

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 27, 1875.

When times are easier the dress skirts will not be so narrow.

To retire from an editorial position on the London Times is to be a baronet.

George Washington himself will be the centennial commissioner from Tennessee.

It is easy enough to write a book. Selling it is what bothers the publishers and interests the authors.

Those who are too poor to suffer at a watering place this season will be obliged to stay at home and enjoy themselves.

An exchange says: "Let William Allen alone; he knows what Ohio wants." That may be so, but who knows what William Allen wants?

The Clerks' Benevolent Association of Louisiana will give its sixth annual fourth of July celebration at the Fair Grounds on Sunday next.

The honest man who tells his wife everything that happens, is matched by the man who tells his better half many things which do not happen.

An entertainment, consisting of singing and tableaux, by children, will be given at Stowell Jackson Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Oarward Mission Sunday School.

On Monday evening the Variety Dramatic Club will give its second complimentary performance at the Academy of Music, when will be performed the drama of the "Lancashire Lass."

The agent of the Associated Press at Memphis furnished his usual murder report yesterday, but we are pleased to notice that he had to go sixty miles distant, to St. Catherine, to get the local item.

It is said that when Mr. Jefferson Davis is settled in his new home he will write a book on the war. If that is his intention his friends should keep him dodging about in sleeping cars for many years yet.

The Philadelphia Times says: "The Southern Democrats are generally enthusiastic supporters of the inflation plank in the Ohio platform." That is so. The enthusiasm is like a dead bawl—it knows no bounds.

Mr. J. Jane, formerly at corner of Rampart and Canal streets, has removed his confectionery establishment to No. 103 Canal street, opposite Christ Church, where he hopes to see all of his old customers and many new ones.

One of the most accommodating beggars, who calls upon us regularly, is the man who insists each time on showing his sore leg. He appears unwilling to accept the smallest sum of money without in some way reciprocating the favor.

"He loves me, he loves me not," is the title of a new song by W. Wadsworth, bandied up with the compliments of Philip Werlein, music dealer of No. 89 Baronne street. The song is dedicated to and has been sung by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

A few years since when S. F. Caray, now playing second to William Allen, was hanging on to the Republicans party, he spoke of the Democratic party as "steeped in crime and covered with infamy." With that choice lot Samuel has found a congenial mate.

The Houston Telegraph says: "In Turin, Italy, there is a woman who was born in 1870. She is the widow of a porter in the Royal Palace and so well known that description seems impossible." Of course not. A widow five years old is incapable of deception as to her age.

If independent political parties would pair off as it were from Republicans and Democrats alike, there would be no objection to the votes wasted, but as they go on hobbies, and according to the price of putty in any village where they make a platform, there is no counting the damage or good they may do.

From M. Elie, music dealer, No. 153 Canal street, we have received a new piece of music for piano, entitled "Press Club Schottische." It is the work of Ida Forster, as a composition, and by her has been graciously dedicated to the New Orleans Press Club. The members of the club will appreciate the distinction given their association by the author.

The St. Thomas Episcopal (colored) Church will hold divine service this evening, in the Sunday school building on Cal Liepe, between Prytanee and St. Charles streets, at half past seven o'clock. Rev. S. Burford, of Calvary Church, has kindly volunteered to preach for the congregation Sabbath evenings, until further notice. All interested will find a cordial welcome.

Mr. C. C. Haley, the newswriter of No. 17 Commercial place, who has for some time been a wanderer in a strange land, returned to his old stand yesterday. He bears upon his weatherbeaten face the bronze of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Yucatan, and the sunny isles of Carriacou. He will be on hand this morning from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M., selling the best and latest papers, and telling the wonderful stories of his travels.

An olio entertainment under the auspices of Mount Moriah and Linn Wood Lodges, Free and Accepted Masons, will be given at Exposition Hall on Wednesday evening, July 11. Messrs. W. R. Whitaker, G. H. Branglin, H. D. Coleman, William Wright, C. and A. Haase and Miss C. Haase will assist. Messrs. Tracey, Bremer, Cooper and Raymond will sing as a quartette, and Mr. Frederick N. Thayer and his accom plished daughter, Miss Kate Thayer, have volunteered for the occasion.

The London Times says there is more true fire in Tennyson's last drama than in anything which has been published since the days of Shakespeare. Right here we wish to caution Mr. Tennyson by saying that if he has infringed upon the keroseene fire scene in "Help," he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law by Joe Murphy. There is, also, an abundance of true fire in the piece played by Frank Mayo, and called the "Streets of New York." So much fire that an engine has to be brought on nearly every night to put it out. We infer from the unguarded remarks of the editor of the London Times that he has not seen either of the great American plays we have men tioned.

PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

The Democracy generally throughout the Union are pitching their pipes for a grand tooling on a false note. They assume, as a basis, that there has been, on the part of the national administration, such an interference in the organization of the Legislature of one of the States, meaning, of course, Louisiana, as involves the subversion of the State government. The movement began in Ohio last, winter flitted from one section of the country to another, dallied with Congress for a season, and now breaks out in the Democratic State convention of Iowa in the following shape:

Absolute prohibition of military interference with local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of State Legislatures, except in a manner clearly defined by the constitution.

The latter clause of this sentence is intended as a shot at the President for his late compliance with his constitutional duty in this State. We have no objection to the sentiment, but insist that it is not applicable to the Louisiana case.

1. There was no prospect of a peaceful assembling and organization of our Legislature.

2. The action of the military was clearly according to the manner defined by the constitution.

No troops were sent to this State until the Governor made an urgent call, in pursuance of article four, section four, of the constitution. He asked for protection against domestic violence. The constitution designates him as the judge of the existing condition of things. He called upon the President for help in the manner pointed out by the constitution, and received it. The President had no discretion in the matter. He could not even inquire into the nature of the local disturbance. He heard the voice of the Governor of one of the States calling for aid, and obeyed the mandate of the constitution which imperatively requires him to render such assistance without stopping to ask questions. The troops once here, were required to report to the Governor for directions how and when to act. They came as reinforcements to the State of Louisiana, to be used against its enemies. Even the President was subordinate to the Governor in the details of operations in which the soldiers were to be employed.

The voice of Governor Kellogg was the voice of the sovereignty of the State, and the President could not listen to any other. There never was presented a clearer case of the subordination of the military to the civil authority, which is a favorite maxim of all the political parties since Jefferson wrote the declaration of independence. Practically, Governor Kellogg had forty millions of people under his command, with the President to lead them if such a display of force had been necessary to repress the domestic violence in this State. Fortunately, a few companies of regulars answered the desired purpose, and that was accomplished without bloodshed.

The organization of the Legislature was not peaceful. Far from it. In the opinion of the Governor of the State, based upon the representations of more than fifty members of the House, some five or six unauthorized persons were engaged in obstructing the work of organization. They appealed to the Executive for protection. He responded, as it was his duty to do. In selecting his agents he could, in his discretion, have ordered the city police, the State militia, or a posse comitatus to go to the assistance of the House and remove the disturbing elements. He elected the last named method, and designated a portion of the reinforcements which had been sent to the State by the President. The officer in command had no discretion but to obey the orders of the Governor, to whom he had been ordered to report for duty.

Here then, we find that so far from there being any military interference on the part of the United States in the local affairs of the State, there was a complete subordination to the civil power. General De Trobriand yielded implicit, unquestioning obedience to the orders of the civil executive. He removed the offending persons, and left the responsibility for the act where it rightfully belongs, to Governor Kellogg. He, in return, is responsible only to the people or their representatives for his official action. The propriety of his conduct has not been questioned by any authority having the right to review his acts. The action of the President in yielding obedience to the constitution has been formally approved by the votes of both houses of Congress. The only offender that has not been called to account in the whole matter is the constitution of the United States itself. The provision which sent the troops in motion and sent them here as reinforcements to the State government in its contest with its domestic foes remains on the statute book in unblemished boldness. It is really against this section which the Democratic guns are pointed. Do the Democrats intend to censure the action of the fathers of the republic in thus affording a sure safeguard to State sovereignty? Are the weak States like Delaware to be at the mercy of local mobs? To have their governments set up one day and torn down the next? Such was certainly not the intention of the fathers when they guaranteed the States protection against domestic violence.

But this conduct is entirely consistent with the ancient traditions of that party. While professing the utmost veneration for the constitution they condemn every enforcement of that instrument which militates against their selfish aims. They have never been in favor of all the provisions of the constitution at once. Nor have they lately proposed to amend anything which is objectionable to them. They have too much veneration for the work of the fathers to change a single stick in the great work they left us as a heritage. No, rather than change one word of the constitution, they prefer to violate it where it does not suit them, and clamor all the louder for the enforcement of the rest. They think by this means to compensate for their shortcomings.

OUR QUARANTINE ABROAD AND AT HOME.

