

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

Portable gas burners are not fixtures.

Lucy Hooper says the Paris belles are dowdy.

There is no drop of joy in the sorrows of a gallows victim.

The novel for a policeman—Far from the maddening crowd.

Dentists say dogs have the toothache; but they prefer to fill their own teeth.

The cream of novels is Jules Verne's story, the "Ice Desert."

German authorities prohibit the importation of American potatoes.

A man who was hurt by a cane did not know that it was loaded.

The man who laid up something for a rainy day took it down yesterday.

Most people were a little under the weather yesterday and carried umbrellas.

Not less than 200 horses are in course of training in New York stables for the spring races.

No rhinoceros can change his overcoat, nor can a sudden blow knock spots from a leopard.

Adam was proudly conscious that he never made a mistake in his boyhood.

Miss Ella, one of the Chapman sisters has joined the Lydia Thompson troupe in London.

Benjamin Franklin was a printer, and he said: "My son, deal only with men who advertise."

"Camille" is one of the most unhealthy plays ever produced. Camille had the consumption.

Hon. Benjamin A. Leo, formerly mayor of Vicksburg, died recently at San Antonio, Texas.

Jones, the new Florida Senator, is an Irishman by birth, a Democrat, and "agin the government."

In all probability no one has rendered more signal service to the country than General A. J. Meyer.

When a man gets gas in his house he burns candles no longer. The tallow dips all burn shorter.

"Mach Ado About Nothing," with Booth in a leading role, is now being performed at the Conservative circus.

The furniture recently sold at the Astor House in New York was rich with historical reminiscences and insects.

Miss Adelaide Nelson is playing at Indianapolis, Indiana. The Indiana people think she is a great actress.

Moses was naturally able to stick to his purpose in life. He was found in an ark of rushes, pitched without and within.

Those Pittsburgers come within an "h" of agreeing on the spelling of their city name, and yet they talk of public education.

An exchange wants to know how many eggs there are in Concord? The editor should consult some good concordance.

Professor Tyndall has invented a fireman's protective hood, which enables the wearer to enjoy himself in the hottest fire.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham has decided that there is no hell. His congregation are much easier in their minds and will increase his salary.

The Vicksburg Times says that \$100 has been subscribed for the purpose of inducing our comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, to visit Vicksburg.

With a pair of top boots and an Ulster overcoat, a man needs no other clothing. A little care is necessary at first to keep the coat buttoned up.

Miss Evans, the author of "Beulah" and other encyclopaedia novels, has set a good example to her writing sisters by engaging in the occupation of farming in Alabama.

Joseph Chase, of Newport, Maine, died recently at the age of ninety-two, having attended every Democratic convention ever held in the State. In other respects he was an exemplary man.

Johnny Thompson playing "On Hand" in Washington. In the language of that same classic young actor, "This is no ham fat piece. Sum of the scenes I writ myself." Washington is truly an afflicted city.

The Prytania Street Presbyterian Church was the scene of a wedding on Wednesday evening last, when our young friends, Mr. A. P. House and Miss Susie Riddell, were made one by Rev. Mr. Mallard.

The Secretary of War has instructed General Sherman to send to their homes in Georgia, in care of a non-commissioned officer, the two children, Adelaide and Julia German, who were recaptured from the Indians by Colonel Miles.

F. W. Helmick, Esq., music dealer and publisher, No. 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends us a new song and chorus, called "Remember Deeds of Kindness." It is a pretty melody, and is appropriate for schools and home singing.

In 1867 Andrew Johnson predicted a terrible future. He said: "Sooner or later the day will come in which brandy no longer can stimulate, nor can irremediable promises to pay current as a circulating medium forever."

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Post says: "Zacharia, McKenry attorney here, writes to a New York paper, charging Sheridan with participation in the events of December 4, and says Sheridan advised De Trobriand continually by means of the police telegraph." If "Zacharia" means the fourth of January, the New York paper may have heard the story before.

The exportation of alcohol from the United States to Europe, which amounted to about 42,000 barrels in the year 1873, has now dwindled down almost to nothing, and the domestic trade is correspondingly depressed, as a consequence of an inadequate demand to meet the increased production. The distillers attribute this change in the condition of things to a comparatively recent construction of the law under which alcohol had previously been exported.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE SUPREME LAW.

