New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 30, 1875.

Ache corns on small toes grow.

Sealed proposals—Kissing after saying "yes."

Senator J. R. West has left the city for Washington.

A ship captain waiting to sail must have clear weather.

Dan Rice may fail again, although he has no show.

When a young man misses in a spelling class he is ex-spelled out.

"Eight years this spring" is about as old as a horse gets to be.

The French claim that they owe Germany nothing but revenge now.

Poe's monument is to be surmounted by a raven; nothing more.

Moulton's was a Frank confession; but it was not good for his soul.

The Chinese washermen of St. Louis have formed a protective union.

It is said that Patti is not yet a widow, for the Marquis de Caux still lives.

Sugar parties are now popular in Vermont. They are too sweet for anything.

While fifty people were starving in London, $500,000 was raised for foreign missions.

Girls prove to be the quickest and best spellers. They have the hard words at their tongues' ends.

Heat explands, and a philosopher has given that as a reason why days are longer in summer than in winter.

The Mikado of Japan will not visit Europe this year, after all attempts of the papers to Mikado about him.

The Vicksburg *Times* is to be printed hereafter at Jackson, Mississippi, and will be known as the *Daily Times*.

The man "whose departure left a blank in our house" did not die: he was a census taker and will return again.

"Give the devil his dew," said a pretty young lady who had spoiled her new bronze boots playing croquet in the morning.

George Wilkes has not yet discovered that Shakespeare was cruel to animals. The bard said: "Let the galled jade wince."

A New York physician has invented a machine called the health lift, warranted to lift the health of any person who uses it long enough.

The Florentine version of the McCloskey hat ceremony is best. The *Epoca* said, "General Grant will with his own hands place the berretta on Mokloky's head."

Carl Schurz promised to speak in New York on the Louisiana question when he returns from Europe. It is difficult to imagine what the question will be then.

Tennyson now charges £100 for a single lyric on any of his late themes, such as advertising a royal marriage or baby. It is more than the "Charge of the Light Brigade."

Julian Hawthorne, in his "Saxon Studies," says: "To be a thorough German cook requires only a callous conscience, a cold heart, a confused head, coarse hands and plenty of grease."

"Roundabout" suggests that such an establishment as "a glass of ice cream" in the Fourth District would "pay a handsome revenue surplus" and relieve the poor. The suggestion requires thought.

Mr. Parsons, of Bastrop, has been lecturing on "Marriage in its Various Relations." There are various relations by marriage who will lecture him, if he is one of the parsons who have been fooling around Brooklyn.

An exchange has the following indorsement for an author: "We can cordially commend the book. The writer of it carries in her own person and manners a letter of recommendation which a banker might, with safety, honor."

The Lake Providence *True Republican* says: "F. M. Hays, one of our leading merchants, has just returned from St. Louis bringing with him an immense stock of well selected goods." This is worthy of notice only so far as it indicates the direction of wholesale trade.

It was discovered that a deaf man carried off the honors at a spelling match. Sympathizing with his infirmity, the annunciator had given the champion the words to be spelled on a slip of paper. After the exposure by a man who was all ears, the success of the deaf man was not so pronounced.

A little boy was sad, talking of the death of his father. The minister said: "Cheer up, my boy; your father was a good man; you should remember him always, and strive to be like him. What was his last word?" "Nothing, sir, nothing. You should know that while he had strength father was talking with my stepmother, and he was not allowed to have the last word."

Leon Bertoli, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, favors us with tickets for visiting the Fair Grounds on the occasion of the festival to be held there by Mechanics Steam Fire Company No. 6, and Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, on the Sundays, May 2 and 9. Racing, fireworks, dancing, and a variety of amusements are to be provided for guests. Those who purchase tickets have a chance in the prizes offered.

