

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 3, 1875.

Dogs are not allowed to go to Harvard College.

Bleeders are the useful, for they are wasted.

A large refrigerator would be an ice house to live in.

The true fire in Tennyson's drama has burned nothing yet.

Edwin Booth is studying Richard III; he is tired of the Third party.

The respectability of a traveler can not be told by the trunk he carries.

Poor Carolina is a woman. She does not speak, and they think her insane.

With the present style of dress new places for smuggling lace must be invented.

In this weather we read of a heavy wool step in Michigan with great satisfaction.

A house of worship should never be dedicated to the Lord with a mortgage on it.

A number of villages in the interior are striving to get up a corner on brand balls.

When a red eared man requests fifteen cents to "ride in the car," we admire his dam-ask check.

An astronomer can discover more wonderful things with one eye than most men can with two.

Thaddeus Stevens had a will of his own, and now his heirs and assigns forever quarrel about it.

The Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine was wounded in his horse, which was shot under him at Bull Run.

Tony Pastor will build a monument over the grave of Nelo Seymour. He is a Pastor whose visits are worth having.

"Knock and it shall be opened unto you."

Moody and Sankey knocked at the doors of Etow and were told to go to Windsor.

When a candidate puts himself into the hands of his friends you may be sure he wants to keep from the hands of the police.

Democrats say, "If Grant should run again he would not carry a single State." Why, then, should they oppose his nomination?

The Mobile Tribune describes Kate Field as "a daughter of J. M. Field, formerly manager of the Mobile Theatre, and a very clever lady."

Chinese is to be taught at a Boston normal school. The girls are determined to be no longer ignorant of what is written on fire cracker packs and tea chests.

It is said that a young lady who boards in Brooklyn looks at the number on the street door of her house every morning to see if she has been moved during the night.

The hand shoveler of grain in Buffalo will not work where a steam shovel is employed. As all grain can not be handled by steam, the strikers have put business at a standstill.

It takes many years to make a young politician know how to be useful, and it takes as many more to make an old one understand when he has outlived his usefulness.

Strangers who come here believing New Orleans to be the France of America are always disappointed in the appearance of the beautiful flower girls seen at the corner of Canal and Royal streets.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, the building and movables on the lot situated at the corner of Delta and Girard streets, in the First District of this city.

A rebellion of the Connecticut soldiers and sailors of the late war will be held on the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second of July, when they will have a three days' encampment at Charter Oak Park, in Hartford.

Mr. C. C. Haley, the newsdealer at No. 17 Commercial place, has repeatedly favored the Press Club with papers and magazines from his excellent assortment, and the members of the club duly appreciate his thoughtful attention.

"Mac," of the *Danubian Press*, is again at liberty to make engagements elsewhere, the consolidated paper not proving a boresome. His heart is in the right place, and his momentary indisposition will not crush his life. If he concludes to lecture we shall have a good word to say for him.

A Western exchange says: "When an enthusiastic member of a base ball club complains that there are too many Sundays in the summer and fall months, it is about time a new national game was invented." In New Orleans there are too many week days, six to one, for base ball to flourish.

To-morrow there will be a grand fourth of July celebration at Hahnville, St. Charles parish. The Donaldsonville railroad and the coast boats stop there, and we have no doubt but that a large concourse of people will be there, and that the speeches and other entertainments will prove interesting.

A Mississippi paper published a card purporting to be from C. H. Thompson, of the Alcorn University, charging Samuel J. Ireland with stealing books, and offering a reward for his arrest. The card subsequently proved to be a forgery, but the papers had a bit of scandal, and do not feel bad about it.

Managers will be glad to learn that Miss Minnie Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, has recovered damages in the sum of \$2500 from Madame Janaschek for breach of contract. The great German actress refused to play upon terms agreed upon, and did not notify Mrs. Conway of her intention until after an audience expecting to see her had assembled.

