New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 30. 1875.

Night bell—The belle of a ball.

Blonde hair is coming out—of style.

Azure thing—The sky in fair weather.

A. Johnson has spoken his piece, and pauses for reply.

McGeachy and Bailey are running a funny race in Danbury.

A man can easily eat too many strawberries if he has to pay for them.

Boucicault's head is like Shakespeare's, as seen in portraits—both being bald.

Drowning men catch at straws, and so do girls, when they go for spring bonnets.

The Merry Makers' Social Club will give a select soiree at Minerva Hall on Friday evening.

The barber that will not care for his hone is little better than an infidel, and deserves strapping.

The builders of the centennial buildings in Philadelphia will presently employ 10,000 workmen.

Mr. Barrett, the same which is not Lawrence Barrett, is playing in St. Louis—playing to be mayor.

A thief was arrested, charged, in the classic language of a special officer, with "working" on the levee.

Foul play—where hens do all the laying, hatching and scratching for a family, and roosters do all of the crowing.

The anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William, of Germany, occurred yesterday. He is seventy-eight years old.

The causes for remembering Job are two—the beautiful poem which bears his name, and boils. The greatest of these are boils.

Miss Clara Coffin is in the postoffice at Ottumwa, Iowa. Unless some male takes her out she will be sent to the dead letter office.

They have got it in Mississippi. The Summit *Times* reaches the summit of New Orleans journalism, and claims "the largest circulation."

A writer for Frank Leslie says that Mr. Hahn, the father of four, is a cigar maker, by trade, but for some time has been out of employment.

An Irishman, speaking in favor of the old style of architecture, said, "Where wud ye find a modern house that has lasted as long as the ancient?"

Kate Field continues to lecture for lyceums and to act in dramas. She stands, as it were, with one foot on the stage and the other on the platform.

Harper's *Bazar* has a page devoted to "first communion dresses." It can go no further in holy fashions unless it gives the costumes worn in heaven.

The *Sugar-Bowl*, of Attakapas, mentions that "all of the bayou plantations from Grevenberg's to Olivier's, have, in the last few years, gone into the hands of Northern men."

The author of "Rutledge" has written a new novel called "A Perfect Adonis." The young man with centre-cloven hair and an eye glass believes he is the animal referred to.

"Keeping abreast of the news current" the *Picayune* informed its readers yesterday evening that "Packwood" had returned from Washington to look after police affairs.

The Lowell *Courier* calls a kiss a verb, signifying to do and to suffer, though it may grammatically be considered as a conjunction. There are other Massachusetts editors who can pass a kiss, but they do not.

Lecocq, author of "Fille de Madame Angot" and the graceful "Girofle-Girofla," is said to be melancholy and distrustful in disposition. His fun appears like inspiration. In person he is fat and lame.

In Japan a civil officer is of some importance. When a commoner goes into the presence of a Japanese officeholder, he says: "Great and distinguished child of the sun, deign to put your foot upon my neck."

If Adam had been made a boy, and allowed to grow up, it is probable the original sin would have been avoided. The strength of manhood and the inexperienced brains of a baby are a fearful combination.

Juries are placed at a disadvantage when locked up. They could come to an understanding and agree much quicker if allowed to go at large and converse with influential citizens who take interest in the cases to be considered.

Liquor is now sold in Alaska Territory under military permit. The rules against transporting liquor to the Territory has resulted in the encouragement of home industry. The Indians have learned distilling, and have now a whisky mill in full operation.

On the return of Mlle. Ilma De Murska from Texas, she will sing again in concert at Grunewald Hall, and among other selections will give the music written for *Ophelia* in the mad scene of the opera of "Hamlet." This concert will take place on Monday evening, the fifth instant.

Fus' class'a geography—A foreign correspondent of the *Picayune*, having described his discoveries in London with great minuteness proceeds via Harwich and across the North Sea. On arriving at Rotterdam, in Holland, he exclaims triumphantly, "thus I found myself in Europe!"

When all cases, criminal or civil, come to be tried before judges without a jury, as allowed in Connecticut, justice can be obtained much easier, quicker and cheaper. The most of the time in courts is taken up by dull lawyers in their endeavors to alternately confuse and enlighten stupid jurors.

