New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 6, 1875.

Money makes the city government go.

The old folks have had a concert in Vicksburg.

The Dutch call the spelling mania, buckstafirfieber.

Lawyers at the Beecher trial are hired by the month.

A Republican convention in Ohio will be held June 2.

The public still suffers Brooklyn, but it is a great try-all.

In one town in Rhode Island the wind is always Westerley.

Those Lehigh miners rest uneasily in their coal beds.

Mr. Phelps is spoken of as an exceptional Republican, which he is, very.

Medicine men can now only get patents for new and useful compounds.

Bayard Taylor's wife is translating his history of Germany into German.

It is difficult to estimate the circulation of a newspaper when bustles are not worn.

"Daniel in the Lion's Den, or Deacon Drew in Wall street," is a New York spectacle.

The lazy-roni of Italy is very fond of eating the snail. It is the only thing he can catch.

On the first of April a lie is called a sell. A fib by any other name would not be as cunning.

It is easy enough to start a daily paper. Keeping it going is what exercises the inventive genius.

Women are allowed to practice law in four States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Maine.

A joke appears in a Lafourche paper. It says: "Ousting Crozier is too much of a Goode thing."

Chicago papers think it worth mentioning that John Dillon, the comedian, has joined a temperance association.

Patriots will remember John Mitchel best who put their dollars into the widow's purse instead of into a monument.

It has been remarked that men with long moustaches are most fond of gombo soups, custard and frothy beer.

Offenbach has reconstructed his "Genevieve De Brabant," and it is now more popular than ever in Paris.

There are 1500 thoroughly organized base ball clubs in the United States, which shows that there is life in the old land yet.

When a young lady writes, "Pleas cum aroun an taik me to the spellin mach this evenin," you may know she wants to go.

Max Strakosch lost $100,000 by his management last season, and now he does not care whether or not the people have opera again.

As soon as Charley Ross gets big enough he will start out to look for the detectives who are avoiding him now because he is small.

An editor says to correspondents: "We never take the trouble to return borrowed money, and can not be expected to return rejected manuscript."

Beard has finished a painting called "What Will You Take?" No auctioneer dares put it up for sale and call it by name before a thirsty crowd.

Gail Hamilton says the late Samuel Hooper was "a model of noiseless courtesy." As much could not be said of the most polite bass drummer.

The proposed woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island was indefinitely postponed by the close vote of 31 to 29 in the General Assembly, March 30.

When a census is taken it makes little difference to a man whether he is counted in or out of the house; but in canvassing election returns every candidate expects to be counted in.

The foreman of a flour mill in Indiana lately put a watch in a sack of flour and shipped the lot before he found his mistake. It will doubtless be found in the flour by some poor woman kneading it.

Mr. Lick, of California, was eulogized the world over for his wisdom in making a will and relieving himself of his immense property. He was in poor health then, but has since recovered and revoked his will.

A new daily paper is about to be started at Atlanta, Georgia, called the *National Republican*. It will be under the editorial management of Governor Sam Bard, a gentleman of considerable experience in journalism.

A. T. Stewart is a poor, childless old man. The father of a large family, sighing, said: "If Stewart had six fashionable daughters he would not now be worth $40,000,000 and proprietor of more uncut silk than any man in the world."

The duties of a Connecticut schoolmaster in 1661 were as follows: "To act as a court messenger, to serve summonses, to conduct services in the church, to lead the choir on Sundays, to ring the bell for public worship, to dig the graves, to take charge of the school, and to perform other occasional duties."

The Democrats of Yazoo county, Mississippi, are to meet in convention on the seventeenth instant. In issuing the call, published in the Yazoo *Herald*, the president of the executive committee says: "Every beat within the county is requested to be well represent," and there is no doubt they will be, either in person or by proxy.

The New York *Mail* says: "The spelling school has not reached New Orleans yet. Rev. Bishop Wilmer says the right of confirmation will be administered." This will not do. Bishop Wilmer may have stated that there was no security for life and property in this State, and that General Sheridan was a slanderer for intimating the same thing, but the bishop has never been accused of bad spelling. If he wrote the word to which exceptions are made he wrote it "rite."

