New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 16, 1875.

The recent tornado was a terrible blow to Detroit.

The man who teaches penmanship should do what is write.

"Outstanding legal tenders" are the lawyers who lobby.

Soda water is a strong drink; it often bursts the fountains.

Burglars and billiard men make safe plays and bank shots.

"Mac" is getting in a little watering place work by letter writing.

A great general was lost when the *Courier-Journal* gained its editor.

Jesse Pomeroy can not have his sentence commuted, poor fellow.

The drum major who stands six feet two, understands nobody in the band.

What will a man not do to get his salary raised, especially if he is a preacher?

Lightning messengers and steam express have eased the wagging tongue.

And now the national Grangers do not know where to locate their headquarters.

Had it not been for newspapers the world must have been talked to death long before now.

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

Charlotte Cushman and the Pope are the only people who have the state of their health regularly reported.

Peter Royal, of Lee, Virginia, is 102 years of age and yet healthy. He was of royal blood and took part in the war of 1812.

Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called mutual friends, gain the ill-will of both parties and disgust the whole world.

A man at Grundy Centre, Iowa, is writing a new Bible. If he leaves out any portion of the Old Testament, what will Mrs. Grundy say?

The voyage of life can not be made without encountering many straits and narrows, and fashionable dresses do not seek to avoid them.

The Hon. Asa Packer, the Pennsylvania millionaire, is a fine example of a self-made man. He is a powerful railroad man, and began life As-a Packer.

Rev. Robert Collyer says: "Christians can go to the circus without risk." Barnum would let them in at half price if they would announce themselves as such and sit in a particular place.

Nasby is coming back from California to be a little Confederate X Roads writing for the Democrats. Nothing can well be more fruitful in comical writing than the Allen struggles in the coming campaign.

When Thurman ran for Governor in Ohio he received 240,000 votes and was beaten. William Allen subsequently received 214,600 votes and was elected. His election has been often referred to as evidence of great Democratic gains.

Rev. Dr. Markham, pastor of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, on Magazine street, near Jackson, will preach next Sabbath evening, at eight o'clock, in the Central Congregational Church, at the corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets.

A proverb writer says: "True manliness begins at the point where one comprehends, grasps, and masters what distresses him, and uses it for his own purposes." This must be the green apple and water melon era in a boy's life.

The English sailor boy who made crayon sketches on sidewalks will travel with a lecturer and draw before indoor audiences. It is but a step in promotion. The boy had a bummer with him before who used to address the people for nickles.

As St. Louis can not have the capitol, the branch mint, nor the centennial exposition, she wants the national Democratic convention. There is something particularly touching in the pleadings for so great a boon. Merchants will pay the expenses of candidates.

"But, to resume," says an Ohio orator habitually at the beginning of every branch of this argument. He has been cautioned against the habit by his Democratic friends, who tell him that when on the stump he must commence every sentence, "But to retate"

When the Keely motor proves practicable, it will be easy enough to find those who always said the thing would succeed. Then the patent improvements will come in, and some man will invent a stop-cock to turn with the left hand, saving much labor with the right, and he will get a royalty on every machine.

There are men so anxious to see themselves in print that they will sign patent medicine advertisement certificates, informing the public that they have been relieved from some disgusting disease by the use of a popular nostrum. Corns or worms are not too sacred to adorn the life and character of such fame seekers.

"Can you write a good financial article?" said a boss editor to a new man. "O, yes; that is my strong hold on the press," said the new man, and he immediately sat down and dashed off a written promise to pay a small amount of money. This he signed and handed in for inspection. The boss said that, as he was running a conservative paper, he was not prepared to indorse all the stranger had written, but that if he would go and prepare a carefully written obituary notice of himself he would publish it with great pleasure.

