New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18, 1875.

A reporter's drink—Ink sling.

College terms commence where they leave off.

Sam Bard is to start a paper, but not in New Orleans.

It is mockery to make turtle soup from ham, tripe and the folks of eggs.

The man who keeps his temper is better than he who captures a fortune.

The Lafayette Social Club will picnic at Delachaise Park on Sunday next.

The Pennsylvania miners have lost $5,000,000 by their refusal to work.

Merchants who owe H. B. Claflin & Co. will be willing to suspend judgment.

Train has been tacked to the temperance ticket for President. He fits it to a T.

Beer goes up in the market when it goes down in the throat in large quantities.

John Morrissey, sometimes called Saratoga, is not the fashionable resort it used to be.

A lady remarked of an infant that it was very sweet, but terribly bald for one so young.

The Greeks, by subscription, will raise a monument at Missolonghi, in honor of Lord Byron.

Englishmen called it the Bunker 'ill battle, and that was the way it turned out for them.

When a man reforms enough to be able to keep an upright position, he stands corrected.

St. Louis will be able to manufacture about 600,000 quarts of imported champagne this year.

Mr. R. C. White plays *Uncle Tom* in the reconstructed "Eva" at the Chicago Academy of Music.

The through car to Cincinnati and Chicago runs by the Great Jackson route only. No night changes.

The Knights Templar are called to a drill meeting, to take place at Masonic Hall on Saturday evening.

Helman Hunt, the painter, has no soul for music. He has been prosecuting a hand organ man in London.

It is said the devil is proud of a dishonest man. This is as it should be. No other creature can be proud of him.

The Boston *Post* says: "Sumnes doesn't like the United States constitution. He will find it better than his own."

One hundred and twenty Englishmen will go to Kansas on a Buffalo hunt next month. They are not afraid of grasshoppers.

The Prince of Wales is not a statesman, but he bets on the winning horse, and will do as well for the place he occupies.

The gamblers have stacked their chips. The last loan broke them up. All things are fair in the roulette and keno war.

New York is widening her church doors, but it is to let people out in case of fire, and not to let them enter in case of prayer.

An Iowa father, whose child was led up to the altar by the man of her choice, gave his daughter a lead mine as a bridal present.

The St. Louis bridge is mortgaged for $1,000,000, and it is likely to be foreclosed before the bridge becomes open to the public.

Dr. Miner, of Boston, denies that ministers' sons are worse than other people, and it is not necessary that they should be to be bad.

A confidence man who can swindle in seven languages is no better than any other man who tries to make a living without work.

The man who had a flea put in his ear, afterward winked knowingly, and said he smelt a mouse. It was one of the large Florida fleas.

The Jackson Railroad Company have arranged with the street car line to wait arrival of 11:30 P. M. train, running through to Canal street.

An arrangement is being considered by which the census of Philadelphia will be taken by photography during the centennial exhibition.

A Western paper says: "One can't most always never tell what they least expect the most." It is supposed to have some reference to William Allen.

The old receiving ship Ohio, which has been stationed at the Charlestown navy yard for thirty years, has been condemned and will be used for the storage of coal.

It is reported that the headquarters of the National Grange will be removed from Washington to Louisville, where the boss patrons will be free from the influence of the agricultural and seed bureau.

The report that a large number of the citizens of Louisiana had obtained work on the jetties through the influence of a Baton Rouge contractor has been denied.

The Democrats will generally oppose the centennial celebration in 1876. To please the Confederate branch of the party they are willing to acknowledge that the government of the United States is a failure.

"Evangeline, the Belle of Acadia," has been played at the Globe Theatre, Boston, with Harry Beckett and Laura Joyce in leading parts. A number of scenes in the drama are located in Lopisiana, and the piece should be acted here.

Innocent gentlemen from Texas can visit this city with perfect safety. There will be no more banko here. At the same time they can expect no indulgence from home creditors on account of having been robbed. The drover must return the full price for all cattle sold.