Cardinal Manning and Cardinal De Luca recently attended a social gathering at the house of Mr. Story, the American sculptor, in their new ecclesiastical costumes. Such trappings may do for Italy, but they will attract too much attention in this country except on Mardi Gras days. Mr. McCloskey can not hedge himself about with divinity sufficient to prevent the New York boys from shouting, "Shoot that hat."

An exchange says: "Mrs. Justina Hill, an old and eccentric lady living in Jersey City, went out on the bank of the Hackensack river to pray a few days since. The water had undermined the bank, and her weight precipitated it and let her into the water. She floated nearly a mile before she was rescued." They thought she had been buried by a mountain slide, but she was only just in a hill.

MONCURE VS. DUBUCLET.

Mr. Moncure has finally decided to submit his claims to the office now filled by Treasurer Dubuclet to the determination of the courts. There can be no objection to such a proceeding. On the contrary, it is gratifying to have a solution of the question by an impartial tribunal. The parties to the suit both possess the confidence and respect of the community, Mr. Dubuclet having been repeatedly referred to by Democrats in favorable terms, and Mr. Moncure's character, ability and integrity commending him to Republicans.

Mr. Moncure's purpose is said to be to test the actual ownership of the office as given by the expressed will of the people, on the plea that that will was disregarded by the Returning Board. If he can make out a case sustaining this plea, his claim to the office will appear much stronger than as presented in the *Picayune*. The arguments there offered do very well for the purpose of convincing its readers, and perhaps giving confidence to Mr. Moncure, but will have little weight in court.

To begin with, whether the court assumes jurisdiction or not, it is not likely to be persuaded to do so merely because the Returning Board remitted certain parishes to the Legislature. Nor is it a legal argument that the court can revise the board's decision and at the same time assert there was no decision. The board did give a decision, however, and Mr. Dubuclet is Treasurer, because the board discovered that by the will of the people he was entitled to the office by a majority of 958 votes. It is this result which Mr. Moncure seeks to defeat, and, of course, can only do so by legal proof that the will of the people was in his favor, and not in favor of Mr. Dubuclet.

When he comes before the court he will not be likely to attempt to convince the court by the reasoning of the *Picayune* that his suit "avoids all contact with the Returning Board's prima facie authority to promulgate the result of an election, and goes straight to the vital principle of republican institutions," and in the next breath pray the court to decide—

1. Whether the Returning Board has power to defeat the expressed and ascertained will of the people.
2. Whether, such defeat having been attempted, there is any remedy in law to counteract and prevent the outrage.

Or, in other words, ask the court to pass upon a question declared in the petition not to be before it. It is the old absurdity of the plaintiff demurring to the jurisdiction of the court in which he brings suit.

Some stress is laid on the fact that the Legislature, animated by sentiments transmitted from the Wall street board, admitted as members the Democratic candidates. As Mr. Murrell would say, that was because they thought they were elected. But their opinion is no more evidence than the opinion of anybody else, and will not influence the court. Mr. Moncure's tender of this evidence will be met by the constitution, which prevents any other tribunal than the House or Senate from deciding who are properly members. What the Returning Board did, what the congressional committee did, what the Legislature did, or what compromise effected, has no bearing on Mr. Moncure's legal struggle to obtain the office of Treasurer. Those actions were founded on a basis, and are now sustained by a conviction, of political expediency, and can not affect the legal aspect of anybody's claims. If they did, there would now be four more Republicans, and four less Democrats in the House of Representatives.

The *Picayune* places the question very fairly in saying Mr. Moncure considers his being out of office a wrong which he proposes to undo, and that such a question invites the attention and solicitude of the entire community. He seeks, therefore, to determine by the court the will of the people, making the necessary allegation of inequity by the Returning Board. He must, therefore, come into court prepared to show not merely what the people are supposed to have done, but what they intended to do if not prevented. And here he will meet his first difficulty. In offering the statement of a majority for him in three parishes of 2216 he will first have to prove this is the proper return of the vote of these parishes and how it was obtained before he can balance it against that already declared for Mr. Dubuclet. The facts, if he shall succeed in getting beyond this point, will then appear as proper evidence that in these parishes many voters were prevented from depositing their ballots by those who were opposed to them, and thus the majority was swelled to undue proportions. It will not show a fair expression of the will of the people to prove that the much respected Mr. Dubuclet could not obtain a single vote in Bienville parish.

