

able cowhide whip wielded by a negro who stood by, ready to crack it across their bare backs if they attempted to idle or eat ungraciously.

On the ground floor were the negroes' rooms, secured by heavily barred and padlocked doors. These rooms were veritable dens, walls black with dirt, uneven floors about fourteen feet square, no means of letting in air or daylight, and the whole in condition impossible to describe.

With an experience of slavery which had hitherto been confined to its domestic form in Egypt, Turkey, some parts of Africa, and the far East, the writer confesses that he had looked on it rather leniently; but what he saw of it on the Cuban plantations filled him with horror of the institution, and cured his previous indulgence of it in a milder form.

How the negro's place is to be filled in Cuba when the inevitable emancipation comes, is a problem which, Captain Townshend thinks occupies the thoughts of the Cubans more than the war. By the Morut law every child born in Cuba is free, and every adult becomes so at 60. Hence, children are made to work for their maintenance, while the freeing of the slave at 60 simply leaves him to starve in his decrepit old age.

Snah is the freedom picture which a thoroughly unbiased observer draws of the accursed institution in Cuba. Whether the insurrection is or is not so powerful and persistent that, as President Grant says in his message, "it may take some positive steps on the part of the other powers necessary," it is quite certain that the people of the United States cannot much longer permit these atrocities to turn one of the fairest lands the sun shines on into pandemonium.

Not unpleasant reading just now when the civil rights question is so prominent are the columns of the Picayune and Times of the period known as "the era of good feeling and unification," when Gen. Beauregard and other prescient Southern leaders here inaugurated a movement they would have shown consummate wisdom in carrying out. The Times of June 18, 1873, which is before us, contains in its Roundabout—editorial—column the following. It should be understood the allusion to Judge Callom's decision had reference to his righteous adjudication of a civil rights case then before the courts:

"DEAR ROUNDABOUT—I am led to trespass on your very valuable time for a few moments, to say a few words suggested by perusing that wise, fearless, impartial, and eminently just decision of Judge Callom's and which has done more, in my judgment, to hasten the era of

good feeling of confidence between the two races than volumes which upon the subject, because "actions speak louder than words."

"You are certainly entitled to great credit for so earnestly and zealously laboring to build a sentiment which will unmistakably be the regenerating of Louisiana. And if this decision is accepted in good faith, by the "oldest and best," the good people of this State, it will certainly disarm us of a very formidable and favorite weapon. Our interests are interwoven, and it only needs evidence like that just given by the honest Judge of the Fifth District Court to convince us that the age of blind reasoning and prejudice has given place to common sense, and a sense of justice, and that the two races will together seek and work for the best interests of the State. That very pertinent remark, made to you by a colored man whom you interviewed, viz: "The bad and designing white men who come here actuated by no interest but self, live on the differences which divide us," which is so appropos now, will then be among the things that were—"FROM A THINKING COLORED MAN."

"Did a doubt, after reading the pledges unanimously adopted, any longer exist, that doubt will be dissipated before another month has passed. The ruling spirits of the movement, so far as the white men are concerned, are not men to rashly promise, or weakly break their pledged word. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Isaac N. Marks, Dr. Samuel Choppin, David Urquhart, W. B. Schmidt, A. Mitchell and James I. Day are not aspirants for office. The thousands who have eagerly watched every phase of the movement, the merchants, mechanics and planters, have not the faintest desire for political preferment. For the first time in a long and not uneventful career, we behold men who take an interest in public affairs, without an ulterior object. We hear sentiments which would be creditable to the most patriotic, from those who are neither cheats, hypocrites, nor political demagogues. We will see, when the representative men of this community are assembled in mass meeting, such a gathering as never before met in New Orleans. The task is not one void of every difficulty. As before hinted not many days can elapse ere the professional politician will renew his frantic appeals for recognition. Of the obstructions he can present, of the objections that will be made for the advancement of self-interest, no man of any experience need doubt. Of the embarrassments politicians can create, the committee had a foretaste at their last meeting. As has been heretofore urged in this column, if men of means, of unquestioned ability, and of a vested interest in the welfare of the State, cannot work out her redemption, we had better not call in the professional politician. Better let fate do her worst than stoop to demagoguery, wire-pulling and political trickery. No such dire fortune, however, is in store for us. The expressions of a majority of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting on Monday night were far too earnest, their rebuke of senseless quibbling was far too grave, and their appeals in behalf of justice were far too eloquent and heartfelt to admit for an instant a doubt of their determination to carry the measure out in its fullest meaning. Within a few days, every citizen of New Orleans who believes in the wisdom of the change, will have an opportunity to participate, and if Roundabout is any judge of public sentiment, the number will embrace every man in Louisiana who has the interests of the State at heart."