The first guano brought to this country was sent by Commodore Stewart from Peru in 1825. It attracted little notice at first, though it was used with some success in Maryland. In 1840 it was introduced extensively and used very advantageously in Great Britain, and ever since the demand has gone on increasing until whole islands have disappeared under the pick and shovel, and numerous fleets laden with the precious material are navigating the seas in every direction, to distribute it to all parts of the civilized world. On certain lands and for some crops guano is invaluable, but, like any other pungent remedy, he must used cautiously.

THE INFALLIBLE DEMOCRACY.

The REPUBLICAN has pointed out such an analogy between the doctrines of the papacy and those of the Democracy as will account for the co-operation of those two great elements. It will be argued that Democracy deems itself so infallible as that its political predicates can not be questioned, while its powers of party indulgence and absolution render its consolidated organization dangerous alike from its ambition and its insincerity. We will give a few examples of this flexible and formidable institution:

At the second election of Mr. Lincoln the Northern Democracy voted for General McClellan, a States rights Democrat, who besieged the State rights city of Richmond.

The biographical notices of General Frank Blair represent him to have been a Democratic Free-Soiler, to have taken sides with the Abolitionists, and even to have organized a negro regiment during the war of invasion.

In the election of 1868 the Southern States rights Democracy centered upon General Blair as their candidate for the vice presidency, having chosen a New York war Democrat, Seymour, as their candidate for the chief executive office.

In the election of 1872 the same Southern States rights Democrats took up Horace Greeley, who reiterated the assertion that he was a Unionist, an Abolitionist and a protectionist, and that no nomination could make him go back on his record.

At a later day we have a candidate for the executive office of Ohio, nominated upon a pledge of enlarging the issue of paper currency according to the wants of trade. This candidate is an original hard money Democrat. He has written letters abroad to protest, as did Horace Greeley, that such nomination or platform shall bind him against the principles of finances avowed *conule Plance*—Andrew Jackson being President. Yet there seems no abatement of zeal in behalf of this candidate; and though the ticket has been handicapped with a liquor prohibitionist, there seems no repugnance to swallow it just as it comes from the hands of the Ohio convention.

This brazen determination of the Democracy to accept any alliance of power from any quarter, demonstrates a desperate policy to gain office at any cost of consistency. It has been even charged that if William Allen can carry Ohio on the dilutions of whisky and greenbacks, he will be started and entered for the stakes of 1876 on the national platform of a repeal of the whisky tax, sectarian schools, and the return to specie currency as soon as possible. Exposed in the hypocrisy of a pretended consistency, Democracy has thrown off the mask, and says, with the effrontery of official famine: "Yes, I will triumph in the name of Democracy. What have you to say about it?" It is not denied that a crusade for the national spoils, composed of all the discontented and necessitous will make a formidable array. It is a political piracy in which any able seaman is rated on the ship's books without inquiry into his character.

This departure from the earlier usages of the country may produce infinite evil. The great boundaries of principle broken down, the campaign will be fought with a guerrilla system of trick and deception. Campaign money or party patronage will be put up as a prize, and the most unscrupulous adventurer will become the most efficient soldier.

A tariff ticket in New England, a free trade ticket in Mississippi, a pledge to refuse public lands in Virginia, a promise to bestow public lands in Iowa, the nullification of paper money in Ohio, the direct return to hard money in Maine, a strict State rights ticket in South Carolina, with the subjugation and conquest of a seceding State in New York. Why, a party which votes antagonists upon the same ticket must be invincible if there can only be found enough voters so indifferent to principle, so needy of office, or so dissatisfied with the dominant party as to vote the Democratic ticket, or not vote at all.