A violent assault is made upon a peaceable citizen. He seizes upon a weapon to defend his life, and is indicted by the assessor for larceny of the weapon. A break appears in a levee. It may be stopped for a hundred dollars, applied instantly. A parish treasurer has that sum dedicated to other purposes. The parish jury orders its expenditure to stop the crevasse. The jury is indicted for malversation of public money by the reckless planter who cut the levee to haul wood to or from the river. Such cases furnish a fair analogy of the practice of applying any public money that comes to hand to defend the existence of the State government. Such is the denunciation of this act by the organs of those who assailed the State government and drove its officers from the stations assigned them by the people. That such an emergency existed is known to all. That in such an emergency few governments would have resorted to even the color of law to preserve the safety of the State will be disputed by none. The Pioneyre quotes Mr. Dibble as saying, of the money transferred by judicial order from the interest to the militia fund, that it had been taken for governmental purposes, and that the State government was in actual danger from the White League, and had to defend itself at every hazard.

The change of destination in this fund was made by due course of law, and the disbursement of the fund must be accounted for in strict accordance with the law. This will be secured under the injunction sought by Attorney General Field, and if any misapplication of the fund shall appear, the parties responsible will be held to account for it. The Legislature can readily repair the transfer of a fund not needed at the instant for the special purpose to which it had been dedicated, and thus no harm will have been inflicted on the credit of the State and no loss will result to its treasury. No one need be discontented except those who by an organized overthrow of the State government made this expenditure necessary. Perhaps such persons would like to enact that in any future attempt of the clubs to expel the State government from office it shall not be lawful for the State government to employ any money or State arms in preserving its own existence.

But as this transfer of a fund lying idle for the time to the protection of the State against domestic insurrection has been assailed, it will be proper to assign its proper nature. The law of nations, and of nature, elevates the self-defense of national life to the highest grade of human duty. The public safety is the supreme law under this maxim. The federal government suspended the habeas corpus, imprisoned suspected persons, and seized on individual property. Under the same law the Confederate government exercised the same powers. In its greater necessities it exercised even larger powers. Suppose we reproduce a few of those cases which occurred in Louisiana. Says a federal historian:

A session caucus assembled at Washington on the fifth of January, 1861. Among the resolutions attributed to them was that "the arming of the South was to go on unceasingly. Mutilations of war of every kind were to be unobscuredly provided, and such preparations made that a military force of 100,000 men, exceeding anything that was supposed the government could raise, was to be in readiness at the time of Lincoln's inauguration. Every exertion was to be made to obtain possession of the forts, dockyards, arsenals, customhouses, mints and other public property, to induce the resignation of army and navy officers, and to constrain the various legal and other agents in the South to refuse to do their duty."

On the tenth of January, 1861, says a Confederate historian— The first active steps toward separation were taken, and the steamer National started for Baton Rouge, after midnight, for the capture of that place, with a strong force of citizen soldiers. On the eleventh of January, 1861, Major Hawkins, United States army, commanding at the arsenal at Baton Rouge, capitulated, 50,000 stand of arms and other munitions.

The Secretary of War reported February 18, 1861: The forts of the United States have been captured and garrisoned, and hostile flags unfurled from their ramparts. The arsenals have been seized, and the vast amounts of public arms they contained appropriated to the use of the captors, while more than half a million of dollars found in the Mint at New Orleans has been successively applied to replenish the coffers of Louisiana.

It will be remembered that this "capitulation" of the Baton Rouge arsenal and surrender of federal arms occurred on the eleventh of January, 1861, while the act of secession of Louisiana is dated on the twenty-sixth of January, fifteen days later. Such was the application of the doctrine, the public safety is the supreme law. If the then Governor of Louisiana took time by the scarp lock, fifteen days in advance of the emergency, it was no abuse of the principle. The Confederate government likewise took a hand at the supreme law business. The banks of New Orleans shifted of their specie before and immediately after the federal occupation. They were very un lucky. A part of their specie was lodged with the consular authorities of foreign countries. For this General Butler gave a receipt. That availed the banks not much in the future. Another part of the bank specie was sent across the lines, and intrusted to the tender mercies of Herr Memminger, at the head of the Confederate treasury. His official acknowledgment of this display of financial confidence reads as follows: He writes, July 6, 1862:

The coin of the banks of New Orleans was seized by the [Confederate] government to prevent its falling into the hands of the public enemy. It has been deposited in a place of security, under charge of government, and it is not intended to interfere with the rights of property in the banks, further, than to insure its safe custody. They may proceed to conduct their business in the Confederate States upon deposit, just as though it were in their own vaults.

