New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 29, 1875.

A high sounding title—That of drum major.

The Pope is not seriously ill; he has been ill seriously.

Don Piatt's paper has been called the Sunday Clara Morris.

Men who steal are put in iron, that is if they are not too rich.

The Fifth Maryland regiment will visit Bunker Hill in June.

The general public—The audience at the Chicago army reunion.

Thomas will play grass hoppera music for the children in Central Park.

Macready, the actor, said, "Amusements' literature and art have no politics."

Schuyler Colfax has made $10,000 from his lectures, and he may well smile.

Centennial owed—The money due Mr. Lowell for his poem in the June *Atlantic*.

Ex-Governor E. J. Davis has received the Republican nomination for Governor of Texas.

The Chinese have a saying that, "great souls have wills; feeble ones have only wishes."

There is a wrong and a right way to do everything, especially the stroking of a cat's back.

The New York *Tribune* describes a real poet as "a singer whose verses haunt your twilights."

When a man goes out to reap the whirlwind he should arm himself with a cycle of time, for he will be long gone.

There are many men who care not who fights the battles of a country so long as they are allowed to be sutlers.

Joaquin Miller has written a novel called "In a California Eden." Mr. Miller holds the right bower for Adam.

Spring chickens have now attained such proportions that small old hens can now be palmed off for them to boarding house keepers.

It is said that the first fourth of July orator died many years since. What we want to know now is when the last one will peg out.

Politicians occupy a perilous position, morally. To make their public characters bright they generally kill their private virtues.

An Indiana paper complains that the young men of South Bend are fast and disagreeably wicked. They should take a different bend in life.

A prize of $50 has been offered in Memphis for the homeliest baby. The victorious mother will be apt to carry off the prize and leave the baby.

The Lake Providence *Republican* says: "The 'Sun Rise' is undergoing repairs, which will improve the appearance of the establishment very much."

Graham bread is said to be excellent food for children on account of its superior bone-giving qualities. You can feed a child on that bread until he is all bones.

The *Bulletin* warns the Rev. Mr. Mathews to beware, when preaching at the Academy of Music, of the trap which gave the wonderful bound to Lula and Ala.

A St. Louis attorney has recovered one cent damages for having been called a "shyster." The jury explained that they could do no less for him.

Eve was the appellation of the first woman. She belonged to the first families, but her conduct was such that the neighbors talked about her as soon as they were big enough.

The boy who said "children should be seen and not heard," when he had an imperfect lesson at school, never afterward learned anything. He was too smart for knowledge. He grew up to be end man on a country newspaper.

"The Natchez *Democrat* thinks the Southern people may congratulate themselves that they will get even-handed justice from the new Attorney General." A lawyer once offered such consolation to his client, and found out that justice was the very thing he was afraid of.

Mr. Swinburne begins his first of a series of articles on Shakespeare with a sonorous denunciation of the great poet's critics, who attempt to discover the secrets of his workmanship by counting sounds and syllables on their fingers instead of listening for the music and meaning of the verse with their souls in their ears.

We received a pleasant call yesterday from General James Longstreet, who returns from the Hot Springs of Arkansas, with better health than it has been his privilege to enjoy for years. His right arm is almost entirely relieved from the effects of paralysis, and the General is consequently in the best of spirits and hopeful.

Major E. C. Wharton announces that his new paper, the *Orleanian*, will make its second appearance to-morrow morning, "full of wisdom and folly." The price of a good cigar will buy this paper for a month, and it can not be hard times that will prevent anybody from reading it. Sunday mornings people have leisure, and they should read every paper published in the city.

Collector Casey has received from the State Department information that a dispatch has been received by the consul of the United States at Stockholm, accompanied by an ordinance of the Director General of Customs, of Sweden, in which it is announced that commercial vessels of the United States, which have been admeasured, are not required to be re-admeasured in the ports of Sweden.

A rural old rooster used to lie to his wife every morning. He pretended to walk before breakfast for his health, tripping out pleasantly, and saying, "I must his me a way and breathe the mountain dew." He would come back looking so ruddy like, with the color of roses suffusing his Roman nose, that the madame, who was poorly, concluded to follow him. She told the old man never to go out on an empty stomuch after she found out that mountain dew was a brand of whisky kept round the corner.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The *Picayune* has a patent poster heading announcing that the premium bond scheme has been approved and indorsed "at a meeting of bank and insurance presidents, bondholders and members of the City Council." Upon perusing this report, we find it to consist of a parlor meeting, at which the secretary of the treasury explains the merits of his plan, and receives for it the sanction of the various interests cited in the heading. The secretary made an exhibit of the financial condition of the city. It exposes a sad state of affairs, and will, we think, disabuse the popular mind of the idea so sedulously cultivated during the election canvass that the Republican party is exclusively responsible for all the debt and all the taxes of the State and city:

1. There is a bonded debt of $22,246,150; a certified debt of $305,275; a floating and judgment debt of $1,469,227; making a total of $24,020,652.

