

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 2, 1875.

Massachusetts has a Marblehead. Yesterday spring took a forward March.

The Kentucky Grangers are publishing a Rate. Song of the boat and broken cable—"We parted by the river side."

Edward Spangler died soon after the election of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Bowers has been keeping "Lady Audley's Secret" in St. Louis.

Thunderbolts can be hurled from the good heavens. Yes, by Jove.

A home for discharged prisoners is a Rhode Island institution.

A preacher speaks of the Black Crookedness of the devious ways of sin.

The Schilling murder trial in Ohio indicates that human life is held too cheaply.

Jesse Pomeroy is called the boy murderer when the fact is that he killed a little girl.

Make the truth very disagreeable, and there will be found plenty of men ready to tell it.

A man advertises as a curiosity a calf without legs. Legs without a calf are not so rare.

The only objection to the female chaplain of the Maine Legislature is that she has too much to say.

The carrying of a contribution box will not be discontinued so long as "there is money in it."

An actor seeking an engagement said he had not worked for six weeks, and he was anxious to play.

An unusual number of broken legs have rewarded the surgeons of New York during the slippery season.

We are indebted to Mr. Theodore Lipschitz, boarding officer of the Customhouse, for kind attentions.

Many persons in Lent have discovered, like Erasmus, that they have Catholic souls but Protestant stomachs.

Deaf men claim immunity from legal punishment on the ground that none can be condemned without a hearing.

Andy Johnson says his main object in going to Washington is to make Jay Cooke pay more than fifty cents on the dollar.

W. B. Redmond has been confirmed as marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, vice John L. Lake, removed.

Mr. J. H. Huntley, leading man of Brown's dramatic troupe, and a clever actor, is stopping in the city for a few days.

Washington became famous for telling the truth. John Young Brown acquired notoriety upon an entirely different principle.

Governor Ames has vetoed the repeal of the liquor law in Mississippi, and given the Democrats additional cause to dislike his policy.

Mr. Bates, agent for a patent burglar annunciator, had his pocket picked recently in Chicago. He had no alarms about him at the time.

An English judge recently defined "gentleman" as a term which "includes anybody who has nothing to do and is outside of the workhouse."

A bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature to set eggs by weight. Its effect will be to encourage the laying of larger eggs.

In the year 1821 a cutler of Sheffield presented Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV., with a pocket knife which contained 1821 blades.

One objection to compromise is that it would bring peace. Another is that if carried out it would give the Conservatives nothing more than their rights.

The city of New York has a snow-plow ordinance which requires the street rail road companies to remove the snow ob structing travel where the plow is used.

Governor Tilden puzzled his constituents by a bull in his message. Writing of the Northwest, he speaks of "conjunction with the social barbarism of an uninhabited wilderness."

In an English town twenty barrels of gun powder were taken from a shop and put in a cart, on which a driver mounted, lighted his pipe and drove away. He did not come back as a whole.

The corporation of Harvard College in 1761 thought run punch, "as it is now usually made, no intoxicating liquor," and allowed students "in a sober manner to entertain each other and strangers with it."

The Shreveport Times says: "The New Orleans Bulletin of the twenty-first, in its news column, publishes the one hundred and sixteenth Psalm. We have a delightful form for our learned contemporary will soon favor us with the first chapter of Genesis."

An imaginative lady, writing from St. Petersburg at the time of the coronation of Alexander I., thus describes the ceremony: "The Emperor entered the church preceded by the assassins of his grandfather, surrounded by the assassins of his father, and followed by his own."

The best shape for fruit trees, according to the opinion of a recent convention of German pomologists, is the pyramidal. This form is preferred, on the ground that it gives the minimum of shade, greatest strength, production of better fruit, and fewer disadvantages from storms.

The friends of the late Admiral Winslow are about to place over his grave, at Mount Auburn, a granite boulder weighing several tons, taken from the summit of Kearsarge mountain, in New Hampshire, surmounted by a granite shaft emblematic of the ship and mountain he rendered famous.

