

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 5, 1875.

Duck vests are proper for the seaside. Wooden legs made from oak are liable to accorn.

General Sherman is no pen-shunner of the war. Warm weather is considered best for flirtations.

Excursionists say "ho for the country," and they are right. The Harvard boatmen are looking uncommonly row-bust this year.

The tobacco crop at North Hadley, Massachusetts, has proved to be a failure. The attempt in Chicago to get up a wheat corner on grasshoppers was a failure.

A man so drunk that he can not tell his friends he is sober is pretty badly off. Little boys and doctors should be patient. The green apple season will soon arrive.

Mme. Thiers, by her example, is making the wearing of calico fashionable in Paris. Infant robes three times as long as the baby are still fashionable for evening wear.

Judge Porter made a \$10,000 speech. The jury never want to hear another at that price. The Schiller accident has no effect toward restraining travelers from crossing the water.

Croquet players appear to never have common enough. They always want one lawn mower. No higher compliment can be paid a man than to have his ideas borrowed by other persons.

There are people who claim to be able to check a sneeze by a strong effort of the will. Who know? Cincinnati is to erect a colossal statue of Cincinnati. It will be 100 feet above the common herd.

The man who "ripped out with an oath" should remember that the least said is soonest mended. Emily Faithful says scant skirts pinned back give a woman the appearance of being a tightly strapped umbrella.

Our New Orleans boy, Marks Kaiser, has been playing on his violin at the summer night concert in Mobile. Attorney General Hammond, of Georgia, has rendered an opinion that United States bonds are not taxable by a State.

A school of journalism is proposed in Dublin, to keep up the supply of Irish editors demanded by American publishers. Governor Weston, of New Hampshire, intends to publish a "statement." It will be more an affair of the Head than the heart.

George Alfred Townsend says St. Louis can not help being the future city. Chicago lost an opportunity in not making an editor of him. A country paper says: "Persons wishing their death notices published must hand them in early on Thursday, accompanied by \$1."

The State of New York has been sunk in Hell Gate. She was a fine steamer, and Governor Tilden should turn his attention to something besides canals. A co-operative temperance store in Chicago has just declared a dividend of ten per cent. This must be considered as profitable until we hear from a co-operative bar-room.

An item which originally appeared in this paper concerning Salvini's treatment of his Desdemona and Iago has been adopted in the editorial columns of the Bulletin. Public schools, with their fruitful experiences and competitions, are the places for boys. Private tutors can not impart the sort of education required to battle in this world.

A man in Maine having been spoken of by the Portland Press as the biggest liar in the State, sued for libel. The verdict was for the defendants, and the plaintiff accordingly stands on record as the champion liar. A good little boy in New York State went in swimming one Sabbath day. His father would not break the Lord's day by the labor of whipping him on Sunday; but on Monday he broke the boy from swimming.

A number of men at Brashear went to the depot to meet the Masonic lecturer. They were disappointed in seeing only a spruce looking stranger bound for Texas. They reported back that the man who came was neat but not Gordy. A western poet alludes to bricks as "brickets." He is one of those pellucid fellows who would build castles in the air and mingle mortar far away from the deep-heaving sea, with crystal drops from the murmuring brooklets.

The Rev. M. H. Worrell, a clergyman of Illinois, has been accused of stealing Edward Everett's Gettysburg oration, and delivering it at Springfield as his own. These frequent violations of important commandments should cease. The Louisiana Dramatic Club announces an entertainment at the Opera House for the benefit of the poor of New Orleans, to be given on Sunday evening, the thirteenth instant, when will be presented the play of "Don Cesar de Bazar."

The entertainment at St. Francis Hall, on Sunday evening, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Club, should not be forgotten. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the ladies of St. Francis parish, and will consist of a minstrel first part, and a variety olio. An allusion in our columns yesterday to Postmaster J. M. G. Parker, as a Granger, brings that gentleman forward to say that he is not quite a Granger, but that he is a member of the Fruit Growers' Association of Louisiana, and he makes good his claim by sending excellent specimens of figs grown this season on his trees in this city.

