New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 3, 1875.

Lawyers are not apt to take the will for the deed.

Time is money, and many people ask for time when required to pay money.

A trichina alarmist says, "Examine your hams."

Birds nest trimmings are announced for dresses.

In spring time boils run neck and neck with mumps.

"Bourgeois" locked up a Chicago reporter at a spelling match.

Little Delaware votes $10,000 for the centennial exhibition.

Cooks have a wide range in the employment of their talents.

People who advertise are those who set their sails for trade winds.

John Mitchel died in the same room in which his father and mother died.

If a false bill has been promulgated let the grand jury find a true bill.

Barnum and Donaldson will revive the balloon business again this summer.

The school teachers will be paid for July, 1874, to-day at the City Hall.

Nasby struck Petroleum when he sold his interest in the Toledo *Blade* for $135,000.

Herman is a magician, and lately made Miss Adelaide Seresey his wife in New York.

"Make greenbacks the issue," said a Democratic chieftain, "I never dodge them."

"Julius Cæsar" is to be revived at Booth's Theatre, with Mr. Lawrence Barrett in the cast.

Tzai Tien is to be the name of the new emperor of China. Salt in a China tea set is good.

Judge Richardson, late Secretary of the Treasury, is going round the world with his family.

Rhode Island boasts of twenty-two poets. Under such circumstances spring has been very backward.

Tony is to be the Pastor of a new theatre in New York. No Sunday performances, and no returning of calls.

The Republicans will make a close run for mayor of St. Louis on Tuesday, but the Democrats think they can Barrett.

Professor Dowden has written a "Shakespeare Primer." Now George Wilkes can learn to read Shakespeare.

Ex-Governor Moses is engaged in banking business in South Carolina. *Forney's Chronicle* says faro banking.

A Mr. Cowardin, of Richmond, Virginia, proved himself to be no coward in a personal difficulty with a member of the Legislature.

Among the American singers Maretzek will shortly bring out in Italian opera in New York is mentioned the name of Miss Sorel, of Louisiana.

At forty-five years of age George Law was a day laborer on the docks of New York. He now has about $10,000,000. Moral—Work on docks.

Agassiz was of opinion that eating salmon gave force to the brain. Like many other assertions put forth by scientific men, it needs confirmation.

An artist has stated that it takes about sixty different models to make up a perfect female form. That is the way he looks at it; but dressmakers know better.

The Hans Christian Andersen fund for the erection of a statue to him in Denmark, already exceeds 18,000 crowns. There is nothing rotten there.

Judge Neilson looked gravely at his watch and said: "Mr. Evarts, call a short witness." And they called one with a short memory.

Signor Ferranti went from here to Rochester, New York, and said his engagement had terminated with the De Murska troupe, and he was right in saying so.

The Rev. James Nelson, of Mississippi, will preach in the Coliseum Place Baptist Church Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half past seven o'clock.

Mr. George B. McCartee wants to resign his position as superintendent of the bureau of government engraving and printing. He has probably made more money than any other man in the country.

Among the candidates for a dictionary at the St. Patrick's spelling match is an ex-Congressman at large. He was in Congress for a spell, and ought to draw. He drew well in Washington, and wouldn't give up his prize.

Mlle. Ilma De Murska, it is announced, will give two final entertainments in this city, one on Monday evening and the other Wednesday noon. The great feature of these concerts will be her rendering of the mad scene from "Hamlet," the gifted singer personating the character of *Ophelia*.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, speaking A. J.'s speech, says: "This country will not soon forget that, during the massacre of the Republican convention in New Orleans, in 1866, the rebel mob rushed upon their defenseless victims, shouting, 'The President is with us!' He was with them, and he is with them now. But General Grant is with the people, whose armies he led to victory over these same scoundrels and assassins."

A man who was offended at an article which appeared in the Houston *Telegraph*, wrote to the editor for information as to the author, and was answered as follows: "The man who wrote that article early in life was a hard-working blacksmith, later he was a deck-hand on a steamboat, then he was a cow-boy on the frontier, but of late years he has followed the profession of a prize-fighter. He only became an editor to reduce his flesh by starvation so as to become more of a success in his peculiar line." As nothing further was heard from the inquirer, it is presumed that the answer was satisfactory.