This is accompanied with a statement of the aggregate debt and liabilities of the city at the date when the present administration came into power on the first of January, 1875, from which it would appear that they have been enabled to pay off the certified debt debt from $566,020 down to $305,275, and to reduce the floating debt from $1,929,585 to $1,469,227, thus showing that from their *petites economies* the administration has managed to pay the truly fortunate holders of these lower grade debts $721,083; this within six months. It is no part of our province to scrutinize the legality of these payments, yet when they precede the declaration that the city can not pay her bonded debt; when they are accompanied by an exhibit that there will be a deficit of half a million in the year, the reflection is irrepressible that it is better to stand in the shoes of a claimant in that buoyant class of obligations known as "floating," than to stand in the gaiter boots of Mme. Rosalie Maenhaut, backed by the law of 1852 and the diplomatic demand of His Majesty Leopold II., several Dutch syndicates and the maranatha of the bondholders' association against all defaulting States in general and Louisiana in especial.

We, however, leave this subject for the investigation of the bondholders, to which lugubrious category we do not belong.

2. The more immediate object of the treasurer's levee was, however, to procure for the premium bond scheme the indorsement of certain high financial authorities, and the *Picayune* placards the entire success of his effort. The explanatory discourse of the secretary does not, we confess, solve the difficulty of the situation. His first proposition that "the finances of the city were in a desperate condition" was carried without a division. The distinction made visible by the city attorney between a gift enterprise and a prize lottery was accepted as the gospel of an attorney's opinion in favor of a rich client should always be. The *naïve* comment that it was simply "a scheme to decide whom among the city bondholders is to be first paid" by lot, followed by the innocent remark that the precise amount to be paid in prizes was adjusted to "divest the system of its gambling character" is a truly weak effort to deprive the bondholders of the plea that the whole scheme is not based on the immoral consideration of "a gambling" transaction and therefore void as *contra bonos mores*. At this stage the explanation makes down into a dialogue and the secretary is subjected to cross questions by the assembled financiers. President Kohn asked if the suit instituted by the bondholders under the act of the twenty-third of February, 1852, would not affect the plan. The secretary bounded over this hurdle without touching a twig. He thought not, "because measures had already been taken by the bondholders to inaugurate a meeting this (Friday) evening to contest this suit."

This lottery logic should have satisfied every one, and seems to have done so. But the secretary communicated this conclusive and triumphant intelligence that the first bond creditors "will only get three per cent" of their interest—which, by the way, is like to be just that much more than some others will get at the end of a life time. The opinion of the attorney, then, given through the medium of the secretary, can not be settled in a manner so flippant, nor can we discuss this subject with the light or space available at present. Suffice it to remark that the secretary has not read or quoted the whole of the section to which he refers. This sum of $600,000 was to be raised by a special tax on land and slaves, but the rate per cent of the tax in each municipality was to be in proportion to its share of the consolidated debt. This debt was assigned to each of the three municipalities according to the value of their respective assessed values of real estate. To ascertain, then, how this $600,000 would be promised, for it would be necessary to ascertain the relative proportion of the property within each of these old municipal districts and apportion the sum among them accordingly, we fear the secretary has been a little precipitate in two propositions:

1. That the Supreme Court has decided that where there are incumbrances on real estate and slaves, and the latter having disappeared, the real estate is only liable for a proportion.

If the case of Lavillebeuvre et al. vs. heirs of Frederic and Crosse, reported in Twentieth Annual Reports of May, 1868, be relied upon, the Administrator, by perusing the opinion of Justice Taliaferro will find his own decision slightly inconsistent with that of the Supreme Court. The latter says:

When slaves ceased to be regarded as property the security afforded previously by the mortgage on both land and slaves underwent a reduction by resting only on the land.