Mr. T. Trowbridge, M. D. United States consul at Vera Cruz, publishes in the *House of Leisure*, of that city, a communication in which he asserts the inefficiency and injustice of a time quarantine upon commerce. His comments are well worthy consideration, although an inhabitant of Vera Cruz who criticizes the fear of yellow fever is a good deal like the occupant of a bomb proof who ridicules the cowardice of men under fire.

The consul admits the propriety of precautionary measures to prevent the admission of contagion, but contends that no detention of persons or property is proper, and no system of disinfection effectual. Of the regulations at present in force in the United States ports of entry he says:

They are, in every respect, unjust and iniquitous; for while they do not accomplish their end, they stultify and cripple commerce.

Taking these regulations as at New Orleans, he complains that the foreign consul is required to—

Certify that in this port and vicinity, and among the shipping thereof, good health prevails, without any suspicion of plague, yellow fever, or any other contagious or pestilential disease whatever, in either an epidemic or sporadic form; and that no such disease has existed (and if it be not a clean bill of health, then it adds) for the past two or three weeks.

This, we admit, very hard on commerce or on the consul. It even suggests that this form has been put up in the interest of the quarantine officers and stations of the United States. What consul could certify that there was neither contagion or infection in a city of many thousand inhabitants, of whose domestic conditions he can not possibly be cognizant?

The commercial grievance is then stated. If a consul can not certify the fact stated in the form, the vessel is subjected to "a detention of from five to twenty days, with passengers and freight all on board." The personal discomforts are thus touched upon:—

Imagine a vessel lying ten days at quarantine in the river below New Orleans, surrounded by clouds of mosquitoes and malaria, and ask yourself if it is possible for this little community to pass the protection without some of its constituents falling sick? If so, when is the detention to end? May not contagions and epidemics originate at quarantine? Of course, yes.

This is one consequence of the delay. New Orleans is the most exposed port in the United States to the access of tropical disease. The Atlantic ports being more distant from points of contagion, have the time quarantine of the voyage. Hence sail vessels from Rio, Havana or Vera Cruz, have pretty well expiated the offense of trading to those unhealthy ports before reaching Baltimore, New York or Boston. Supposing even a ten days' quarantine at New Orleans, then a passenger or a package destined for the interior can reach their point in less time and expense by the Atlantic ports than by New Orleans. The prospect of imprisonment in the bulk, under the conditions suggested by the consul, are sufficient to turn every woman, child and business man over any other route to the interior in preference to that by way of New Orleans. Such are the commercial consequences. Ten days' detention here will turn—it has heretofore turned—almost all the import and export of Western trade to and from this port. It is perhaps too much to expect people to remember that there was but one way of getting in or out of the Mississippi valley—there are now fourteen.

It is proper also to remind the public that a quarantine is rendered futile by the same change in the mode of conveyance. The books of a steamship plying between Havana and New Orleans showed that only twenty-five of a hundred passengers who shipped from Havana for New Orleans arrived in this city on the boat. They crossed to Key West and took a steamer coming with a clean bill from some healthy port, or they went North by boat or took rail at Cedar Keys. Such passengers may even have arrived at New Orleans and died of fever contracted in Havana before the boat in which they took passage from that port had complied with the time of her detention. The railroad thus enables passengers to flank the quarantine. The city which this blocked her port finds herself quarantined on all sides, and the commerce which she has driven away enjoyed by other cities which are not subject to such restrictions. Every one who has heard the sell in which Jones, a primitive passenger on a river boat, is invited to go on shore at night, at a cotton landing, and participate in the sport of catching certain very fat and delicious birds. These are to be aroused by the companions of Jones, who, with poles in their hands for that purpose, take leave in motion and sent them here as reinforcements to the State government in its contest with its domestic foes remains on the statute book in unblemished boldness. It is really against this section which the Democratic guns are pointed. Do the Democrats intend to censure the action of the fathers of the republic in thus affording a sure safeguard to State sovereignty? Are the weak States like Delaware to be at the mercy of local mobs? To have their governments set up one day and torn down the next? Such was certainly not the intention of the fathers when they guaranteed the States protection against domestic violence.