A SPEECH AND A RECORD.

We are very happy to have an opportunity to speak of a guest in terms of personal repect and to comment on the political sentiments which he has chosen to volunteer upon occasion of a social entertainment tendered him. We never feel it necessary to resort to scurrility to conceal a want of wit, nor to excite the passions of men to obscure their sense of justice. This is a disparagement of our own intellect which we never permit ourselves to practice.

Hon. William Walter Phelps was a visitor on his way to Mexico. From this excursion we trust he may derive benefit, both for himself and for his country, and for this he has our good wishes. But he seems to have been the only one of the excursionists who received the honors of the commercial body which regulates the cotton market, although some representatives of the cotton spinning interest were among our visitors. Mr. Phelps was honored, according to an introductory notice, as—

> A gentleman whose independent and honest course as a member of the first congressional sub committee endeared him to all respectable Louisianians.

He was honored with a very exclusive reception in New Orleans.

> During his brief stay in the city he received the attentions of all our best citizens, and on Saturday evening members of the Cotton Exchange entertained him at dinner at Moreau's.

Ex-Congressman Phelps seems prostrated by a sense of Republican iniquity and lifted up by a sense of Democratic integrity. Yet he says he is a Republican. Ex-Congressman Phelps is a Northern man, and yet he finds the majority of his countrymen wicked persecutors of a downtrodden people. It is the role of Jeremiah which the ex-Congressman has chosen for going around the republic, crying "Wo unto Jerusalem!" and denouncing the Democratic captivity upon the "backsliding Israel" and the "treacherous Judah" of the Republican party. Really, according to the prophet Phelps, there can be no possible salvation for the Republicans because of the iniquity which they have wrought in the South, and we rather apprehend from the philippic of Phelps, pronounced against his own people, that some political Nebuchadnezzar like Thurman may lead them into captivity, and the prophet may appear in due time on the staff of the conqueror to see to that figurative sowing of salt and carrying into captivity which he foresees and deplores.

We can not see much in the discoveries of Mr. Phelps beyond his testimony that he introduced truth into Louisiana:

> I reported the truth. Unhappy commonwealth! where truth is a luxury.

This assumption was not, we observe, applauded. Vanity is inexorable, and Mr. Phelps would not even admit Democrats to a participation in the honors of veracity. He seems, however, unconscious that his sole claim to fame results form his censure of his own friends, and the relaxation of his own political principles.

Mr. Phelps, it seems, held an inadvertent interview with General Ogden, whom he found, like Cincinnatus, hard at work. Of him he says:

> The great hero of the White League, whose solitary word was to give anarchy and massacre to the South, sat busied with the honest industry of peace.

There is a slight inaccuracy in this eulogium. It is not probable that the "solitary word" of any man could have given anarchy and massacre to the South. There is much the largest portion of the South that has preferred to rest under what it may deem injustice to resorting to organized violence to redress their grievances.

Did the sight of a jacket and coat hanging on a nail, and his owner hard and honestly at work, alone justify him in certifying—

> Because the White League had buried all that was ill, and retained only that which was good of the past. The White League still loves the South and its own heroes, but it now loves and honors the Union, of which it is again an influential part, and those national heroes, whether of Kentucky or Massachusetts, whose teachings ever were the preservation of that Union by which alone national existence is made sure.

This is unnecessary injustice to the South. There is a great deal of love for the Union in the South, but there are a great many people in Louisiana who are not White Leaguers nor Republicans. Mr. Phelps is mistaken in supposing that the White League is the South.

But is it proper for Mr. Phelps to speak in such encouraging terms of a mistaken measure of redress? Why should he not preach this doctrine in his own New Jersey? With such doctrines we should have expected Mr. Phelps to have taken the side of the South during the war—if, indeed, he seems to have taken any—for no people could, according to his own standard, have been more sincere than were those who laid down their lives for their faith.

