back by renewing their indentures of political bondage. They must not permit the belief that they are weak, corrupt and vacillating. To maintain the reformation established by the Republicans, it will be necessary to nominate for State offices none except men who have given, or can give, a guarantee of honest trust and home strength. We may do the people of

Louisiana the justice to say that their objection to immigrants has gone to the extent only of a want of identity in permanent interest with the people of the State. The rule of citizenship and of political responsibility is the same. It is determined in both cases by what the law calls the "intention of the party to remain." The only means by which the people can judge of such intention is by the conduct of the persons in question. The colored Republicans have a great deal at stake. If a political error or wrong be committed they are held responsible. If the Democracy obtain control of the State, all those Republicans who may have no other profession than politics and no other industry than the pursuit of office, may dispose of such property or effects as they may have deemed necessary to create the appearance of a permanent residence and betake themselves elsewhere. Those Republicans, however, and especially those colored Republicans who have absolutely nowhere else to go, must submit to all the consequences of at least political bondage. We have had some signal examples of this personal peril of some, and distant impunity of others. On the fourteenth of September, 1874, the office of the REPUBLICAN was at the mercy of those who were armed for the overthrow of Republican principles. A protection to the persons and property of the paper were tendered but were not deemed necessary. The paper had strenuously advocated the obligation of the federal government to aid the State authorities. It did not abate the vindication of Republicans. We regret, however, that while the rights of property and of person were protected in one case, there was no such guarantee to all others. Of this the colored people on the police and others who were shot down in the streets furnish an example.

While the Republicans were perhaps indebted to the forbearance of the revolutionists for the continued existence of an organ, and while the property and persons of the Republicans were under this risk, we regret to say that some of those Republicans now prominent applicants for its honors and emoluments communicated with New Orleans by telegraph from various portions of the North and West. Now, it is probable that if the Republican government had been overthrown, that so far as such members of the party were occupants, or aspirants of office, they would have returned to the State? But those Republicans, white and colored, who are permanent residents must have remained to endure all the contumely of conquest. With this plain and authentic narrative of what the Republicans have done, and what they have still to do, will they consent to run the risk of political subjugation, with all that the name may imply in Louisiana? Will they see their only political allies and protectors driven from their side by apprehension or public indignation against a corrupt or incompetent government? Can they prevent this by nominating none for State office except such men as they know to have no interests elsewhere than in Louisiana. They should nominate none who have not such property, employment, family and business connections as prove that they are with the colored Republicans for better or for worse. The REPUBLICAN has impressed upon the colored people that this responsibility is their own. We have never said or suggested who they should nominate. We have never urged them to commit their future entirely to white men. To us the interior complexion of integrity is of more consequence than the external hue of the skin. The colored Republicans have the control of this subject, and we have but to repeat our warning that unless they nominate men who have home strength and home responsibility, unless they conform to the high purposes which the national Republicans have set them at Cincinnati, their ticket may be driven from the field, and they themselves not allowed by public prejudice to come to the polls to support their own ticket.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. To read the local press of New Orleans a stranger would suppose that this was the engineering room of the Union, in which originates the motive power of politics and of law. Following, however, the representation of the State into an assemblage of the whole people of the Union, and it will appear that Louisiana has little more than a Territorial influence, and that where the great States of the East and West are in conflict over the policy and the laws, Louisiana takes a modest, if not an obscure stand, as number seventeen of the prolific sisters. Shall we put this political force in decimals? It stood on the final vote at the Cincinnati convention as 756 to 16, or as .0201458 per cent of the electoral representation of the Union. Suppose we accord to the anti-Republican press what it claims in every issue—the exclusive honesty and intelligence of the whole State. The Piqueur has said that the recent convention at Cincinnati was "in reality" a scramble between Radical place-hunters and their friends. The question of principle and policy was evaded as far as possible. As asserted by the Piqueur, it is believed that the mere assertion of an arrogant and insignificant local sentiment would fix the character of a body of men which the American people have seen in session? Here is a descriptive scene: At that time the hall was packed as it had never before, and contained at least 8000 people, among whom were hundreds of ladies. Every delegate and nearly every alternate was in his seat. The platform seats were filled with men distinguished in all the walks of life. It was a convention worthy of the great work confided to it, and it was an audience worthy both of the convention and the occasion. A dozen taps of the gavel and a few moments of suspense were sufficient to bring the convention to perfect quiet. There was then a short prayer by a clergyman whose name was not heard three feet away, and then came the critical moment. We can see no good in this persistent