THE BALLOT AND THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

As education and free institutions go together, popular intelligence and liberty are allies. The culture of the many is the necessary educational policy of government of the many. These are truisms, and no class of politicians have a clearer apprehension of the vital nature of these truisms than the Confederate aristocracy of the South. They know that the ballot and the schoolhouse constitute the bulwarks of the freedman's political liberty and civil equality before the law. They know that the schoolhouse alone will finally lift the negro of the South into political liberty and civil equality, even if the laws passed for his political enfranchisement were repealed. Knowing all this the Confederate aristocracy would not be true to the laws of its own self-preservation if it had taken any other course than the one it has steadfastly pursued from the day of Lee's surrender. It has resisted at every step the laws which gave the late slave the ballot. It has resisted at every step every law looking to the education of the emancipated race. The Confederate aristocracy has simply done in regard to the ballot and the schoolhouse for the black man what it did in regard to the other consequences of the war. The Confederate leaders have accepted the situation. At first they boldly resisted the Republican tide which set in after the war. Finding this open resistance impolitic as well as useless, they yielded a sullen assent to what could not be avoided. Finally this sullen assent was changed into seeming acquiescence. Political diplomacy became the animating principle of the Southern aristocracy. This spirit of political diplomacy soon permeated every ramification of Southern society. It has finally penetrated the family, the church, the business circles of the South, the professions, and forms the link which now binds the Confederate brotherhood together in a close bond of union.

The policy of reaction was inaugurated by an attack on the ballot. This has been so successful that the negro vote is practically suppressed in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. In these States the freedman votes by suffrage. He is under the political supervision and control of his former master. In Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida, the negro voter lives only under the mere "form" of personal independence, but even in these Republican States, with the executive power of the nation to back him, he is slowly but surely sinking into political serfdom. The drift of national politics indicates that this game of political diplomacy so skillfully played by the Confederates will be confirmed by Northern votes. In all human probability the next presidential election will remain the negro to the political control of the Southern whites and place the government in the hands of the Southern Confederates and their Northern political allies. The same men at the North who voted for McClellan during the war will then be linked hand in hand with the same men who fought under the Confederate flag around Richmond to govern the United States.

We know how the success of this coalition will affect the ballot to the freedman. But how will it affect the schoolhouse? What will be its effect upon the question of popular education at the South? Will schools for the children of the freed people be multiplied under this Confederate Democratic rule? Will universities for the higher educational culture of the young men and young women of the emancipated race be increased throughout the South by Confederate opinion? Will the Confederate aristocracy desire to have the children of the freed people thus educated? Will they desire to see the young men and young women of the race thus cultured by educational training into worthy political, professional and business leaders of the emancipated race? To ask these questions is to answer them.

But this self-suggestive answer, though plain one, deserves illustration. What was the educational policy of these same Confederate leaders under slavery? Did they establish free schools for the children of the poor whites of the South? No. Did they provide any form of education whatever for the slaves? On the contrary, the slave code declared it a crime to teach the negro even his letters! Why this policy of ignorance for the poor whites and poor blacks alike? Because ignorance and subordinated labor go hand in hand. You can not subordinate the mind or will, or labor of an educated self-respecting man or woman. Educated labor means free labor—manhood labor. The schoolhouse for the blacks established on every Southern plantation before the war, would have rendered the war itself unnecessary. The spelling book would have done peacefully the glorious work which it required the bloody sword finally to accomplish in this matter. The Confederates can not plead want of opportunity. Immediately after the war there was an interregnum, during which period the Confederates were left free to inaugurate the new policy, which the war and emancipation necessitated. What did these men and women do? We say women for the Confederate woman is a leading feature in Southern politics. We find laws, penal laws, penal statutes and various other contrivances enacted during this interregnum, all looking to the one policy of subordinating the labor of the freedman, but we look in vain for a single law passed by one of the Confederate States looking to the education of the freedman. The educational policy which has worked such a change in the late slave States was inaugurated in 1870 under Republican auspices. In the face of facts like these, what right have the Confederates to claim that they will respect the schoolhouse at the South when more in power? They have overthrown the ballot of the freedmen; will they not overthrow the schoolhouse which aims to educate the freedman's children? Is it safe to intrust the public schools of

THE SOUTH AND NORTH IN THE HANDS OF THE

Southern Confederates and their Northern Democratic allies?