Canada proposes to pass a law which shall disfranchise, for a specified time, persons who neglect to vote at the general elections. See what it is to live under a monarchy. In our country there is no necessity for punishing delinquent voters. We are a cheerful voting people. There are men and boys among us who would vote every five minutes in every ward if they were not cautioned to save their strength for other elections.

WHOM DO THEY REPRESENT?

The course of our corporate Administrators seems of rather equivocal justice. The property holders demand that the Council shall subject the validity of the city obligations to something like the same scrutiny as that to which the State obligations have been submitted. It would appear that any taxpayer or bondholder might secure the same thing by making the question before the courts, and it would be an awkward position that the Council should stand as plaintiff and defendant in the same case and at the same bar.

The Council seems thus far to have turned an indifferent ear to the request of the property holders. Our columns teem with advertisements of property advertised by the civil sheriff in payment of city taxes. The Council needs this money to pay running expenses, and the officer will be entitled to his commissions. There seems, then, no anxiety on the part of the Council to relieve these important and embarrassed interests, which thus appeal for its assistance.

There are certain parties—to us unknown—who hold the obligations of the city, payable, as is claimed, out of the revenues of the wharves. There are other parties—of whom we are likewise ignorant—who hold the obligations of the city entitled to pay for the Waterworks, once the property of a company.

There has been a sale of the right to tax the consumption of fresh provisions by the people of New Orleans. This right of indirect taxation is held by certain lessees unknown to us likewise.

While the City Council has manifested no disposition to relieve the property holders by favoring an investigation of the legal obligation of the city debt, there has been an extraordinary alacrity to prefer and take care of the holders of certain city obligations by conveying to them the use of the most valuable and productive property over which the city has control. This has been manifested in the zeal with which the Council has pressed the contracts for lease of the wharves, and the activity of the same body in disposing of the birth right to water in monopoly. The same fidelity to corporate obligations has impelled the pursuit of persons who have dared to conveyment and other edibles elsewhere than to the leased markets as was their legal and bounden duty to have done. Why the Council should have refused the investigation into the past management of the wharves in order to determine whether they could be made self-supporting was deemed singular. When this precipitate action was followed by the acceptance of ready drawn documents with an instantaneous order for immediate delivery of the leased wharves, even before a court could expedite the service of process to arrest the contract, it was sufficient to raise a question of motive which the Mayor and Council should hasten to explain to a suspicious public. A suspension of interest payment on all the corporate bonded debt is inevitable. Why this extraordinary anxiety to secure some debts of the same class? Messrs. Leeds and his cabinet in effect say this to the public creditor, "We can not pay the interest on our bonded debt on the first of July." They whisper at the same time to certain holders of bonded debt, we are insolvent as to others, but we can secure you. We offer no compromise to general bondholders except to give them tickets in their own lottery, but we will convey to you good property, paying well, and certain to liquidate your debt.

Suppose any merchant indebted under similar circumstances. He goes to protest, shows a balance sheet in which his liabilities exceed his means. The general creditor is coolly remitted to the relief of the law. The special friend is taken affectionately into his mercantile closet, the safe is unlocked, and the confidential creditor is delivered securities ample for guarantee of payment. This is the legal position of the Council, yet the refusal to relieve the property holders, the declaration of inability to pay the general debt, and the attempt to smuggle—we have no other word appropriate to the transaction—public property liable to the general creditor, and deliver it to satisfy special obligations among the general obligations, is even less defensible than that of the merchant as supposed. Why? Because this administration is not responsible for the creation of these debts they stand *opposite*, all on the same basis. The administration is a trustee for the equal and uniform payment or protest of all. The merchant may have confidential creditors to whom he is under special and personal obligations of honor, the Common Council can have no such obligations to prefer one public creditor to another.