If it had been "in their vaults" it would have been dedicated to the "public safety" of the Union, as it was not, it was applied to the public safety of the Confederate government. The assurance of Herr Memminger was complied with literally. The banks did discount on this figurative basis. The specie went exactly as if it had been "in their own vaults." They never saw another dollar of it. This

suprema lex doctrine cut the banks like a pair of shears. They were between the hawk and buzzard of two "public safety" authorities.

But the doctrine is correct all the same, whether it secure the public safety of one government or another. Governor Moore had the abstract right to seize the federal arms in its arsenal or its money in its mint. The City Council of New Orleans had the abstract right to issue a million of bonds for the purchase of arms. Such would be the decision of international law, and we need not express the opinion of the Republican party as to the application or abuse of this principle. But if Governor Moore or Mayor Monroe had the right to seize federal arms and funds, or to apply the credit of the city to the public defense, on the plea of public safety, has not Governor Kellogg the same right to judge of public safety? If Governor Moore was justified under this plea, in taking arms and money which belonged to another government, and all of which could not have belonged to any one of the States, certainly Governor Kellogg had a right with the concurrence of the State courts to take the undoubted money of the State from one pocket of the treasury, and put it in another, upon a similar construction of the same public exigency. We are not disposed to concede that his Excellency Governor Moore could have acted under a more lively and justifiable apprehension of public danger on and before the secession of Louisiana than did his Excellency Governor Kellogg on and before the fourth of September, 1874. So this matter must stand as the Legislature shall choose to legalize the transfer of the fund. This fund was pledged to pay the public interest. It was employed to save the life of the State. As for the question of vouchers and the application of this fund, we entrust it to those who will see that it is all made right; that \$60,000, or so much of it as was applied to militia purposes, was properly so used on that occasion, and in the words attributed to Mr. Dibble, we deem that the State government was "in actual danger from the White League," and with him the REPUBLICAN would "be willing to stand or fall by what was done."

THE REPUBLICAN AS A PEACE-MAKER. We can not help editing a newspaper in a respectable and respectful manner. We know the surgical fact that a throat may be cut with a razor, and the man as effectually killed as if his head had been hacked off with a butcher's cleaver. The discolored puncture of the small sword may be as deadly as the ghastly wound of the bowie. All of which metaphors mean that violence and abuse are blunt and brutal weapons, while civil words and sensible arguments always secure the respect of opponents and the support of friends. "Let your courage," says that true type of the Irish gentleman, Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "be as keen, but at the same time as polished as your sword." It therefore comes of our extreme urbanity that we excite the ire of our neighbor—yet our antipode—the Times. If we have incited this decorous style upon some of our political opponents, we consider it a professional triumph. But the Times, from the absence, perhaps, of professional experience, is greatly enraged at our courteous manners and trenchant logic. Such a style would not be tolerated for a moment by the press of St. Louis. There, it is understood that a subscriber will stop a paper if it does not daily denounce some antagonists as thieves or blackguards. So the Times thus characterizes our amiable intercourse with our neighbor of the Pioneyre:

The affectionate allover which the REPUBLICAN daily bestows upon the Pioneyre indicates that the Warmoth-Herwig connection link between the two still strongly binds together "two souls with but a single thought," etc.

The Times does not understand that this friendly interchange of professional courtesies arises from the fact that the REPUBLICAN and Pioneyre have been opponents for years. Long before the light of St. Louis waned from the withdrawal of some of her strongest fish-oil luminaries, the REPUBLICAN was engaged in the rather ungracious task of teaching the Pioneyre the error of nullification without adequate munuscultry. With the kindly assistance of public disapproval and a couple of sheriff's sales, we effected that patriotic object, and now the Pioneyre trots beautifully square in Union harness, and in its business heart thanks the REPUBLICAN for the severe but successful correction of its errors. The standard journals of the opposition therefore appreciate the real merits of the REPUBLICAN, and as neither of these journals feel any need to assure the confidence of its party by preferring a sham hatred for its antagonist they get along very well, to the great chagrin of the Times, which is not admitted into their society upon the same basis.