TREMBLING AND DESPAIR.

Mr. Marr will tremble for the liberties of the people, and David Dudley Field "will despair of his country," if the Supreme Court of the United States decides the Grant parish case against them. It is proper that these great apostles of liberty should approach the highest tribunal of the land with fear and trembling. We can hardly conceive of anything more appropriate. It will be remembered that the distinguished attorneys represented clients who stand charged with having struck a fatal blow at the liberties of the people of this State. They appeared in arms and maintained a bloody action to deny the right of certain voters to participate in the franchise which has been conferred upon them by law. These clients are now prisoners, charged with murder. They do not deny the facts, but, like Tweed, they ask the Supreme Court, "What are you going to do about it?" If you punish our clients, what becomes of the sacred, heaven-born right of the Southern ruffian to kill niggers when they refuse to vote the Democratic ticket? If the right to punish such crimes as are alleged against the prisoners be assumed by the United States, what is to become of Mr. Marr's beloved State, whose government he did his level best to overthrow last fall? If the United States undertakes to extend its protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, what is to save Mr. David Dudley Field's country from immediate destruction and ruin? Surely, nothing.

Mr. Field strives to be classical. He draws his similes from the actors who danced in the cradle of civilization. When Hannibal, victorious over the Roman army at the disastrous battle of Cannæ, found nothing to impede his march on the Eternal City, all the people save one "despaired of the Republic." For this mark of confidence the hopeful old Roman was suitably rewarded. We may go so far as to say that more fuss was made over him than his obstinate refusal to believe the end had come really entitled him to. All the other citizens, however, "despaired of the Republic," and yet the Republic was not destroyed. It lasted some centuries after Hannibal threatened it. It resolves itself, therefore, into a mathematical problem: If Rome survived two hundred years after all the citizens save one had given it up as lost, how long will the United States survive in case Mr. David Dudley Field is compelled to despair of his country? The census tables may be consulted with advantage to elucidate this highly important subject. As the answer in centuries will be in millions, however, it is hardly necessary to wait for it.

This fear and trembling business was tried on Congress. That body ignored the fears and disregarded the tears of all the old slave drivers and their satellites, and gave effect to the will of the people, as embodied in the amendments, by declaring that in case a State proved too weak or too wicked to protect citizens of the United States resident within its territory, the federal courts should take the matter in hand. A case has arisen which presents all the features of one supposed. Citizens have been killed in Louisiana because they were black and voted, and did not vote the Democratic ticket. To punish the murderers of innocent citizens will, therefore, in the judgment of Mr. Marr, upset all the State governments more effectually than he did the government of his own State, and send Mr. David Dudley Field's country to everlasting perdition instanter.

We apprehend that Mr. Marr's "States," as he understands the word, are already as dead as a mummy, and Mr. Field's country so completely changed from his boyish impressions of it, as to be long past praying for.

Neither a State nor a country is worthy of existence which can not or will not protect the lives, liberty and property of all its people. But neither of the pathetic pleaders before the Supreme Court want such a government. They hold to the old Calvinistic doctrine that there are souls to be saved and souls to be damned. There are people (a few only, however, in every community) to have all rights and privileges and others to have none whatever. Their clients are people for whose rights they are contending. One of these rights is to kill or oppress the victims for whose murder they are arraigned. The latter were of course "persons," not "people." They had no rights. To punish "people" for killing "persons" is, therefore, such an outrage on liberty as will produce a wreck of Mr. Marr's State governments and a crush of Mr. David Dudley Fields' country.

We think it highly probable that such will be the result in case the Supreme Court of the United States shall decide this question according to the views entertained by Judge Woods and District Attorney Beckwith. The Supreme Court will never have an opportunity to do a greater or more needed work than to close out State governments as conceived by the trembling Marr, or such a country as the despairing David Dudley Field would make this to be if he can let his clients return in the enjoyment of the peculiar liberty he claims for them. Such States and countries ought not to exist, and the sooner they go the better.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM AND COURTESY TO STRANGERS.