The doctrines of Mr. Phelps encourage voluntary, unnecessary and destructive opposition to law, and were these doctrines carried out, no people would submit to be turned or kept out of office without an armed struggle. We did not, with this high approval of private war, expect that Mr. Phelps had any military record. People who are so reckless of blood generally live in a life insurance office. So with this uncertainty of the military authority of Mr. Phelps we turned to the record of his biography. This work does not say he that was *not* in the army, but we infer that he could not have been from no notice having been taken of that, which every candidate for office since the war, North and South, has made conspicuous. It was manifestly impossible that the services of Mr. Phelps could have been dispensed with in a civil capacity. States would have been staked fast in the slough of financial despond. Railways would have suspended, and neither men nor munitions could have gone to the front had Mr. Phelps gone there himself. When the war broke out Mr. Phelps had attained the ripe military age of twenty-two. He was no doubt burning with zeal to serve his country, but his sagacious countrymen had divined the value of his youthful genius as those of Washington at about the same age. Look at the post to which they called this youthful David. He seems, however, to have been in no haste to plunge prematurely into civil strife. He graduated at Yale in 1860 with high honors. Afterward he pursued his studies in Europe. On his return he entered the Columbia Law School, New York, and then entered immediately upon the practice of the law. It so happens that several of the gentlemen present were eminent lawyers whose passion for Bracton and Fleta and Mansfield and Story had not been so strong as to abstract their minds from the terrible strife going on around them. Messrs. Gibson and Zacharie left the forum for the field. Lawyer Phelps appears to have shut himself up in a law cloister, and even interposed the roaring Atlantic between himself and the noise of that terrible conflict.

It appears society could not spare the services or risk the life of an attorney so rarely endowed. So we see Mr. Phelps commanded by society to fill the following offices. He was made a director in two banks, in two trust companies and in eight railroad companies enumerated and others. How could he have gone to war? It would have been absurd. His banks furnished the sinews of war. His insurance offices paid insurance upon the dead and his railroads transported the living with return freight of his gallant customers who fell in defense of their countrymen. While we accord all this honor we respectfully dissent from Mr. Phelps as a military authority. We do not think he should be exacting, however, in what is technically known and punished as insurrection. A new war might be good for banks, insurance officers and passenger railways, but it would be terrible upon those who would have it to fight. Spare us, then, good Mr. Phelps.

The speech of Mr. Phelps awakened a Union soldier. General Bussey announced himself "a Southern Republican" in spite of all he had heard against them. We consider the effort of Mr. Phelps well repaid by this and other effects. But he should not go around encouraging resistance to the laws and then lock himself up in his bomb proof insurance office until somebody else fought it out. As a speech the remarks of Mr. Phelps do not sustain the reputation which he acquired during the war as a deliverer of valedictories. As a witness we do not think he would bear cross-examination as well as Bessie Turner.

THE BORDER WAR.

The change of purpose in those Senators who had intended to visit Mexico, although no doubt justified by their own sense of prudence, is especially unfortunate for New Orleans at this moment. It lends more importance to the rumored position of our own government than the mere fact of border troubles would have of itself occasioned. There will be an abatement of a spirit of commercial amity which had arisen between the people of the two republics. There will be a substitution of that suspicion and instinctive animosity which springs eternal in the mind of every patriot at the moment he is told that the integrity of his country is threatened. There will be then the influence of the military element which sees in all avenues of danger a column erected to glory. There is also a spirit of present gain from war expenditures too impatient to await more gradual yet solid accretions which come of commercial intercourse.

Yet we can not suppose that the two nations on the verge of more intimate and confidential relations will be precipitated into a war by such a cause as that now pending.

We lay it down as a cardinal maxim that the integrity of American soil, and the rights of American citizens in person and property, must be respected and enforced at home and abroad.

With this postulate, let us review the situation. The United States and Mexico are separated by a boundary which can not be less than fifteen hundred miles in length. On the one side the territory is inhabited by a frontier population, who usually carry their lives and their laws in their own hands. It is the same restless, reckless movement which has preceded American progress whether in Kentucky or California. It is always succeeded by a more permanent population, which is protected and provided for by the mother government.

This population is confronted by a frontier people imbued with the prejudices of race and religion, and instigated by chieftains whose existence depends on perpetual discord. Add to this that the savages on both sides are irrepressible in their thirst for blood and plunder. This forms about as favorable a complication for an international difficulty as could be predicated.