There is evidently preparing that feast of the law harpies which the battle of public and private interests invariably presents. Can "the forbearance of the public creditor," so pathetically invoked by the minister of finance, be expected when the property of citizens is sold by the column under a law which gives a part of the receipts to the public creditor, but which is to inure to the use of an administration which applies the whole money to other purposes? We apprehend not. The Property Holders' Association may ask that they be relieved from the payment of ten mills now set apart for payment of the bonded debt interest. The public creditors will protest that the ten mills only exigible by law for the payment of their debt shall not be applied otherwise except at the personal peril of the Administrators.

The immediate question for popular consideration is, who do our Administrators represent? The preferred bondholders who are nest-hiding in the wharves, waterworks and markets, or the people who elected the Administrators? We can see very warm times approaching, and can see no better escape for those officers who have admitted their inability to administer the duties of several departments committed to them, than

THE SPIRIT OF MATCHCOCKS.

Natchitoches has a vindicator. It is a paper called the *People's Vindicator*. The spirit of leniency and kindness which prevailed at Bunker Hill on the seventeenth of June, appears not to have reached the *Vindicator's* ears. While New Orleans is struggling to retrieve her fallen fortunes, to build railroads, to send laborers to the country, to inaugurate an age of reason after years of madness, Natchitoches stands rock rooted to the prejudices of the past. The *Vindicator* comments on the course of Judge Kelley and Vice President Wilson. Mr. Kelley visited Atlanta and a portion of Florida. Mr. Wilson swung round a sort of new union circle, including Louisville and Memphis. Both of these gentlemen on returning home testified that the gentlemen of the South were not so bad as they had been painted. The Democrats of the North seized upon their words as something in favor of the anti-civil rights party. The *Vindicator* does not swallow the sugar-coated pill. It says:

Now, once for all, we say that we want none of this Yankee indorsement. The South people, who are stern and the gentlemen have given us some character to the republic, will again achieve their normal and proud position in the Union, in spite of Northern hate and secretitious praise.

This is particularly unkind and discouraging to Republicans who are willing to adjure their devotion to the doctrine of equal rights before the law, and to acknowledge their life labor a failure for the sake of gaining the favor of Conservative voters, and it is perhaps unwise policy on the part of Natchitoches.

In the same issue the *Vindicator* states that a party of armed and mounted negroes visited a plantation on Cane river, that they tore down a planter's fences, unbarred his gates, and drove stock into his field for the purpose of destroying his crops. If all this be true it was an act of lawlessness which should be spoken of and punished according to the offense. The *Vindicator* speaks of the trespass as a party measure, as everything is measured by Democrats from the robbing of a hen roost to an overflow of the river, and making a bloody shirt of the affair it goes on to say that—

"This thing must be put a stop to, and that at once; some radical leader is responsible for this outrage, and he should be summarily dealt with." There is no use mincing matters further; the leading negroes here are provoking a collision; let them be met.

Regarding Mr. Blunt, who it appears has been guilty of organizing a club of colored men in the parish, the Natchitoches oracle says: "We do not desire to 'kill Mr. (?) Blunt,' but at the same time that does not settle the question as to whether it would not be better for society or peace that he were a dead preacher instead of a live mischief maker. We, in common with our whole people, know Blunt well; too well for our own material good. He is as responsible for our bad government as any Radical here. His position was such that, in failing to protect the tax payers, he acted a guilty part, or, if he should claim to be ignorant which we say he is, he is not fit for the position he occupies. The ring leaders of our parish have all been proven guilty—Blunt still is their friend and defender. With all this, it is not enough that our people should be alarmed at any movement looking to the organization of the blacks?"

The next thing in order will be the re-organization of the White League to quiet the alarm of "our people." Then Natchitoches will be vindicated, and the Democratic party will have taken steps toward organization in Louisiana on the old plan of a white man's government.