It is a well established maxim that he who seeks equity must do equity, and courts enforce it in preventing suitors from taking advantage of their own wrong. A majority counted at a poll where the minority were prevented from voting does not express the will of the people. All claims for office rest on the expression of this will, and the law guards it strictly. Where a majority is unfairly obtained, whether by previous intimidation or threats, or surrounding the polls with shotguns "to preserve the peace" in places where a solitary constable is sufficient at all times except election day, or by swamping the legitimate vote by importation or repeaters, the will of the people is not expressed, but concealed, disregarded and defeated. No tribunal, returning board, judge or jury should regard it as the evidence of a just claim. But let Mr. Moncure show by proper evidence the truth of his allegation that the will of the people, unfettered and fairly expressed, did declare him Treasurer of the State, he will not only find the court giving judgment in his favor, but Treasurer Dubuclet on the threshold of his door with outstretched hand, waiting to escort him into the office.

An exchange says: "Brown, the mind reader, had to leave Newark because there were no minds there." In that case he might mind his business or mind the baby.

AN EXCESS OF BENEVOLENCE.

Benevolence, charity, mercy and other Christian virtues are very good things when properly applied, but they will not do to run the State government upon. To the poor and unfortunate, to the repentant criminal it may be proper to extend charity and mercy; but the idle and profligate and the unrepentant sinner are apt to be confirmed in their bad ways by a periodical visit of the extolled virtues. The vagabond who would rather beg or steal than work presumes upon the benevolence of the charitable as the thief or murderer does upon the mercy of the State to shield him from the natural consequence of his transgressions.

The tax resisters of New Orleans have been preaching the beauties of the forgiveness of sins and debts, especially those due the State during the past three or four years, with a zeal and vehemence altogether suspicious. A proposition which was made in the Senate to remit the penalties incurred by delinquent taxpayers on overflowed lands was at once freighted with an amendment to forgive everybody else on the same terms. This species of reform, once set agoing, soon culminated in a separate act which requires tax collectors to not only remit all penalties, but to receive in payment for the principal all valid warrants, scrip and bonds of the State. This little act, innocent as a lamb in appearance, was framed for the purpose of letting the tax resisters off easy. They have succeeded in defying the tax collector every year since the inauguration of a Republican State government, for the avowed purpose of starving out the Radicals. Now that this thin pretext will no longer avail them, and the time approaches when a settlement can not be staved off much longer, they have been casting up the accounts to see how much they owe. There are two or three parties in this city who belong to a sort of ring, but who owe the State about $80,000. Senate bill No. 27, to relieve delinquent taxpayers from penalties and permit them to pay in chips and whetstones, though purporting to be a general measure, for the benefit of poor people, is in fact a disguised donation to large property holders who have neglected to pay their taxes for five or six years.

There is neither justice, equity nor honesty in collecting the taxes of the poor and willing people in cash and permitting law resisters to go free year after year and then obtain a quittance by handing in evidences of debt which have been impaired in value by their own laches. The tax resisters who now owe something like $80,000 to the State, and have been delinquent long enough for the money which they wrongfully withheld to earn enough to buy depreciated securities with which to pay the tax, will thus virtually escape taxation altogether. Warrants, scrip and bonds can be had in the market for from thirty to forty cents on the dollar—say forty. This would reduce the debt to about $32,000. In the meantime interest at twelve per cent has earned $9600 per annum, and they have been delinquent quite long enough to cancel the whole obligation by usury alone. Those who pay cash on demand naturally feel dissatisfied with this legislative discrimination in favor of those to whose wrongful conduct is due so much of the financial embarrassments of the city and State, and so many of the burdens growing out of the depleted condition of the treasury.