English clergymen are warned by a writer in the London *Times* not to purchase manuscript sermons. It appears that young preachers who commenced with such sermons have been systematically blackmailed, to which they submitted through fear of exposure, and thus the unscrupulous men who manufactured sermons against all sins drove a thrifty trade.

THE CENTENNIAL AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern Confederacy represented two distinct sentiments. The first regarded a State as a corporation consisting of officers only, and in which the stockholders, the people, had no voice. It was conscientiously believed that every community should be governed by its virtue, its intelligence and its property. These interests represented and were embodied in the ruling class. The education provided for by this sentiment was found in colleges and classical academies alone. It had no system of common schools. It did not recognize commerce nor the mechanic arts, but maintained that the highest standard of human excellence was to be found in agriculture, and that the material, social and political welfare of agriculture could be best maintained through the agency of slave labor. It is not surprising, then, that this sentiment, essentially aristocratic in its theory, should regard the condition of such foreign governments as enjoyed the ease and elegance of a nobility, the decorous orthodoxy of a religious establishment, with the stability of a standing army and a drilled police, should have appeared a very desirable state of society. The party which represented this sentiment had maintained the doctrine that a State could enjoin a federal officer from executing any federal law within the jurisdiction of the State when the authorities of the State should have pronounced such a law inconsistent with the federal constitution. This was called nullification. It was defeated as alike unreasonable and unjust in claiming that a party to a contract, as the State was alleged to be, had a right to obey or annul its own contract at its own discretion. The party representing this sentiment was defeated even in the South, but subsequently renewed its alliance North and South by interpolating the term State rights upon the title of Democracy. The Northern and Southern members then united under the style and firm of "The State Rights Democracy."

The concern worked very well until a question arose as between the people living upon public land in their innate and sovereign capacity to adopt their own institutions and the right of Congress or of the State to prescribe their institutions for them. There the cement of spoils hoped for proved too weak to bind together opposite and antagonistic principles. Davis represented the State rights doctrine of one section of the Democracy and Mr. Douglas the Democratic or popular principle of the other. Northern and Southern Democracy separated upon the issue. It was not the issue of secession but of nullification. Both parties disavowed the purpose of secession, and denied that it was involved. The election of Mr. Lincoln, since demonstrated to have been amongst the most conservative of men, made the issue of secession.

The conservative wing of the Democratic party at the South were not, as we have said, nullifiers, believing in the right of State veto upon federal laws. They believed that the federal Union had been formed by a compact of equal sovereigns, and that the right to accede to the Union involved the right to withdraw from it. The act of secession was then adopted by the Southern people: 1. Because the first class, as we have described it, wished the government at an end, and preferred another more congenial with their views of political organization. 2. Because the other division, as we have described it, anticipated the calamity, and dreaded the consequences of emancipation. There was, first, an immense investment at stake; and secondly, all the results which had followed a similar measure in San Domingo and Jamaica. Regarding the enforcement of the laws as an invasion of the South, the resistance was universal, yet it still remains a singular fact that the slaveholders who were nearest the line of invasion were the last to advocate secession.

We have endeavored to show that with one section of the Southern Democracy the first opportunity to test the strength of the Union by war was scored promptly, while the other or Conservative sentiment accepted it with reluctance, and only after all efforts at a compromise had failed.

It is, then, natural that after the war has passed away, inflicting upon both sections incalculable loss in life, property, production and alienation, these two elements of Southern sentiment accept the situation in a different spirit. The nullifier believes the Republican doctrines no better than those unjustly attributed to Jack Cade (Dr. Aylmer) or to Thomas Jefferson. They believe the federal government an oppression by the tyrannical millions, far worse in their belief than that of an established government with established orders. The conservative wing, finding the deed of emancipation done—the social and industrial condition of the South not so bad as they had apprehended—the former non-slaveholders finding free labor to be had on hire instead of on sale, determine that this Republican government, for which their ancestors fought, is, on the whole, better than that of governments of kings, priests and aristocrats. We find, then, the aristocratic and anti-republican sections of the Democratic party striving to renew their alliance with such State rights Democrats at the North as August Belmont, Generals Blair and McClellan, with a view of reviving the anti-war issues; of revising and repealing the constitutional amendments, and reinstating the States in all the attributes of authority claimed for them by Mr. Calhoun.