In Illinois the courts have just decided that sleeping car companies are not responsible for articles stolen from passengers. In New York a jury has just found a railroad company guilty of negligence in the case of bonds stolen from a party on their cars, and gave a verdict for plaintiff for \$16,885.

COMPROMISE IN SPIRIT.

We once knew a village quarrel adjusted when the parties came to shake hands, one of them remarked, "It's all right, but Jones, you can't deny that you treated me like a d---d rascal!" The result was a terrible combat, and the parties were bound over to keep the peace toward each other and the public for a term of months.

We are reminded of this incident by the spirit and terms upon which the "Conservatives" have treated the recent effort to adjust not merely the political but the social and business relations of this people. The argument as made by the two most responsible Conservative papers has been two-fold: first, that the opposition may, by accepting the Wheeler suggestion, secure an opportunity of reinstating itself in a position for further agitation; second, that the election of 1876 can not be possibly repeated any existing legislation affecting Louisiana, because, first, the Democracy is pledged to abstain from intervention in State affairs; third, the Republican Senate would defeat any House bill repealing Republican legislation.

None of these arguments breathe a spirit of peace or social kindness. They are not the words of the peace-makers. They are but the wrangle of the seconds for the word or the weapon to be employed in a premeditated struggle for life or death. The same arguments have been used by the Conservative ambassadors in the lobby of Congress. In their telegraphed acceptance on behalf of their assumed constituency, they say: "The Conservative caucus has accepted the Wheeler propositions," subject to the conditions: 1. That all the members of the committee shall act as arbitrators. 2. That there shall be an extra session on the fourth Monday in March." Upon referring to the authentic proceedings of the caucus as published in the *Pioneeer* of the twenty-sixth instant, we find—

Speaker Wiltz was authorized to send the following telegram: "The Wheeler proposition is accepted by a vote of 21 to 23, with the understanding that the whole Louisiana committee of seven act as arbitrators."

From this it may be inferred that the second condition of a special session has been interpolated by the ambassadors on the resolution of the caucus.

But in communicating the caucus resolution, even with the terms as stated, the ambassadors showed the same sentiment with the press.

It is given "under protest," not according to the record of the caucus, but of the ambassadors. This protest is followed by phraseology in the highest degree offensive to the Republican parties expected to co-operate in the adoption of the compromise. That measure is described by the ambassadors as the alternative of "direct usurpation" and "anarchy." It is added that the ambassadors have been warned that they will, in the event the compromise shall not be adopted, be "unrelentingly used by the federal authorities." Then these gentlemen protest against "the terrible wrongs" and "the bitter necessity" of submitting to them, and it is added in conclusion that "the American people may find too late that their own liberties have perished with those of Louisiana." These are words of harmony! This expresses a sentiment of social kindness! In the very act of acceptance is a renewal of the indomitable determination to resist the law, which has called for the most stringent provisions of the reconstruction and anti-insurrectionary laws. As the persecution of the negroes precipitated the extension of the right of suffrage, so have the violent acts of the malcontents suspended, in certain cases, the writ of habeas corpus in Louisiana until the year 1876.

In the last *Pioneeer* appears nearly two columns of personal abuse of "this man Packard." He is spoken of as first "in every work of art, dissimulation, insult, annoyance or petty persecution." He "has it in his heart" to use his "power to oppress us," cruelly, "remorselessly and completely," under whatever circumstances of "harshness, brutality and oppression."