HAVE WE A JUNIUS AMONG US?

If Mr. E. Booth had not deemed it a duty to affix his signature to his many letters of comment upon public affairs he would have been the Junius of his day. There is, perhaps, another impediment to this anonymous fame. Mr. Booth seems at present absolutely without an antagonist. There is a column or more consecrated and set apart in various anti-Republican papers into which comes Mr. Booth periodically to proclaim the political supremacy of the Bourbon Democracy and to challenge all and singular who may deny to the monarch of the pen or tongue. For this there are some ancient examples. At each coronation of an English monarch there rides forth a stately knight, clad in complete mail, armed with sword and dagger, and mounted on a caparisoned and cancoling steed. He proclaims the legitimate supremacy of the king or queen, then crowned, and challenges all persons whatsoever who may controvert this proclamation to come forth and fight him, the champion. As nobody has for some three or four centuries thought proper to make a fool of himself by paying attention to this ring master of the royal circus, it is taken for granted that there is no dissent from the king, clergy or nobility of the realm. Mr. Booth adopts the same unfounded assumption with respect to the Bourbon Democracy. We look in vain in his last letter for any antagonist whatever. There may possibly be a foe, but the haze of rhetoric has completely obscured him from view.

We must note a peculiarity in these proclamations. Mr. Booth is evidently a student of science. Like Humboldt, he is omniscient. In pursuing this style Mr. Booth sometimes mixes his metaphors sadly, and has occasionally subjected himself to physiological criticism. Thus, when lately assailing the decayed lungs of the Republican party he used terms which conveyed the idea of his having mistaken some symptoms of abdominal disturbance for the crepitation of diseased pulmonary action. We sometimes fear that Mr. Booth may have been involved in this discussion, almost approaching a controversy, with the inquiry whether the developments of all science do not tend to demonstrate a universal theism which somewhat impairs the orthodox attributes of the Divine nature. We entertain this apprehension from his many metaphorical scraps thrown off in his letter which would seem rather applicable to polemics than to politics.

We illustrate these observations and vindicate the correctness of our view that Mr. Booth appears as the champion of nothing against no antagonist, by some extracts from what may be assumed will appear in his memoirs as about letter CCL to the Bourbons. He begins by a sky rocket which explodes in several metaphorical stars. The first illuminates a tableau in which Constitutional Freedom is sleeping. She is threatened by Peril softly encroaching in the guise of a Radical administration. Attention is drowsily awakening to the danger, when Mr. Booth rushes forward at this critical moment and quickens or hurries up Attention. As in dreams, the figure changes, and we have an amateur fencer, armed with a foil, confronting the deadly weapons of an "accomplished press." Then the view dissolves, and the champion is turned suddenly, as in an Arabian fable, into "a poor, obdurate flint, striken by polished steel," and then there is a beautiful illustration of the theory of latent heat developed by friction, and in this blaze and conurbation of elements appears the hero of these rhetorical transformations as a shower of "sparks of light and heat, to illuminate into intelligence and kindle into a blaze the opinions and zeal of the liberty-loving people of the United States."

We can conceive of nothing more gorgeous since the curtain has fallen upon Miss Columbine Spangle, when, all tints and tinsel, she ascends to the flies amid a flood of rose light and to the sound of soft and subdued music. But Lingard could not change from General Washington to Captain Jenks with more facility than Mr. Booth puts off all this garish imagery and returns to the severe role of applied science, though in this zealous pursuit of science the professor takes little heed of grammatical perspicuity. Thus: He does not doubt that in the main the average citizen has about the same idea of his political wants all over the country. This "average citizen"—does he have about the same idea with himself of his political wants all over the country, or with some other average citizen? Then, again, what are his political wants all over the country? Does this irrepressible average citizen want a vote in one State, a quarter section of public land in another, and an office in a third? Then "honest Republicans in other States than Louisiana" season a party otherwise savorless. Are we thus excluded entirely from the salvation of salt, and delivered over to decomposition? Has all salt so lost its savor in Louisiana? If so, wherewith shall it be salted? With the muricide of Democracy, no doubt. The Republicans not having enough of this saline principle to— Answer the party's question, what shall it do to be saved? yet refuses to illustrate the theory by showing that a doomed party can still preserve within its body the seed germs of a future life.