The Conservative branch, however, have no such ideas. They finished the war when they had fought the war. They now return to the maintenance of their personal rights under and in the Union. However badly they deem themselves to have been treated, they have no idea of quitting the homestead about it, certainly not under the guidance of others who have shown so little capacity to conduct a government based on the welfare of the people.

This difference in the political character and motives of the men who made and fought for secession has been impressed upon us by the letter addressed by Colonel Robert Tyler, of Alabama, to Governor Kellogg on receipt of a commission as centennial agent for the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Robert Tyler is the son of one State Governor and the grandson of another. Both of these progenitors were actors and advocates in the formation of the federal Union as well as in the two foreign wars which maintained it. John Tyler, Jr. was, if we mistake not, a "Republican of '98," one of those who defended individual liberty against sedition laws, and other aristocratic ideas of that period.

Colonel Robert Tyler was a secessionist of the conservative class to which we have referred. He now accepts reconstruction on the basis of the soldier and the patriot. Here is his own language:

I have accepted the appointment with pleasure, being convinced that the managers of the international exposition and the Congress of the United States have designed the meeting at Philadelphia as the celebration of a great national and historical event dear to us all, and that the proposed gathering distinctly tends to cultivate in favor of peace, union and nationality, industrial progress and prosperity, a sentiment of fraternity and reciprocity among the co-equal citizens of all parts of our vast country. On carefully reading my commission I find that my principal duties are: First—To encourage such a feeling as has been above described, in forgetfulness, as far as possible, of our recent collisions, by turning to the memories of a glorious past in which we all have an equal heritage, and to the contemplation of that future in which we possess a common and most immediate and commanding interest.

When we contrast this sentiment with the stubborn and malevolent persistency manifest in the attempt of the nullification wing of the Southern Democracy to reopen the issues and repeal the decisions of the war, we have a right to assert that an alliance formed with one common interest, but with two opposite motives, is falling apart. All combinations against the restoration of the Union in spirit will dissolve and disappear, and the recurrence of the centennial date of our independence will find none who openly dissent from the entire vindication of all that was predicted and promised by the men who founded and fought for the American republic.

HANGING AS A MEANS OF RELIEF.

The Shreveport *Times* suggests as the only way to give relief to the taxpayers of this State, the hanging to lamp posts and trees some of the more prominent officials now in power. Of course the editor means lynching, as there is no law requiring a man to be hanged merely because he occupies a public position at a time when certain people find it inconvenient to pay. But we doubt whether murder would afford the desired relief. The commission of this crime would not pay a dollar of tax or lift an ounce of burden. Even the removal of Republicans from office by force or otherwise would do no good, for we all know that Democratic tax gatherers are as exacting and Democratic officials as high priced and extravagant as the Republicans are. If nothing but an act of crime can "redeem Louisiana," which seems to be in a chronic condition of bondage, why not give larceny the preference over murder? We think it would be wiser to break open banks and stores and confiscate all the valuables to be found, or seize a planter's cotton or sugar crop and apply the proceeds to the payment of the public debt than to murder one set of officers to give place to another. Neither plan, we are aware, would confer any lasting benefits upon the State, but the resort to the barbarous mode of death by hanging would not even produce temporary relief.

We live in the hope that the nineteenth century has scattered some small share of civilization in Louisiana, and that the people have imbibed enough of it to see that the public burdens are to be treated just as private affairs are. An honest discharge of the duties of citizenship is what is wanted instead of hemp and hangmen. We doubt whether any country's distresses were ever relieved or the taxes paid by a general massacre of the revenue officers.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE RIO GRANDE.

