New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 29, 1875.

Disbursing officers do a paying business.

Beecher is sixty-two years of age, and he looks like sixty, too.

General Sherman's book naturally made a general impression.

Queen Victoria recently danced a reel at a ball given at Balmoral Castle.

Toast for centennarians at Philadelphia—"Whom the gods love, die young."

It was a "rum go," that independent, prohibition party in New Hampshire.

Sweets to the sweet. A cane for the canine in the dog mad season.

Money taken at a church concert should never be spoken of as gross receipts.

The Democrats of Ohio are about to hold heterogeneous mass meetings.

De Leon, of the Mobile Theatre, is giving entertainments in Mississippi, with Mr. J. H. Huntley as leading man.

All of the battles of the revolution worth celebrating are those where the Americans whipped the British.

Ten years after the war, for "badly scared," read "battle scarred" veterans. It is never too late to amend.

A rival pain killer, after Byron, knows what to do with the other doctor, "Should his liniments resemble mine."

When a man can not pass bad money without being prosecuted he should stop and take it.

Since the efforts to prevent ride stealing there has been a great falling off of little boys from the tail end of street cars.

All efforts now made to keep emigrants from the Black Hills are only so much done in favor of the miners already at work there.

Compared with the quantities of pianos played every morning the number of suicides is very small at this season of the year.

Country brass bands on each side of the Mississippi river, in Louisiana, are blowing at each other. The papers call them musical contests.

Ladies soliciting charitable contributions should not wear the pent-up Utica skirts. They remind the merchants too directly of the tight times.

"Established in 1857" is the proud label on a down town barber shop. It is a mixture of ante bellum antiquity and modern father, denoting solidity and endurance.

If a railroad conductor can run a train from here to Jackson with only one flask of whisky, it seems possible for Motor Keeley to take a train from Philadelphia to New York with a bucket of water.

The Handsboro *Democrat* has a unique and "dog gone" good retort in a late number. It says, "It is quite as honorable to be made into sausage as to be robbing one's country."

The benefits of fashion can not be overestimated. At a watering place, for instance, it has been known to make people get up early in the morning and take a bath.

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he will just have his hands full, now." The crowd looked at the man's ears, and thought so too.

Ask a Concord, Massachusetts, boy about fun, and he will begin by saying, "Pleasure is certainly made of something finite and something infinite meeting together." Such is the influence of Emerson on a community.

Certificates of indebtedness for vacation months will be issued to our public school teachers on the first three days of July. Application should be made at No. 39 Burgundy street, office of the Board of School Directors.

A young man was considering the difference between William Blackie, of the paste brigade, and Dr. Radway. Appius Bates came to his "ready relief" by explaining that the one is a bill poster while the other is a pill boaster.

It is claimed that Andrew Jackson Davis described the coming Keeley motor in his "Penetralia" twenty years ago. Davis, like other spiritual prophets, lacked the power to cut his hair and secure patents of inventions which come by dreams.

"What is in a name?" inquired the officer of the guard of a sleepy Templar he had roused at midnight in Mississippi City for the express purpose of getting a legal opinion on the question. The reply was a most unhappy but truthful one. The disturbed man said: "Letters alone."

A. T. Stewart, who owns the hotel building and other things at Saratoga, offers valuable prizes to the winning crews in the coming regattas. A horrid joker, thinking of perspiration and undershirts, suggests that the contestants will need dry goods most after the race.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Benjamin Woolf, of Boston, has written a comedy for W. J. Florence, and called it 'The Almighty Dollar.' This is a fair title, but Owens or Chanfrau should have had the play rather than Florence. They would never have parted with it." From this we should judge that Owens and Chanfrau are about to invest in real estate in St. Louis.

The *Graphic* puts in a bit of gossip to the effect that "Miss Jennie West, daughter of the Senator from Louisiana, is announced to be engaged to Max Wood, of the navy. Correspondents seize upon the occasion to describe Miss West as very pretty and *petite*, with dark eyes and a rounded, supple figure.