Why "theory of compensation?" We can conceive of truce life. We have read a clever romance of Edmond About, "L'Honneur de Orville Cases," in which a Frenchman frozen dead, we believe, on the banks of the Vistula, was revived, forty or fifty years afterwards, by the savans of Paris, with all the "seed germs" of prejudice within him. They also tell of grains of wheat, found in the swathings of a mummy, which produced their kind, after a thousand years of suspended vegetation; but these figures have been used to illustrate the doctrine of resurrection and salvation, not of compensation. Then we have a touch of the practice of trans- fusion, which is an improvement on the

mode of Taliaocotus, as mentioned in

Hudibras—not quotable to ears polite. What this "doomed party" is to trans- fuse from, since there is no honesty accessible, unless it is to introduce and absorb the Bourbon blood, we can not see. The political friends of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, are said to be extremely careful about the political opinions of those from whom he derives the ruddy drops that warm his heart. But unless we could get into the magazine of Dr. Whitaker a review of this mine of scientific metaphors, it will be impossible to do it justice. We have "a concert of identity" which becomes a stumbling block over which the Radical party is to fall and perish. We have the affinities of the atomic theory of chemistry, varied by a figure drawn from the statics of natural philosophy. Honorable citizens are by application of this last screw made to "gravitate" toward an "element" intending "a successful career." This allegorical "element" is explained to mean national Democracy. "The malcontent third party idea" of such a sheet as the New Orleans official organ—

It is quite distinct from the noble, courageous self-denying "independent" thought and word of such men as the illustrious California gentleman [which his name it is Booth] whose name was cited by you as a specimen protestant against Democratic faith and doctrine. Perhaps, however, the paragraph most difficult to reconcile with the rules of grammatical construction and consistent rhetoric is the following: It is this devotion to identity as an end instead of a mere means which will probably lead the Radical chiefs to despise all others of "independent" thinkers, to assimilate themselves with the honest fragments, and weld them into a coherent and purified party mass sufficient in bulk to affect the councils of a nation which runs its political machinery at a high speed and with a seven million rooster power.

We will not tackle this extraordinary conglomeration of figures. When Junius flayed the then Duke of Bedford with such terrible exhortations, the latter did not want for defenders. Of one of those replies Junius said racks, masks and daggers dance through his pages in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. "We find all these concomitants of mired and broken metaphor in the sentence above quoted. A nation running its machinery by super-heated steam, and with a boiler surface of one million square miles, with the north pole for a cylinder head and the tropics for an escape pipe, is a splendid Americo-Hibernian figure, and should have been reserved for the next or succeeding fourth of July; but we do not think our neighbor of the *Phycopsis*, or its proof reader, have done justice to Mr. Junius Booth. "The seven million rooster power" is a variation of the metonymy and introduces a new figure. One word printed is evidently an error; by reading "the seven million rooster power" the grandeur of our country is made manifest. We are a nation of crows. Our "rooster" power excels that of any or of all nations. Who does not remember by tradition the Democratic appeal to Chapman to crow? Who has not seen these Democratic roosters, who sit draggled and dispirited for long years, brought forth and paraded with lifted wings and outstretched necks whenever "Confedit X Roads" has gone "Dimmyeric" with the change of reading suggested, the sentence becomes complete, powerful and expressive.

We pass the literary phase of this letter in which Shakespeare's Julius Caesar is invoked, and in which the sterling old English ballad "Rise Up Young William Riley and Come Along With Me" is attributed to the voice of "many waters," and thus travestied: "Stand up, William Allen." "This happy day" is implored to "haste," a botanical figure about the rose and an ornithological illustration from the vampire clove the treatise. In anticipating the return of peace and the disappearance of "corrupt organs, ignorant Legislatures, venal judges, Wheeler compromises and usurping Governors," we would respectfully suggest, as an addition to the category, that of ridiculous pretenders to scientific and literary ability and political consistency. With this addition, we unite with Mr. Junius Booth in his happy hopes of a prosperous future.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY. The Shreveport Times says: The Democracy of Mississippi propose to invite to their convention Thurman, Hendricks and Hill to deliver addresses. There is no objection to this, except that it is a waste of ammunition. In Mississippi, as in Louisiana, the issue is between the negroes, led by white rascals, and the white people. Fine speeches, therefore, there and here are unnecessary. What is necessary in Mississippi and Louisiana is the thorough and rigid organization of the whites for self-protection and the hardest sort of work done in the most determined manner. What is needed is hard workers.