The St. Louis *Times* says of Colonel Maguire, Republican candidate for mayor: "His personal attributes of popularity and worth have no relevancy to the contest in which we are now engaged." This is an exposition of Democratic principles in a nut-shell. The object is not to get good men for office so much as to capture official patronage. Of such is the kingdom of Democracy.

THE EADS BANQUET.

When Colonel Zacharie and "those that were with him," saw "the great light" which suddenly shone "round about them," they returned to tell their astonished friends that they were changed men. Changed in their belief that the South governed the Union, changed in the belief that Louisiana governed the South, and converted to the conviction that a State which stands in the fifth class, even if her people were united, can neither control the Union, nor offer an issue of sufficient importance to "nationalize" a local contest for office. They realized in politics the assertion of General Sherman in regard to the Mississippi outlet:

The idea of New Orleans or Louisiana controlling this subject is absurd. The citizen of the United States who cultivates a farm on the upper Allegheny, Wisconsin or Yellowstone, is as much interested as he who cultivates his rice, or sugar, or orange grove, in sight of the Balize. The work is national, and the nation has assumed it.

This conviction of Mr. Zacharie and associates caused the compromise, and brought back gentlemen disposed, we hope, to preach a gospel of peace and good will, instead of blows and imprisonment to all who differ with their intolerant creed.

The people of St. Louis, leaving their politics at home to keep company with their religious opinions, have come together on a notice of a few days, to welcome at a magnificent banquet the citizen who has achieved so much expenditure for the city, and who promises to turn the faucet of the federal treasury and make an additional market for all that material of food and mechanical construction which St. Louis can furnish in unabated abundance. Why should not a city welcome her benefactors? Why, when he brings bread and wages to the multitude should he not be met and surrounded by men of all opinions, and those of no opinions? We know no reason why it should not be so. For ourselves, we regard the jetty as an experiment—an experiment dangerous to the commerce and agriculture of Louisiana; but the experiment has been advised, and we await the decision of nature. We have too long taught the duty of submitting to the inevitable and acquiescing in the will of the majority, as signified through the forms of the constitution, to make a foolish and factious opposition to the law of the land. We therefore desire, though we do not expect, the success of the jetty experiment. We are indeed doubtful of the success of any deep water improvement, turning the European commerce of the West from the present and future channels *across* the rivers and mountains to the ports of the Atlantic. We have now nearly double the depth of the Hudson, of the Susquehannah, of the passes of the Northern lakes and upper Niagara, and of the canals which connect the West and East. We do not export one bushel of Western grain in eighty, nor do we import more than two and one-third dollars in every hundred of foreign values imported into the United States. We will not digress further than to give these reasons why we do not expect the results from increased depth of water anticipated by others. It is a reason with us why we should not abate our efforts to build up other industries, and to organize another commerce than that which has been taken from us by railroads and canals.

One use for the Eads banquet was to show the value of social harmony to the progress and prosperity of a community. We have seen St. Louis discard the notion that it was "unpopular to work for the [federal] goverpment in Missouri, because most of us belonged to the *other* side," and come forward, with united energies, to build the Pacific railroad, to reach the Gulf, and develop the whole intermediate, Kansas and Texas, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi, which has cost as much as the purchase money, net, paid by the United States for the whole of the thirteen or fourteen States once called the Louisiana Territory, and to take from the hands of New Orleans, then under military bonds to keep the peace about a political riot, the direction and dictation of the best means of improving her own port channel to the sea. We might add that in the political trusts conferred upon her citizens by the federal government, in the vast appropriation made for public purposes, and in the immense immigration of people and influx of capital attracted by peace and toleration, St. Louis has gained a position and prospects which place her at the head of all movement, and make her almost independent of all co-operation in the valley of the Mississippi.