It is no doubt proper to extend relief to those who have actually suffered by the overflow, but the remission of their taxes is not the proper way. The door being opened a little for their relief, invites others, who have no sort of claim for charity, to rush pell mell and enlarge the opening. So far as the people in the afflicted districts are concerned, there was no need for haste. The tax collectors were not pressing them. No forced sales were contemplated, and no apprehension existed among the people that they were about to be distressed. But these things did not prevent their case being seized upon as the occasion for passing a law to vindicate our New Orleans tax resisters in their long career of delinquency, and justify them in their partially successful attempt to starve out the Republican State government.

The holders of certain tainted bonds and scrip, worth now about five cents on the one hundred dollars, are anxiously awaiting the Governor's decision upon this act to vindicate the conduct of tax resisters and create discontent in the minds of those who have been guilty of the folly of paying their honest debts. It it become a law they will manage to float a million or two into the State treasury at par of fraudulent claims which otherwise would not sell for Confederate notes.

This bill is a sample of many of the reform bills, and was the only one which passed the Senate. We hope by the time it is through with its struggle with the Governor it will be about as full of life as a Chattanooga bond is without it.

THE CORRESPONDENT NUISANCE.

The wonderful capacity displayed by Mr. Carl Schurz for penetrating the intricate principles of our political system by sampling its operation in some six or eight localities for a few weeks in each, has been imparted also to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who interviews Louisiana, and, like the miraculous teacher, "tells her all that ever she did" upon an acquaintance of a few hours. This correspondence, from which the *Bulletin* publishes excerpts, omitting some very hard rubs about the Democracy, and which is published in full by the New Orleans *Times*, settles the census question in a breath by saying: "I suppose the truth to be that Louisiana has to-day at least 10,000 more white than black voters."

He explains how there came to be "White Leagues:"

> The inefficiency and corruption of the State government in all its parts—leaving lawlessness unpunished, countenancing the most monstrous and shameful frauds, and continued thus for six disgraceful years, at last united all the whites in one party whose aim was simply and only to oust the thieves.

He also asserts that a few Republicans—Have for more than six years monopolized all political power and preferment in the State. They have laid, collected and spent (or rather mis-spent or stolen) all the taxes, local as well as State.

All the taxes, local, as well as State! Then the Republicans have laid the tax of two and a half cents on city property, collected, spent, mis-spent or stolen! This annual revenue, estimated at five millions of dollars, collected and expended by the city Democratic authorities, or paid to the public creditors, has been so stolen by the Republicans, as well as the smaller sum of a million and a quarter, imposed for the support of the State, and applicable also, in part, to the payment of the public debt.

We do not see how the New York *Herald* can encourage the dissemination of such ex parte misrepresentation. It is still more surprising that any newspaper in New Orleans should republish statements which are, in the first place, not true, and in the second place, represent a condition of things so depressed and so depraved that no one would come, or stay here, unless they were attracted by the alleged misery and corruption. We note that the *Times* seems to have taken especial charge of the poverty and suffering which all deplore. When we look to the past course of that paper and its co-laborers it appears to be but the result of a proper remorse for having for years past labored to produce the misery they now propose to relieve.

This correspondence nuisance has done mischief enough. The New York *Tribune* and New York *World* have blazoned abroad the misery of Louisiana. It has turned away immigration as from a pest-house. It has diverted trade from merchants placarded as on the path to bankruptcy. This has aided New York, St. Louis and other cities contending for our trade, and so may meet the approval of the speculative merchants of those cities. Why journals which profess to belong to New Orleans should lend their circulation to the uncontradicted slander of her people and her condition we can not understand. The poverty of our mechanics is chiefly due to the strife thus engendered, and to the general distrust of all people. It is well enough for this press to carry around the alms basket to relieve evils which they have contributed to produce, but we think they would do better to employ more temperate language, and above all to arrest this nuisance of sensation correspondences.