These thoughts and reminiscences are suggested by the telegraphic report that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife the Princess Louise contemplate visiting this country. If there is any truth in the report, they are undoubtedly coming as private individuals, tourists in search of amusement and information, and the hospitality to which their rank entitles them should be regulated by that good taste and self-respect which we have too often seen overpowered by zeal and enthusiasm. After having possessed ourselves in the presence of princes, dined with dukes, and banded witticisms with great authors, there will be no danger of our being disturbed by a marquis; but a princess, a real live princess, white, too, (for we have received a visit from a queen of one of the Sandwich Islands) is something new to our experience; and accordingly the proper reception of the fair Princess Louise will tax the tact and good breeding of her republican sisters more than the entertainment of a regiment of princes. For, after all, a prince is only a man, whereas a princess—the very word is suggestive of grandeur and grace, spirit and gentleness, unapproachableness and charming concubinage, but above all, of a romantic glamour which bewil-lers the mind and fascinates the heart. Here, as at home, the merely noble husband of the royally descended wife will play a secondary part, as democratic nations and people are acutely alive to the distinctions of rank. It is, therefore, about the lovely Louise that we are chiefly concerned; and we do trust that our American women—queens every one of them in their own right—will deal gently with her, and not make her feel that her rank is a burden; treat her, in fact, precisely as they would a well bred American lady.

THE DAVIS HOMESTEAD.

On the seventeenth of June, while Boston was celebrating the battle of Bunker Hill, Marshall, Texas, saw another sight. Marshall was the scene of a grand mass meeting, having for its object the raising of a fund for establishing a home in Texas for Jefferson Davis. The money is to be raised by subscription, and the plan was inaugurated by the ladies. To this there can be no political objection. We are ready to believe that Mr. Davis is a poor man, for the poor we have with us always. Separated from the history of the rebellion, we believe Mr. Davis to be a moral man and an upright church member of Memphis. The insurance companies have done something for him, along with other Confederates, and might do more. Seriously, if we were of the Confederate persuasion, we should not want our hero to be pensioned off in that way by a Texas almshouse. The pride of Mississippians should prevent it. A title of the money spent in keeping up the color line and sectional strife in Mississippi would purchase for Mr. Davis his old homestead, now owned by a colored man, and there among those who had loved him when he represented them in a Congress of the United States, before a secessionist Confederacy had seized him, he could end his days in peace. We write fondly and earnestly about this, and would contribute to a fund to keep Mr. Davis in Mississippi. He could do no harm there, and the people of Mississippi would do themselves infinite credit by cherishing him in age, and giving him succor in his declining years. Bad as the Indians have been since the progress of civilization in America, it can not be forgotten that they were once the lords of the land, and there is something sad in seeing them continually driven toward the setting sun. We would save Mr. Davis from such a fate, and from Texas. Right among his own people should he find a home.

We are willing to blot from memory the personal record of Mr. Davis from the year 1860 to the close of the rebellion. Let him be as if the war had not been, and let him begin anew. It was something of this feeling that caused Henry Ward Beecher to plead so strongly in his behalf, and it was such a spirit of forgiveness that prompted Horace Greeley, the ablest Abolitionist of the North, to put his name on the prisoner's bond. Let Mr. Davis be regarded for what he was before the war. He can stand upon that, and there are Northern and Western men who would subscribe to a fund for making him a home in Mississippi. The solicitors in Texas pursue a different course. They propose to do good to Mr. Davis for the good he did to the Confederacy. Mr. Reagan in his speech at Marshall rehearsed the services of Mr. Davis as a Confederate chieftain, his sufferings and his poverty at the close of the war. The letter of Mr. Hearshey, of the *Shreveport Times*, read at the mass meeting was in the same strain, concluding as follows:

I had thought at one time to suggest that Louisiana contribute to your fund, but, perhaps, she has no right to do so. Texas, grateful of the Southern States, has inaugurated this movement, and all the honor and glory should be hers. But, sir, when your people shall have accomplished their just noble and generous work I trust Louisiana and all of the Southern States will step forward to add something to the happiness of the grand old Confederate chief, and testify of the Southern States, his appreciation of his services and sacrifices in defense of the great principle of States rights, which is the life of constitutional liberty.