In this there is a commendable honesty in fresh showing the Democratic policy to be pursued in the coming campaigns. The Democratic party, as such, can not progress. It is anchored to the dead weights of the rebellion, State rights supremacy and the constitution as it was before amendment, if it respects the constitution at all. In this State it will start again and for all time on the narrow platform of a white man's party. When the leaders as above speak of the "rigid organization of the whites for self-protection and the hardest sort of work done in the most determined manner," we well know that the White League is to be revived, and that the hard work to be done in a determined manner, is the work that organization laid but and engaged in a year ago. With such ends in view on the part of our Confederate Democracy, speeches of Thurman and Hendricks will certainly avail nothing toward making their party respectable in the South. Ben Hill may chime in occasionally with his red hot abuses of decent men, but the Confederate Democrats of Louisiana and Mississippi have no use for statesmen. They propose to fight on the color line, as they commenced in 1860. Jefferson Davis said in one of his late agricultural and color line essays in Texas that the negro majority was so large in Mississippi that he despaired of ever redeeming that State by the ballot. The only savior Mr. Davis knows is of the Democratic redeemer, and he may well despair of salvation

through such a source. The Confederate

chiefain does not delude himself with the idea that colored men will ever act with a party whose principal articles of faith are the subjugation of the colored man and the denial to him of rights of manhood decreed by God and vouchsafed by a constitution amended by the Republican party, and so Mr. Davis does not mince his words. He naturally gives up Democracy in States which have a majority of colored voters, and the Shreveport Times, in advance of the humbug of a party platform, falls back upon the old plan of Republican extermination, saying that Thurman and Hendricks' speeches are utterly useless. Of course we know that, and the Times will also find that the color line and White League policy will be worse than useless in a national contest.

The world has progressed, notwithstanding the fact that barbarians still live. Our own government has made rapid strides forward within the last twelve years. God and humanity and equal rights are its principal tenets, and a political party ignoring such claims can not expect to live. The Times is fond of speaking of white men who respect the laws of the government under which we live as "white rascals." Such assertions will not deter men from their duty. They come from a source which acknowledges argument as useless, and going for nothing the slanders go for what they are worth.

THE EAST FELICIANA MURDER CASE.

The acquittal of the alleged murderers of Mr. Hill, in East Feliciana, is by no means without numerous precedents in the criminal jurisprudence of Louisiana. The jury was composed of colored men, but they behave no better nor worse than their white fellow-citizens have done in similar cases time out of mind. But they are not justified for their wrong doing nevertheless, by showing that white men also protect their friends from the penalties imposed by the law in those cases where party feeling caused the original strife. The streets of New Orleans abound with unpunished murderers, and the country parishes can make a proportionate showing.

We have called the attention of our law makers to the serious defects in our jury laws at the beginning of nearly every session of the Legislature, and two or three years ago some partial reforms were introduced. But the work has not been sufficiently thorough. It would be physically impossible to convict a man in any of the Red river parishes for the political murders which have disgraced that fair section of the commonwealth. Though we might send Joe himself to sit as judge and call the angels as witnesses, a jury impeached under any law of this State during the past fifty years would acquit them instantly without the slightest regard to the law and evidence. The principle that it is better that many guilty parties escape than one innocent man unjustly punished, has been stretched as a cloak over all the criminals who have either personal or political friends. A failure to rigidly punish violations of the law naturally begets other violations, for the injured man will take vengeance in his own hands if it is not accorded him by law. He pursues the slayer of his brother, his father or his friend with the greater alacrity, as he believes he will be protected by the same custom which has denied him justice. Both the law and the public sentiment should be radically changed. It is a heinous offense to steal a loaf of bread from a poor family, but the husband and father who supplies the whole food, clothing and education of the same family may be removed by the assassin's knife or bullet, and the murderer set free by one of the burlesque affairs which we call a jury trial.