A PASSIONATE STATE.

This is what the New York *Herald* calls Louisiana. We apprehend it is a just appellation. The organization of parties has been based on a despotic determination to rule on one side and wary defense on the other. The speeches of the Democratic leaders have sparkled with anger. The resolutions of its conventions have breathed war to the hilt. The partisan leaders have demanded of the press bitter and vindictive articles, and the sensation rats hasten to put into ferocious type with horrible head lines the deeds of violence which a down trodden people should perpetrate to regain their lost salaries. Whether to attribute this extraordinary indignation to the heat of our climate, to this imminent tendency to refer all questions of political difference to the lamp post, or to a rabid greed of living by salary on the labors of others we do not know. The climate of Florida or Texas is nearly as warm as our own, the mixture of races is about as cosmopolitan in California or New York as here, but in neither of these States is the division of parties as intense and as intolerant as here.

We do not consider anger any element of courage. We are satisfied that scurrility is the last, the lowest and least formidable ammunition of refuted error. What statesman ever permitted the smoke of wrath to obscure the accuracy of an argument aimed at an abuse or a grievance? What General watching the tide and chances of battle ever raved against the enemy whose feints he watched or whose force he was preparing to foil? Fancy General Grant foaming with rage at the Wilderness, or Lee stimulating his own courage, and that of others, by abusing the enemy. Men like Napoleon or Andrew Jackson, of violent temper or despotic rule, were upon the battlefield calm and vigilant. The temper of these men fell and their self-control rose with the emergency. Petty politicians can not simulate such men. Their sole capital is popular prejudice, and in nothing do they show their contempt for the people so much as in blinding their sense of justice by disturbing their honest judgment.

The most serious consequence of "the passionate" nature attributed to our State has been in the absence of our city representatives from the halls of legislation for nearly two years. The passionate conflict for the State patronage rendered it dangerous to the claims of the Fusion Governor to recognize the legality of any act performed by his opponents. Hence we found the Fusion press and partisans denouncing the "Kellogg Legislature," "the pseudo Legislature," and taking every means, public and private, to destroy public obedience to the acts of the government. There were a few city and country representatives—Mr. Estilette was, we believe, among the latter—who bravely took their seats in the Legislature. They were condemned, and in most cases repudiated by partisan clubs and dismissed from public trust. Attempts were made by force of arms to nullify the State government, and even to create a vacancy in the executive office by a pistol shot.

The government was opposed until the compromise was carried by force of public opinion. There is still a smoldering hostility to the constituted authorities, liable to break out at any provocation. The passionate antagonists of order have barely paused in their inappeasable fury to grab a few mouthfuls of a back salary which they neither earned nor acknowledged to be legal, before plunging anew into a strife never to end until they shall have wrested the treasury key from those to whom the people have intrusted it.

We find this passionate policy still continues. The mechanics of the city were told that Governor Kellogg was the great cause why their wages were not better, their city taxes so high, and their food cost so much in market. The mechanics have discovered that the passionate politicians smooth their wrinkled front so soon as they secure the softly cushioned seats of the city administration. It is not as easy for the mechanic to obtain an interview as it was to get to the polls. The mechanic finds that the politicians neither have houses to build nor mechanical trades to pursue.

To relieve the wants of industry requires elsewhere a cordial union of all men, without regard to their political opinions. Here the passionate politicians will not allow such union. They would discharge an employe for giving an improper vote as soon as for an improper act.

The remedy for these commercial and industrial troubles is a calm and amicable union of all men to consider the common troubles and the common welfare. We need a compromise of social as well as of legislative action. We must abate this destructive and scandalous passion. It has made New Orleans notorious for its strife. It has published abroad representations of our condition which deters prudent people from bringing their capital or themselves to take risks which the passionate politicians exaggerate. With more harmony and greater respect for each other, the political parties can do a great deal to relieve the embarrassment of our people. The title of "the passionate State" will pass away, and Louisiana will come into the class of the peaceful States of the Union.