Locofoco letters written from New Orleans to New York deny the report of Republicans that they are, with their families, excluded from social courtesies in Louisiana. The letter of poor Mrs. Myers, whose Republican husband had been compelled to flee by White League assassins, was denied to be true. She told of sitting with her sick child, being alone with its dead body, with no hand to protect, and no kindly eye to sympathize. Being the wife of a Republican husband, her dwelling was avoided as if there had been a pestilence within. It must be an embittered and unjust state of society when the pity of women for the sick and helpless of their own sex is thus repressed. Still this has been denied, and the statement made on behalf of the White Leaguers that strangers coming even to Shreveport were never ostracised, even if they were Republican in opinion. When the courteous Colonel Zacharie went to Washington he says:

By communication and mixing in the society of Republicans with whom I had determined most to associate in order to ascertain the ruling sentiment, as it was plain their predominance in both houses precluded any idea of relief for us save through their intervention, etc.

We would like to know if these Republicans were treated as those at home are known to be by the Democratic constituents of Colonel Zacharie? Were these Republicans informed that a "violent and vindictive spirit has held sway in Natchitoches for several months," as testified by Mr. Puckette, and that such "hostility is not personal, but instigated purely by selfish motives, intrenched behind a feeling of political proscription for opinion's sake," which the same witness says "has been sedulously cultivated by extreme men in my parish."

We apprehend that Colonel Zacharie made no such statement and no such admission. We infer that he treated these Republicans, whose society he sought as gentlemen equally entitled with himself to the courtesies and respect of social intercourse. It is true this association is reported to his constituents as almost a piece of political strategy which enabled Colonel Zacharie "to ascertain the ruling sentiment;" and as Republican "predominance" in Congress rendered such information essential to Democratic success, this reads like an apology to his intolerant friends at home, and only vindicates the offense of Republican association as a desire to obtain information of their purposes. This Democratic emissary almost disparages himself as a spy in the camp of his political adversary. Excluding, however, this incident, we assume that the public abroad has been told by the Democratic press and partisans that liberal justice is done to the Republican citizens of Louisiana. The New York *Tribune* and New York *World* have vouched for this both in correspondence and and editorial.

By accident some of the most prominent Republicans in the nation have had an opportunity to see for themselves the measures of justice extended to them. Mr. Wheeler will have seen himself and his proposition of adjustment treated with virulent disrespect, both by the press and leaders of the White League.

The eminent Republican Senators at present in the city disavow any diplomatic intent or authority in visiting Mexico. It was published here that they constituted a railroad ring, and had been deputed to adjust the border troubles, in contempt and derogation of the American minister, who has been at his post conducting the discussion between the two governments. We may congratulate ourselves, that if this excursion, fraught with such importance to our city, shall be defeated, the flagrant misrepresentation of motives, the intimation that these gentleman propose 'communication and mixing with Mexicans' "in order to ascertain the ruling sentiment" on acquisition and annexation will have far more effect to prevent the excursion than the fear of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

We find, however, in the *Bulletin* expressions of positive contempt for one of the most distinguished and influential men in America. Some "young man by the name of Guppy" makes an editorial notice as follows:

PERSONAL.

Morton, by courtesy called Hon. O. P., has arrived in this city. This special notice of the fact that he is here is given for the benefit of the dark-hued faithful.

Morton is one of those individuals who does not bear too hard on men of his own color, for, while advocating the supremacy of the African race, he contends that some white men (Morton is a white man so far as color of the skin goes) who behaved themselves and believe in Morton, are as good as any nigger in existence.

But this is not the reason why special notice of his arrival is given.

Morton is here prepared to be honored. He is here prepared to stand up under "an overpowering ovation," and the dark-hued faithful really should do the right thing by him.

Morton likes good dinners and Morton should have a good dinner. Barber, Antoine, Young, Demas and Armstead should see to this. Morton ought not to be allowed to depart without being made the head man of a social gathering.

Then Pinchback and Stamps ought to show Morton the town. They should trot him around. Take him out to Lucy Hagan's and make him acquainted with the dusky ones, and introduce him to the mysteries of Mahogany Hall.

Really he ought to be taken care of while he remains.

We doubt whether more of unworthy insinuation could be conveyed in the same space. 1. Senator Morton is "a white man so far as the color of the skin goes." Then by implication he is internally black. 2. Senator Morton is assigned to the attention of two prominent Republicans of color, who, it is intimated, are capable of taking him to disreputable places of resort.