If such an example shall have the effect of inducing our citizens to adopt a similar union in all measures for the good of the city, it will be well for us. If, however, it be the pleasure of the partisans that the Crescent City should stand permanently on the wane, we can at least remember that we have been always convinced of the value of the social union, and hope that the same light which fell upon Messrs. Zacharie and Burke may also enlighten more of their fellow-citizens.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The troubles which keep up continual anxiety between the border people of the two republics differ greatly from those which involved the war of 1846. Then the Mexican Emperor, Santa Anna, was jealous of American progress, and employed every occasion to repel our advances by decimation, spoliation and imprisonment. The first blood drawn, the first step across the boundary made a war which nothing except blood could satisfy. On the one side was the plea of revenge, on the other an apprehension founded on exaggerated statements of American aggression. We may even assume, without violating the truth of history, that the same international authorities which inaugurated the Imperator Santa Anna at the archiepiscopal altar regarded with abhorrence the encroachment of that free opinion which they deemed heretical. This harmonious hatred rendered a war inevitable. It is not impossible that the hope of escaping the twin despotisms which oppressed them, rendered the Mexicans less united, and so less formidable than they would otherwise have been. It may be that Republicanism and Communism made imperial France less worthy her former fame, than she was in 1793, when a united and enthusiastic people overrun Europe and overthrew its thrones.

The difference in the circumstances which separated Mexico and the United States in 1846 and in 1875, will account for the difference in the temper in which each government approaches the arrest of its own marauders.

Mexico has not merely put down the imperator at home, she has sacrificed the invading and usurping emperor. She has extinguished the blood of despotic vipers in their own blood and venom; she has traced the limitation of ecclesiastical authority and secured every possible sympathy between the divine right to govern and the divine right to hold millions of secular property and to assert an undefined extent of political authority. Mexico has separated Church and State. She has declared freedom of opinion, but her people have not ceased to be Catholic in faith and worship, but with these demonstrations the liberal government of President Lerdo is as different from the imperial government of Santa Anna as liberty is from bondage.

We have every reason, therefore, to believe that the two republics, appreciating the border troubles with a mutual desire to avoid conflict and preserve peace, will unite in some convention which will place a joint or co-operative force adequate to preserve the peace on either side of the border. The presence of members of the United States Senate in the City of Mexico will afford an excellent opportunity for consultation and for devising joint measures for preserving the peace of the two countries.

Since the consideration of the reciprocal convention with Canada and the adoption of a similar measure between Hawaii and the United States, we trust the principle thus enounced and inaugurated will be applied to our relations with Mexico and through her influence to other tropical States.

We shall look with great interest to the arrival of the statesmen who are expected here on their way to the city and States of Mexico, and anticipate from the cordial reception they will receive and the frankness of their own characters that not only will a co-protectorate of the border be agreed on, but steps taken to secure at the next session of our Senate the adoption of a commercial treaty more consonant with the friendship between the two republics and with the commercial comity which unites all modern civilization.

PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-member of Congress from the State of New Jersey, has been recently at St. Louis assisting at the jetty banquet. While in that city he was interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis *Republican*, and "gave quite a history of the manner in which the original investigation was conducted by himself and Messrs. Foster and Potter at New Orleans, and then branched off upon the subsequent investigation by Hoar's committee," according to the reporter who questioned him on Louisiana affairs. In St. Louis, Mr. Phelps declared that he was "a Republican of the straightest sect." Regarding the board of arbitration which met at his office in New York, he said it was incumbered with a mass of evidence and statements which rendered it almost impossible to get at the truth in all cases. Mr. Phelps referred to differences of opinion held by members of the board. He said each member of the board had some especial pets among those who were elected to the Legislature, and for a member of a board which sat with closed doors, and agreed upon an award subsequently signed and sealed, and yet kept secret, he talked quite freely. As for himself he had been especially desirous to seat Mr. Vaughn, of Caddo, but yielded to his colleagues, who thought, the gentleman was not entitled to his seat.

It appears that Mr. Vaughn had most favorably impressed Mr. Phelps by his bearing when he was asked to retire from the hall. A man can not be too careful of his bearing. If all of the members had been impressed like Mr. Phelps it is not unlikely that Mr. Vaughn would have been allowed to come into the extra session of the Legislature for the dignified manner in which he went out of the regular session. As a Republican, Mr. Phelps—in signing Mr. Potter's report, and in favoring Mr. Vaughn on personal grounds—certainly shows himself beyond the fear of being accused of any party bias in favor of Republicans.