When it comes to rewarding men for what they sacrificed, suffered and accomplished in the Confederate cause, there will be found plenty of men more deserving than Jefferson Davis. In saying this we echo the sentiments of many who fought on the Southern side. Mr. Davis is endowed with great ability; he is able to conduct large business enterprises; he is able to write, to travel, to make speeches in Texas, and in many other ways to earn a comfortable living. But the man who has done this, and who has had nothing but his strong limbs to keep him from penury, who cares what he suffered or what becomes of him? Every Southern city has its crippled Confederate soldiers who are obliged to ask for alms, and they often get a cold refusal from the smallest sum of money. The eloquent empty sleeve hangs by their side, or they stump upon the rudest sort of an artificial leg; for years they wore the little faded gray jackets, having no means to buy other clothing. Remembering the generals whose precious lives were spared to write letters and disturb the peace, who is there that remembers the private soldier? Who ever heard of a monument being erected to the memory of a man who sent bullets to the enemy? Fame is reserved for the men who stood useless in rear of the gunners, holding swords. Who ever heard of a private at a soldier's reunion? There are no such persons among the later day mimic camp fires, where the weapons are words and the glory belongs to the colonel. What were the sufferings of Mr. Davis, who ran away, compared with those of the maimed soldiers who fought his battles? Sentimentality is unreliable, and always overlooks the real heroes. Mr. Davis deserves a farm in Texas, even if for nothing more than services rendered in the earlier days of that State. Everybody acknowledges that, and two colored men subscribed fifty cents each for his benefit at the Marshall mass meeting. Let the homestead in Texas be secured, if at all, on account of his Union glory, and not because of his Confederate services, to the true overshadowing of the Loretos and sufferers.

THE OHIO PLATFORM A FRAUD.

Traditions tells that the Democracy of Ohio had avowed their devotion to liberty by advocating abolition, and that to save space and trouble they were accustomed to refer to that pledge without even quoting it in full. Sound on other party professions the Ohio Democracy was in full fellowship with the national party and no collision ever occurred between the abolition, Democracy of the Western Reserve and the pro-slavery Democrats of the South. Governor Chase was never anything before the war but a Dem-

THE PENITENT THIEF.

Tweed, the precise mode of whose robberies has been made evident from the confessions of Garvey and Connolly, his Democratic allies, has got himself up for an interview in tears and penitence. He now says, amid sobs and wailing, that he would gladly return the stolen money, if it could be got at; intimating thereby that he has succeeded in placing it where it can never again benefit the rightful owners. He also pleads that he did not realize as much as is supposed. Tammany and the strikers of his party no doubt made heavy requisitions upon him to apply the corruption fund. Tweed in tears because he can not make restitution must have been such a spectacle as has been rarely witnessed since the scriptural example. This public grief of Tweed; this wringing of saturated pocket handkerchiefs into the inkstand of the reporter, has been no doubt arranged in the forenoon hope that Tweed may this night be with Tilden in the Tammany paradise. It will not do. There is none of the morose bitterness of sincere sorrow in those tears. There is perhaps contrition for having been caught; beyond this, Tweed pouring out his tears in public is like everything else Democratic—a sham. Tweed would cry himself out of jail, and be the next moment the same coarse, truculent and unscrupulous villain that he was before his conviction. Curious enough, Byron more than half a century since has in a metaphorical illustration of natural sympathy hit Tweed's case exactly:

Tweed ruffled half his stream to form a beard. The other half pursued its calmer career. We await the New York verdict in the case of Beecher versus Tilton.

It has never been decided exactly how much a man must sweat his brow to earn his bread.

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Evacuating Commission has prepared the necessary arrangements, and has issued orders for the closing of an employing office.

The appropriation was known as the "Odorous Excavation 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 siphon, which is connected with a door or window, and is used to remove any offensive odor, or to remove any offensive matter from the room, as well as to keep the room cool and fresh.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The appearance of an editorial in the New Orleans Times of Saturday morning, in relation to the New Orleans Typographical Union, No. 17, would appear to call for an explanation on the part of the Union. Fact and fiction are so cleverly manipulated in the article alluded to that it would be too lengthy a task to endeavor to explain all its inaccuracies to a public unacquainted with the technicalities of the trade. Suffice it to say that to about one grain of fact is added a bushel of fiction.

It is true that the strike occurred in the Times office from the fact that the foreman was required to discharge four good and worthy men, and to employ in their stead four who were considered as the time, and have since proved themselves unworthy. We believe, in any large companionship of laboring men, a foreman is necessary for the proper conduct of the work. It is also necessary that he should have the power of discharging and employing the laborers required; if he has not that power he is held responsible for the discharge of duties, and in the case of no control in the case in question no cause for a strike is informed, was assigned for the discharge of these men. We contend that no man should be discharged without cause; and particularly do we object to the displacement of employments mere caprice. It certainly does not seem to us so displaced, while at the same time it weakens and eventually destroys that order and regularity which is absolutely essential to the harmonious working of the companionship.