STAUD—The best evidence of adjustment on a truly generous basis is the compromise. Staud the awake news dealer of Goldthwaite's Book store, 69 Canal street, offers to the public—Possessing a large and ever increasing assortment of journals, embodying the latest news; and all the periodicals and magazines of the country he offers them at cost to all comers. Give him a call.

A philosophical tailor in Harrisburg, Pa., advertises that when people "with yellow, irregular, and homely faces, are clad in garments of his making, they are looked upon with love and veneration, their countenances being regarded as the index of pure and compassionate spirits."

OUR DUMB ANIMALS. (Continued.) Mr. Error—Such is my solicitude for the successful and effective operation of that institution which has been established for the "prevention of cruelty to animals," that I become dismayed when I find any exception taken to its action upon the ground of what is alleged to be that action's undue zeal. That it is "human to err," it seems to me, cannot be more fittingly urged as an extenuating circumstance than in instances where poor defenseless brutes are likely to derive benefit from such erring. And it is painful to contemplate the untimely reproaches which are frequently hurled at that well known champion of brutes' rights for his vigorous prosecution of their cause, by such as are incapable of imbibing the spirit which actuated him.

Now, among some of the most pleasant forms under which the principle of humanity exhibits itself, not the least amiable is that in which regard for the comfort of the brute creation is manifested. The wise Solomon has said: "A good man is merciful, even to his beast." And the fact that goodness, as exercised in this direction, is so little thought of as being a necessary appendage to the virtuous life of a good man, is a thing indeed to be regretted; and is so much the worse for the dumb brute that it is so considered. Some men seem to consider such goodness a kind of superfluity. Many, unexceptionable in their conduct in almost every other respect, are disgustingly coarse and rude when engaged in the management of, or when dealing with, the inferior animals. Now we look for nothing of the kind of which we speak from barbarians; but we certainly expect it from the civilized ones. And when I witness the cool unconcern, the heartless indifference with which men treat the sufferings of brutes, and the efforts so laudably made to relieve those sufferings, my heart sickens at the sight of such graceless destitution of interest. In fact, not to care for the brutes is to be brutish! For it is inconsistent with the intelligence of a man not to study that well-being of the brute which is made dependent upon such intelligence for its promotion; or unworthy of the man not to furnish by his knowledge that protection which the beast, by its instinct, is unable sufficiently to afford itself. While the speechless animals are incapable of defending themselves against injustice and wrong, it is for us to vindicate their cause, by the use of those power with which the Maker has distinguished us from them, and by which he has thus qualified us to comprehend their wants and to become their defenders. And we are unworthy of the service they render us when failing in this, our evident duty towards them. Not to acquit ourselves of our obligations to these dependent creatures is to be guilty of a most disgraceful neglect—and neglect which must appear to make us fit only to be on their level.

How the intelligent and educated can be betrayed into unfair dealing toward poor, defenseless brutes, I find it difficult to understand. How the ignorant and unlettered may be thus guilty, I can readily comprehend.

Mr. Error—Such is my solicitude for the successful and effective operation of that institution which has been established for the "prevention of cruelty to animals," that I become dismayed when I find any exception taken to its action upon the ground of what is alleged to be that action's undue zeal. That it is "human to err," it seems to me, cannot be more fittingly urged as an extenuating circumstance than in instances where poor defenseless brutes are likely to derive benefit from such erring. And it is painful to contemplate the untimely reproaches which are frequently hurled at that well known champion of brutes' rights for his vigorous prosecution of their cause, by such as are incapable of imbibing the spirit which actuated him.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. B. T. WALSH, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. No. 110 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. G. CASANAVE, UNDERTAKER, 88 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS. THOS. H. HANDY & Co., SAZERAC BRANDIES, GENERAL IMPORTERS, Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

GRUNEWALD HALL. pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. M. BENNER, Cashier, Jun 23 1y

Fits Cured Free!! Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by express. FREE! The only cost being the Express charges, which, owing to my large business, are small. Dr. Price has made the treatment of FITS OR EPILEPSY a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy. Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he WILL CURE YOU, no matter how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed. Circulars and testimonials sent with FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and Address, DR. CHAS. T. PRICE, 67 William Street, Feb 20 62t New York.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PHILADELPHIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June. It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught. Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of a latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided. Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost. Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60, which pays for all the Professor's Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, \$5. Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Diploma Fee, \$30. For Circular and additional particulars, address Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., DEAN, 514 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. June 4 4.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES. Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of Vocal Music, Hymns, Dances, Trios, etc. Price \$4 per annum, single copies 50 cents. PETERS' LA CREME DE LA CREME. Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of classic and difficult Piano Music. \$4 per annum, single copies 50 cents. PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY. This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is made by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-discrimination. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate: Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges. For further information, address H. R. REVELLE, D. D., President, Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

READ THIS TWICE. "THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER" contains No Continued Stories, 8 Large Pages, 46 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with articles from the pens of such well-known writers as NABBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., MISS ALOTT, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, &c. I will send "The People's Ledger" to any address every week for three months, on trial, on receipt of only 50 cents. "The People's Ledger" is an old established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N. E. and Middle States. Address, HERMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher, de19, No. 12 School St., Boston, Mass.

