New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 15, 1875.

The first school board was a board round.

Billing & Cooing is not a very firm name.

Grandfather Grant has a Long Branch baby.

"Masks and Faces"—The discussion about Shakespeare.

Not all who wear wings on summer hats are angels.

Balloon men ought to be thoroughly up in their business.

Grace Greenwood's cottage in Colorado has been sold for taxes.

It is said lemon colored stockings are much worn. Darn 'em.

It is perfectly leg-it-i-mate for a cripple to purchase a wooden limb.

The crewed efforts of the college rowing clubs are over for the season.

To prevent hair from turning gray—Cut it off and lay it away carefully.

Specifying which dogs shall die and which shall live is a dog-gradeation.

Regatta prizes encourage intemperance when the winners rejoice in their cups.

As a man makes his bed so shall he lie. And some men make their beds very big.

The Galveston *News* says: "Jetty B. Eads has had a Louisiana bayou named for him."

It is reported that Tilton heard the other man preach at Plymouth Church last Sunday.

A provident man will borrow an umbrella in the morning, nor wait until the afternoon rain.

The Biblical child who no longer determined to be an orphan was Japhet in search of a father.

When nights bring no cooling refreshment to tender blades of grass and budding flowers they will not dew.

Pools on the boat regatta will be sold at the St. Charles Exchange, on Saturday evening, July 17, at 8 P. M.

It is a great rag money fact that a paper collar is worth more than a gold one, considering the convenience of the wearer.

It is expected that the United States troops now in the city will shortly go into camp at Mississippi City for the summer.

Carlyle's recommendation was: "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world."

British soldiers who do not like the service commit small thefts, and after short imprisonments are discharged, and thus steal out of the army.

Roman Catholics reject Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary." The argument of the drama is that the Queen's cruelty is the result of her religious teaching.

Annie Thomas, the novel writer, is said to be not beautiful, but possessed of remarkably good sense, so justly does nature distribute her favors.

When you hear a good story from the lips of a stupid man, and see a silk umbrella in the hands of a man who does not pay for a newspaper, you may know that both have been borrowed.

Now Democrats say the result of the State election in Ohio will by no means indicate the vote to be cast for President the following year. It will never do to give up so, Mr. Allen.

The fourth of July celebrations this year were not productive of grand results as a whole. A few men were killed accidentally at the North, and a few were slaughtered purposely at Vicksburg.

It must be a very peculiar name that gets away from the pun-ishable "Editorial Notes" of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. The habit of making puns is like a wart—it grows on a man.

Bates, wending his way home last night at a late hour, found himself solitary on the streets, and he said for his own ear, in the language of the poet, "I feel like one who treads alone, some banquette all deserted."

We have seen specimens of matches sold in this city for genuine Lucifers, which appear to be perfect for safety, and just the thing for lighting cigars with the aid of fire. They have no brimstone on either end.

How many ladies would go to church if they were compelled to take off their new bonnets in the house of worship? And what pleasure would then be left? These questions can be discussed at any finishing school.

Deacon Jones said, at the weekly prayer meeting, that every person should cultivate a forgiving disposition. After benediction the deacon was asked to give something for the preacher, when he said he was not for giving that way.

Who would not beer brewer? A dealer in malt liquor offers $50,000 for the privilege of selling beer at one of the parks in Philadelphia during the centennial. By the way, a few monopolies ought to be exhibited there.

Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, has appointed Mrs. Annie B. Richardson, of Lowell, a trustee of the industrial school for girls at Lancaster, and Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, of Needham, on the advisory board to the prison commissioners.

Attention is called to the card in another column of Mr. James Wood, and the statement of the experts employed in the case. It is an unpleasant matter ordinarily for a man to parade his business affairs before the public, but in this case Mr. Wood feels called upon to do so in his own vindication.

A Rifle Trifle.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls attention to a dispatch forwarded from New York by the Associated Press, and its subsequent correction. The manager of the Associated Press says:

A telegraphic error in one of our cable messages last night, of which we have received notification this morning, makes a correction necessary. In the dispatch quoting from the London *Standard*, for "Colonel Gildersleeve has assured me that the men only win by the minutest trifle," read: "Colonel Gildersleeve has assured me that the men obey him in the minutest trifle."