According to the secretary the part of a mortgage subject surviving is discharged of the part of the obligation which the mortgage subject destroyed would have paid. This is as if the honorable secretary should be compelled by misfortune to give a mortgage on his carriage horses, one of which should die, the surviving horse would only be liable for half the debt secured. In the opinion of Justice Taliaferro the "security" for the debt would "rest only" upon the surviving coach horse, which which would be saddled with the whole subsisting liability. It is probable also that the secretary will have to review his financial figures, wherein he says that the limitation of this bond tax to real estate alone would be equivalent to a loss of three per cent to the bondholders. When the secretary shall have begun to look to another subject almost as perplexing as his legal constructions of a corporation contract, to wit, the study of statutes, he will find: 1. That slaves did not pay fifty per cent. of the taxes in New Orleans. 2. That the real estate in some of the municipal districts was much greater than in others, and that the greatest value held in slaves was not in those districts in which the largest value of real estate existed. We throw out these suggestions, which the secretary is more interested in examining than ourselves, because it seems to us that he relies on a means of evading the bond debt of 1852, by devices that are rather shadowy than substantial.

We have looked over the list of his indorsers. They consist of seven presidents of insurance and four presidents of banks, with several other gentlemen representing also bondholders. We do not know that these gentlemen, whose profession it is to bet that you will not die within the year, or that your house will not be burned or your ship sunk within the same period, are any especial judges of the financial policy proper to extricate a city from embarrassments, when the six Administrators report them in "a desperate condition." If the secretary of the treasury had taken the precaution to insure the city ship before running her on the rocks, we should have more faith in the skill of these sagacious underwriters. With respect to the presidents of the banks the case may be somewhat different. One of these institutions, and perhaps others, holds evidences of city debt, not bonded. If the bond debt can be staved off, even for six months, much outstanding debt of this class may be provided for. It is perfectly obvious, then, that each creditor of the city other than the bondholder has a deep and direct interest in persuading the bondholders to accept the fascinating tombola and leave the current revenues of the city to those who, having taken city obligations at fifteen cents on the dollar, would prefer having them paid off promptly at par. But where were the bondholders in that parlor? One blast upon the bugle horn of Rodewald would have been worth a thousand presidents pledging absent stockholders. How does the secretary propose to compel Mme. Rosalie to take the chances at fifty years? Who will bell the bondholders?

We have a right to infer that the parlor conference has effected little conviction, when the *Picayune* in the same issue speculates upon the possibility of an event which the secretary has shown to be impossible. It says if the Maenhaut suit shall succeed "the city's immediate liabilities would be reduced to the amount of the outstanding consolidated bonds—$4,380,000 or thereabout." Should she fail, "the whole volume of city bonds, of all classes, would be so affected, directly or indirectly, as to insure the general adoption of the premium bond plan."

While we do not see how the defeat of the plaintiff bondholders some years hence can either now or then dispose the other bondholders to accept the terms of Mr. Adler it is plainly perceptible that the *Picayune* is shaken in its allegiance to the lottery by the hope that we may get rid of the rest of the debt altogether. The *Picayune* says:

Either alternative promises benefit to the city; either alternative the taxpaying public will accept with composure and Christian resignation.

DECORATION DAY.

The *Picayune* says:

The Republicans are making great preparations for their memorial day, Sunday next. The La Belle will convey the excursionists to Chalmette.

We regret that our neighbor should attempt to narrow the ceremonies of decorating American soldiers' graves down to the boundaries of any political party. The annual custom of decorating the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers is observed North and South. It is above ward club influence, and men of all parties and women controlled by no State central committees participate in the duties of the hour. There are men in our midst who were Union soldiers, and who, weakened by ostracism, and from motives of policy claim to be Democrats. They consider it unjust to be called Republicans because they dare honor the graves of their dead comrades with flowers and remembrance. Decoration day is not a Mecklenburg affair for sectional glorification. It does more for healing the wounds of war than any gathering of the masses. Every year a better feeling is displayed. At the decoration of the Confederate graves in Alabama, officers and soldiers of the Union army assisted with their presence, their music, and their flowers. When those who hold dear the memories of men who fell in either cause shall meet upon the same day, and make common and united work of paying floral tribute to brave men who yielded up their lives on American soil the day of decoration will be perfect in all intents and purposes. The Union man must always hold that the Confederate soldier fought for a wrong cause. But the soldier, as a soldier, knows that the war is over now, and the brave men of either army are his especial pride. Men who were not fighters during the war have the striven to keep up strife. They will be driven to the rear in good time, and the soldiers will be allowed to honor their dead without the interference of quill drivers who never heard a shot.