Our special dispatches from San Antonio indicate that the government is about to begin offensive movements against the Mexican raiders. A scouting party, which has been ordered to leave Fort Concha, under Colonel Shafter, has been stopped, by orders from headquarters, and the next thing looked for is a march of troops in force to the front. Advices from Washington state that a man-of-war has been ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

These movements are not directed against Mexico proper, but Cortina, a very famous rebel of the republic, and his followers, who defy the authority of their own government, and are inimical and hostile to the Texans. We have not heard that Governor Coke has made the formal demand on the President for assistance, which is required by the constitution, but hope he will either do so without delay, if he has not already, or authorize a regiment or two of Texas minute men to go to the Rio Grande and look after the Mexican robbers. Cortina ought to be pursued, even into the Mexican territory, and himself and followers either captured or destroyed. We have no doubt the Mexican government would sincerely thank any power that would bring that troublesome marauder to justice. He has been the terror of the bordermen of both nations for the past fifteen years, and the sooner he meets the inevitable fate which awaits him the better. A robber has no friends, and an outlaw is not entitled to the protection of any nation.

The United States government has acted with judgment and prudence in this matter. The President is fully informed of the events which have taken place on the Rio Grande, and he is just the man to strike, and with effect, when the proper time comes. If our surmises are correct about the marching of the troops, we may be sure the time for action has arrived. The ordering of a man-of-war to the Rio Grande is corroborative of the impression that the troops are to move. This, however, will not be a war. It will only be an international hunt for an outlaw. Mexico can only offer sympathy, having no troops in the vicinity. But there will be no lack of men if the President once gives the word. We have been waiting with some impatience for his bugle call during the past month or two, and it looks as though the great captain is about to rally his fighting boys at last.

THE BURIED ALIVE CASE.

One of our contemporaries has become furiously virtuous on the murder question. An entirely new leaf is to be turned over, and henceforth all slayers of mankind are to be brought up with a round turn. The first fruit of this sudden change on the side of law and order is the arrest of the driver of one of the city dead carts, who has been accused in a vague manner of having killed a corpse which he was taking to the municipal "God's acre." A number of witnesses, we are told, saw the deed committed from a safe distance, being afraid to approach the driver while he was engaged in his deadly work. The accused explains that the contract coffin which contained the corpse was something like the clothing furnished the army, and fell to pieces on being carried in his cart. The jolting of the vehicle threw up the cover and also disturbed the body. The affrighted witnesses, whose names we have not seen, agreed in imagining that a fearful struggle ensued, and that the driver settled the controversy with a brick or stone. He explains that he was only driving the nails in again which had become loose.

The coroner declares that he knows the deceased was as dead as he could be, and beyond the power of man to harm him further. But the grand jury, with more zeal than judgment, perhaps, have found a true bill for murder against the driver and he has been locked up to stand his trial.

It strikes us that there is a marked inconsistency in the official conduct in this case with former practice. We have had during the past eight or ten years a most plenteous crop of murders, with perhaps one per cent of convictions and a very small showing of punishments. In case Conners shall be convicted it will prove there is more danger in driving a dead cart than in shouldering a gun and going on a hunt for live men.

We would not wink at any act of crime, nor throw an obstacle in the way of the officers of justice. But we think it would comport more with the honor and dignity of our State to look after criminals whose deeds of shame have been blazoned forth to the world than to show an excess of zeal in a case that does not hardly seem bad enough to raise a doubt.

THE WHARF CONTRACTS INJOINED.

The proposals for buying the wharf revenues were opened at the City Hall yesterday, and an injunction from the Superior Court ordering a stay of proceedings arrived about the same time. This, of course, puts an end to the consideration of the subject for the present, and will perhaps defeat the municipal plan altogether. If the city makes a vigorous resistance, one of those great legal contests for which we are somewhat famous will spring up, and the item of "law charges" in the municipal budget be swelled up like a boxer's eye in the prize ring.

We have heard intimations that earnest legal proceedings were to be instituted against three or four of the financial reform measures which have been proposed by the present Council, but were not informed in what shape the action was to be brought. Neither has it yet been disclosed, as the injunction which has already been issued is only a preliminary proceeding intended to conserve the rights of opposing parties until the issue can be regularly made.