EXTRA SESSION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Executive Department. }
New Orleans March 24, 1875. }

Whereas, the existing condition of public affairs presents, in my judgment, an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of article sixty-four of the constitution of the State, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to meet in extra session, at the State House, in the city of New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of April, 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock M.; and in accordance with act No. 19 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved February 16, 1870, I hereby indicate ten days as the length of time for which said session shall continue, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 14, as aforesaid, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., and ending SATURDAY, April 24, at the hour of twelve o'clock M. And I do further specify the following objects of legislation which shall take precedence of all other business which may be brought forward at such extra session:

1. Joint resolution in relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State.
2. Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and disbursing the same.
3. Amendment of the funding law with respect to the number of members composing the Funding Board and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State.
4. Revenues, financial condition and government of the city of New Orleans.
5. Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc.
6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New Orleans.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. mh25

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISANA.

SPRING MEETING, 1875.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

First Day—Saturday, April 3.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles. Club purse $500; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—The Pickwick stakes, for three-year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200, and third $100; mile heats. Closed with thirteen nominations.

THIRD RACE—Two miles for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Second Day—Tuesday, April 6.

FIRST DAY—Three-quarters of one mile, for all ages. Club purse $300; first horse $225, second horse $50; third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—The Louisiana Stake, for four-year-olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200, and the third $100; two-mile heats. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three-year-olds, to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Third Day—Wednesday, April 7.

FIRST RACE—One mile and one-eighth, for all ages. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club purse $650; first horse $500, second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

Fourth Day—Thursday, April 8.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race, one mile and a quarter, horses entered to be sold for $1500, to carry their proper weight; for $1000, allowed seven pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds; for $300, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the second horse. Club purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $75; third horse $25.

SECOND HORSE—One mile and a half, for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400; second horse $75; third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club purse $550; first horse $550; second horse $100.

Fifth Day—Saturday, April 10.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race. Club purse $500; first horse $350; second horse $100; third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—Free handicap, mile heats, entries to be made Wednesday, April 7, at twelve o'clock.

Weights to appear Thursday, April 8, at twelve o'clock M., and declarations to be made (in writing) at two o'clock the same day; Club Purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

THIRD RACE—One mile and three quarters, for all ages; Club Purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Sixth Day—Monday, April 12.

FIRST RACE—The Fortuna Stakes, for three-year-old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 winner of the Pickwick Stakes seven pounds extra; one mile and a half. Closed with fourteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation Race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; Club Purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Four-mile heats, for all ages; club purse $1200; first horse $1000, second horse $200.

In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

The races will commence at 3 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges for meeting	$15
Day badges	3
Admission to club stand	2
Admission to public stand and field	1

Rules of Admission.

No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Invitation badges for non-residents only can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter-stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch.

Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House.

Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand.

Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the visiting club book.

All vehicles must enter by Gentilly Road Gate, except members'. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the Members' Gate.

Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street, and at the track.

The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch, and Orleans railroad, will leave Clay Statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

Stewards.

G. A. BREAUX, J. E. GLENNY,
E. A. YORKS, C. T. HOWARD,
A. P. MASON, W. C. LIPSCOMB,
R. W. SIMMONS, A. M. BICKHAM.

Timers.

C. H. CHASE, J. A. MORRIS.

Distance Judges.

L. E. LEMAIRIE. W. B. KRUMBHAAR.

Reception Committee.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Chairman;
F. W. BAKER, E. A. BURKE,
N. D. WALLACE, J. H. GROVER,
W. A. BELL, WILLIAM MEHLE,
ATWOOD VIOLET, HARRISON WATTS,
W. J. BEHAN, J. F. KRAEMER,
B. STRAUSS.

mh28 2p 3t G. A. BREAUX, President.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

TABLEAUS, CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE,

TO BE HELD AT GRUNEWALD HALL,

Tuesday, March 30, 1875, at 7:30 P. M.;

IN AID OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Concert under direction of Andre Burthe, Esq.

Supper under direction of the ladies of the church.

mh24 td Tickets—Fifty Cents.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Fire Department of the Sixth District, with those invited to assist in the celebration of the Eighth Anniversary, will assemble at the corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon avenue, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, in the following order:

EUGENE MAY, Grand Marshal.