The Northern States of Mexico have been always turbulent. They have, in effect, their own State laws and rates of revenue. They have reserved a right to demand the payment of tax upon all commodities introduced within their limits. We have even heard that various small towns demand a toll on all cattle passing through their gates. That Mexico has not been able to enforce her own national laws over these States, especially upon the American border, is shown by the fact that she has established a free strip of territory along the boundary, within which imports may be landed and held, making their duties thereon payable when these imports cross the free strip into Mexico, thus interposing difficulties of exposure and inspection in passing through this free strip to the Mexican consumer.

It is then palpable that Mexico does not wish to create a difficulty with the United States. She is, on the contrary, giving the highest evidences of her good will in the railroad and other grants to American citizens. Mexico can not control her own revolutionary element. The government is too far from the scene of disturbance. The local authorities are too weak, and the lawless element too strong to be controlled by telegraphic messages, and the cost of an adequate force to maintain order on the boundary is too great for an attenuated treasury.

What reason can there be why the two governments can not agree on a joint force to adjust and preserve the peace of the frontier? There would be no degradation of national dignity if Mexico should accept such terms, and even allow the passage of an American force through her territory to pursue and chastise the bandits who violate American territory by their raids. Mexico has, without any such degradation, already done more than concede such a right. She has demanded, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, that the United States should arrest and punish the savages who should from the American side trespass upon a frontier which she has been unable for centuries to protect.

Such border disturbances affecting the peace of coterminous and friendly nations have occurred from the earliest periods, and were, indeed, far more frequent than at present. England and Scotland were for ages invaded by the raiders and rievers of each country. They were across the Tweed exactly what they now are across the Rio Grande—a poor, pastoral and warlike people, perfectly willing to involve the nation in war for a couple of cows. It required the "indissoluble union" of the two countries to prevent it. We have had similar difficulties with England on the one hand, and with Spain on the other, but in neither case has war ever grown out of raids of the savages or border ruffians of either country. The great interests of humanity and commerce

Why, then, should Mexico and the United States be involved in a war for such a cause? If the war should occur the United States would claim that it existed by "the act of Mexico." It could terminate in but one way—just as the German invasion of France. Why, then, should Mexico hesitate to enter upon a convention of joint protectorate of the frontier? The troops of each country could enter the other for the common purpose. Until more specifically informed by the text of correspondence between the two countries, we can offer no further comments upon the duty of either, but we can not bring ourselves to believe that two neighboring republics will go to war at the instigation of the cattle thieves who may raid and maraud along the common border.

John Randolph, in deprecating a war between the United States and England—a war which was, in our opinion, inevitable and indispensable to our national character—used this forcible figure, far more applicable to the present case than to the example: "What, Mr. Speaker," exclaimed Randolph, "shall the migthy mammoth of the West quit his native forests and advance to meet the Leviathan of the deep at the instance of the petty crabs and periwinkles which infest the shores."

We must hope, therefore, that the two republics will adjust their border differences without any violation of the rights of either and without any derogation of the dignity of the weaker of the two, which weakness we are proud in all magnanimity to concede. The rights of American citizens everywhere first, justice and generosity to our allies and friends, is our next duty to humanity and to ourselves.

DETECTIVISM.

Only a few weeks ago all Boston was horrified by the discovery of a brutal murder of a woman for money. There was hardly any clew to the identification of the assassin. The few who saw the suspected man were confident of their ability to recognize him if they saw him again. Their description was, however, so vague that their knowledge on this point was of no value to any one else. It was not likely they would ever see him again. But the newspapers took the case up in earnest. Every particle of information the reporters could gather was published. To the disgust of the detectives a full and minute description of every article missing was given and the next morning thousands of people were as familiar with their appearance as the former owner was. The result was the arrest of a man who attempted to sell one. Others were found in his possession. Disguised and mingled with other persons similar in appearance he was unhesitatingly identified as the supposed assassin. He voluntarily told conflicting stories and at last nearly made a confession of guilt. There can be no doubt the murderer is captured.

About four years since a wealthy New York merchant was murdered in his bedroom. An immense reward was offered and hundreds of detectives were stimulated to the utmost exertions. Many persons have been arrested and their innocence proved. From the beginning the newspapers and the public have been deprived of all intelligence and only informed of the sagacious failures of the detectives. The murder has never been discovered.