We are very sorry that such evidences of contempt and hostility should have been offered to eminent men, who go upon a voluntary mission for the benefit of New Orleans. We feel some mortification that that this is to go abroad as the hospitality of New Orleans. We regard it as a far more serious matter when Louisiana asks from the federal Congress an improved outlet, levees, and perhaps rations for the support of a people inundated for want of adequate water defenses, that some of the most influential representatives of the American people, *several of them already the representatives of rival routes to the sea*, should be treated with ridicule and contempt solely because they are Republicans. These gentlemen will at least see for themselves that however courteously our Democrats may conduct themselves in Republican society at Washington, a very different style of treatment is adopted when Republicans venture into New Orleans even on their way to do her a favor.

We can not suppose that such indecorous treatment of guests will affect in any manner the public action of these representatives; it would be, therefore, the more ungenerous inhospitality. It will convince Republican Congressmen, when called to hear the complaints of men more humble than themselves, that such complaints of social injustice are at least probable.

The "people of Louisiana" delight in filtering their alms through the crucible of a concert, a dance house or a beer shop. As soon as a victim falls in a riot instigated by those who know better than to be out where then is danger in the air, his body is shrouded in appropriate cerements and his memory in fashionable mourning. A concert is given, for which no license is ever paid, a few people hand in a few dollars at the door. The net receipts are given to his widow or his mother, he is called a patriot and other pet names in the newspapers, and the world, having paid him off and provided handsomely for the support of his family for a month or so, looks forward to the next riot or other sensation. If the poor victims are satisfied with such treatment, perhaps we ought not to complain, but rather extend to them the pity we feel for suicides made so by private griefs.

DIED.

O'BRIEN—Friday evening, April 2, at four o'clock, JULIA A REED, a native of Sullivan county, New York, aged sixty two years and one day, consort of the late Thomas B. O'Brien.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas B. and G. W. O'Brien, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 565 Carondelet street, at four o'clock This Evening.

Pensacola, Florida, and New York papers please copy.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, No. 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, April 2, 1875.

The teachers of the public schools are notified that the payment of salaries for July, 1874, will be made at the City Hall on SATURDAY, April, 3 at 1 P. M.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary Board of Directors.

ap3 1t2p

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

NOTICE.

$25,000.

The undersigned has in his hands a sum of about $25,000, to be loaned out upon good mortgage security and at a reasonable rate of interest, in amounts of from $500 to $2000.

F. D. SEGHERS, Notary Public, No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs.

apl 10t

NOTICE.

BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or become due prior to the first day of January, 1874. Holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. Scholtz, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

F. N. SCHOLTZ, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh31.2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BOSSELL 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

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 Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	11:00 P. M.
Mail	6:00 P. M.	Mail	10:30 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. 32 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal3 1y R. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after March 28, 1875, Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	5:00 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Coast accommodation, Mondays only	10:20 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	4:20 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 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.

D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent

my13

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, No. 42 Union street.

an3 1y

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 SATURDAY, April 3, 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.....54
Through tickets issued to New York.....55

EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier street.

apl7 1y

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)	2500
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wraks	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship—

MEMPHIS, MELLON, Commander,

Will leave on or about April 12, From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will 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. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing Owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Launcelot Hey Chapel street, Liverpool. ap3

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILIE, 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, No. 130 Common street

jal6

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

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

Directors:

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

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 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 prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will 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 APRIL 2, 1875. CLASS 78.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	41	53	18	32	71	66	72	46	54	23	—	—	—

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 second day of April, 1875.

H. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap19

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 1m

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 10 Carondelet Street.

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

mh6 1m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Peet, Yale & Bowling vs. John Hawthorne, Keep, Galwey & Co., intervenors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7343.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875, at five o'clock P. M., at my warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF HARDWARE, etc., as per inventory which may been in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh27 3t ap3 7

C. H. Lawrence & Co. vs. James McHugh.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6056.—By virtue of an order of sale rendered March 12, 1875, and to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 3, 1875, at five o'clock P. M., at my warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city—

A LOT OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, MOLASSES, CROCKERY, TINWARE, etc., as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Attached in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh23 27 31 ap3

Edward Conery vs. J. Jagou.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6286.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, April 3, 1875, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit—

1. ALL THE GOODS AND MOVABLES in the premises situated corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, in the First District of this city, known as the "Wood's House," as per inventory on file in the sheriff's office.

2. THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF THE LEASE of said premises, up to the thirty-first day of January, 1877, at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, payable on the last day of each and every month fixed. A copy of said lease is now on file in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—For the goods and movables cash on the spot, and for the lease, the purchaser to pay the rent as it falls due, and the balance, if any cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh23 26 31 ap3

A. B. Miller vs. D. W. Chandler.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 23,734.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, against R. H. Noble and Moran & Noble, to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, April 3, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square number one, bounded by First, Philip, St. Charles (late Nayades) and Carondelet streets, and designated by the numbers five, six, seven and eight, per plan drawn by B. Nichols, late surveyor, dated the thirteenth day of April, 1846, and deposited in the office of L. E. Kenny, then a notary public in this city. Said lots adjoin each other and measure each, in American measure, thirty feet five inches front on Carondelet street by a depth each of one hundred and twenty feet between parallel lines; lot number five forming the corner of First and Carondelet streets.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Jackson, Camp, Magazine and Josephine streets, and designated by the number six, per plan made by F. A. Tourne, surveyor, dated the nineteenth of May, 1859, and deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public in this city, as plan number one hundred and fifty-five; said lot measures, in French measure, thirty feet front on Camp street by a depth of one hundred and fifty feet; with the rights, ways, privileges, etc., to said several lots belonging.

Sale—several lots of ground were acquired by the said William Moran as follows: Lot number five, from Mrs. Caroline E. Watkins, per act before R. G. Wells, notary public in this city, on the twenty-seventh of February, 1861; lots number six, seven and eight, from William H. White, by act before the same notary, on February, 27, 1861, and lot number six (secondly described property) from Mrs. Martha J. Selnap and John Fox, by act before A. Hero, Jr., notary public in this city, on May 1, 1867.

Seized in the above suit, and belonging to defendant, William Moran.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh2 7 11 14 21 27 ap3

Crescent City Loan and Building Association vs. Alexander McDonald.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6377.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the new Suburb Marigny, in the square number twenty-eight, bounded by Rousselin alley, O'Reilly and Broad streets and St. Bernard avenue, designated as number five on a plan deposited in the office of R. G. Gottschalk, late a notary public in this city, as plan number thirty-three; which said lot is of irregular shape and measures, according to said plan, seventy-seven feet ten inches front on St. Bernard avenue, and runs up to a point on Rousselin alley, together with all the rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein from Abraham Harris, per act passed before Jules Mossy, notary public in this city, on the sixth July, 1874.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh16 27 ap3 17

A. Hecheren & Co. vs. Pierre Cussachs.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6395.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, April 17, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Rampart, Canal, Customhouse and Burgundy streets, measuring twenty-one feet four inches, more or less, front on Rampart street, by forty-nine feet six inches, more or less, in depth, between parallel lines. Acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Jean Jacques Jatdot, per act passed before Louis T. Caire, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1847.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district and square, and measuring twenty-one feet four inches front on Rampart street, by forty-nine feet six inches, more or less, in depth, between parallel lines, with a right to an alley or passage running in the rear thereof, opening on Canal street, for the benefit of said lot and others bordering thereon, the building on said lot being the third one from the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, and said lot forms part of two lots of ground designated by the numbers four and five on a plan annexed to an act of the nineteenth of February, 1831, passed before William Christy, late a notary public in this city. Acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Erasme Legouster, per act passed before Louis T. Caire, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1847.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh16 27 ap3 17

Mrs. H. C. Stewart vs. John Walsh.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7065.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND CLAIM of John Walsh, the defendant herein, in and to and under the suit entitled John Walsh vs. Mrs. H. C. Stewart, No. 43,282 of the docket of the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh31 ap3 8 11

Henry Bier vs. Mrs. Josephine Agut, wife of P. Henry Desforges, and her husband.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7417.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street