"A FALLEN TOWER."

Carl Schurz, the hero of Chancellorsville is giving lectures for the purpose of raising money enough to take him back to Germany. The initial discourse was delivered in St. Louis, where he took occasion to put himself on a footing with Mrs. Micawber so far as any intention to desert might be inferred. He told the Futures that he meant to stay with them all his life (after he got back from Germany). He might have entered more into details and left notice that in case the American government should chance to want a blundering minister for a South American State, or a blundering General for another battle of the next war, or an egotistical Senator in Congress, or a failure of almost any sort, he would return in time to accept the situation. The ex-Senator admitted that his career as a statesman has closed, but he hopes by agitation after he comes back from Germany to receive a little recognition. The audience being inspired with great good humor, probably on account of the speedy prospect of getting rid of an impracticable agitator, applauded his gassy utterances very heartily.

Our good friends in St. Louis are bound to be disappointed. They will, no doubt, see their ex-Senator return to them. He never was treated so well anywhere else, and probably never will be again, even in St. Louis. But he will come back, and will be sure to want something when he turns up. Though a very small tower, Carl is decidedly a fallen one.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 29, 1875.

The majority of this board having decided to hold a special meeting in the office of the Secretary of State on MONDAY, the third of May, 1875, for the transaction of general business concerning it, the members thereof are respectfully requested to meet on that day and at that place at twelve o'clock M.

By order of the board.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

ap29 3t 2p

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,
Law Department,
New Orleans, April 29, 1875.

Commencement in this Department is appointed for SATURDAY, May 1, 1875. The exercises will be at Grunewald Hall, Baronne street, near the corner of Canal, and are to begin at 12 M.

The attendance of the public is respectfully invited.

CARLETON HUNT, Dean of the Faculty.

ap30 2t 2p

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

PROCLAMATION.

$250 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

Whereas, ROBERT SYMOND, charged with killing William J. Prechard in the parish of Claiborne, in this State, on the ninth day of February last, has broken jail and is a fugitive from justice, a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of said parish.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of April, 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. ap20

IMPORTANT

TO

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have perfected all the necessary arrangements, and are now prepared to execute orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, during the ordinary working hours of the day as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch.

This system not only inaugurates a valuable sanitary reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use.

Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 153 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 913, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. apl1 3m

DRESS GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

We shall, from

Monday Next, April 26, 1875,

Offer our

ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

The goods being

ENTIRELY FRESH,

And consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the same at an early date, as our object is to make a

Clearing Sale at Once.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

ap25 6t 2p

NOTICE.

DESTRUCTION OF STATE BONDS AND OTHER STATE SECURITIES.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 26, 1875.

The old State bonds and other State securities which have been funded, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds will be destroyed by fire, in accordance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

By order of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

ap28

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the first day of May, 1875, at 11 A. M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at 10:45 A. M. Entrance on Union street. ap28 3t 2p

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar since 1839 but under professional disability caused by ill health, solicits employment as a writer by any who, through lack of leisure, or other cause, may require his aid.

He will prepare obituary or mortuary notices and memorials; newspaper cards, letters or articles of any kind; and will prepare, or assist in preparing, as may be desired, legislative acts, addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc.

Apply confidentially, to

THOMAS H. HOWARD,
No. 23 Commercial place.

ap21 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

MONEY LOANED

ON APPROVED CITY PROPERTY, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

C. W. CAMMACK,
Stock, Note and Bond Broker,
No. 19 Carondelet Street.

ap29 4t

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL.

Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap20 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 158 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap13 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL..............................$500,000.

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

Directors:
E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. 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.