So we consider the REPUBLICAN to this extent at least as a peace-maker. But the Times has no such kindly feeling toward the Pioneyre, nor does the latter indeed manifest much affection for the Times. In the yesterday issue of the Times it charges the Pioneyre in various forms of periphraze with belonging to and being conducted under the dictation of his ex-Excellency H. C. Warmoth. In our capacity as director of professional decorum, we feel it a duty to inform our carpet-bag visitors of the Times that precisely the same charge was made in 1872 against the Times itself. It was then said, and came near to be proved, that then Excellency Governor Warmoth directed that journal as a Fusion organ, and even took from the refractory REPUBLICAN printing office, and gave the Times printing office a warrant for \$140,000, expended in election and other public printing.

We tell this to new comers because it would be inhospitable to allow them to accuse others of having done the same thing that has been in public opinion proven against the predecessors for whom the new comers are professionally responsible. But the Times, in its indiscret

jealousy, goes even further, and makes other charges against the Pioneyre. It imputes as criminal—

Its failure to notice, until the matter became notorious, the recent drainage petition, the abolition of the section of Mr. McComb in his attempt—since abandoned—to locate the terminus of the Texas Pacific road at Ponchatoula, and, in fact, its cautious silence concerning everything and everybody in which Mr. H. C. Warmoth is particularly interested.

It then intimates, with much obscurity, other errors, of which, as they appear to refer rather to individual than professional affairs, we neither know nor care to know anything. But seeing the alacrity with which our opponents have pounced upon the alleged agency of an expelled member of the Republican Legislature for the Colfax raid and massacre, we shall take the liberty of preserving for campaign use one intimation of the Times. It is that the Pioneyre so far forgot the "common decency" of "a newspaper proprietor" as to dispatch "a very light" "guardman of his editorial staff" to "the private residence of the de facto executive to beg a loan of money."

The Times adds rather illogically: After, through the influence of that de facto executive, common decency, Roundabout might suggest, should have prevented the newspaper proprietor from using the money thus secured—and according to latest accounts still unpaid.

Well, if a man borrows money why should he not use it? We should like to understand this St. Louis point of financial etiquette.

"Using this money," the parenthetical paragraph goes on— In disseminating low flings and contemptible descriptions of a bed of lies, to which even Iago, were he a journalist, would decline to stoop.

Now we are aware that the Pioneyre is abundantly able to explain that it borrowed this money, if it did so, to disable its political opponents, just as a cunning fellow intending a fight might send over "a very light guardman" to borrow every cartridge his unsuspecting antagonist had about him. But there is one defense which may not occur to the Pioneyre, and we will give it the benefit of the precedent. In the days when there were Democrats, the name of an eminent Whig of Little Rock was brought before the Legislature as Senator of the United States. It had so happened that he had from time to time aided a Democratic friend and neighbor. It was of this able and genial man afterward written:

And now when he shall come to die— With all this comes to die— Don't hold no feather in his lip, For 'told no looking glass, But tell him that a friend in need, Of either heart or hand, And he'll make a move to help him if They has't got him damned— This the Arkansas gentleman.

So when the vote came to be taken in the Legislature the Democratic friend and neighbor voted against the Whig candidate, with this consolatory explanation: "Albert, by G—d! pecuniarily I'm your friend; but, politically, I'm agin you, by G—d!"

Such may be the explanation of the Pioneyre for borrowing, and not repaying—if the fact be so—the money of a political opponent; using the money on the same hypothesis to defeat the Republican party for campaign use. For the charge will be to show the recognition of the de facto Governor by trying to borrow money upon his credit, a feat that might not, perhaps, have been performed as easily on that of Governor Kellogg's competitor, the latter not being then in receipt of an executive salary. We hope the public will appreciate the REPUBLICAN'S success as a peace-maker between the Fusion and confusion journals.