OUR COUNCIL IN EARNEST.

The Common Council have presented a semi-annual statement, accompanied with some assurances of a sincere desire to preserve the organization of municipal government, and comply as far as possible with the obligations incumbent upon them.

Each principal item in the city expense account shows a reduction, and is followed by an engagement on the part of the Administrators to take half-pay for the rest of the year, and a consent on the part of the fire companies to accept the same terms for their services. The Council makes a very laudable show of economies effected within the past six months. We have heretofore adverted to the very heavy payment on account of "bonded, certified and floating debt." Nearly a milion and a half of the revenues have been paid out on those items, and this liquidation is, we apprehend, the chief cause why only fifty per cent can be paid on the funded debt. Nearly eight hundred thousand dollars, is a good deal to be applied to floating debt.

The ordinance proposing to pay half rates on the coupons due certain bondholders will rest on conditional acceptance of the terms. We note that some of these debts were incurred long before the war, and have been presented in the courts as having peculiar obligations. This eclectic list of preferred bonds will not, of course, prevent the holders of other bonds from *expecting* payment of interest.

The reports of the several departments show an administration claimed to be more economical than that of their immediate predecessors. Two reports, however, puzzle us somewhat. The wharves are charged with eleven thousand dollars expenses, and credited with something less than ninety-five thousand dollars revenues. The Waterworks have received ninety-six thousand dollars, with an expense account of about sixty thousand dollars. With these marginal profits, we do not see why the respective Administrators should distrust their own capacity to conduct these institutions as well as might be done by private agency. Nor can we understand why, when the best that can be done for some other creditors is to pay them half rates, the favored holders of the wharf and Waterworks notes should be secured by works so productive.

We are gratified to find the city authorities following in this wake and example of the State. The Republicans first arrested the indebtedness of the State, secondly scaled and scrutinized the debt, and finally ordered a stop to the practice so long followed by the city authorities of running the city on time and bequeathing a floating debt to be funded in bonds. Nothing, except bringing the city expenditures up with a round turn, and compelling the termination of the practice, could have effected the prospective reforms.

We apprehend that the proposal to pay half rates on certain city bonds will precipitate the legal issue as to the obligation to pay other indebtedness. The present postponement is too indefinite to be satisfactory. Capitalists can not be content with half rates, nor business men with half pay. It is indispensable that the taxpayers should know their responsibility. A judicial inquiry will be made whether the State possesses the power to reduce the municipal obligations as she has her own, upon the basis of inability of the same people to pay a larger amount of taxes on account of the city than on account of the State. It will also be inquired whether the State, sovereign except so far as limited by the restrictions imposed by the people or by the concessions made to the federal government, can reduce the rate of taxation heretofore imposed upon the persons and property within the corporate jurisdiction of the city. It has been distinctly announced by the Supreme Court that the power and discretion to impose taxes is a legislative attribute, and can not be usurped or commanded by the courts. Should it therefore be the pleasure of the Legislature to take into consideration the permanent relief of the city, we can see no legal objection to it, so reducing the rates of taxation in payment of the city interest as to make the obligations really worth no more than the sum upon which the tax would produce the interest at a given rate. Such action on the part of the Legislature would practically compel a compromise and exchange of outstanding city obligations for others which the city would be willing and able to pay.

The administration seems in earnest in its efforts to achieve that financial problem so common in private life, "to make both ends meet." It will be able by living on half rations to reach the first of January next, when the next crop of taxes will be exigible. *Et puis*, as our French friends say—and then. The debt will still hang like a sword, or weigh like a millstone. The Legislature will be in session, and may be expected to render such service as may be necessary to relieve the city. In the meantime, however, there may be some expression of opinion from the courts, which will enable the people to determine what is to be asked, and the Legislature to know what it may grant. Until then we leave the subject with the Administrators and—the public creditors.

NULLIFICATION OF THE TAXES.

We resume the argument upon the limitation of the sovereign power to tax. We do not believe we could employ more explicit terms expressing our opinions than those quoted from us by the *Times:*

The people must pay whatever rate of tax their Legislature imposes upon them, and which the courts may adjudge to be constitutional.