If matters go in this manner for another decade or so, it may become fashionable to lynch juries who acquit against the evidence of common sense. If the laws and the practice under them fail in the purpose which justice exacts, something else will have to be tried, for the people are really above law, especially when it is degraded to the base occupied by our criminal code, as administered by the average jury.

DIED. ISABELLE—On Friday, June 4, 1875, at 2 P. M. MATHIEA A., youngest daughter of Mary Henderson and James J. Isabelle, aged seven months and four days. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday evening at three o'clock from the residence of the parents, Rampart street, between Terpsichore and Ruterpe. DEPART. THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday evening at three o'clock from the residence of the parents, Rampart street, between Terpsichore and Ruterpe.

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 for the removal of the contents of the houses for the cleaning and drying of floors and sinks. The apparatus used is known as the "Odorous Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, and is a pump of large capacity, an air tight tank and a decomposing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor. The ordinary working hours of the day are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and with the greatest efficiency. The system is 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. 25 Common Street, and all orders left there are promptly attended to, and all orders will receive prompt attention. J. C. WELLS, 25 Common Street, New Orleans, La. 2511 2p

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DAVID HADDEN & CO. - THE FIRM OF DAVID HADDEN & CO. expires this day by limitation. David Hadden and J. A. Grath will sign the firm name in settlement of the outstanding business. The apparatus used is known as the "Odorous Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, and is a pump of large capacity, an air tight tank and a decomposing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor. The ordinary working hours of the day are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and with the greatest efficiency. The system is 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. 25 Common Street, and all orders left there are promptly attended to, and all orders will receive prompt attention. J. C. WELLS, 25 Common Street, New Orleans, La. 2511 2p

NOTICE—OFFICE MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT

Company, Brownsville, Texas, April 29, 1875. By mutual consent of the parties concerned, Captain H. K. HAZLETT has this day withdrawn from his partnership in the Merchants' Steamboat Company of Brownsville, Texas, and has no further interest in said company, or in the steamboats lease and other obligations of said company, and all orders and contracts obligations for the company and steamboats above named, are hereby terminated. WILLIAM KELLY, Manager Merchants' Steamboat Company. 2511 2p

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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.

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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 CONCERT TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

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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

3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

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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

QUARTERS.....2 50

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans

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

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

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SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

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NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE, 158 Canal Street. Trustees—Dr. W. Beaton Merrick, L. F. GIBSON, David Urquhart, George Jones, John G. Galois, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohr, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison. Interest Allowed on Deposits. L. F. GIBSON, President. CHARLES KILBURN, Treasurer. 2511 2p

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ORLEANS HOUSE, Formerly the Harris House. PASSE CHARBANTE, MISS ISHIPP. Board by the day, week or month. Rooms airy and commodious. Location near the beach, with bath house attached. Every attention paid to the comfort of the patrons of the house. Table supplied with the best of food, and at a moderate charge. Moderate. Patrons respectfully solicited. 3 1/2 3m Mrs. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress. 2511 2p

RESTAURANT, 23.....St. Charles Street.....23. LEON LAMOTHE & PATCON, Proprietors. French Restaurant up stairs. Board by the week or month at reasonable prices. 2511 2p

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI. Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate. 2511 2p

THE PRESS SALOON, as Harry wishes to see you all. 2511 2p

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Joseph Arizgues vs. Mrs. Strangue—Furnish- ing Office for the Parish of Orleans, No. 304. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Calie, fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, at 11 A. M., in front of my office, No. 7 Poydras street, the following: TWO BIRD CAGES, one without a number and one No. 1534. Sealed in the above entitled suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. JOSEPH CONTRERAS, Constable. 2511 2p

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Calie, fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, at 11 A. M., in front of my office, No. 7 Poydras street—TWO NIGHT CAGES, one without a number and one No. 1534. Sealed in the above entitled suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. JOSEPH CONTRERAS, Constable. 2511 2p

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Calie, fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, at 11 A. M., in front of my office, No.