To make ceremonies of decoration days uniform it was necessary for some organized body to direct them. With the Grand Army of the Republic this was a self-imposed duty. The Grand Army is not a political organization; its object is for the social re-union of soldiers. It is not its fault if Southern soldiers do not unite with its members in the decoration of soldiers' graves. It is not the fault of the Republican party if papers like the *Picayune* speak of the honored custom of visiting the graves of soldiers as a Republican excursion. Such journals unite with Raphael Semmes and Governor Smith in calling the centennial celebration a partisan affair calculated to aggrandize the Republican party, and therefore denounce it. We say that Union soldiers are most naturally at home in the Republican party. If Democratic editors are nettled at that and sneeringly speak of soldiers as Republicans, the Republican party can stand it, for it is proud of such noble alliance; but as Republicans we should never think of characterizing the ceremony of laying flowers and dropping tears on the graves of Confederate soldiers as a Democratic festival. We have a language rich in simile and metaphor and need not disturb the quiet dead for expression of thought. Let us then have the centennial days and decoration days, and let them go for all they are worth, honoring the men who fought to achieve independence from the government of monarchy, and honoring most the soldiers who fought against those who would destroy the Union which has been ours for a hundred years.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CASE.

According to the explanations given us by some of the officers of the First Baptist Church, they are not entitled to so much blame for employing Copeland as the current newspaper reports make out. They certainly observed the customary forms of caution, though perhaps did not scrutinize the evidence presented so closely as they would have done had there been any grounds for suspicion.

The pretended clergyman furnished plenty of letters, purporting to come from men of known standing and character. Among others we learn was one from Rev. Dr. Taylor, late pastor of the Coliseum Baptist Church, now of Providence, which was addressed to one of the members of the church here. It was represented to the elders of the First Baptist Church, that Dr. Taylor affirmed that any church would be fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. Mr. Copeland. This draft, among others, was duly honored without any inquiry as to its being genuine, or the identity of the person claiming the benefits of the proceeds.

There is no doubt that the person who has recently created the little flurry in our theological circles, was, like many other artistically executed counterfeits, well calculated to deceive. We are informed, however, that Copeland was not regularly engaged, but only taken on trial. At the time the exposure was made, he had only preached two sermons. He is represented as being a man of excellent ability, and a pleasing and earnest preacher.

The REPUBLICAN says: "If duties were removed from all articles imported, there would be no false invoices or customhouse frauds." Now, who would have thought it?—*Picayune.*

To put us in the position of uttering downright nonsense the *Picayune* takes the trouble of extracting the above sentence from a paragraph it evidently did not relish as a whole. Preceding the sentence clipped from the REPUBLICAN was originally in this paper one which contained the information that certain advocates of free trade had "suggested that if whisky was relieved entirely from taxation frauds in its manufacture would not occur." If the *Picayune*, in its scissoring, had not divided the paragraph it would not be necessary to explain that the sentence clipped, though nothing by itself, was in its place an extension of the idea making Democratic plans for cheap whisky seem somewhat absurd. The sentence as it reads in the *Picayune* is perfectly barren of reason or an idea. It seemed a good one for our neighbor to wrestle with, and he makes editorial comments. He does not say "Shoh!" as an old lady ought to, but he revolves the thing over in his mind and gives it the polish and benefit of thirty years' experience. He says, "Who would have thought it?" Now we do not know who would have thought it. The question covers too much ground. We can now only think of two persons who would have done it: One is the original Jacobs we have referred to who discovered that revenue frauds would cease when the tax was removed, and the other is he who would maliciously torture a paragraph to make nothing out of it.

THE ORLEANIAN.

NO. 2, FULL OF WISDOM AND FOLLY,

WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

Newsdealers, carriers and newsboys will be supplied by calling on

my29 1t 2p BILLY MACK.

DECORATION DAY.

CHALMETTE CEMETERY.

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1875.

The Excursion Steamboat

LA BELLE

Will leave the wharf near the head of Canal street, for Chalmette Cemetery, at 10 A. M., at 12 M., at 2 P. M., and at 4 P. M., returning each alternate hour.

The usual exercises under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, will take place. The oration will be delivered by Colonel William Wright.

There will be a band of music on the boat during the trips, and also one at the grounds.

Tickets for the round trip.....Fifty cents.

Y. A. WOODWARD, Post Commander.

J. H. WRIGHT, Chairman Committee.

my23 1d

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. 152 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 913, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. ap11 3m

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875,

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 25 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize		$100,000
1 Prize		50,000
1 Prize		20,000
1 Prize		10,000
2 Prizes at	$5000	10,000
4 Prizes at	$2500	10,000
20 Prizes at	$1000	20,000
50 Prizes at	$500	25,000
1200 Prizes at	$100	120,000
2000 Prizes at	$50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at	$200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at	$100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at	$75	7,500

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice,

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

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of

December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

my15 2p

THE EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS OF THIS CITY

Have united to hold religious services in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Commencing

Sunday Evening, May 30, at Eight O'Clock,

At which time the

REV. JOHN MATHEWS WILL PREACH.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

Seats and Admission Free.

my27 3t 2p

CITY TAXES.