defamation, which extends itself to the platform of principles adopted by the Republican party. "And what," it is asked by the same authority of .021458 per cent, "and what great and worthy principle is there which the Cincinnati platform indorses whose establishment the election of this ticket would not guarantee?" We do not feel called on to answer. The American people, or more than half of them, consider the affirmation of principles satisfactory, nor do we think that a local party whose shotguns have such a short national range will unsettle their confidence. Had the Democracy of the North and West the same desperate pluck with their brethren of the South; had they antagonists ignorant of the use of fire arms, the convention might have been dispersed with the same ease as a colored meeting, and the nominees and platform scouted as unfit for public toleration. When, however, the White League goes North or West, he finds the Democratic Northerner less desperate than himself. They tell him that these Republicans are tried and trained soldiers, and that neither bullying nor violence will pay. We need no other evidence of the subdued roaring of the vociferous White Leaguers than in their silence in Congress and in caucus. We need no other proof of the insignificance of their influence than in the fact that thus far they have not commanded Congress to allot them any share of public appropriations for a Georgia or Virginia canal, a Louisiana or Texas railroad, that the alligator and catfish may revel in the halls of our sugar planters; the spider build his web among the dies of our mint, while the moderate protection accorded by Republican rules to the planter and colored laborer has been endangered by conferring the same rights and protection on the twenty-five Yankee planters and the coolie laborer on the island of Hawaii. The same protection may be extended to all the sugar and rice growers in the world. It is the protection of free trade.

When we look at the facility of these pretensions to rule the Union, we remember the great mischief produced by this civil intolerance. It has driven away and excluded tens of thousands of white immigrants and millions of private capital. It has paralyzed the co-operation of Republicans in the promotion of the commercial and industrial welfare of the State and city. It has furnished Northern sectionalism with all it needs to arrest and correct disaffection to the republic, and so far as the influence of the White League in Louisiana may be felt in the next election, it will prove an arrogant example of domestic violence, and a pitiful spectacle of insignificance abroad. AFTER THE NATION, THEN THE STATE. The first duty of the patriot is care for his country. It has been demonstrated that the American Union can not be dissolved. The question was raised by Southern Democrats and argued with artillery and blood for five years. Before this issue of arms the Republican party had little purpose other than to secure honest government and equal rights to all mankind under the law. The Democratic party was based on human wrong, and has always been wrong. The platform on which Abraham Lincoln was elected was aggressive. Freedom and liberty meant to little when declarations of independence were read by men owning slaves. The constitution which declared all men to have been born free and equal, and guaranteed civil and religious liberty to all men, did not inspire proper respect when the slave catcher could go to Bunker Hill and order the civil authorities to shackle fugitive slaves and return black men like estrayed cattle to Southern masters. A chief justice said this was the law and Massachusetts did not rebel. But the time had come to change such laws. Horace Greeley, a great and good man with a heart bursting with sympathy for the millions of enslaved blacks in our land, looked at the glorious stars and stripes and emblems of liberty, and called the American flag "a flaunting lie." The Southern Democrats met the electors of Mr. Lincoln, armed and equipped for war. They would not meet the demands of progress in the halls of Congress. They would read in twain the national government with indecent haste, break up the Union of States, perpetuate the unholy institution of slavery, and shoot every Yankee who dared oppose them. From being champions of human rights and equal liberties under the law, the Republicans became the defenders of the Union, opposed to the madmen who would destroy it. The Republican party saved the Union and gave freedom to slaves. It was a grand opportunity, with a purpose gloriously accomplished. The platform of the Republican party will always rest on the principles of union, freedom, liberty, equality in law, peace. Its record gives the party a right to such a position. Minor issues arise, but they do not disturb the foundation. The Union saved, the prosperity of States is desired. What can be done for the good of Louisiana is now an important question. Instead of a third party, only one political party is needed in this State. Something is needed to save the State from infamy and poverty. Last ditchers and shotguns can not do this. The more they revive old color line ideas, and the more they shoot, so much the more comes confusion, insecurity of life and property. The Democratic party has never yet behaved well enough to be trusted. Its orators talk well, but its turbulent mob does ill. The Republican party saved the nation, it must save the State. There is something to be done here besides holding office. This applies to the candidates of all parties. Men should be selected as office holders in Louisiana because of their fitness to hold office. Let the wisdom of the Cincinnati nominations be the cue for action here. Proud of its war record, the Republican party can not rest on that; it must progress as