Charles Nordhoff was born in Prussia in 1830. This will prevent him from becoming President of the United States. He became known as a writer through the publications of Harper & Brothers. He wrote "Man-of War Life," "The Merchant Vessel," "Whaling and Fishing," "Stories of the Island World," "Nine Years a Sailor," "Cape Cod and All Along Shore," all of which are fish stories designed for innocent minds. He is now engaged in preparing cod liver oil for sick Democrats. None genuine unless put up with "New York *Herald*" blown in the bottle.

CAN A CORPORATION NULLIFY A STATE LAW?

While the powers of the federal government have been established by the ultimate appeal as paramount to those of the States, and while the right of the same government both to construe and execute its own construction of its own powers has been in like manner conceded, few have as yet been so bold as to claim that the corporate creation of State authority possesses an intrinsic, and innate authority superior or even equal to those of the State. We rather fear that in our own State, so renowned for its jealousy of federal power, has arisen a sect asserting this revolutionary doctrine, as we shall proceed to show.

The debt and taxation of New Orleans, though not so great as in New York, are yet serious, and should be arrested and reduced. The first of these measures has been secured by the amendment to the constitution; the second must be secured by the co-operation of all.

The Householders' Union has applied to the Council for relief, and is told that body has no authority to remit or postpone the collection of taxes. A committee of the Union has, therefore, addressed the Council reasons for deeming their petition reasonable, and asserting by argument the proposition that it is the duty of the Council to intervene, and ask from the courts a suspension of their corporate obligation to collect the taxes.

Preparatory to this argument the committee asks a concession which can not, of course, be granted by the courts. It is this:

The enactments divest entirely the Administrators of the people of their lawful and proper control of the city police, sanitary, scholastic and other jurisdiction, of which the *representatives elect* of the people have, or should have, alone legitimate control.

There were in former centuries Hanse towns, which, absolving themselves from absolute allegiance to the kings, entered into a league under which they assumed attributes of sovereignty. There are no such cities in the United States. The city of New York at one time, and the State authorities of Rhode Island at another, contended that each possessed powers under charter from the crown which exempted them from the jurisdiction of the whole people of their respective States. In both cases the advocates of this doctrine were overruled, and now there remains none unless this committee, who believe that the corporate government of a city is exempt from the paramount authority of the federal or State government, each within the limits of its own constitutional authority. The city of New York furnished the example under which have been asserted the control of the State over the health and police departments of the city government. The State of New York even reserved the discretion to say what taxes should be paid by the inhabitants of the State residing in the city of New York. The extraordinary frauds of Tweed were perpetrated by procuring from the Legislature the appointment of an auditing board whose duty it was to examine all accounts against the city, and allow such as they thought proper. Here was an assertion and exercise of paramount authority by the State of New York over the municipal government of the city of New York. The doctrine is settled, and it really would seem that the rights of a State have been abandoned by the advocates of that doctrine when it is claimed that a parish, a county, a city, or any other corporation deriving power from the State, can exercise a jurisdiction over the citizens of the State resident within their corporate limits. How, under this reasoning or upon these precedents, the Common Council of New Orleans is deprived of "a lagre portion of its legitimate jurisdiction" we can not see. The Administrators are the creatures of law. No power can be exercised by them unless it is given or confirmed by statute. The acts incorporating this form of administration repealed another act of the same character, and the present form of administration may be replaced at the will of the representatives elect of the whole people of the State. From the act consolidating the faubourgs to that which slept out its existence in the hands of Governor Kellogg, the absolute and paramount authority of the State over the people and property within its whole jurisdiction has been asserted and acknowledged without dispute. It is a vain doctrine at this day or in this country to set up the paramount authority of residents within corporate boundaries to say for themselves what shall or shall not be law.

The city authorities are exhorted to ask an injunction on the performance of their own duties. Nothing more would be then necessary for the relief of the householders, save for the Council to permit a judgment or decree against themselves to go by default, and decline to take an appeal.