AIDS.

Henry R. Arbo, of Pioneer No. 1.
Peter Blessey, of Pioneer No. 1.
H. F. Davis, of Home Hook and Ladder No. 1.
Joseph Cailliot, of Protector No. 2.
C. J. Fox, of Protector No. 2.
F. W. Blessey, of Young America No. 3.
John Weiss, of Young America No. 3.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS.

H. P. PHILLIPS, Chief Engineer.
GEORGE PELTZ, First Assistant.
J. MUNCH, Second Assistant.

Pioneer Steam Fire Company No. 1.
Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Protector Steam Fire Company No. 2.
Young America Fire Company No. 3.

ROUTE.

The procession will form in line at the position indicated at 11 A. M. precisely. The head of the procession will move up St. Charles to Valence street, to Magazine, to Joseph street, out Joseph to Tchoupitoulas street, to Ninth street, out Ninth to Magazine, up Magazine to Lawrence square, where the procession will be dismissed.

P. S.—In case of inclemency of the weather the procession will move as follows:

Up St. Charles to Valence, out Valence street to Tchoupitoulas, down Tchoupitoulas to Washington, out Washington to Magazine street, up Magazine street to Lawrence square, where the procession will be dismissed.

The Chief Engineer and assistants will be stationed at the corner of St. Charles and Napoleon avenue. As the companies arrive upon the ground they will promptly report through their marshals to the Chief Engineer, who will indicate their position. As soon as the procession is formed the Chief Engineer and assistants will report in a body to the Grand Marshal.

The formation being complete, the Chief Engineer will direct twelve taps to be struck upon all the bells connected with the fire department as a signal that the procession has moved.

The marshals and the foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at eleven o'clock.

The aids to the Grand Marshal will report to him promptly at 10 A. M., at the corner of St. Charles and Napoleon avenues.

In the event that the weather prevents the procession from taking place, it will be indicated by twenty taps on the bells repeated twice. The procession will then stand postponed.

EUGENE MAY,
mh30 1t2p Grand Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 102 CANAL STREET,

(Third Floor)

Works on Tchoupitoulas street, near Louisiana avenue.

ICE FOR SALE.

Wholesale and Retail Depots:

No. 316 Magazine street.
Corner of Julia and Rampart streets.
No. 12 Crossman street.
No 68 Elysian Fields street.

Retail Depots.

T. DONNKY, Magazine Street Market.
F HIER, Magazine Street Market.
E. DRAGER, No. 460 Chippewa street.
WILLIAM MYER, Ninth Street Market.
JAMES McGRHAN Second Street Market.
SCRUGGS & CO., No. 459 Magazine street.
S. PATTANI, Poydras Street Market.
S. BRAND, Poydras Street Market.
KELLER MARKET ICE HOUSE.
F. A. BLUMK, No 66 St. Louis street.
S. TARANELLE, No. 9 Dumaine street.
GEORGE NIGHTHEART, No. 350 Rampart street.
A. PERRETTI, No. 7 Madison street
F. W. SHERER, No. 237 Rampart street,
W. DANTILLON Fulton Market.
C. VAN DER BRONCHE, No. 83 St. Louis street.
J. BROWN, No. 10 Mandeville street.

FRANCIS J. WEHNER, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh30 3t

DRESS MAKING AND SEWING

Of every description, corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets.

Mesdames Tirrell and Simpson

Have taken the residence at the corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets, and are ready to receive orders. Nothing will be left undone to please the ladies who may patronize them. The parlors are central, spacious and neat. mh28 1m

A. W. WARNER. M. B. CHILDRESS.

WARNER & CHILDRESS, ICE DEPOT,

42.....Carondelet Street.....42

Between Gravier and Union streets.

Ice in large and small quantities delivered in any part of the city. City and country orders, hogsheads, tierces and sacks, solicited and filled with dispatch.

Send in your orders. mh28 1m

BUSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception o guests, having been newly furnished throughout.

Charges moderate.

mh13 tmy1 PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER THAT

THE PRESS SALOON,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

WILL REOPEN APRIL 1, 1875.