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 F,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, May 1, 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 29, 1875.
CLASS 101.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
42	65	12	25	3	15	36	5	9	50	53	30	—	—

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 April, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

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

When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at

THE PRESS SALOON,

as Harry wishes to see you all.

P. J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

mh13 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD A. BRIDGE, individually, bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1386.

TO THE HONORABLE THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the district of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy. Hon. William B. Woods, judge of the United States Circuit Court for said District, presiding in the absence of the judge of said District Court.—The petition of E. D. LeBreton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Edward A. Bridge, 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, in the parish of Orleans, to wit:

1. Five certain lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square C, which is bounded by Gravier, Bolivar, Perdido and Bertrand streets, designated by the numbers 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, on a plan drawn by L. Bringier, Surveyor General, on the thirtieth day of April, 1839, and deposited in the office of D. L. McCay, late a notary public. Lots Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23 adjoin each other and measure each 30 feet 7 inches 6 lines front on Gravier street, by a depth of 121 feet, between parallel lines lot No. 23 forming the corner of said Gravier and Bolivar streets; and the said lot No. 24 adjoins the rear of the above four lots of ground and measures 30 feet 2 inches 7 lines front on Bolivar street, by 122 feet 7 inches in depth, between parallel lines, all American measure. Being the same property acquired by this bankrupt from B. P. Richardson by act passed before James Graham, notary public, February 7, 1859.

2. Five lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia, Erato, St. Thomas and Tchoupitoulas streets, and designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. They adjoin each other and measure as follows: Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 24 feet front on Tchoupitoulas street by a depth between parallel lines of 102 feet 10½ inches. Lot No. 4 forms the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Erato streets, and measures 23 feet 11 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, by a depth and front between parallel lines of 102 feet 10½ inches. Lot No. 5 measures 25 feet front on Erato street by a depth, between parrallel lines, of 95 feet 11 inches. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 being the same property acquired by this bankrupt from Alexander Brother, syndic of the creditors of Peter Conery, by act passed before T. O. Stark, notary public, June 1 1852. Lot No. 4 being the same property acquired from Jacob Kitt by act passed before said Stark, notary public, March 14, 1855.

3. A lot of ground, situated in the same district and square as the foregoing, designated by the No. 1, on a plan made by M Harrison, May 24, 1853, and measuring, English measure, 43 feet 8 inches 4½ lines front on Erato street, by 127 feet 10 5-6 inches in depth, between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by this bankrupt from J. A. Hart by act passed before James Graham, notary public, June 3, 1857.

4. A certain lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and privileges, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Suzette, Benjamin and St. Thomas streets, measuring (French measure) 30 feet front on Tchoupitoulas street by 120 feet in depth. Being the same property acquired by this bankrupt from Philip Hoelzel by act passed before James Graham, notary public, December 1, 1859.

5. A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Laurel, Constance, Pleasant and Toledano streets, designated by the letter B on a plan of subdivision drawn by L. H. Pilie, surveyor, dated March 8, 1872, measuring 29 feet front on Pleasant street, 29 feet 4 lines on the rear line, 83 feet 7 inches 4 lines on the line of lot A, and 82 feet 3 inches on the line which divides it from lot C. Together with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof. Being the same property acquired by this bankrupt from Samuel B. Keene, by act passed before P. C. Cuvellier, notary public, October 23, 1872.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit:

The drainage privilege.

The mortgage in favor of M. L. Luther, act of W. J. Castell, notary, dated July 11, 1870, to secure $7000, interest and costs on five lots of ground in square bounded by Thalia, Erato, Suzette, St. Thomas and Tchoupitoulas streets, designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of said square, and fronting on Tchoupitoulas street, and another lot of ground, in the same square, designated by the No. 1, and fronting on Erato street, recorded July 12, 1870, and now supposed to be held by E. Larue.