Bunker Hill.

Yesterday raged anew in Boston the fever of patriotism. It was the anniversary of what has been called the battle of Bunker Hill. Being the centennial anniversary, the celebration was a hundred fold greater than ever before. The light of many a fourth of July will pale before the magnificence of the calcium lights of last night. As history hands the battle of the seventeenth of June down to us it was a small affair, where 1500 American volunteers met 2500 British regulars. The British loss was about 1000, and that of the Americans some 450. Compared with latter day slaughters, where better weapons were used, it was a fine skirmish. But it was the beginning of earnest work for independence. The engagements at Lexington and Concord had been all on one side. At Bunker Hill the British found themselves pitted against men who meant business. The Generals of that day did not write books, and to this time the question who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill is in dispute. Putnam and Prescott were both on the field as colonels and giving orders, while General Seth Pomeroy was found in the ranks with a musket. Warren had been appointed a Major General three days previous, but not having received his commission he came on the field with a musket as his only staff. It is probable that a portion of the volunteers placed themselves under his command, and he died with those that died there. Every officer and man on the ground was impelled by patriotism, and there was no delay on account of rank. Even the colored troops fought nobly, for we are told that a negro man named Salem made the best shot of the day. Major Pitcairn, of the British marines, who had been second in command at the Lexington march, mounted the parapet exclaiming "the day is ours!" Salem drew a bead on him and said it was not, firing a shot which mortally wounded Pitcairn. No one wishes to deprive Boston of its pleasures and sources of patriotic pride. It was not possible to move Bunker and Breed's Hills and the monument into the city proper, so Boston swallowed Charlestown, with its historical reminiscences, monument and all, by extending the circle of the Hub. Charlestown is now a Boston district, and Bunker Hill is in Boston. The glory of the original battle was insignificant compared with the celebration of the event yesterday. Where blood was formerly poured out like water, eloquence only was spilt; bands of music marched by where the drum and fife called men to the trenches and instead of the warm and bleeding soldiers was seen the cold granite shaft men builded, which points above all things earthly. Bunker Hill belongs to every American; some had forgotten it, and some say our government is a failure. Let them again remember the one, and think better of the other.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES.

At the office of the Great Jackson Route, No. 22 Camp street, you can buy an excursion ticket to and from the Rocky Mountains, Northwestern Lakes, Falls of Niagara, or the springs of Tennessee and Virginia.

You are not confined in choice to one "solitary route," the "boundless continent" is at your service.

Rates lower than ever before known.

The quickest time ever made south of the Ohio.

Double daily line Pullman Sleeping Cars.

Consult your interest and the various guide books on the counter at No. 22 Camp street.

E. D. FROST,
General Manager.
S. E. CAREY,
General Passenger Agent.

je17 2w2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days against each of said ports, this term of ten days to begin to count from the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this tenth day of June, 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:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

je12 2p

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 15, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons due July 1, 1875, on new consolidated bonds of the State of Louisiana, will be paid by the Louisiana National Bank in this city, and at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York, on and after MONDAY, June 21, 1875.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

je16 3t 2p

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Circular No. 3.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 5, 1875.

Tax collectors are reminded of the necessity to enforce the payment of all delinquent and a pro rata of current taxes during the present month, and prior to their quarterly settlement due July 1 proximo.

You are required to enforce all such collection at once, and to this end you will vigorously proceed under the provisions of act No. 47 of 1873.

Under instructions heretofore issued in circular No. 2, you will continue to collect delinquent taxes without penalties up to and including June 30. From and after that date await further instructions, pending the receipt of which you will cease to collect as above without penalties.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

je6 t jy1 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 addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc.

Apply confidentially, to
THOMAS H. HOWARD,
No. 23 Commercial place.

je12 1m

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.

ap11 3m

BANKS AND BANKING.

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. 132 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.

ap18 1y

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

CAPITAL.....$500,000

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

Directors:

R. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
R. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THE TWENTY-sixth day of April, A. D. 1875.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATLAS INSURANCE Company of New Orleans, Bankrupts—No. 1465.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of their appointment as assignees of the Atlas Insurance Company of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of the said district.