It is difficult to imagine the cause of this bitterness and abuse. A compromise has been adopted which empowers a committee of Congress to arbitrate the claims of certain members of the Louisiana Legislature. Why the *Pioneeer*, which recently read so excellent a lecture to the *Times* on the impropriety of personal imputations, should separate "the man Packard" from his official or political station and hurl upon him such sobriquet full of abuse we can not tell. One comment we may make. We have known no press which, like the opposition journals of New Orleans, can besmear the paying patron with more fulsome adulation, or defame the dead or the distant with more unqualified abuse. But do these protests of the ambassadors—does this personal defamation of a leading Republican—compert with the spirit of compromise? What use have the Republicans for this Trojan horse, with Messrs. Zacharie, Booth and seven deadly attorneys in its bowels? The Republican party has the government—every department of it. It can enact such laws as appear wise. It can enforce these laws with the powers of the federal government, even to the suspension of the great writ of human rights. Can these State laws be resisted? No one pretends that they can or will be. Can these laws be invalidated? Were those of the last Legislature set aside? Who ever heard of a plea of "no quorum" filed in defense of an action at law? Why even the *Pioneeer*, in the issue referred to, explains the utility of such an expectation.

It will be said the courts of Louisiana declare the legislation of the present House of Representatives void, because it has not had a quorum. This is a great mistake. Whether the present House of Representatives is a legal body or not is a political question. The courts of the State will be bound to accept as final and obligatory the decision of such a question made by the coordinate departments of the State government, to wit—the Senate and Governor.

The only motive which could have actuated the Republican party in accepting the compromise has been the hope of a just, temperate and cordial agreement to separate politics from the pursuits and courtesies of life; to secure the co-operation of all in reforming existing and admitted abuses in the State and city laws and ordinances. Such were certainly the motives which have actuated the Republican to urge, even at the risk of losing some party advantages, such a compromise in letter and spirit, as would be mutually just and personally respectful to men of all parties.

We do not choose to resent or act upon the interpolated condition or the offensive intimations of the lobbyists assuming to represent the conservative people of Louisiana. We understand the very cheap proffer of party abuse tendered by the *Pioneeer* to appease the uncompromising Democracy. We shall not be moved from the dignity or justice of our position by unauthorized words which may be revoked or repudiated. These words neither move us nor Mr. Packard. A politician no more minds such partisan abuse than a dry lightning a mosquito. But the people are more sensitive, and seeing a settled purpose to insult and overreach them, the Republican people may recoil from any adjustment whatever.

The compromise may, therefore, go on, so far as the Republican is concerned, but if any impediment shall arise to its consummation, it will be remembered that the intolerant agents of the Conservatives insisted in the moment of adjustment that the Republicans must acknowledge that they have treated, and will in future treat, the Conservatives as tyrants and oppressors. If this violation of the agreement and renew the combat; if the federal government shall bind the offending party to keep the peace under such stringent obligations as will insure compliance, we shall regret it greatly, but shall consider that our efforts to prevent such a calamity have been conscientiously exercised and exhausted.

OUR REGISTRATION PROBLEM.

When a Northern politician finds himself at a loss for a subject to talk about, he generally falls back upon some Louisiana question as a dernier resort. The registration problem is the favorite theme, partly we suppose because so little is known of it that no one in the neighborhood is likely to detect any blunders that may be made. All the congressional committees that have been sent here have taken a tilt at it; the Northern correspondents have wasted reams of paper upon it, and some of the heaviest leaders of the blanket sheets have been written for the apparent purpose of depriving the reader of all hope of finding out anything intelligible about it. The latest to climb this precarious ladder and fall flat is the *Chicago Tribune*. The editor is a fine scholar, a thorough-going Republican, a political philosopher of respectable ability, and as the phrase goes, "as honest as the day is long." But as if to illustrate that he is not immaculate in wisdom, the latest induced him to read the *Phoenix* city a short lecture upon our clamorous puzzle. Of course he fails, as all do who do not start out with the truth for a clue, and cling to it throughout this really simple labyrinth. As the *Tribune* states its dilemma in few words we reproduce a portion:

The majority report of the Louisiana investigating committee sets out some interesting facts relative to the white and colored vote of that State. The late registration showed an excess of the colored over the white voters, giving 281 colored to 278,283 white. That this registration is incorrect is exhibited by the census reports. The census of 1870, which is accepted as correct, shows that in that year there were in Louisiana 86,000 white males and 60,000 colored males over twenty-one years of age, and yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by 100,000 the total number of adult males returned by the census, while the registration of white voters was 10,000 less. The assumption that this can be correct is altogether too violent for belief, and would involve the most astounding fecundity upon the part of the colored race, which if not restrained would in a very short time over-run the State with colored voters. As there has been no change in the proportion of the white and colored population, how the colored population could increase its voters 100,000, and the white population diminish its voters 10,000, when each race was 25,000 in number, is a mathematical problem which might puzzle Euclid himself to solve.