We have given the definition of sovereignty which the highest national jurists have furnished. We have stated the limitation upon that sovereignty which has been imposed by the people or granted by the king. Of the first, Magna Charta and the American constitution are sufficient examples. Almost every struggle between the kings and their subjects afford examples of the last. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, published at length in the New Orleans *Times* of the ninth instant, says:

Of all the powers conferred upon government, that of taxation is most liable to abuse. Given a purpose or object for which taxation may be lawfully used, and the *extent of its exercise is in its very nature unlimited*. It is true that express limitation on the amount of tax to be levied, or the things to be taxed, may be imposed by constitution or statute, but in most instances for which taxes are levied, as the support of government, the prosecution of war, the national defense, any *limitation is unsafe. The entire resources of the people should, in some instances, be at the disposal of the government.*

The power to tax is, therefore, the strongest, the most pervading of all the powers of government, reaching directly or indirectly to all classes of the people. It was said by Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, that the power to tax is the power to destroy. [Our italics.]

We assume, therefore, that the power of taxation is only limited by the reserved conditions imposed by the constitution. Who is to judge whether this limitation has been passed by an enactment? Surely the tribunals appointed by the constitution. The Legislature in its power of repeal, and the courts in their right to adjudicate. Why have parties in other States resorted to the courts to decide controverted questions of the power to enforce special taxes? Because in those communities the people are not disposed to set their opinions up as a law higher than that of the tribunal they have sworn shall be their arbiter in all questions of controverted authority. If the citizens of Topeka had chosen to say with the *Times:* "Our Legislatures have transgressed, notoriously, flagrantly, villainously, the limit of their power to levy taxes," and, therefore, we will not pay the taxes, they would have had no need of courts of appeal. They refused to pay the tax, and the Supreme Court decided the tax to be unconstitutional, in this, that the property of all the people could not be taken to give special value to the property of a part of the people.

The *Times* thus defines its position:

What the *Times* thinks of the "obligation of the people to obey their own law and their own courts" is this: That the people are not bound to obey a law, and especially a law which takes their property from them, which the Legislature is not competent to enact. Nor are they morally bound to obey such a law, though it may be sustained by corrupt courts.

That is, if the persons charged with the payment of a special tax will assemble and say we do not believe this law binding, because the Legislature was not competent to enact it; if, when a judgment had been rendered against these taxpayers, they should say we are not morally bound by the judgment because it is the act of a "corrupt court."

We ask any impartial reasoner how under such doctrine could it become possible to convict or to confine in prison any offender? Such doctrine would be more fatal to a penal system than hiring out felon convicts to hunt cattle in the woods.

The higher law doctrine nullified the fugitive slave law. Was any abuse of doctrine ever more denounced at the South? And when at the South it was contended that a State could judge how far a federal law comported with the constitution, and suspend the operations of that act within the State jurisdiction, was there ever any doctrine more universally condemned at the North? The doctrine now affirmed by the *Times*, that if a man or set of men choose to utter language of violent declamation against a law that they do not like, they are therefore authorized to resist or evade the operation of the law, is a sort of petty larceny, higher law or penny nullification. It has no ground higher than that of personal interest to stand on. The higher law was advocated by men who fancied that God had given them a peculiar capacity to judge how far the law of the land interfered with His commands. They did not remember that they had sworn to accept the interpretation of legal morality at the hands of the courts; that, if this decision was immoral, the courts were responsible, and not the citizens who obeyed their commands; that if a citizen did not choose to allow the courts to interpret for him, he had the reserved right to expatriate himself, while he had no right to retain his citizenship, with a reserved right to judge how the law was obligatory upon him.

The Quakers in refusing to go to war, or to pay taxes for the common defense, accepted the service of other men's bodies and goods in protecting themselves from invasion. This was the same law unto themselves, and to this more than anything else may be attributed the decline of that simple and exemplary faith.

These higher law men were fanatics, and had no apparent human motive in resisting what were regarded as the lawful forms of the government.