City taxes of 1860 to 1873, inclusive, paid at a liberal discount by

W. E. DAVID,

my25 1w No. 54 Carondelet street.

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 23 trains will arrive and depart from the depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.

Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at..... 3:15 P. M.
Express and mail, daily, at..... 8 A. M.
Through night express, daily, at..... 4:40 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at..... 10:05 A. M.
Express and mail, daily, at..... 3:55 P. M.
Through night express, daily, at..... 11:30 P. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Virginia Springs and Baltimore without change.

Office corner of Canal and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

my23 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

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	8:00 A. M.	Express	7:40 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. 21 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

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 H,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, June 12, 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 MAY 28, 1875.

CLASS 126.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	41	74	23	19	15	9	36	52	57	37	—	—	—

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-eighth day of May, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap18

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 12

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 HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMILIA,

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	12

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

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

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

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

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

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING warrants and vouchers have been lost or mislaid. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please return to the undersigned: One warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 461, new series, 1874, dated January 16, 1875, for $10,000; one warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 542, new series, 1874, dated January 22, 1875, for $60; one voucher on the Auditor of Public Accounts, dated April 7, 1875, for $10,000, all drawn to the order of Daniel Edwards, treasurer of Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and not indorsed.

DANIEL EDWARDS,
Corner Gravier and Front streets.

New Orleans, May 7, 1875. my5 1m

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,

The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL

FAIRBANKS'

POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE,

For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.

All retail merchants should have our

Postal Package Scale.

SHRIVER'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.

MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.

Counter, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.

FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT,

53.....Camp street.....53

ap18 3m d&w

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Hartwell & Chambers vs. B. E. Brister & Co. and B. E. Brister—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, Nos. 198 and 199.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, second justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, at the corner of Poydras and Basin streets, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

A LOT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, etc., as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above stated suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

my29 je2 8 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

CAMOR'S OYSTER SALOON

AND

RESTAURANT,

23.....St. Charles Street.....23

Between Canal and Common streets.

LEON LAMOTHE & FAUCON, Proprietors.

French Restaurant up stairs. Board by the week or month at reasonable prices. my9 1m

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, May 26, 1875.

MATURED COUPONS OF WATERWORKS BONDS will be paid on THURSDAY, June 3.

my26 1d ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, May 29, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING AND building the wharves and levees, and for the payment of debts contracted on account of them, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance No. 3121, Administration series, will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., June 17, 1875.

Specifications will be furnished by the City Surveyor.

J. O. LANDRY, Administrator of Commerce.

my21 22 25 26 27 28 29 je1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Thomas Saux.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,726.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Bertrand Saux, the administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

my25 29 je2 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Frederick Laudun.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,008.—Whereas, Mrs. Marie H. Laudun, wife of E. Bourgeois, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Joseph Frederick Laudun, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

my25 29 je2 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Isaac Magendie.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,537.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by John Magendie, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

my29 je1 5 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Samuel Weil.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 32,546.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Emanuel Dreyfus, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

my29 je2 7 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, Nicholas Schwab, of the parish of Orleans, having purchased at a sale made by Jacob Joachim, constable of the First Justice Court, parish of Jefferson, now merged into this honorable court, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved March 15, 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the constable of the parish aforesaid on the first day of February, A. D. 1868, by virtue of a writ of the First Justice Court, parish of Jefferson, issued on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1867, in suits entitled Mayor or aldermen and inhabitants of the city of Jefferson vs. H. B. Cresap, Nos. 19, 44, 64, 102 and 157 of the docket of said court; at which sale Nicholas Schwab became the purchaser for the price of three hundred and five dollars in cash.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

Three certain lots of ground, in square No. 53, bounded by Lyon, Perrier, Prytania and Bordeaux streets, and designated by the Nos. 10, 19 and 20, as per plan drawn by A. Koell and C. Werner on the twenty-second of February, 1846, and deposited in the office of L. R. Kenney, late notary. Lot No. 10 measures 30 feet front on Prytania street by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines; lots Nos. 19 and 20 adjoin each other, and measure each 30 feet front on Perrier street by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of said court at the city of New Orleans on this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1875, and the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By order of the Court.

my29 je15 28 CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Clerk.