Two years ago a young boy was kidnapped in Philadelphia. Ever since the first day the matter has been in the hands of the detectives. Beyond the now monotonous record of their inefficiency, editorial articles written without knowledge, jokes on the next place the boy would not be found in, and doubts of his pre-existence the newspapers have had nothing. It is said the detectives have spent more than the proffered reward in letters circulars and traveling expenses. If the day they first learned any facts those facts had been published in full in one Philadelphia paper a million people all over the country would have been familiar with them and aiding the search in the same proportion. It was only on the dying confession of one of the kidnappers, shot while committing a burglary, that the belief in the kidnapping was firmly established. There appears to be no prospect of the discovery of the child.

These cases illustrate the absurdity and uselessness of the present American detective system. It presupposes a man of extraordinary intelligence given certain facts by which keeping them to himself and his few associates by sinuous windings and persistent following he is able to trace the criminal to his hiding place and discover sufficient evidence to convict him. The criminal always has the greater knowledge of the facts and nine times out of ten possesses the most intelligence. The antagonists are not equal, and to accident the detective is generally indebted for success. If this were like some continental governments, forced to rely on its secret police for existence, it could then like them employ and pay a third of the population as spies. But without the expense or the individual disgrace it can easily have the benefits of the system simply by the use of the newspapers, which, by disseminating the intelligence necessary for detection, converts every reader into an active, eager, and incorruptible officer.

The ordinary salaried detective every body knows. It is hardly necessary for the resident thief to "give" the new comer "the officer." He stalks about town picking up what he can, but does not get half as much as the lively local reporter, because honest people know it is his business to keep what he gets, and they desire to see their information in print. In his own mind he has a curious mixture of reverence and hatred for the newspaper. He is inordinarily vain, and particularly desires to see the accounts of his successful exploits "put up good." He is much injured at any remarks derogatory of his efforts or his profession, and in an injured tone remarks that the papers "don't understand these things."

Once George Sinnott earned a ten thousand dollar fee in an argument on that disturbing element in Massachusetts politics, the State constablary, by giving a description of a detective: "A cat," said he, "is the true detective. She doesn't run all over town telling the mice she is after them. She never interviews the owner of the meal, or troubles herself about the sugar. She watches and waits. She never complains of failure or boasts her success. But she catches the mice and purs her satisfaction to herself."

The press is the cat of America. Nothing escapes its clutches. It may be boastful, but it has a great deal to boast of. Give it a chance at the mice. Give the facts to the public promptly. Let the detectives give all they know of the history, appearance and habits of suspected persons. Then, instead of fighting single-handed a shrewd outlaw, they will have the vigorous aid of an entire community. The publicity will even confound the criminal. His imagination will picture a thousand active brains studying the facts, and ten thousand eyes searching for his traces. His crime being the sole thought of his mind, he fears it occupies every other. He will take extraordinary instead of simple means to conceal himself, and his very precautions will give the clew to his pursuers. The result will be his detection, as in the Boston case. As matters are now, he has only to guard himself aginst the efforts of a few men who are much better known to him than he is to them.

COLOR LINE AND SOUPHOUSES.

The report of the officer in charge of the souphouse in this city is surprising in its exhibition of the complexion of those receiving benefits from the institution. It has been customary with the Democratic press to speak of the poor of the negro race as vagrants, and particularly, when unemployed, as idle and worthless vagabonds. The souphouse tells a different story. It appears that out of 4529 persons who were fed at the New Orleans Souphouse, during the month of March, only 103 were persons of color, and out of 4078 who applied for lodgings at the same house, only sixty-eight were colored. This statement is as sad as it is instructive.

The city is largely populated with colored people, and in all lucrative employment preference has generally been given to the whites. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of prejudice against the colored people, and their want of opportunities for education, they are as a class nearly self-supporting, owing to their habits of industry and economy. It should be a source of pride to the colored residents that they are in nearly all cases able to shift for themselves, while thousands of dollars are annually raised and disbursed charitably to patch out the existence of the poor whites. The colored child begins to labor early in life, and is made to earn what it eats. Our white boys and girls are not put at trades as a rule, and necessity is often their greatest incentive to work. The result is that calls for assistance come more frequently from the white race, though it takes no more to sustain the life of a person of one color than that of another.