GIVE PETER A CALL.

mh13 1m

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 7, 1868),

CLASS E,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, April 10, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarter and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
20 prizes of 500 are		10,000
200 prizes of 100 are		20,000
200 prizes of 50 are		10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
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
440 prizes, amounting to	$74,500

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prises. 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 each be entitled to $200.

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 No. 692, Postoffice,

New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 29, 1875.

CLASS 74.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	4	31	29	44	69	32	33	63	49	40	62	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-ninth day of March, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners

BEWARE OF ROGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Marie Marguerite Daret, wife of Leon Ferrier and her husband vs. Antoine Lebe.—Third Justices Court for the parish of Orleans No. 148.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO to me directed by the Hon. John Lemonier, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I will proceed to sell on SATURDAY, April 3, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., on the premises, No. 63 Rampart street, between Common and Gravier streets—

THE CONTENTS OF A HAIR STORE, as per inventory on file in my offic.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOSEPH DEMORUELLE, Constable

mh23 30 ap3

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
New Orleans, March 20, 1875. }

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE CITY OF twenty wharf improvement bonds will be received at this office until FRIDAY, April 2, at twelve o'clock M.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

mh21 td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, }
New Orleans, March 20, 1875. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF THE following named skiff ferries for the term of two years will be received in this office up to twelve o'clock M., April 5, 1875, viz:

Carrollton Ferry.
Foot of Race street to Freetown.
Foot of Broadway to Westwego.

Bids for the ferries to be made separately.

Specifications on file in this office.

mh21 10t J. O. LANDRY, Administrator.

CITY TAXES OF 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
City Hall, New Orleans, March 13, 1875. }

THE TAX BILLS OF 1875 ARE READY FOR delivery at this office. Tax payers will be allowed for prompt payment—

Four per cent discount from date to the twentieth of March, 1875, inclusive.

Three per cent discount from the twenty-first to the thirty-first of March, 1875, inclusive.

Two per cent discount from the first of April to the thirtieth of April, 1875, inclusive.

mh14 ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, }
No. 245 Josephine street, }
New Orleans March 18, 1875. }

STATE LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR and State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due, and parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.

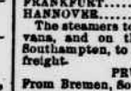
A. S. BADGER,
mh19 1m Tax Collector.

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

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



The steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans
HANNOVER	January 12	February 14
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 17
HANNOVER	April 6	May 9

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton Havre or Bremen.

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin	$35 gold
Steerage	15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
an3 1y No. 43 Union street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	2200
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	2300
ONTARIO, Captain French	2300
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Lawenson	2250
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship

VICKSBURG,

THEARLE, Commander,

Will leave on or about March 25.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. We receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO.,

No. 43 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. ap4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, EMILIE,
MARGARET, LAVACA.

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

Every Wednesday,

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	15

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

None but the company's bills of lading signed and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

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

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 120 Common street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Carrying the United States Mails.

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander....1300 tons
YAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander.....1400 tons

FOR HAVANA.

C. W. LORD, L. Colton commander.....1100 tons

To sail TUESDAY, March 30, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship

C. W. LORD,

L. COLTON, Commander.

Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency)...$40
Passage to Philadelphia..... 50
Through tickets issued to New York..... 50

EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent,
ap17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier street

BANKS AND BANKING.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

R. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. R. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

P. P. CARROLL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 27 Carondelet street,

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts

Also,

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND CLAIMS.

mh7 3m

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 10 Carondelet Street.

(Removed from No. 13 St. Charles street).

mh6 1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, No. 469, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. ja31

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE LARGE front room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a private family, No. 767½ Magazine street, corner of Washington. fe21*

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, individually, bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1410.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy.—The petition of Emmanuel D. LeBreton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of John H. Ludwigsen, individually, bankrupt, respectfully represents, that, among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, to wit:

A certain piece or lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, in the square designated by the No. 74, bounded by Chestnut, Camp, First and Second streets; said lot to be taken from and commencing at a distance of 160 feet 3 inches 2 lines from the corner of Camp and First streets, and measuring 30 feet front on First street by 125 feet, or more if any, in depth between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by said Ludwigsen from Ralph Barber Past, by act passed before Theodore O. Stark, notary public, November 24, 1856.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record