Leeland University. The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1874. The Rev. S. R. GAZOUC, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology. Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand. Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such, a special course of instruction will be immediately provided. For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required. Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Bollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. SIMMONS, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City. After Oct. 30th, 1874, address, REV. S. R. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La. Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D. Physician and Surgeon, Office—No. 21 Canal Street, Mar 21 NEW ORLEANS. BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS, 12 Carondelet Street, 12 BUY AND SELL Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness. MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES. Special attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES. July 20, 1874-1y

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. CAPITAL PRIZE \$30,000. Louisiana State Lottery Company, (Incorporated August 17, 1868.) CLASS D. To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, March 20, 1875.

SCHEME. 10,000 Tickets. Tickets only \$10. HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION. 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000. 1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000. 20 prizes of 10,000 is 200,000. 200 prizes of 100 are 20,000. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are \$1,800. 9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are \$1,800. 270 Prizes, amounting to \$70,400.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$1000.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50; Eighths, \$1.25. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Orders to be addressed to Louisiana State Lottery Company, Lock Box #2, P. O., New Orleans. Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. Feb 20 74

ALCORN UNIVERSITY. This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is made by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-discrimination. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate: Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges. For further information, address H. R. REVELLE, D. D., President, Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY. This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is made by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-discrimination. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate: Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges. For further information, address H. R. REVELLE, D. D., President, Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY. This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is made by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-discrimination. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate: Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges. For further information, address H. R. REVELLE, D. D., President, Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY. This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is made by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-discrimination. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate: Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges. For further information, address H. R. REVELLE, D. D., President, Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY. This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river. The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree. Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude. No discrimination is made by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-discrimination. The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate: Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance. No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States. A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges. For further information, address H. R. REVELLE, D. D., President, Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

MASSONIC LODGE. A. Y. M. BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M. Wm. Weeks, W. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month. OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 638, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street. BUTLER LODGE, No. 1330, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street. ST. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A. Y. M. Wm. Thompson, W. M. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets. U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E. M. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY. Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England. AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street. Wm. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street. PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street. UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month. Wm. THOMPSON, President. ALONSO LEWIS, Secretary. UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Monday evening of each month. H. BANKS, President. Wm. Thompson, Director.

PHILIP WERLEIN. THE SOLE AGENT OF DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALL'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS. Has constantly on hand at his Salesroom, 80, 82 and 90 BARONNE STREET, A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments. Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash. Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments. PHILIP WERLEIN, 80 82 and 90 Baronne Street. GET YOUR SHIRTS. S. N. MOODY'S, CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS, NEW ORLEANS. MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS. SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE. Try Mr. Champion White No. 38, Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap. June 6, 1874.

ROWELL & CHESMAN. Advertising Agents. THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO. Jan 30. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

ROWELL & CHESMAN. Advertising Agents. THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO. Jan 30. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

ROWELL & CHESMAN. Advertising Agents. THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO. Jan 30. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

ROWELL & CHESMAN. Advertising Agents. THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO. Jan 30. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

ROWELL & CHESMAN. Advertising Agents. THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO. Jan 30. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

ROWELL & CHESMAN. Advertising Agents. THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO. Jan 30. EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM. Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. Finchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Finchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled. The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of performing its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia. 2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs. 3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative. 4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expenses of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and our allies to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue. 5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office not men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretense whatever. 6. That the misfeasance of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the Legislature of the law known as the Funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes), and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election, must be fair, peaceable and free election, in which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election. 8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded, by every law-abiding citizen of the State. 9. That we hereby beseech the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Phillip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river. 10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the reign of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed. 11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress. 12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end. Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

OF PEACE AND ORDER. Grant, of St. Louis, chairman; Sebastian of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brock, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twissell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Boston, of St. Martin; Groves of Lincoln; Caga, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Legner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

OF PEACE AND ORDER. Grant, of St. Louis, chairman; Sebastian of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brock, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twissell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Boston, of St. Martin; Groves of Lincoln; Caga, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Legner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

OF PEACE AND ORDER. Grant, of St. Louis, chairman; Sebastian of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brock, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twissell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Boston, of St. Martin; Groves of Lincoln; Caga, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Legner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

OF PEACE AND ORDER. Grant, of St. Louis, chairman; Sebastian of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brock, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twissell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Boston, of St. Martin; Groves of Lincoln; Caga, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Legner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

OF PEACE AND ORDER. Grant, of St. Louis, chairman; Sebastian of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brock, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twissell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Boston, of St. Martin; Groves of Lincoln; Caga, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Legner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.