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS,
New Orleans, April 5, 1875.

The following resolutions were offered by W. J. Kelly, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the wish of an all-wise and just Providence the Irish nation has been deprived of one of its noblest and self-sacrificing patriots by the death of JOHN MITCHEL, who had devoted a lifetime to the holy cause of freedom, and who in his old age, as well as in the prime of his youth, stood battling for a nation that must yet be free; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Ireland has lost one of its truest sons, liberty its foremost champion, who will be missed as long as an alien flag floats over the land that gave him birth, for he was all that God intended of the true mould of a man, one who loved his country and strove to set her free; be it further

Resolved, That the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1 of Louisiana, in common with our fellow countrymen throughout the world, combine our sympathies and express our deep regret at the loss of so good and so great a man, and offer all the consolation which we can give to the bereaved family of the deceased, believing that John Mitchel's was "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

MARTIN FINNERTY, President.
P. KIERNAN, Secretary. ap6 1t

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1875.

At a full meeting of the Board of Race Stewards of the Louisiana Jockey Club, held this day at the office of the club, it was resolved that in consequence of the recent heavy rains, the unfavorable condition of the roads, and to give an opportunity to put the horses in proper condition for the racing, that the Spring Meeting be and is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, April 10.

By order of Board of Stewards.

ap4 3t 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

SPRING, APRIL, 1875.

S. ALEXANDER'S Red Store No. 3, FRENCH MARKET.
S. ALEXANDER'S Red Store No. 3, BAZAR DEPARTMENT.

GRAND OPENING DAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875. MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

I am now prepared to supply customers with

FRESH AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

At PRICES SO LOW that it would amply repay even those who live in far off districts to call and make their purchases at the

RED STORE No. 3.

The special attention of the ladies is called to a large shipment of TUSSORE CLOTH AT TEN CENTS PER YARD. This article is very durable, and warranted to wash well.

JAPANESE SILK ROBES,

Plain and figured, will be closed at reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BLACK ALPACA,	BLACK DELAINES,	TAMISE PIQUE,	LINEN LAWNS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,	BRILLIANTS,	TOWELS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,	WHITE QUILTS,	BOBBINETS,	SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
CURTAIN LACES,	STRAW MATTINGS,	CARPETS,	RUGS, ETC.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

Broken health, and consequent professional disability, constrain me to seek employment among those endowed with honors—with the wages of eminence.

I have learned that there is no measure of wisdom but may be outmeasured, and no authority but must submit to higher; so that I am not hedged with opinions as walls of fire, but am privileged to wear them as any fool his motley.

Any who go to the public mint without facilities for coining their ore, I propose to aid. Legislators, or others, wanting speeches, lectures, addresses, memoirs, cards; those either too proud or too much occupied to perform official, professional, or other intellectual work incumbent on them, I have leisure and experience to serve.

Address confidentially, or apply to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 453 Chippewa street, between Washington and Sixth, New Orleans. ap4 3t

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

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of forty-eight octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he can not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for FITS, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey. ap4 2t

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,
ap1 10t No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs.

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 5, 1875.
CLASS 80.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	55	28	16	14	18	7	64	6	47	63	56	—	—

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 fifth day of April, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap19

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. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. 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,
my13 Acting Superintendent

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BOSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

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

Charges moderate.

mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER THAT

THE PRESS SALOON,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

WILL REOPEN APRIL 15, 1875.

GIVE PETER A CALL.

mh13 6m

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

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,
au3 1y No. 42 Union 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 FRIDAY, April 9, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship

JUNIATA,

J. W. CATHARINE, 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,
ap17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier 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)	3250
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	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 freiget or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO., No. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing Owners—ELINN, 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, [illegible] LA [illegible]

The New Orleans [illegible] and Havana Steamship [illegible], Florida [illegible] Company will dispatch one of the [illegible] class steamers from the above first 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	$35
Steerage	20	13

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, [illegible] 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.

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.

1y7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.