Inasmuch, however, as the Administrators do not see how they are to meet any obligations of official duty, including cleaning the streets and paying salaries, they seem reluctant to comply with the request to sue themselves, and accept the logical consequence of allowing a decision by default against themselves. The question next arises, upon the failure of the Administrators to make a John Doe and and Richard Roe of themselves, "How does the Property Holder's Association expect to accomplish their purpose?" The answer to this question has been assigned to the president, Mr. Archibald Mitchell, and upon his reply we propose to submit a few questions in another article.

THE COTTON GAMBLERS.

This is the proper season of the year for the cotton crop to fail totally. It does not make so much difference what means are employed, so long as a transient success is achieved. Among the agencies usually employed are boll worms, drouth, drenching rains, "old and experienced planters," who never saw a hill of cotton, printer's ink and a corrupt country editor. More cotton is destroyed by these agencies every year than was ever lost on flushes of four, which is estimated at the total growth of the South for twenty years. An unscrupulous gambler of this sort lately got a very destructive article in a Savannah newspaper. He destroyed the total crop of of 1875, telegraphed the astounding intelligence to New York, and set the short crop operators to work under a condition of great excitement. According to the Chicago *Times* a number of greenhorns suffered severe losses, and are now virtuously indignant toward the unprincipled scamp who so cruelly deceived them. Our sympathies are with the scamp, and against the fools who so eagerly snapped at such a palpable fraud. When we see men eager to believe that a great calamity has befallen a section of the country, and in haste to profit by it, to the extent cotton speculators usually go, we feel a double satisfaction in their discomfiture.

New York, New Orleans and other great commercial centres have well organized bureaus for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of the cotton crop. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has its agents constantly at work to the same end. Their reports are not only accurate, but they come from the whole producing area of the country. But parties disregard these and run after irresponsible reporters who are hired to write short crop tables, just as stupid and ignorant persons reject revealed truth and resort to witchcraft, spiritualists and clairvoyants. None of these easily deluded individuals deserve any pity. They can only be cured by experience, and the sooner the remedy is applied the sooner they will become sensible.

The planters never receive any benefit from these short crop falsehoods. The losses fall on the gamblers who buy cotton short at a low figure, and expect it to rise to double the price agreed upon. They never see a bale of cotton, but when pay day comes either receive or pay the difference. A regular cotton dealer, who devotes his capital to moving the crop, deserves all the success he can achieve, but the gambler who simply bets on a rise or fall is a financial Ishmaelite, who deserves no sympathy when he fails.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF JOHN C. CALHOUN ON ATTACHMENT TO OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

The late war involved a peril to the titles of so great a number of persons, and occasioned so general an apprehension of social consequences to result from the repeal of those titles, as to constitute a union of interests more formidable, perhaps, than can ever be found upon property or political grounds. The establishment of the whole people as the constituency of the federal government—a doctrine partially advanced by General Jackson when he claimed that the executive was the representative of the whole people—has rendered it next to impossible that any local issues shall so divide the whole people as to jeopardize the permanence of the Union. The efforts of Mr. Marr and Mr. Booth to so "nationalize" the troubles of Louisiana as to make her the anvil upon which were to be beaten out the issues of a federal election, have wholly failed owing to the selfish temerity of the Northern Democracy. The labor conflict in Pennsylvania in which for months the miners were turbulent and the mines idle, has not risen to the dignity of a national question, having been always within the power of the State to suppress. The Union is now like a ship built in compartments, one of which may be stove, without peril to the ship. Nor do we fear that any sectional organization can be formed which may not be appeased, or repressed by influence or power of the dominant people.

There have been in fact several cases of sectional discontent which have disturbed the serenity of the Union, but not having been connected with the great question of slavery or freedom, have been happily subdued by the predominant patriotism of the States and people of the Union.