The statement in relation to the price paid in other large cities is entirely incorrect. There is but one city in the United States where the price is as low as forty-five cents. The statement that the employees of the Times were asked to work for fifty cents is also incorrect. In no instance, before the strike, as far as we are informed, was such a request made of them.

A great error is laid in the editorial alluded to about the "travesty" of the Union and its arbitrary "rules." The "rules" complained of are the same that have governed the trade for a hundred years, both in England and in this, in fact, they are less stringent in this city than in any other large city in the United States. The Times very speciously and sophistically places before the public its own biased explanation of them. It would require too much space to explain the correctness of each and every one of them. We can only say that hardly in any instance is it accurately and strictly true.

We make this statement in justice to ourselves as a body, and we deny that we ever have or intend to interfere with the legitimate business of the inconsiderate action of any individual members, we can not, of course, as a body be held responsible. We trust this will meet with the approbation of the workmen of this city.

JAMES BEGGS, President. JOSEPH MCCARTHY, Secretary. J. T. 12 1/2

CORRESPONDENCE.

Postscript, New Orleans, June 25, 1875. Major J. C. Shipley, Shooting Master, and Lt. Redwitz, Captain of the "Bandit" Team of the New Orleans Rifle Club.

GEN. MANSFIELD—Bearing in remembrance the accounts celebrating the glorious fourth of July, which have been taken to the city, and for the purpose of making said day one of unusual attraction at the gallery of the New Orleans Rifle Club, I propose to donate to the club a medal of gold, to be shot for on the fourth of July next, and the rules of the club, only requesting that the shooting may be at BEST, and to afford pleasure to more persons who may contest for this medal than otherwise would participate. May I ask you, gentlemen, in behalf of the club, to prepare a medal, to be shot for on the fourth of July next, and the rules of the club, only requesting that the shooting may be at BEST, and to afford pleasure to more persons who may contest for this medal than otherwise would participate. May I ask you, gentlemen, in behalf of the club, to prepare a medal, to be shot for on the fourth of July next, and the rules of the club, only requesting that the shooting may be at BEST, and to afford pleasure to more persons who may contest for this medal than otherwise would participate.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, New Orleans June 25, 1875. Colonel John M. G. Parker, Vice President of New Orleans Rifle Club.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twenty-fifth inst., containing as it should at the end of our first century of independence, patriotic sentiments of your devotion to your country and "the day we celebrate," as well as a substantial assurance of your warm interest in the welfare of the New Orleans Rifle Club. We wish it were possible to recognize in each of our members the interest you manifest in the success and prosperity of our organization.

At our last special meeting, held on Tuesday evening, June 22, we unanimously resolved to have a prize shooting on SATURDAY, July 3, and the gift of your generosity will add much to the pleasure and animation of the day's sport. We have decided on a gold medal, with appropriate designs, to be shot for, and we are very sincerely engaged, "The Parker Medal," to the one who wins it will have good reason to feel proud.

The programme will be arranged at "test shooting" as desired, and when the shooting commences at 1 P. M. July 4, the person who has scored (on the targets designed for this purpose) the highest number of rings in ten consecutive shots during the day, will be awarded the medal.

Hope you will be able to see the end of the second century of American independence, and to enjoy good health, and be surrounded by friends, peace and plenty, we have the pleasure to be, very respectfully yours, J. C. SHIPLEY, Major, New Orleans Rifle Club. H. G. REDWITZ, Captain of "Bandit Team."

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES. At the office of the Great Jackson Route, No. 22 and from the depot at New Orleans, Northwestern Lakes, Falls of Niagara, or the Springs of Tennessee and Virginia. You are not confined in choice to one "holiday 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. E. FROST, General Manager. S. E. CAREY, General Passenger Agent. J. T. 2 1/2

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Received at the Executive Office, New Orleans, June 10, 1875. Whereas, An act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1875, entitled "An act to establish quarantine in the State," provided that the Governor of the State should, upon his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declare any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilence, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and that 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 F. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act, do hereby declare such ports to be infected places, and that the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places and Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Louisiana, 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 sixty-ninth.

WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, By the Governor. N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State. PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD. The undersigned, member of the New Orleans Bar since 1836, and under professional disbarment since 1862, but under professional rehabilitation since 1868, and who has since that time been a writer by his own, through lack of leisure or other causes, will prepare ordinary or notary notes and affidavits, and will also act as a public writer of any kind, and will also act as a public writer, as may be desired, legislative acts, addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc. Apply confidentially to THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 21 Commercial place. J. T. 1 1/2