The nullifiers were also men of high ability with exalted ideas of the absolute sovereignty of their own State. If the State was a sovereign party to the compact, as they claimed, if the constitution was a treaty between sovereign States, their construction that each sovereign had a right to construe a compact or treaty for itself could not have been controverted. In the present case, however, certain persons who have found a rate of taxation inconvenient to pay, claim that in their opinion the Legislature had no power to impose such taxes, and that they are therefore morally and legally exempt from any obligation to pay them. It is a doctrine too small to warrant the trouble of notice.

The declamation in the *Times*, about the people not being the Legislature, scarcely requires refutation:

The Legislature is not "the people" in any State, least of all has it been the people in Louisiana. It is simply the agent of the people intrusted with limited powers.

The *Picayune*, under a former administration, took the bold ground that the colored citizens were no part of this people, and so their representatives were unauthorized. This we could at least comprehend and controvert. The Republican principle of government is this: That the people shall be represented according to a certain prescribed numerical quota. He who acts by another, acts for himself, is a maxim of common law, and so the representatives are the people. The phrase "we the people" was never held to mean an assembly of the whole census. It may be granted that the people elect incompetent or corrupt men to represent them. They are as much bound by the acts of these agents, so far as third persons and vested interests are concerned, as they would be by the most upright assembly that ever sate. We do not vindicate the acts of such men, but we maintain the formal obligations of their acts. It is the duty to expel bad men and repeal their acts or annul them by judicial decree, but we deny that there is a lawful power of repudiating a law because the citizen may choose to say it was passed by a corrupt Legislature. If the people will send better men to make laws for them the evil will cease to exist.

The REPUBLICAN, inferring from the action of the Property Holders' Association that it intended to scrutinize the legality of taxes, and to defeat them by all legal means, had expressed pleasure that they were following in Republican footsteps. If, however, the zealous organ of the property holders represents them correctly in the article under consideration, the association has relapsed and occupies the position assigned it originally, that of unconditional and unqualified opposition to all taxes because it was said that the Legislature was incompetent and the courts corrupt. We can not believe that their organ represents the sentiment of the association, and shall approve its recent exposition of its own principles until assured that it has adopted those stated by the *Times*.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN GEORGIA.

The Savannah *News*, with evident relish, relates how a respectable colored man was treated in a car on the Central railroad in Georgia. It says:

On Thursday morning last a negro, dressed *a la mode*, presented himself at the door of the passenger coach of the up train at Millen, conducted by Mr. Marlow, one of the best conductors in the State, and demanded admission. Mr. Marlow informed him that a splendid coach forward, for persons of color, would receive him. He demurred, and said he had paid first class fare, and would put up with nothing less than a seat with the white folks. Mr. Marlow, seeing that the negro's object was to bring a suit under the civil rights law against the company, admitted him, and he took his seat. There were a few ladies and a half-dozen gentlemen in the car when he entered. In a few minutes the gentlemen simultaneously took seats around the civil righter, and commenced chewing tobacco and spitting upon him. He applied to Mr. Marlow for protection, who informed him that he had as much as he could do to protect himself. Sullenly and silently he bore the indignity until his face, coat, vest and pants were discolored by the saliva which was squirted upon him from the mouths of his tormentors. Finally one of them arose, and proceeding to the water cooler, filled his capacious mouth with a half gallon of the fluid, and marching slowly and solemnly in front of the negro, he, with the force of a fire engine, squirted it into the face and bosom of the man and brother. This was more than he could bear, and he left for the car set apart for people of his color. There was scarcely a word uttered all the time, and it was a cool and effective way to defeat the civil rights bill.