THE GOOD WORK BEGUN.

The Republican members of the Legislature have at last come to the conclusion that they need expect no assistance from their erring Conservative brethren, and begin to "go it alone" in most commendable style. The House, as will be seen from our reports yesterday morning, has passed several of the reform bills recommended by the Governor, and has others nearly ready for a third and last reading. We think by the time the work of reform is done there will be a cry of "enough" from some of the Democratic parish and municipal officials who have consented to accept places only because "the people" want an honest, economical and faithful set of rulers, men who "command the confidence of this community." Before adjournment material changes may be expected in the city government. We have not yet seen the bill, it being in the hands of a House committee, but have heard enough of its provisions to say that it is just the thing needed.

These important measures will no doubt all pass in the House. Some of them have already, and we hear the Senate will take them up in the true spirit of statesman and concur, with, possibly, amendments here and there to suit the views of the Senators. To our party alone, then, will belong the glory of doing what the Democrats have long professed their desire for an opportunity to perfect. They now have a chance to share in the glory of the good work, but are held back by leaders, whose only use for a reform measure is as capital before election. These measures are in fact the magazine chest of the enemy, which are about to capture. After the adjournment the Democracy will be compelled either to acquiesce in what has been done, or show by their opposition that they have been trying to cheat the people with false promises.

The Republican party has touched bottom, as the commercial writers say of a commodity that has been falling in price, but begun to rise again. It is about to emerge from its late depression into greater strength and credit than ever, not only in this State, but throughout the whole country.

EADS TO GO IT ALONE.

Mr. Eads has received a severe disappointment from the House of Representatives. The jetty bill has been passed, giving him the privilege of experimenting with the mouth of the Mississippi at his own expense and risk. The promise is made, however, of paying him for his work in case he succeeds in making a permanent channel of thirty feet, and a small bonus for maintaining the same for twenty

years. This, of course, will kill off the jetty hunting, though, we fear, the main object of the railroad enemies of New Orleans will be secured to postpone the canal bill. Eads has no intention of becoming the underwriter of his own visionary scheme, and now that Congress has refused to pay him before delivery, we shall probably know him as a disturbing element no more.

The Louisiana Legislature is about to institute inquiries into the acts and doings of the White League. A committee has been appointed and several witnesses summoned. The time is too short, we fear, for a thorough examination, though not so to pass an appropriate penal statute.

The "Conservative Caucus" meets every day, go into secret session, read Messrs. Burke and Zacharie's dispatches from Washington if there happen to be any, and adjourn until the next day. "Is this the part of great and wise men, engaged in a glorious struggle for liberty" and public office? It seems so.

MARRIED.

HOUSE—RIDDLELL—in this city, Wednesday, February 17, 1875, by the Rev. E. Q. Mallard, ALBERT P. RIDDLELL, of Palmetto, Ohio, to Miss SUSAN A. RIDDLELL, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. L. Riddlell, of New Orleans.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1874. Notice is hereby given that all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of this company, at their office, No. 157 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be presented and audited, and the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced. JOHN A. C. WALKER, Commissioner, and 1574.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons. Two mountain howitzers, calibre 4.2, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "U. S. A." on the face. Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for layonet attachment, numbers ranging between 21,320 and 21,362, marked "U. S. M." on but plates. Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "U. S. C." on but plates. Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "U. S. A."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for each evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for each evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any of the said weapons. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-ninth. By the Governor, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

A gentleman now connected with an administration newspaper desires a position as editor, assistant editor, or local or a Republican journal. He is fully qualified to take entire charge, and if desired, will purchase an interest. Best of references. Ample experience. Address T. G. TRACY, Rep., Republican office. feb 20

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons, I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without delay. Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 62 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 20 Winchester rifles, 64 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, 1500 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of \$26,000. All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, WILLIAM WREKS, Assistant Secretary of State. feb 20