**NORDHOFF IN DISGRACE.** The lively employe of the New York Herald has fired an experimental shot into the camp of the Democrat, and his late admirers have soured on him. A clap of thunder could not sooner turn a pan of sweet milk than did Nordhoff's Verona letter acidulate the Democratic sentiment. But the correspondent of an "independent" paper, such as the New York Herald, claims to be, is subject to such vicissitudes and experiences very frequently. It is the fashion of these independent journals to abuse everybody by turns as the easiest and best, if not the only way they have of proving their character. When a dispatch comes to Nordhoff to "sail into Kellogg and the Louisiana Radicals," he turns to the first ward bummer he can find, and, after an interview, writes the whole to the Herald as an authentic statement. All this sort of invention is copied far and wide in the Democratic papers with remarks of approval and commendation. They accept the whole story and claim the witness for their own.

But when the boss of the birding scribes asks for and receives a chapter made to order for the edification of his abolition readers, there is waiting in the South. Mr. Nordhoff pretends to have found a case of undoubted human slavery in Verona, Mississippi. The victim is a young colored girl, of course. The abductors are a number of white citizens, aided and abetted by the mayor and justice of the peace. The fact that Verona never had a mayor until Nordhoff created one for the occasion goes for nothing, of course. All the abolitionists of the North will hereafter credit the hitherto unheard of place with the possession of this civic functionary, and they will believe the whole story of the young girl held in slavery as religiously as the Northern Democracy believe that Kellogg has ruined the whole South with high taxes. It is as true that Governor Kellogg has reduced taxes as it is that Verona has no mayor and no slave girl; but the town has no means at hand to clear its character, which the Governor has, and it will go down to history as the site of the most outrageous baronage in the South. There is no help for it, and Verona must suffer in silence.

The *Bulletin*, which has heretofore stood by Nordhoff through thick and thin, and watched his antics with pride and admiration, characterizes his Mississippi fable as a "mistake." We beg leave to object to this attempt to discredit your own witness, friend *Bulletin*, and will wager a pen

point that the Verona story is as true as three-fourths of the Louisiana testimony by the same author.

Let us apply the maxim *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, to all that Nordhoff writes, and believe everything he says which is confirmed by one or two credible witnesses. We shall be pretty safe if we do this.

THE END OF THE GREAT TRIAL.

The Brooklyn drama has been played out to the inconsequential end. The audience has retired, the actors disappeared and the lights shut off. The critics appointed by law to make the award failed to agree, and the whole world, including the plaintiff and defendant, the sensational correspondents, the scandal lovers, Plymouth Church, and everything else, except a few repetitions, are left exactly where they were. It is a most melancholy and unsatisfactory ending of a big fuss, which ought never to have been raised. No one is better for the Beecher trial. No American is any prouder of his country on account of it. Nothing is settled to the satisfaction of anybody. The nine jurors for acquittal will be sharply criticised by those who believed in Tilton's self-proclaimed anti-vice, while all the believers in "true inwardness" will condemn the three who wished to be hard on the suspected Shepherd of Brooklyn. The community at large is quite as much divided on the subject as the jury were. Probably the majority of those who have given any attention to the evidence and the arguments of counsel are unable to make up their minds fully as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Perhaps this farcical termination will prove to be the best result that could have been had. It will divert the whole subject of any grand or lofty sentiments which might have been engendered by a serious or tragical ending. The parties to the suit will generally fall into ridicule, which will deprive them of the hero's laurel or the martyr's crown. The disappointment will no doubt shock a great many good persons who ardently longed to see something or other done to the great accused, but they will survive, and be in good trim for the next great trial.

The jury have endured great physical suffering, and Beecher and his friends have suffered considerably in purse. Tilton comes out about even, we presume, as we see it announced that he does not pay. Perhaps both the gentlemen have reason to thank the great "paladium," the jury system, for the narrow escape from disgrace they have just had. A verdict of guilty would have brought obloquy upon all concerned. An acquittal would condemn Tilton as a persecutor. Everything alleged stands as "not proved," with the reserved right, but no disposition or intent, on either side to renew the conflict.