In this case it is admitted the colored man was well dressed, and that he had paid first class fare, and was entitled to the passenger accommodation he claimed. It does not appear that he was insolent in speech, or in any way offended mortal man. If behavior goes for anything, he was the only decent man in the car. How the conductor could see that he intended to bring a suit under the civil rights bill we do not know. If the passenger had been properly treated he would have no ground for such a suit. His only offense was in being well dressed and in being black. He may have been a clergyman, and the other men gamblers. The Georgia paper says, besides a few ladies, his fellow passengers were half a dozen gentlemen, and that the gentlemen simultaneously commenced chewing tobacco and spitting on the colored man. Gentlemen! The paper calls them gentlemen. From what we have seen of country grog shops, and from what we imagine of a future world, it is safe to say that the corner groceries and hell are full of precisely that sort of gentlemen. If the colored man had remonstrated against the indecent outrages committed against him in the presence of ladies, he would have been immediately killed by the six gentlemen in self-defense. His body would have been dumped from the train, and no arrests would have been made for killing a nigger. It would be unfair to speak of Southern chivalry in this connection. A man who will fight bravely and even-handedly for what he thinks to be his rights, as we have known men to do, can be respected, even if he is mistaken in his cause. But in the Georgia car was one of the most unequal contests known to the history of Confederate Democracy. Nature has invented an animal, the meanest known to creation, which relies entirely upon emitting nauseous liquid to carry on a warfare. The animal is called a skunk, and it is the most unsatisfactory thing in the world to fight with. It may be killed, but the victor is bound to be sickened by the contact. The six gentlemen who chewed tobacco to foul the ladies' car and sicken an unoffending colored man are scarcely removed above the skunk grade. They have only the advantage of being called gentlemen by a Georgia paper. It is said turkey buzzards will not make themselves disagreeable in a vomiting manner unless an attempt is made to drive them from their carrion. In Georgia six gentlemen make a direct effluvia assault on a civil citizen, who stands their equal before the laws of the land. There is something terribly unmanly and disgusting about the above narration. It is headed in the paper from which it is copied, "How They Enforce Civil Rights in Georgia." The plan has been so successful that it will probably be adopted in opera houses and hotel dining-rooms, and gentlemen who have failed in other business, on account of financial distresses since the war, hard times growing out of Grant's rule in the South, and Republican oppression, will rent themselves as tobacco chewers and spitters. And yet when it comes to voting, these spitters will be held up as the colored man's friend, because they are white men and Democrats, and know his wants. Mr. Marlow told the colored man he had all he could do to protect himself. If the conductor did not tell a lie, the manners of Georgia need reformation.

MARRIED.

BAQUIE—FAURES.—On Saturday, July 3, 1875, by the Rev. P. M. L. Meassardier, of St. Theresa's Church, CHARLES A. BAQUIE to MISS JOSEPHINE LAURA FAURES, both of this city. No cards.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 5, 1875.

WHEREAS, On the night of the ninth ultimo Otis Scott was barbarously murdered nine miles below Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche, State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, All efforts to arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Otis Scott.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. jy8

PROPOSALS.

New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

Sealed proposals for cash are invited and will be received up to August 1, at the Company's office, No. 38 Magazine street (under the St. James Hotel), or the following described work:

All the GRADUATION, GRUBBING and CLEARING between Alexandria and Natchitoches, Louisiana, sixty miles more or less. The work will average about three feet embankment, and for more than half the distance through open fields. Bids will be received for sections of five miles or for the whole distance. Also, CYPRESS CROSS TIES for the whole distance or for a section of one mile. The ties to be nine feet long, hewed on two parallel sides to a face of seven inches heart and seven inches thick. To be distributed over the line as will hereafter be directed by the chief engineer, at the rate of 2640 to the mile.

The company reserve the right to reject all bids.

E. B. WHEELOCK,
President New Orleans Pacific Railway Company. jy11 eod td 2p

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1875.

Referring to the editorial in the New Orleans Times of this date, in regard to my action as Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I have simply to state that in no case have I issued a voucher unless under authority of law, and that for each voucher issued by me I have in my possession the bill, order or certificate on which the voucher was based, and that said orders, bills or certificates are, in each and every case, certified to and approved by the authorities required by law to so approve, and without which approval I would not have issued a voucher.

My action as Chairman has been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Senate.

E. F. HERWIG,
Chairman Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate. jy14 2t 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	17 00
1¼ inch tongued and grooved flooring, clear face	17 00
⅞ inch tongued and grooved ceiling, wide or narrow	13 00
⅞ 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

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.

FOR RENT.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—Three rooms and kitchen, No. 469 St. Andrew, between Rampart and Franklin streets. Rent very low to a responsible person that can give first class security for the prompt payment of rent and safe keeping of the furniture. None other need apply. je8

TO RENT.....TO RENT.

LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in suite or singly, with bath room attached. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply at No. 109 Carondelet street.

ap15 MRS. R. N. JOHNSON.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ON MONDAY, about 9 A. M., in the Magazine car, a GOLD PEN belonging to the late D. C. Byerly; also some keys. The above reward will be paid to any one finding the same by leaving them at the Bulletin office. jy13

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND hand Font of Type, not larger than Long Primer. Address Box No. 827, New Orleans. my4

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVERAL years experience in teaching English, French and music, is anxious for a tutorship in a private family residing across the lake, during the summer and fall. Address C., office of the Republican. jy4 10t

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

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

APPROXIMAT 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 JULY 14, 1875.
CLASS 166.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	54	69	39	24	13	40	74	70	53	58	8	11	48

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 fourteenth day of July, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF ROGUE LOTTERIES. au19

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF DAYADES MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, July 14, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF THE revenues of the Dryades Market, from the first day of August to the thirty-first day of December, 1875, inclusive, will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., July 23, 1875.

Terms—Monthly payments in advance in United States currency.

Specifications on file in this office.

J. O. LANDRY,
Administrator of Commerce.

jy15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, No. 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, July 10, 1875.

THE EARTH CLOSETS FORMERLY USED IN the public schools of this city are offered for sale to the highest bidder.

Bids will be received at this office until the fifteenth instant.

H. A. CORBIN,
jy11 4t Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY me at this office for building McDonogh School House No. 6, in the Sixth District, in accordance with resolution No. 3101, Administration series, and plans and specifications on file in this office, until MONDAY, August 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

The right to reject any and all proposals is expressly reserved. Payment in United States currency, out of McDonogh School fund. Security required for faithful performance of contract.

jy10 5t CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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 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. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana. je18 td

PROPOSALS FOR IMPRINTING INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS UPON BANK CHECKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, July 7, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for the IMPRINTING OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS OF THE DENOMINATION OF TWO CENTS upon such blank checks, drafts, orders or vouchers drawn upon a bank, banker or trust company, or upon such blank paper as may be furnished for that purpose by the public.

The printing may be by any process that will afford adequate protection to the government against counterfeiting, provided a stamp of an artistic character is produced. This printing has heretofore been executed from steel transfers of the finest bank note engraving, or from electrotypes of such engraving, and a character of work affording less protection against counterfeiting will not be accepted.

The number of stamps imprinted as above set forth during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was about 59,000,000 stamps.

Bidders will state the price per 1000 stamps, deliverable at their places of business, packed ready for shipment.

The contractor will be permitted to charge the person or firm for whom the stamps are printed such a price as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, in addition to the amount paid by the government, not exceeding in any case one cent for each impression containing not more than six stamps.

Each bid should be accompanied by a specimen of the style of engraving proposed, and a full explanation of the process by which it is proposed to imprint the stamps.

The contract will require that the dies and plates shall be kept bright and sharp, that new and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made without charge, at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies and plates shall become the property of, and be delivered to, the United States at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by the said Commissioner; that the stamps shall be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct; and that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor, or his employes, shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been or are actually engaged in the business of engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the department will furnish proof as to these points.

The contractor will not be permitted to print any instruments liable to stamp duty, and all operations under the contract will be under the immediate personal supervision of an agent of the department, in a building or part of a building exclusively devoted to the preparation of the dies and plates and the imprinting of the stamps herein provided for.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivering thereafter.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract will be for the period of one year with the privilege of an extension from year to year at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In awarding the contract or work the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for imprinting internal revenue stamps upon bank checks," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved: B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.
jy14

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Philip Drumm.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,729.—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 Jerome Hanily, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy7 11 15* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Henry Odenthal.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,001.—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. Susanna Rieder, testamentary executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy11 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Fred. William Sonnschein.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,297.—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 the administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy13 1t 22* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Edward Claren.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,064.—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. C. Claren, tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy15 1t 23 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Josiah Cole.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 32,259.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by William Chambers and George W. Hynson, executors of this estate, should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy15 1t 23 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Patrick Cummings.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 27,109.—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 S. W. Moore, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy15 1t 27* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.