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street. CAPITAL—\$500,000. E. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President. Directors: R. CONKEY, FRED. THOMAS, J. H. KILPATRICK, J. F. GENESEE, GEORGE JONES, DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON, E. C. PALMER. Its capital given in full to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1874, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. Interest six per cent per annum. Deposits of ten cents and upward received. All deposits are payable on demand. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock. GREENWALL HALL, No. 24 Baronne Street. M. BRINER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. DIRECTORS: JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HARMON, E. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, M. BRINER, E. C. PALMER. NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal Street. Trustees—Dr. F. W. HERRICK, J. F. GENESEE, GEORGE JONES, THOMAS A. ADAMS, THOMAS ALLEN, CLARENCE CHASE, L. LEON, JAMES H. FRYBART, JOHN G. GAINES, GARY JOHN, CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER, JAMES J. JOHNSON. Interest Allowed on Deposits. CHARLES KILHAM, Treasurer. feb 20

LOST.

NOTICE—LOST OR MISLAIN—CERTIFICATE No. 86, dated March 2, 1871, for six shares of \$100 each in the capital stock of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, issued to Mrs. M. S. Schiller. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same in any way, as application has been made to the company for a duplicate certificate. M. S. SCHILLER, per M. L. AIRSWORTH, No. 121 Common street, feb 27 mh 21

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

THE STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000!

ON SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS!

Capital Prize, \$100,000! 3580 Prizes. IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK, on the morning of SATURDAY, July 24, 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with 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 \$5,000.....10,000. 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000. 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000. 500 Prizes at \$500.....25,000. 1,200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000. 2,000 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. TENTHS.....5.00. TWENTIETHS.....2.50. For sale at all the New Orleans agents and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans, Post Office.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGIS. TIERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of July 24, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS 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. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, CARE OF CHARLES T. FROWARD, President. feb 17/75

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPPLY YOURSELF WITH A COPY OF SOARDS' 1875 CITY DIRECTORY.

The changes introduced in the above volume are more numerous than any directory since the close of the war. Business men should realize the Saving in Time and Money By immediately purchasing a copy of this valuable guide, containing an improved STREET GUIDE, Giving a complete miniature map of each street. Price \$5. For sale by the publishers. L. SOARDS & CO., No. 5 Commercial Place.

P. A. JUMMAY, CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. (DIPLOMA AWARDED IN 1874 AND 1875.) Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns from 100 to 200 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, and at a low price. Orders promptly attended to. mh 19

RAILROADS. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE) On and after December 28, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Challege street depot. DEPART. ARRIVE. Express.....7:00 A. M. Express.....11:50 P. M. Morning.....8:00 P. M. Morning.....11:15 A. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville. Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 20 Camp street, corner of Common. A. D. SHILTON, Agent. J. W. FARRAR, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after November 16, 1874, Trains will LEAVE depot of Canal street, as follows: Express and mail, daily.....8:00 A. M. Coast accommodation, Saturdays only.....3:30 P. M. Through night express, daily.....4:15 P. M. Coast accommodation, Mondays only.....10:10 P. M. M. Express, daily.....11:15 P. M. This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs. Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel. R. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent. D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.

OFFICIAL NOTICES. OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, February 16, 1875. STATE LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1875, ARE NOW ON FILE IN MY OFFICE, AND WILL BE OPENED TO SETTLE THE SAME AT ONCE, IN ORDER TO AVOID COSTS. P. E. OGDEN, State Tax Collector. OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Fourth District, No. 22 Esplanade street, New Orleans, February 12, 1875. THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLLECTIBLE THIS YEAR) AND LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR ARE NOW READY, AND PARTIES INTERESTED ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE SETTLEMENTS AT ONCE, THEREBY AVOIDING COSTS. J. W. FARRAR, Collector.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, No. 109 Esplanade street, New Orleans, February 12, 1875. THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLLECTIBLE THIS YEAR) AND LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR ARE NOW READY, AND PARTIES INTERESTED ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE SETTLEMENTS AT ONCE, THEREBY AVOIDING COSTS. N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Second District, No. 109 Esplanade street, New Orleans, February 12, 1875. THE FOLLOWING RATES OF DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN ON ALL PAYMENTS OF LICENSES FOR 1875, TO WIT: From the twelfth to the twentieth of February, 1875, inclusive, five per cent. From the twenty-first to the twenty-eighth of February, 1875, inclusive, three per cent. ED. FISHER, Administrator. feb 12/75

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. United States vs. Schooner Richard B. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,000