The people of New Orleans have, as a general thing, taken very little interest in the trial, and will probably not criticise the result very severely. They have rather pitied than envied their Northern friends who have had the "Beecher trial" for breakfast in one shape or another during the past year. They may thank their newspapers for this blessed immunity, and we hope they will, as in some sort a reward for the extraordinary merit, kindly overlook many shortcomings in other respects. We enter a plea on behalf of New Orleans journalists generally, that inasmuch as they have given their readers as little of the great sensation as possible, they should be permitted to compound many of the sins they are more inclined to.

Atlanta, Georgia, has a postoffice. This fact may be forgotten now that Mr. Dard has left.

DIED.

BAKER—On Friday, July 2, 1875, at 9 A. M. FRICK WILLIAMS, aged 70 years, of the parish of Orleans, died at his residence, 1000 Poydras street, New Orleans. Buried in the Calvary cemetery.

IRWIN—On Friday, July 2, 1875, at three o'clock, MARGIE J., wife of Mr. Mary Irwin and John Irwin, aged three years three months and twenty-one days.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. At the Close of Business, June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES. Loans and cash on hand \$1,471,971 55. Other assets \$2,814 41. Real estate \$11,422 43. Current expenses and taxes paid \$4,922 25. Due from reserve agents \$24,000 19. Due from banks and bankers \$21,000 29. Cash on hand \$1,200 00. United States certificate of deposit for legal tenders \$6,000 00. Five per cent redemption fund \$1,800 00. Total \$1,522,930 74.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock \$1,000,000 00. Surplus fund \$200,000 00. Profit and loss \$32,910 74. Individual deposits \$240,533 70. Circulation \$1,200 00. Due to banks and bankers \$10,922 38. Dividends unpaid \$750 00. Total \$1,522,930 74.

A. LURIA, Cashier.

IMPORTANT

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Recreating Company have 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 supplying of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Odorous Recreating 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 privies 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.

For further particulars apply to the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 150 Common street, and all orders sent there or addressed to box No. 213, Postoffice, will receive prompt attention. A. L. M. 18

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, who is an old and experienced writer, may be confidentially employed to prepare cards, notices, letters, insertions, memoranda, also speeches, arguments, lectures, essays, poems. He will do all literary work. Refer to Messrs. Page M. Baker, Esq., Hon. R. E. Mart.

THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 25 Commercial place.

SPLENDID CHANCE

Let us apply the maxim *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, to all that Nordhoff writes, and believe everything he says which is confirmed by one or two credible witnesses. We shall be pretty safe if we do this.

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize \$100,000. ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES.

IN ALL AGENTING IN THE AGENTING 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 \$5,000. 4 Prizes at \$2,500. 20 Prizes at \$1,000. 25 Prizes at \$500. 300 Prizes at \$100. 3000 Prizes at \$50.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES:

100 Approximate Prizes at \$200. \$20,000. 100 Approximate Prizes at \$100. 10,000. 100 Approximate Prizes at \$75. 7,500.

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All.

AGENTS TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Per Cent of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS \$50 00. HALVES \$25 00. TENTHS \$5 00. TWENTYFIFTHS \$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 PAID IN GOLD.

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 means a negative reply. my 15 2p

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH

AT THE ORLEANS PLANTING MILL. No. 229 Basin Street, Between Julia and Girard Streets. 1 1/2 inch square edged flooring \$22 00. 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, merchantable 17 00. 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, clear face 17 00. 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, merchantable 17 00. 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring, of narrow 13 00. 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved ceiling, wide 13 00. Dressed weather boards, six or seven inch 12 50. Rough weather boards, six or seven inch 12 50. Dry dressed shingles 10 00. Base boards 10 00. Leather edge boards 10 00. Inch boards, merchantable 15 00. Further describing lumber would do well to examine my stock before buying elsewhere. J. L. SIMPSON, Proprietor, 229 Basin Street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 30, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue a proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, 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 reported that a 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, in pursuance of my official duty, do hereby declare each of said ports, this tenth day of June, 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 the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto 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.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL SECOND HAND FIREWORKS. Address, 1222 Poydras street, New Orleans, La. 1222