the nation progresses. The Democratic party can not rid itself of political hacks; the Republican party must do it. The White Line papers in the country are urging the nomination of Mr. McEnery as Governor. We do not say he is not the best man in the Democratic party. It is only to notice the argument used for his nomination that he is here mentioned. His advocates say that his self-sacrifices for his party have earned for him the right to be Governor of the State. This is not true of him, and can be true of no man. It is a mistake to put up an office as a prize or reward of merit. Every office deserves a good man, but no man deserves an office. No more than hundreds of other pure and good men of our country has Governor Hayes done to entitle him to be President of the United States. He has done his duty; but he will be made President because the people, who hold the place in trust, want such a man in the position. The man and the office are to be honored alike. We are threatened with a shotgun campaign in Louisiana. The straits of the national Democratic party will cause the warriors who go from here to St. Louis to pledge this State for the Democracy at all hazards. With the known Republican majority in the State such pledges mean murder and intimidation. The Republican candidate for President will be elected with or without the assistance of Louisiana. We have only to work for home improvements. Let the best men in the State be nominated by the Republican party. Let the harmony and wisdom shown in the Cincinnati convention be emulated and seen in our own party lines can not always be kept up as a picket line. Thinking men acting with the Democratic party by force of circumstances will sooner or later break away, and when free will vote for Republican candidates, if such candidates are the best men. Let an election be a choosing of honest and able men for office, and not a division of spoils. UNFAIR INTERVIEWING. The reporters of the opposition press compliment official incumbents by calling upon them for information more or less important to the press. This is a proper and a present relation between the press and public authorities. We may suppose that these callers are mutually respectful, and the parties separate with the courtesies usual among gentlemen. When, however, the items of information are presented to the public the respect for the parties who have furnished the items has evaporated. "Kellogg" is represented as evasive or reticent. He is presented as engaged in some questionable intrigue for party or personal purposes. Lieutenant Governor Antoine figures, under some ridiculous appellation, while "Education Brown," being absent at the reporter's call, is said to be engaged in working up some club operation or other. Really, it would seem that when a gentleman visits another whom he conceives to deserve the compliment, it is by no means the etiquette to visit a party who may not have perhaps invited you, and then employ the facilities of his civility to make him appear ridiculous. Such a performance would in private life be deemed very impolite; in the repository of the reporter it is regarded as a good thing. OFFICIAL INTERVENTION DENIED. We can assure the Piqueur that we regard any official act of the sheriff of one parish within the jurisdiction of another as illegal. It was stated in the Piqueur that Sheriff Foreman and Captain McGrath, with the Police Rifles, took passage on the Barre Able for Port Hudson. This was an intention assumed to carry the authority of one parish into another, which would be, of course, illegal. If, however, Mr. Foreman went with a volunteer force to preserve the peace of any community, he has our personal respect. If we have done the motive of his visit to Feliciana injustice, we would cheerfully withdraw such an imputation as not warranted by fact, but we could not admit the legality of any official beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction, no matter by what purpose he may have been animated. All the horrors of Colfax would protest against the acknowledgment of such a principle. Mrs. Tilton teaches music and takes in sewing for a living. Beecher is rich and Theodore has a princely income. HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK. ACTUAL CONDITION, Thursday Evening, June 15, 1876. RESOURCES: Notes and bills discounted, \$408,221.29; Deduct bad and doubtful, 24,000.00; Balance on hand, \$384,221.29; Fifty United States five per cent bonds, 1861, \$100 each, valued at 117, 11,700.00; \$132,250 New Orleans city seven per cent bonds of 1870, valued at 35, 23,287.50; Real estate, 9,911.00; Furniture and fixtures, 2,900.00; Current funds—In vault, \$325,450.27; In New York, 214,979.32; In Dublin and London, 12,744.74; In sundry banks, 4,961.89; In United States treasury, 2,250.00—520,666.22; Total, \$1,068,796.34. LIABILITIES: Circulating notes, \$45,000.00; Dividends not called for, 591.00; Deposits, 557,911.00—613,456.00; Total, \$45,591.25. 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 L. ADAMS, EMILE GAUCHE, P. IRVING, ANDREW STEWART, THOMAS SMITH, ADAM THOMSON, Directors. DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. OVER GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KIDNEY—An infallible remedy for fever, BRUISE—Certain specific for chills and fever, SCURVY—For female diseases. Buy your drug if he keeps these remedies, if not, they can be had at E. R. MORRISON & CO.'s, 209 corner of Magazine and Canal streets. [209] 1861 3p

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 Approximation 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; QUARTERS, 12.50; TWENTIFTHS, 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. 694, New Orleans Postoffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND COLLECT 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. m391d

NOTICE TO VETERANS. (STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 30, 1876.) The following act of the Legislature, passed on the 24th of March, 1875, is hereby reprinted for the information and guidance of all concerned. An act to provide an annual pension for the surviving widows of the war of 1812 to 1815, who participated in the siege or battle of New Orleans, in December, 1814, and January, 1815, as well as for the surviving widows of such persons, to fix and determine the mode and mode of ascertaining who shall receive such pension, and to repeal all laws heretofore enacted 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 and every surviving widow of the war of 1812 to 1815, who participated in the siege or battle of New Orleans, in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and who shall remain a citizen of the State of Louisiana, 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 the 1st of January, 1876, and on the 1st of January, 1877, and on the 1st of January, 1878, and on the 1st of January, 1879, and on the 1st of January, 1880, and on the 1st of January, 1881, and on the 1st of January, 1882, and on the 1st of January, 1883, and on the 1st of January, 1884, and on the 1st of January, 1885, and on the 1st of January, 1886, and on the 1st of January, 1887, and on the 1st of January, 1888, and on the 1st of January, 1889, and on the 1st of January, 1890, and on the 1st of January, 1891, and on the 1st of January, 1892, and on the 1st of January, 1893, and on the 1st of 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