If the *Tribune* really wants a solution of this problem, let it attend. We have explained it two or three times before, but it seems a glittering falsehood is more attractive than unvarnished fact.

We also assume the census of 1870, to be correct. At least it is near enough so for all practical purposes. It showed, as the *Tribune* correctly states, that there were in this State males of the voting age as follows:

Colored males citizens in 1870..... 281,000
Estimated increase in four years..... 112,750
Total..... 393,750
White male citizens in 1870..... 278,283
Estimated increase in four years..... 111,312
Total..... 389,595

It will be seen that these figures, which are taken from the census report, page 619 of Population and Social Statistics—compare almost exactly with the registration about which so many good men are sorely puzzled. Our friend Medill can surely work the problem out satisfactorily if he begins at the right end.

THEY RESIST POLITICAL EQUALITY.

There may be some doubt whether the States of Colorado and New Mexico were admitted at this session, because the Senate amendments may send the bills back to the lower House, where they will be lost for want of time. So these Territories may be disappointed in their aspirations for the present. But the Senate proceedings upon the passage of the Colorado bill are significant. The fourth section reads as follows:

Provided, that the constitution shall be Republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not repugnant to the constitution of the

United States and the principles of the declaration of independence.

Mr. Hamilton, Democrat, moved to amend this section by striking out the words "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed."

His argument was that no such condition had ever been placed upon State admission before. It was explained that Colorado would be the first State admitted since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment. Congress had now the power of legislation under that amendment. Mr. Bayard, Democrat, added a reason for supporting the amendment—

That government had no right to place such restriction as that contemplated by the bill upon the people of an incoming State. Colorado, by some unaccountable reason, inspired Kellogg with a bitter hate. One evening Armand (the young man) was seated in a parlor quietly conversing with the young ladies of the house, when one of them screamed and pointed to the door. There stood one of Kellogg's gamblers, holding a pistol at Armand. The young man sprang to his feet; but before he could prepare himself for an attack, the man fired, the fatal bullet sped on its way and Armand fell a corpse at the ladies' feet. Will the gambler, now arrested, tried and convicted of murder, be hanged, or will he be hanged, but yesterday the rusty door of his prison cell creaked on its hinges, the jailer stood there with a paper in his hand and beckoned Williams to come forth. It was a pardon from Kellogg, and the red handed murderer stepped into the street free—free to kill, free to murder, whenever his master, Grant's strap, pointed out the man to be slain.

When it is stated that no one ever accused Governor Kellogg of riding in a carriage with Sam Williams, or with ever having known Armand, the man killed by Williams, the recklessness of this correspondent will be apparent. Our business men and laborers will see a disposition to represent the city in its worst condition, in order that the federal administration may be overthrown, and the offices of the State, the Custom House and Post-offices given to the politicians. To make this correspondence more impressive, it is headed "Kellogg's rule—Disastrous business depression in New Orleans—This is the work of our enemy." Will the working men of New Orleans submit to it?

The momentous question now is, will the whole committee act, or will Mr. Wheeler play it alone. Mr. Burke, one of the pilgrims who has just escaped from Washington and come home is so positive that there will be a small extra session of the House in the persons of all the members of the committee, that he telegraphed to Mr. Zacharie to find out whether he was right or wrong.