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle aged man, who understands the propagation and cultivation of fruit and flowers and the cultivation of vegetables. Address R. M. No. 125 Greatness street, New Orleans. 125

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after May 23rd trains will arrive and depart from the depot, foot of Canal street, as follows: DEPART. Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at 3:15 P. M. Express and mail, daily, at 4:05 P. M. Through night express, daily, at 11:40 P. M. Through night express, daily, at 4:40 P. M. ARRIVE. Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at 10:05 A. M. Express and mail, daily, at 11:05 A. M. Through night express, daily, at 11:40 P. M. Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Virginia Springs and Baltimore without change. Office corner of Canal and Common streets, opposite City Hotel. J. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. On and after December 28, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calhoun street depot. DEPART. ARRIVE. Express 7:30 A. M. Express 11:30 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars 10:30 A. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars 10:30 P. M. Only one change of sleeping cars to batavia stations. For rates of fare and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common. A. B. SHELTON, Agent. R. D. SPOFFORD, General Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

110: FOR GRAND ISLE: The steamer MINNIE. GUS RICHARDS, Master; A. P. TROUSDALE, Clerk. Will leave the head of Harvey's Canal on THURSDAY, at 5:30 P. M. and return on FRIDAY, during the season 9 A. M. for Grand Isle every week the day after the next. The Minnie will return on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, arriving at 5 P. M. Fare each way \$1.00. 127 2p

PORT RADS AND LOWER COAST MAIL PACKET. For Havana, Port Rads, Point Town, South Florida, and other ports. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. FRIDAY, at 9 A. M. the passenger and freight steamer IBERIA. CAPTAIN MORSE, commanding. Will commence regular trips on FRIDAY, July 2, 1875. 429 1/2m

On MONDAY, July 5, Will make an excursion to Port Rads. For freight or passage apply to the undersigned. Street, office of J. B. PRITCH, Contractor. 127 1/2p

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN. North German Lloyd. STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BATAVIA. 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 Southampton, and return at Havre and Southampton. PRICES OF PASSAGE. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre, to Havre or New Orleans. Cabin \$150 gold. Steerage \$40 gold. From New Orleans to Southampton, Havre or Bremen. Cabin \$150 gold. Steerage \$40 gold. From New Orleans to Havre. Cabin \$150 gold. Steerage \$40 gold. Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans, issued by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. ED. F. STOCKHUYSE, Agent, No. 42 Union street. 127 1/2p

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEY AND KEY WEST. United States Mail Line. Steamships WILLIAMSON, MARGARET, EMILIA. The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana every Wednesday. Touching at Cedar Key and Key West, and returning with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa. RATES OF PASSAGE. To Key West, To Cedar Key, Cabin \$40 gold. Steerage \$25 gold. Through bills of lading taken to all ports in Florida including Key West and New York, Charleston and Savannah. Rates and conditions of passage, and through bills of lading, and other particulars, apply to the undersigned. ED. F. STOCKHUYSE, Agent, No. 120 Common street. 127 1/2p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 2, 1875. CLASS 156.

Table with columns 1-14 and rows of numbers. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14. 61 75 103 113 37 69 7 31 27 6 20

The above drawings are published in the principal papers of the city, at the public office, at 27, the rooms of the Company. Witness our hands at New Orleans, this second day of July, 1875. H. PRYALL, ADAM GIFFER, Commissioners.

FOR RENT.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—Three rooms and kitchen, No. 609 St. Louis street, near the Customhouse. Rent very low to a responsible person that can give first class security for the prompt payment of the rent of the premises. No other need apply. 128

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

William S. Peterson, the City of New Orleans. IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, at New Orleans, Louisiana. No. 257 of the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell the highest bidder, at public sale,