The Southern and Western States were agitated in 1798 by the sedition law, which they properly regarded an infringement of individual rights. Upon this question the Republicans triumphed over the Federalists, who maintained a claim of personal power for the executive to which the American people would never submit. The New England States were at first aroused to war with England. Boston was charged by Matthew Casey in the *Olive Branch* with discrediting the ability of the federal government to make good its loans. Henry, a British emissary, came from Canada to encourage disaffection against the Union, and a convention assembled at Hartford, Connecticut, which has been charged with a plot to dismember the Union. Burr and his associates were also believed to have meditated some such separation of the West from the Union. Each of these sections or communities has been in turn petulant or even disaffected toward the government, but has subsequently grown into a good humor and come zealously into its support. It will, under the authoritative decision that this is a government of the whole people, be always the case in future. The majority of the people will never get mad against the Union, at the same time.

It happens that we have access to an old autograph letter of John C. Calhoun, written when he was Secretary of War under the administration of President Monroe.

It is interesting for two reasons. It shows that a President at that period could pledge himself to provide for an honest and unfortunate man, as well as he may do at the present. It proves that Mr. Calhoun was a zealous Republican, a supporter of the Union, that he had distrusted the Unionism of New England, and rejoiced that he was returning to the Republican and Union fold. We publish the letter, of the authenticity of which we have no doubt. The name of the gentleman to whom it was addressed is reserved, though we may say that he was a Republican of great personal worth, and was subsequently Governor of one of the Southern Territories:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 22, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR—I most sincerely sympathize with you on that reverse of fortune which you have made known to me in your two last letters. The calamity of the times appears to be such to the West that but few will entirely escape the severe visitation. Yet in your case it must be a source of much consolation, that it has been brought on you not by imprudent speculations, or by living beyond your means, but by a generous confidence in others. As soon as the President returned to the city I brought your case before him: and I can venture to say that he feels a lively interest in your favor, of which on the first suitable occasion he will give you substantial proof. He fully confides in your talents and integrity, and feels that your claim is increased by your reverses. In the meantime he is not aware of any vacancy to the West which would suit you, and he desires me to say to you that he desires you, should any vacancy occur which would suit you, to communicate your wish in relation to it.

I have had a long and very agreeable excursion to the North. The country through which I passed is, I presume, surpassed by very few. The interior of New York, taking it all and all, is an admirable country. In New England I was much gratified to find that, since my residence there formerly, there has been a great increase of attachment to our republican institutions. We have no foreign news except such as you have seen detailed in the public prints.

To return to yourself, you are young and with an excellent constitution; and with your talents and experience will readily, with proper exertion, reclaim your affairs. You must not, therefore, dispair, or permit yourself to take any hasty resolution. Continue vigorously the pursuit in which you are engaged till a favorable opportunity offers, still to do better yourself. It is said to be easy to advise those in misfortune, but I am sure you will not set down my suggestions to a cold lecturing morality, but to a sincere desire to see you prosper.

With great respect and esteem I am,
J. C. CALHOUN.

We commend this autograph letter to our New England compatriots who are to celebrate the centennial. When they greet South Carolina on that occasion we hope they will return the compliment of Mr. Calhoun more than half a century before, and express their gratification that there "has been a great increase of attachment to our republican institutions."

THE BUSINESS OF CHARITY.

New Orleans is dotted over with charitable institutions in which the destitute are provided for at the public expense. They are not controlled by the public, however, being mostly managed by the various religious association, chiefly Roman Catholic. Donations to these establishments are made out of the public treasury every month with a most gratifying regularity, and in proportion to the number of inmates. During the first two or three years of Governor Warmoth's administration appropriations aggregating eighty thousand dollars, or more, were made annually; but it was soon found that such munificence had a tendency to increase orphanage and indigence to an alarming extent. To prevent epidemics, the appropriations had to be withheld. The city, however, has not been able to throw off the burden. It is carrying between twenty-five and thirty of these institutions, averaging about one hundred inmates each. The orphans are reported by the grand jury to be from one to fifteen years old. Taking the charity institutions altogether, including the House of the Good Shepherd, and we find there are at least one thousand able-bodied persons, besides the managers of the several charitable institutions, who live at the public expense and produce little or nothing. A girl of fourteen or fifteen is old enough to earn her own living, and doubtless would if let out to a family. But this is not permitted. In some cases, we are told, a healthy "orphan" is retained till she is eighteen. What becomes of her then we can not say. There are two reasons for thus retaining grown up girls in indigence and obscurity, but one of which it is necessary to notice here. The institutions exact and receive from the city treasury appropriations per capita, which makes it for the interest of the managers, if not the public, to keep up a big roster.

Thus more than twenty-five hundred orphans of all ages from one to eighteen years of age, and indigent old people are maintained in unproductive idleness at the public expense. About one hundred and fifty people are employed to manage the institutions, who are, of course, supported out of the revenues. The sums of money voted out of the city treasury bear but a small proportion to the total cost. Immense sums are collected every year by itinerant mendicants.

So far as the benefits are applied to helpless young children and old persons, the system is praiseworthy. But a double wrong is committed when an inmate is retained for selfish reasons. The public is defrauded of the additional amount which is drawn in consequence, and the young girl deprived of an opportunity of finding herself a better home where she could learn something and make herself useful, and thus become independent. It would probably do something toward curing the evil if the city excluded healthy children over ten years old from the count. There would be one temptation removed, and as for the other motive for keeping the young persons, let the expenses be borne by those who assign it.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN FRANCE.

The general idea of foreign geography is not much advanced beyond that of old Willet's "away over in Ameriky at the Sawanners, where the war is." It is thus we hear, without any definite sense of locality, of the terrible destruction of life and property in France by flood and inundation of the cities and valleys of Southwestern France. We may suppose there has been a large part of the immigration into Louisiana from the ports of the Bay of Biscay. The cities of Bordeaux and Bayonne are the ports of communication with the northern slope, as those of Marseilles and Toulon are of the Gulf of Lyons, on the opposite or Mediterranean coast of France. These two coasts are separated by an astronomical distance of not more than four hundred miles, but are divided by the Pyrennees, which rise in a chain whose summits are from eight to ten thousand feet, forming a boundary and barrier between France and Spain, and giving source to the system of rivers which debouche at the port cities mentioned, and the inundations of which streams have occasioned the deplorable mischief reported. The whole country from the Atlantic coast to the summit of the mountains is at once picturesque and productive. The valleys are fertile, and the thermal and other springs for which this region has been renowned ever since the day of the Romans, attract great numbers of visitors and constitute populous and industrious cities. Bordeaux and the upper waters of the Garonne constitute one system of drainage and development. Bayonne, with the Adour and Gave rivers and their tributaries constitue another. The cities of Pau, Tarbes, Verdun and Toulouse, with many smaller villages, seated along the smaller branches of the upper rivers, have suffered greatly, while the crops and cattle of the valleys and gorges, every cultivable inch of which have been subjected to industry, have left a deplorable degree of destitution.

The whole region between the oceans is replete with history and romance. Bayonne, we believe, is claimed as the birth place of Henry IV. The passes of the Pyrennees have been for ages the scene of desperate conflict for territorial possession or national supremacy. From the Roman conquest, long past the wars of the Saracens, and the surprise and massacre at Roncesvalles (in Spain) these Hauts Pyrennees have been the theme of story and of song. It is a classic land in which freedom and patriotism have often made a desperate and triumphant stand against oppression, and it is entitled in its afflictions to the sympathies of the civilized world.

Many of the most estimable citizens of New Orleans are immigrants in person or by descent from that country, renowned for the order and industry of its inhabitants. Without any other knowledge of the country or people than may be formed from its history and geography, we may safely commend the sufferers to the humane commiseration of our citizens, who have been the witnesses of a similar calamity, and the respect of such charitable aid as will be appropriate and acceptable to the region which has suffered so greatly by inundation. We have no doubt an organized effort will be made to raise funds for the relief of these unfortunate victims of an unavoidable misfortune.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Sir Knights of this city will assemble at Masonic Hall, corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets, THIS DAY at two o'clock, in fatigue dress, for the purpose of welcoming and escorting our returning fraters to their asylum.

By order of the committee. je29 1t 2p

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

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

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, who is an old and experienced writer, may be confidentially employed to prepare cards, notices, letters, inscriptions, memorials; also speeches, arguments, lectures, essays, poems. He will do all literary work.

References—Hon. M. Hahn, Page M. Baker, Esq., Hon. R. H. Marr.

THOMAS H. HOWARD,
je29 No. 23 Commercial place.

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

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Joseph Davis, J. W. Kerr Subrogee, vs. William Burke—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 22.

BY VIRTUE OF A PLURIES WRIT OF FIERI facias to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, second justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my office, corner of St. Charles street and Commercial alley, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of William Burke in and to certain claim and suit, now pending in the Fourth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, entitled William Burke vs. Joseph Davis and John McCormick, and numbered 43,582 of the docket of said court.

Seized in the above stated suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

je24 jy6 7 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

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

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

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

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

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

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

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

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

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

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice,

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

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD.

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

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

and must, in every instance, accompany applications

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. my15 3p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 28, 1875.
CLASS 152.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	11	9	21	15	8	14	48	56	40	52	25	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap19

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
No. 39 Burgundy street,
New Orleans, June 26, 1875.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR THE vacation months will be issued in advance on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 1, 2 and 3. Teachers are requested to call and obtain the same.

H. A. CORBIN,
je29 2t Secretary Board of School Directors.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed by his excellency Governor W. P. Kellogg, May 5, 1875, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Fourth and Sixth Districts, parish of Orleans, would respectfully state to the citizens of those districts that his office is located at No. 837 Magazine street, near Eighth, where he can be found daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

All business persons who use weights and measures, from the apothecary to the charcoal man, who have not had them lawfully inspected, are requested to call at his office to have them inspected. All delinquents will be prosecuted according to law.

ROCHUM CRASTO, Inspector.

New Orleans, June 26, 1875.
P. S.—City press please copy. je27 3t

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF CITY WATERWORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC Buildings, New Orleans, June 16, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned until August 16, 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. 21, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana. je18 1d

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
Room No. 16, City Hall,
New Orleans, June 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THE legal delay required by section twenty-five of amended city charter, I will proceed to adjudicate the contract for rebuilding brick sidewalks and stone curb on the south side of Poydras street, between Tonti and Broad.

E. A. BURKE,
je12 19 26 jy2 2 Administrator of Improvements.

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. O. BROWN,
Administrator of Public Accounts,
Commissioners of Consolidated Debt.

je3 1m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Jose Gras.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,129.—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 Charles M. Conrad, testamentary executor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je29 jy3 8* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Louisa Werner, Deceased
Wife of Frederick Hecker.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,393.—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 Frederick Hecker, tutor and administrator in this estate, should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je29 jy3 8 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William Barnes.

PERSONS INDEBTED TO THIS SUCCESSION are hereby notified to make payment, and those holding claims against it to present them to me at No. 85 Race street.

je29 2t 30* SARAH BARNES, Executrix.

Succession of Joseph C. Mosby.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,170.—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 Justin Holland, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je23 2t 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William Schlottman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 35,565.—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 E. T. Parker, public administrator and administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je22 2t 29 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles Briggs.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,955.—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 Peter Anderson and Henry V. Ogden, testamentary executors of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je26 3t jy4* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mr. and Mrs. August Bohne.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 36,951.—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 George C. Bohne, tutor, and acting as the administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je26 3t jy4* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Samuel Weil.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 32,596.—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. Caroline Weil, tutrix of the minors Emanuel and Moses Weil, in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

je24 2t jy2 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

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.

BOSSELL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

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

mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER

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

THE PRESS SALOON,

as Harry wishes to see you all.

P. J. MONTROSS,
mh13 6m Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED.—TO BUY—A SMALL SECOND hand Fire-proof Safe. Address, stating price, box 497 New Orleans Postoffice. je26