DOUGLAS WEST,
ALLAIN RUSTIS,
Assignees.
No. 153 Common street.

je3 17 jy2

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.

3380 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:

3380 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 3p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 17, 1875.

CLASS 143.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40	73	38	74	10	24	58	66	32	29	44	12	—	—

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 seventeenth day of June, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap19

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF CITY WATERWORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC Buildings, New Orleans, June 18, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned until August 18, 1875, at 12 M., for the lease of the City Waterworks and accompanying franchises in conformity with ordinance No. 3145, Administration series, adopted on the fifteenth of June, 1875. Parties desiring copies of the ordinance in pamphlet can be supplied by addressing

LEON BERTOLI,
Administrator of Waterworks and Public Building, room No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana.

j-18 1d

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS OF 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, June 10, 1875.

BUT TEN DAYS REMAIN DURING WHICH TIME city taxes of 1875 can be paid without costs of court, interest, etc.

ED. PILSBURY,
Administrator of Finance.

je10 10t

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY BONDS.

COMMISSIONERS OF CONSOLIDATED DEBT, City Hall, New Orleans, June 3, 1875.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ORDINANCE OF the City Council, notice is hereby given that tenders for bonds, to be converted into Premium Bonds, will be received at the Department of Finance until the first of September next.

In order that there be no delay in providing for the first allotment, parties should report at once the amount they intend to offer.

C. J. LEEDS, Mayor,
ED. PILSBURY,
Administrator of Finance,
J. G. BROWN,
Administrator of Public Accounts,
Commissioners of Consolidated Debt.

je3 1m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Richard Jones.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,015.—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 final account presented by Benjamin O. L. Ravne, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je18 22 26

Succession of Philip Drumm.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,719.—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 Morgan R. Hughes, liquidator of the late firm of Drumm & Hanly, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je17 21 25

Succession of Louis Castera.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans. No. 35,389.—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 Mrs. Sylvanie Castera, testamentary executrix in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je16 20 25

Succession of Royal A. Porter.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,547.—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 William H. Hunt, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je12 16 20

Succession of Pierre Coxy, alias Coy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,665.—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 Jean Coxy, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je16 20 25

Successions of John Hohl and Elizabeth Fether, his wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 37,466 and 27,204.—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 X. Weissenbach, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je12 16 20

Succession of John Brownlee.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,043.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Mary Ann Brownlee has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Brownlee, 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.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

je12 16 20

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ORLEANS HOUSE.
Formerly the Harris House,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

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 the market affords. Charges moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.

je4 3m MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

RUSSELL 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.

mh13 6m P. J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Michael Gernon vs. Charles Montaldo—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 503.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, second justice for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 17, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings, etc., thereon, rights, ways, privileges, etc., thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, in the square bounded by Prieur, Palmyra, Johnson and Common streets, designated by No. 15 of square No. 29, on a plan by F. Pilie, dated the first of May, 1846; measures, American measure, 27 feet 6 inches on Palmyra street, by 102 feet 8 inches 3 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

je16 26 jy17

Pierre Gubaccb vs. Joseph Bonneccare—Fourth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 3355.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO to me directed by the Hon. John Cain, Fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., on the premises—

THE CROP OF A VEGETABLE GARDEN, now under cultivation, situated in the Third District, bounded by Forstall, Goodchildren, Lizardi and Morales streets.

The purchaser will bind himself to pay $17 per month from day of sale.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOSEPH CONTRERAS, Constable.

je12 18 22

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, June 17, 1875.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Spain and Urquhart streets, on June 15, 1875—

ONE DUN HORSE, white face, left hind fetlock white, about fourteen hands high, branded letter E on left shoulder.

Also, one IRON GRAY MARE and BAY COLT, the mare is about fourteen hands high.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, June 24, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

No. 90—je18 1d D. McCARTHY, Administrator.