Upon this showing the *Times* assails Marshal Packard with stilted abuse, and pretty plainly intimates that when it comes to a question of veracity between him and Mr. Burke, the marshal would stand no sort of a chance before "our people." Perhaps he would not before the *Times* people, but he would before ours, which are much the more numerous and influential. We have a constituency greater than the whole Democratic party of Louisiana, while the politicians for whom the *Times* volunteers stupid opinions are subject to the discount of the claims of the *Bulletin*, the *Pioneeer* and the *Bea*, leaving an inconsequential fraction to back up the opinion that Mr. Packard's positive statement is not so good as Mr. Burke's surmise.

THE MURDER OF JACQUES LAFAYETTE. Monday evening, December 29, 1874, a native of New Orleans, aged twenty-two years. The funeral will take place at five o'clock this evening from the late residence of deceased, No. 23 Berwick street.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 29, 1875. WHEREAS, On or about the fifth day of January last, two unoffending colored men, named Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, both residents of the parish of St. Helena, while peacefully pursuing their avocations were, without known cause, shot down and murdered; and

WHEREAS, One LAWSON BLOUNT, accused of said crime, has hitherto succeeded in avoiding arrest;

PROCLAMATION is hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

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, caliber 4.2, model of 1847, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. S." on the face. Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for layonet attachment, numbers ranging between 21,120 and 34,180, marked "L. S. M." on both plates. Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1856, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G." on both plates. Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G."

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 such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any person illegally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto 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-sixth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

FOR RENT.

PELICAN HOUSE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single or in suites, with or without bath, corner Canal and Baronne streets.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE LARGE front room, suitable for a single gentleman in a private family, No. 76 1/2 Magazine street, corner of Washington.

FOR RENT, A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO RENT, situated on St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Iberville streets, No. 469, at \$15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant.

REPORTER GOES ON WITH THE FOLLOWING ABSURD AND REVOLTING CHARGES:

The case was laid before Kellogg, and the usefulness of the two men as political tools explained. The details were too revolting to admit of a pardon, so Kellogg instructed his judge to grant a new trial. The jury brought in a verdict—guilty without capital punishment. This was not what Kellogg wanted, and he ordered a third trial, which is now progressing. There was no doubt of the guilt of the two men; they confessed the crime; yet they belonged to Kellogg's party and he would not see them punished.

Then follows this version of the Sam Williams murder: Just after Kellogg's great scare, when he claimed some one attempted to assassinate him, he always rode in a closed carriage, accompanied by two desperate gamblers, who acted as his body guard. A young Creole, handsome, intelligent and rich, and a member of one of the oldest French families in the city, for some unaccountable reason, inspired Kellogg with a bitter hate. One evening Armand (the young man) was seated in a parlor quietly conversing with the young ladies of the house, when one of them screamed and pointed to the door. There stood one of Kellogg's gamblers, holding a pistol at Armand. The young man sprang to his feet; but before he could prepare himself for an attack, the man fired, the fatal bullet sped on its way and Armand fell a corpse at the ladies' feet. Will the gambler, now arrested, tried and convicted of murder, be hanged, or will he be hanged, but yesterday the rusty door of his prison cell creaked on its hinges, the jailer stood there with a paper in his hand and beckoned Williams to come forth. It was a pardon from Kellogg, and the red handed murderer stepped into the street free—free to kill, free to murder, whenever his master, Grant's strap, pointed out the man to be slain.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, with those invited to assist in the celebration of the Thirty-eighth Anniversary, will assemble on Thursday, March 4, 1875.

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

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 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 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
500 Prizes at \$500..... 25,000
1200 Prizes at \$100..... 120,000
2000 Prizes at \$50..... 100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$400..... \$40,000
100 Approximation Prizes at \$100..... 10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at \$75..... 7,500

TOTAL:

\$502,500 IN GOLD.

AMOUNTING TO

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS..... \$50 00
HALVES..... 25 00
TENTHS..... 5 00
TWENTYTHS..... 2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

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

OBserve and RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of July 24, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES