New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1, 1875.

Shooting stars—Our rifle team abroad.

An honest man stands no chance of being struck by sudden death.

Giving currency to a roomer—Lending four bits to an honest lodger.

In covering a multitude of sins for so many years charity has grown quite thin.

Mules dread having split hoofs, and they seldom kick insurance agents in the face.

A man need not expect to be saved by the skin of his teeth if he has a false set.

The original Mrs. Bloomer yet resides in Iowa. Although dressing short she lives long.

Man is naturally sinful, and he can be a Democrat easier than he can be anything else.

Many fools think that great minds are not appreciated in the age in which they appear.

A question of juries' prudence—What will our wives think if we agree to acquit the defendant?

A city contemporary had an account yesterday morning of the "Keeler" motor. Who is Keely?

We know that when the American team went to Dublin they intended to make a strong pull.

Brigham Young thinks Mexico is the promised land; but it has never been promised to him.

Fashion has seized skirts on the reverse side and pulled them back to an uncomfortable tightness.

When the great trial is finally settled, people will fall back on the weather as a topic of conversation.

You occasionally meet a man in this world whose word is as good as his bond, and both are worthless.

The Democrats think to Cary Ohio by putting a broken down Republican on their ticket and giving the people rag money.

Brigham Young talks of going to Sonora, and many other places. The place he really will go to he says nothing about.

The news was given in the *Herald* that on the twenty-third of June the Pope gave audience, at the Vatican, to two men from New Jersey.

Will Carleton has made another poem. It will keep him from going "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," and Nanette Emerson does not claim it.

If one would commit political suicide let him swing round the circle, be interviewed, and say he is not, never has been, and can not be a candidate.

The next performance of the Variety Dramatic Club will be given on the twentieth instant. The play has not yet been fully decided upon.

Persons wishing the title of doctor of laws will please communicate early with the Northern colleges, sending postage stamp to secure an answer.

It is thought William Allen will die of old age before he can be re-elected. Such an event, however, will not prevent the Democrats from voting for him.

Receipt is acknowledged of an invitation, through the favor of Mr. J. A. C. Wadsworth, secretary, to the concert and soiree to be given by the Aurora Benevolent Association on Friday evening.

The *Journal of Health* says: "Sleep whenever you can—anywhere you can get a chance; the want of the age is sleep." The want of the age is supplied to the day lodgers of Lafayette square.

A little paper called the *Telegram* has been started in Washington. It claims to be "the only Democratic daily newspaper published in the city." Washington has much to be thankful for.

West Point Cadet J. W. Bronson stands six feet two inches in his military stockings. He will occupy a front rank in his profession, and stand at the head of any graduating class arranged according to size.

"A gala day at Vassar," is the way the New York *Herald* heads an account of a college commencement. Appius Bates suggests that a gal a year is enough for any well regulated family.

An exchange nominates Charles Francis Adams and Senator Booth for President and Vice President. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Booth referred to is the California bazar.

Tom Allen is out with a card saying that he will never enter the ring again, and that all the Rookes, Hogans and O'Baldwin's in the world can not make him fight. William Allen is anxious for another bout.

"Mr. Beecher, I am an Englishman, but I would rather shake hands with you than I would with the Queen." This was said by a stranger at the close of the great trial, and it shows upon what a feeble foundation the British government rests to-day.

A writer in *St. Nicholas* declares that the wheelbarrow was invented by an Italian painter named Leonardo da Vinci, the same who painted the "Last Supper." This settles the hard labor question. The wheelbarrow bears an important part in public works.

Bates says the lawyers speak of persons who work with thieves as Confederates, which is an improper expression. He says a thief is a thief, and should be so called. It would not be a brilliant speech to call a thief a Republican. Poor Bates, he knows little of the great Democratic lever called slander, which is to overturn a world by the force of party dead weights.

Appius Bates says he does not know who Phi is, but thinks he must have been a "right smart man at cards" to beat a capper. Bates had been for a long time studying the title page of a college society pamphlet which had been sent to the Counselor by an old chum, and the idea that "Phi Beta Kappa" seemed to please him. Bates went on with his dusting as usual, but a suppressed chuckle and an audible "Golly!" gave evidence that Isaac Appius Claudius is a lover of fair play, and on that rock his faith is rooted.

THE TRADE AREA OF NEW ORLEANS.

Examine the trade area open to New Orleans on the west. It will be found to comprehend more space than the whole system of Southern States east of the river. It will be found to comprehend the same staples of wheat, cotton, sugar and tobacco, with cattle, sheep and wool. Scrutinize it a little more closely, it will be seen to afford far fresher and more productive soil than the worn lands of the East. It will, therefore, attract population, and the same railroad facilities which enable Western Texas to sell its produce or buy its supplies in New Orleans, will carry the emigrant labor from the worn States of the East to cultivate the same staples in the fertile lands of the West. Low wages, scant food, the opposition to colored men holding land, the superior attractions of food and wages, with the growing sense of labor value, will draw such an exodus of labor from the worn lands of the East as will transfer the chief weight of cotton production west of New Orleans and so place this city as the best deep water port between cotton production and consumption. The operation of this principle of labor migration will place population upon the lands of the West, and New Orleans will be rebuilt and revived as the centre of supply to a populous and prosperous population. She can never regain the same trade or territory of which she was once the trade centre and outlet, but she can *replace* it by a commerce of greater variety and value, and of which she can never be deprived, since it is hers alike by the laws of trade and the decrees of geography.

We have not forgotten, though we have postponed, the immense and incidental advantages of a connection with the richest mineral sections of Mexico. Branch roads, connecting with the main international trunk road, will bring the sugar, coffee, fruits, drugs, hides and specie from the lower zones which surround the almost pyramidal mountains and summit plateau of that magnificent but undeveloped country. Men talk of the Pacific trade to be brought through the ports of Mazatlan or San Diego. When Columbus was searching for the Indies he stumbled upon this continent. The color and civilization of the natives, the possession and use of the precious metals, the tropical fruits and other products assimilated so well with those of Eastern Asia that he died in ignorance of his own discovery. He mistook Mexico for the lands reputed by Marco Polo. He might well have done so, for to-day, with the exception of the teas and tissues of China, the spices of Ceylon and Cathay, some odoriferous gums with Burmese elephants, Bengal tigers, serpents and sea cows, there is little that India produces which may not be found in the mines, valleys and mountains of Mexico, or of the continental coasts to which New Orleans will have access.

Such is a sketch of the domestic and foreign commerce to which New Orleans now opens an access. We are aware that our friends who look at this heading with the expectation that it will discuss the subject of deepest interest to them are what we call "practical men." That is, that to enlarge the discussion of any question beyond the details of its execution is a foolish waste of time. They wish to know how they can get at and recapture their Texan customers now escaping to other markets. They do not care a copper to hear about Columbus, or any other old fellow, and can not see why Palestine, Texas, has any connection with the dominions of Prester John. Have patience, gentlemen. Take a rest and another cigar. Pick up this lecture on geography, at your convenience, and you will find, perhaps, that in striking for Dallas you may open a way of Delhi, and in heading for Alexandria on the Red river, you may inadvertently place yourselves in connection with its namesake on the Nile. Study geography, gentlemen. You have eschewed the spelling class of Dr. Burns with a pardonable prudence. Your business does not require an exact knowledge of collocation of vowels and consonants. It *does* begin to need a knowledge of where trade comes from or goes to. You have been the mere factors of other men's products. You must now become merchants, making for yourselves markets wherever knowledge teaches that there is commerce.

We proceed to make application of all this dissertation. The area pointed out within and beyond the United States is, as we have shown, immense. It can not be opened by one railroad, nor by two, or three. From New Orleans as a centre should radiate five railroads controlling the whole area south of the thirty-second parallel. Very absurd, is it? Chicago has fourteen such radial lines. Indianapolis and Atlanta have half as many. Why should not New Orleans prepare for the duties of her destiny?

The first of these radial lines is, perhaps, the meridional of the Mississippi. The next is the road to Marshall, Texas. There must be another, to pass directly west to an intersection of the Texas Pacific railroad on the parallel of thirty-two degrees at the one hundred and third degree of longitude.

These trade lines will give New Orleans control of all upper Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Our immediate duty will be, however, to provide for the construction of a road to Alexandria, Marshall, and by connection, with Shreveport. This completed, or provided for, it is important to construct these other railroad lines, covering and commanding the whole commercial horizon west of our city. The completion of any one of these will insure the construction of the others, because it will demonstrate the capacity of the West to support the rail. With an honest and prudent application of our resources to the object New Orleans may speedily have access to the whole extent of the illimitable area which spreads around and beyond her.

STOPPED PAYMENT.

We did not expect when calling attention to the aristocratic claims of city corporations to have found so sudden and so deplorable an example as is presented by the message of Mayor Leeds, assuming the impending stoppage of interest payments on the city debt. His honor not only explains how this has come about from the constitutional disability of the city to go in debt any further, but he goes on to assume that the public safety is the supreme law, and so assume for himself and Council the power to provide for the public safety by suspending payment of the bond interest coupons, and by applying the funds collected into the treasury for one purpose to meet the obligations of some other.

In wading out into this very deep water it would occur to us that an occasion may have arrived for the call of a special legislative session to relieve the Council from such legal restrictions as prevent financial relief by the means indicated. It would give no pleasure to any to behold gentlemen expiating the legal consequences of their zeal in behalf of the public, and we can see no other than legislative relief from such a consequence of official fidelity manifested in the way indicated by the Mayor.

The highly sensational items of public service announced as subject to suspension will naturally excite popular anxiety. The Council apprehends that not only will the public creditor lose the July interest, but that the supply of gas and water, the protection by the police, the instruction of the children, will be all interrupted. We do not therefore see how without warrant of law the Administrators can relieve themselves from the personal and penal consequences of perverting the interest fund to any others purpose.

In the meantime the rents of the markets and the receipts from the waterworks go on, and there is no evidences that the collection of taxes is to be suspended. There is a muddle from which we see no logical, and certainly no legal extrication.

At the same session which proclaims the insolvency of the city as to its ability to meet the debt interest, we have a lease confirmed of the city wharves. Upon what equity is this done? To protect the credit of the city upon bonds issued for repair of the wharves. Are there then two classes of public credit, one of which goes to protest for want of funds, and the other so sacred that the franchise most important to the commercial portion of the city would be pawned to make it good? This is an incoherent and a contradictory position in which the administration has placed itself, and it will become the duty of the biographer who shall prepare its post mortem memoirs to give some explanation. At the same time that the administration declares itself unable to comply with its contracts the sales of property for payment of delinquent taxes are most conspicuous. The leasehold tenants of the public markets are triumphant. The Waterworks seem in imminent danger of passing into private monopoly, just when the need of an abundant supply of water for the health and safety of the city is most apparent.

We do not see in this published schedule of corporate bankruptcy any concession made to the non-payers of taxes. This issue remains as before. The Administrator of Finance appeals to the "forbearance of the public creditor" until the receipts shall justify the resumption of interest payments.

There will, no doubt, be some response from the public creditors to this unqualified protest of their demands. This we shall await. Our interest is awakened to learn how the Council will carry out its plans of fund perversion without incurring the consequences imposed by the laws.

POLITICAL JESUITRY.

We apprehend the Democracy are about to free themselves from the espionage of the telegraph. Finding it impossible to maintain the importance of the same faith under a variety of contradicting dogmas, they boldly avow this difference, grant an absolution for dissent and announce that the infallible Democracy will run an anti-Republican ticket, free for entry, in sporting phrase, for "horse, mare or gelding." Then it is proposed to pool the Presidency and divide the patronage according to the "in put" of the numerous copartners.

We infer this from the tone of those Democratic journals which make ridicule of the antagonism of the Ohio and Maine platforms. The one has been denounced by the New York *World* as an advocacy of expansion; the other declares in favor of "a sound currency—coin or its equivalent," General Grant vetoed the inflation resolution of Congress. Did he receive the acknowledgments of the Maine or Louisiana Democracy? The Maine resolutions declare for the "equality of all men before the law." The Louisiana Democracy denounce as unconstitutional amendments which secure these rights, and resist the laws which give effect to this great guarantee. The Maine resolutions demand "a tariff for revenue only." The Ohio Democracy, having in view sixty thousand mechanical operators in Cincinnati alone, and the millions of dollars invested, are carefully non-committal on the principle involved, while the Louisiana Democracy, having an extremely sweet tooth, recommend the exclusion of all revenue from sugar, as a just protection to the Democratic free trade planter.

These radical antagonisms of principle are permitted to the Democratic faithful, or are condoned by an absolution purchased with electoral success. Those Republican papers, therefore, which think that either antagonism or exposure will distract the Democratic ranks, are mistaken. There have been instances where extremely devout Christians have professed outwardly the religion of Confucius to receive the confidence of the Chinese in the interest of the Christian religion. This was held to be a justifiable strategy in the polemical war for the extension of the true religion. By a natural analogy the Democracy take upon themselves the faith of rag money among the hungry Grangers of the West, of negro equality in the birth-land of abolition, and of bounties on cotton thread and cutlery in Connecticut and Pittsburg.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley, the alliance with certain ambitious Republicans in Louisiana, all on the basis of a partition of the spoils, show the Democratic party to be so completely demoralized by "hunger and request of friends," that they will compound with any antagonist for success, and as it will not probably be their war cry at the next election "anybody to beat Grant," it will be slightly amended so as to ring out "anybody to *beat*—the treasury."

MORAL AND PHYSICAL VALUE OF THE COLORED RACE.

With the abatement of the zeal against the suffrage of the men of color has come a candid acknowledgment of their value as operatives in the production of the great national crops of sugar and cotton. The REPUBLICAN has explained their capacity as mechanics and as manufacturers and has predicted that they will come to spin the cotton which they now produce. It would certainly be a great tribute to the government which has liberated them if the colored race should not only contribute so much to production, but should also aid in preserving the national credit by importing millions of dollars in specie and to that extent stopping the outflow of precious metals, and thus enabling the nation to work up to the redemption of its currency in specie.

There is another point of view in which the colored people may perhaps commend themselves to the moralists of the Union, North and South. Without apprehending the transfer of the papal system to America, there seems to be a disposition in some of our contemporaries to prepare for a possible conflict between those old antagonists, the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions. The Washington *Republic* says:

In 1800 our whole population was 5,305,937, and the Roman Catholics not quite 90,000. In 1875 our total population is estimated at 40,000,000, and the total Roman Catholics at very nearly 6,500,000. In the past seventy-five years they have risen from *one-sixtieth* of our total population to fully *one-sixth*.

It adds this warning:

The hour may yet come, and not so far away, when the United States shall stand a Roman Catholic power unless we heed the warnings before us.

Without entering into these apprehensions, we may yet say that we shall be always found the opponents of any connection whatever between religion and government; but if this question should at any time assume serious proportions, it is proper to say that among this emancipated people of the South will be found a degree of intelligence and piety which will correspond with their other conservative qualities, and which will be always found arrayed against any claim of allegiance to any other power than that of the United States.

It has so happened in the wisdom of God that a great majority of this race has been indoctrinated with these ideas, and may be always rallied to their support if any emergency should render it necessary. In this connection we submit a few figures as approximating accuracy, showing the religious division of the people inhabiting the lately slaveholding States.

The Protestant sittings in these States, according to the last census, number 7,702,281, the Catholics 391,291. There is, then, a Protestant majority of 7,311,076. The gross colored population of the same States is something upward of four and a half millions of persons, or about forty-five per cent of the gross population. Assuming the men and voters of this race at one-fifth the whole number we should have 657,926 colored religionists, and deducting 157,426 for negro Catholics there would be left half a million of voters who might in any emergency be relied on to vote against any measure of Church and State, or any subordination of the American to the temporal supremacy of any other government than its own. We should regret extremely if this scourge of civilization which has devastated and distracted so many countries of the Old World should, with many another Old World pestilence, come "to torment us before our time." Should such a calamity, however, befall us, the conservative colored people who make the crops and perform so much household duty in the South, will be found a valuable element for preserving it from any such consequences as the Washington *Republic* seems to apprehend.

FOR THE NORDHOFF SCRAP BOOK.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives what we assume is an authentic statement of Democratic responsibility for the crimes of Tweed, and for the still greater crime of having discharged him in time to head the national Democratic party of 1876. With Belmont, the Democratic broker, and Tweed, the Democratic ringleader, the integrity of the Union would be more sorely tried than by several civil wars. We have a curiosity to see what Nordhoff will publish on his return from his mission of moral reform. What will he say of Louisiana gas, lottery and other monopolies, granted to "a few men living in New York and New Jersey?" What of a Supreme Democratic Court of Appeals discharging a "convicted Tammany thief." If in addition to the accumulated evidences of that corruption which, impressed by the superior force of political villainy in New York, is sent in manifold to the provinces, Nordhoff shall find Beecher acquitted of moral offense, he may find occupation in pursuing the same course of correction toward his own Democratic fellow-citizens which he has so generously lavished upon the Republicans of Louisiana. We subjoin the *Inter-Ocean* comments upon Tweed. It will do for Republican scrap books as well as for that to which we have commended it:

The Court of Appeals, of New York, have been kinder to William M. Tweed, "statesman," than was Mr. Thurlow Weed. Mr. Weed is reported to have intimated to Mr. Tweed, "statesman," recently, that if he could and would restore to the municipality of New York city the millions of money he had stolen, he, Weed, would make an effort to secure his pardon. The Court of Appeals have released Mr. Tweed, "statesman," without any conditions whatever! Governor Tilden pardons Ingersoll, and the Court of Appeals discharge Tweed. Tweed is a *Democratic* statesman; Ingersoll is a *Democratic* small fry politician; Tilden is the *Democratic* Governor of New York, and five out of the seven judges of the Court of Appeals are *Democrats* dyed in the wool. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, is a *Democratic* demagogue of the worst stripe. Chief Justice Taney earned lasting infamy by his decision to the effect that, under *Democratic* ascendency in the nation, negroes had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Chief Justice Church has entitled himself to a similar distinction by deciding that the criminal laws of the State of New York are not strong enough to hold in the penitentiary a convicted Tammany thief. We are not prepared to discuss the legal point on which the decision discharging Tweed rests. We assume, however, that it is wholly technical, and that a different decision, supported by equally valid arguments, might have been arrived at. Under the old slave regime there was an unbroken line of decisions of the national Supreme Court looking to the protection of the rights of slaveholders and disregarding the rights of man. In the case of Tweed, the decision of Chief Justice Church appears to look to the protection of *Democrats*, and to disregard the claims of justice and the rights of the people of New York city. Mr. Tweed is a representative *Democrat*. He was the leading *Democrat* in the United States. If he succeeds in keeping clear of arrest under other indictments for his crimes, he will naturally take his place at the head of the Tammany Society of New York city, where he will once more control the Democratic party of the nation. It has been alleged that he is the possessor of secrets which, if disclosed, would irretrievably ruin many a Democratic New York city politician. He has been discreet, doubtless putting great faith in the Democratic Court of Appeals. This last resort has not failed him. But in this case there will be an appeal to another tribunal—that of the people—and, in good time, it will go hard with the judicial officers and the political party who thus make a wicked mockery of the administration of justice.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,671,074 95
United States bonds	908,000 00
Other bonds	236,914 41
Real estate	211,422 45
Current expenses and taxes paid	42,963 25
Due from reserve agents	294,662 22
Due from banks and bankers	261,090 19
Cash on hand	1,223,126 30
United States certificate of deposit for legal tenders	40,000 00
Five per cent redemption fund	18,300 00
Total	$4,972,093 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Profit and loss	153,816 70
Individual deposits	2,640,553 70
Circulation	787,621 00
Due to banks and bankers	180,022 33
Dividends unpaid	780 00
Total	$4,972,093 73

A. LURIA,
Cashier.

jy1 6t 2p

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH

AT THE ORLEANS PLANING MILL,

No. 229 Basin Street, Between Julia and Girod Streets.

1½ inch square edged flooring	$22 50
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, merchantable	20 00
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, clear face	27 00
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, merchantable	17 00
¾ inch tongued and grooved ceiling, wide or narrow	13 00
¾ inch tongued and grooved ceiling, wide or narrow	13 00
Dressed weather boards, six or seven inch	16 00
Rough weather boards, six or seven inch	12 50
Dry dressed shelving	20 00
Base boards	16 00
Feather edge boards	20 00
Inch boards, merchantable	15 00

Parties desiring lumber would do well to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

jy1 1m J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

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.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 30, 1875.

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana this day received, the provisions of the foregoing proclamation are hereby extended to the port of Key West, Florida.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth 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. jy1

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

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 tjy1 2p

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

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

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

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

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

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

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

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

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

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

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

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

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of

December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

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

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

and must, in every instance, accompany applications

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. my15 2p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT,
No. 169 Gravier street, up stairs.
New Orleans, July 1, 1875.

Taxes will be received at this office WITHOUT THE PENALTIES up to six o'clock THIS EVENING.

N. C. FOLGER,
Collector.

jy1 1t3p

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,
No. 23 Commercial place.

je29

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

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 30, 1875.

CLASS 154.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	47	75	71	66	15	25	40	9	49	37	10

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this thirtieth day of June, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap18

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. je18 td

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 Charles Albert Smith.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,078.—Whereas, Mrs. Wid Mary Ann Smith has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Charles Albert Smith, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

jy1 5 9*

Succession of Jean Pierre Barrere.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,084.—Whereas, Jean Barrere has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Pierre Barrere, 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.

jy1 5 9*

Succession of Daniel Gorres.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,093.—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 and tableau presented by David H. Sym, 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.

jy1 4 8*

Succession of Thomas McManus.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 7,595.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of his estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by John McManus, curator 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.

je27 1y1 6*

Succession of Andres Gyulay.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,839.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this state, 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. Mrs. Magdalena Hochendel, widow of Andres Gyulay, administratrix 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.

je23 27 jy1*

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall.

Days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre, to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin ..... $150 gold
Steerage ..... 40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana, to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin ..... $150 gold
Steerage ..... 45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin ..... $35 gold
Steerage ..... 15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans, issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents.
No. 43 Union street.

au3 1y

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, WILMINGTON, EMILIA

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above fine class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$35
Steerage	20	15

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

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

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

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

T. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

ja16

WANTED.

WANTED.—TO BUY—A SECOND hand Fire-proof Safe. Address, stating price, box 497 New Orleans Postoffice. je22

is still quoted at 38@39.

Metropolitan Police warrants are without

the demand, which is limited at $1 19 for Louisiana rectified, and $1 20@1 22 for

BREMEN—Ship Uhland—5 bbls vinegar 25 cks

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

je23 jy4 25

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

je24 jy2 12 25

Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

je30 jy11 12 31

Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

je30 jy11 and

Civil Sheriff of the Parish of