The one in favor of F. E. Bridge, act of G. W. Christy, notary, dated November 29, 1872, to secure $3000, interest and costs on five lots of ground in the First District, in square C, bounded by Gravier, Bolivar, Bertrand and Perdido streets, designated by the Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, recorded November 30, 1872, and now supposed to be held by George Stroud.

The one in favor of F. E. Bridge, act of G. W. Christy notary, dated December 13, 1873, to secure, first, $1000 interest and costs on a lot of ground in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Suzette, Benjamin and St. Thomas streets, now supposed to be held by the succession of W. S. Pike, Mrs. Mary A. Pike, natural tutrix; second, $1000 interest and costs on a lot of ground in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Benjamin, New Levee and Hunter streets; third, $5000 interest and costs on both properties above described, recorded December 22, 1873.

The privilege in favor of the State of Louisiana for State taxes of 1871, on seven properties for $672 95, recorded January 4, 1873; the privilege in favor of same for State taxes of 1872, on eight properties, for $672 95, recorded December 8, 1873, the privilege in favor of the city of New Orleans for city taxes of 1871, on four properties, $349 75, recorded January 19, 1873; the privilege in favor of same for city taxes of 1873, on eight pieces of property, $912, recorded November 9, 1873.

The general mortgage in favor of Dan Wheeler & Son for $2054 96, subject to a credit of $200, with interest and costs, recorded March 25, 1874.

The general one in favor of O. F. Prescott & Co., for $1517 56, interest and costs, recorded March 27, 1874.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon, that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867; and that it is necessary in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said Drainage Company, E. Larue, George Stroud, F. E. Bridge, the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, Daniel Wheeler & Son, O. F. Prescott & Co., the succession of W. S. Pike, through Mrs. Mary A. Pike, natural tutrix administering, and to all other persons, all their rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said Drainage Company, E. Larue, George Stroud, F. E. Bridge, the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, Daniel Wheeler & Son, O. F. Prescott & Co., the succession of W. S. Pike, through Mrs. Mary A. Pike, natural tutrix, administering, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

A. MICOU, Attorney for Assignee.

On motion of A. Micou, attorney of Emanuel D. LeBreton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that the Drainage Company, E. Larue, George Stroud, F. E. Bridge, the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, Dan Wheeler & Son, O. F. Prescott & Co., succession of W. S. Pike, Mrs. Mary A. Pike, natural tutrix, administering, and all other parties in interest, do show cause, upon the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., before this court why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold, as prayed for, and why all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased, reserving to said parties all their rights to the proceeds thereof. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said Drainage Company, E. Larue, George Stroud, F. E. Bridge, the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, Dan Wheeler & Son, O. F. Prescott, succession of W. S. Pike, Mrs. Mary A. Pike, natural tutrix, administering, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in New Orleans, Louisiana, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

(Signed) W. B. WOODS, Circuit Judge,

Making this order during a vacancy in the office of United States District Judge for the District of Louisiana.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

A true copy:
J. A. CHARBONNET, Deputy Clerk.

ap21 30 my10

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

SARAH DALSHEIMER VS. LOUIS ROSE—NO. 6827.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TENTH day of April, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Sarah Dalsheimer vs. Louis Rose, No. 6827.

On motion of Braughn, Beck & Dinkelspeil, attorneys for plaintiff in this cause, upon submitting to the court due proof in support of her demand, by reason of the law and the evidence being with plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twelfth of November, 1874, be now confirmed; that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Sarah Dalsheimer, and against defendant, Louis Rose, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them, and the plaintiff to have the sole control and administration of her property, and that plaintiff have judgment against her said husband for the sum of $13,150, with legal interest on $5000 from twenty-seventh of October, 1852, and on $2150 from twenty-second of May, 1865, and on $6000 from twentieth of September, 1867, until paid, and for costs of suit, with the privilege and mortgage granted by law to married women.

Judgment signed April 15, 1875.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

ap20 30 my13* FRANK WALL, Deputy Clerk.