It is a perfect vote trap. It is a Democratic utilization of an apparent misfortune. The misfortune is that before the invention of the electric telegraph the Democratic leaders could, by holding the art of reading and writing in close monopoly, convince their followers in one State that the policy stated to themselves was the uniform doctrine of the Democratic party everywhere. That policy overthrown by the common modes of intelligence, Democracy uses one set of opinions up to the line of Mason and Dixon, and then exchanges it for another set of opinions palatable to the people of the North. Believing that the infallible Democracy can do no wrong, and that all devoted to the success of the party will have absolution and official reward, what care the heads of the party for consistency? It is the policy of Munchausen, whose greyhound having, in the ardor of the chase, split himself exactly in two from snout to the tip of his tail, was hastily put together and treated by his "first invention." It was found that though he had been clapped together with one set of legs up and another down, this mishap actually increased his value, for when fatigued by running on one set he could pursue the chase on the other. Democracy will run those hard money and free trade legs as far North as Pennsylvania, when it will substitute those of inflation and protection which will last them to Canada.

We may well imagine what might be the perplexity of the small minority Democrats of Louisiana when the spoils should come to be divided. Their claims would be put off till a later period, and while they would find a national policy distasteful to them on principle, there is no guarantee that campaign pledges made to powerful Western or Northern States would not be paid off by Perry Fuller carpet-baggers, paid off with the Custom-house or postoffice of New Orleans. Great frauds and forgeries, however skillfully conducted, often come at last to exposure and conviction. The doctrine of political infallibility and the efficacy of political absolution, when examined by an honest and practical people, can never deceive a sufficient number to endanger the republic. Let the telegraph do its work, and "all the forms of despotism" or deception over the mind of man will be defeated.

ASSAULTS UPON THE NEGROES.

The tacit covenant that there should be at least a sort of game law, under which the colored laborer should not be slain during the period when he was engaged in making a crop for the white people, has been violated. Both at Vicksburg and near Natchitoches acts of wanton violence have been committed which have caused terror among these laborers, and they have even published a notice that unless their life and labor shall be protected, they will migrate to some other country where there is more humanity and a sounder sense of interest.

We appeal to the conservative sense of interest which actuates all men. The land-holders of Louisiana find their lands far less valuable than they would be were there more laborers. Suppose we remind them that but one third of the land arable and under enclosure in Louisiana is in active culture? Would it not be obvious that this land will rent or sell for less than if it were all under culture? Is it not plain that more labor would bring more crops and more money? Undoubtedly. Then is it not equally plain that if any fraction of the labor now employed should be slain or driven away, a corresponding reduction in the value of the land and its products must follow?

Should not the conservative interest, then, protect the laborer? Should it not set its face and raise its hand against any who, having no interest in the property or productions of the State, wantonly disable and drive away an element so essential to the prosperity of the property holder?

To a few men political salary is the supreme good. They disappear after the election, and are no more seen in the interval than bats in the day time. Looking on all men only as voters who are to be either won or kept from the polls, such politicians would as soon shoot an opposition voter from between the plow handles as anywhere else. He calmly reloads with the remark, "One rubbed out." The employer of the man so slain is deprived of his labor, and as it may be followed by a stampede of others who dread the fate of the plowman, the proprietor is certainly interested in protecting himself from demoralized labor, as he is from the bad reputation thrown upon the neighborhood by such lawless acts of violence.

It is beyond doubt that no government in the world can enforce its laws where a whole people are disposed to resist or evade them. It will be impossible for the United States to have a camp in every field in the South, and if men still resolve to ku-klux the labor of the country they will be punished, though punishment may not prevent a repetition of the offense. This reign of terror, however, must have its effect, and will drive away masses of labor to other States, even to other countries. Will this labor be replaced? People may prate of the capacity of white men to make crops in the Delta. Granted. But what race could replace the colored men, inured to the climate and trained to the crops? Have immigrants arrived in Louisiana to take place of the negro? Immigration has come down to less than it has ever been before. The white laborer taken from the docks or the streets is often not worth his board on a plantation. The negro is always ready and able for work. We would like to know how many white hirelings are now making cotton and sugar in the Delta. White men work for themselves, but there are very few who work in gangs for the planter. A correspondent writes from Mandeville that the negroes and whites live and labor in harmony. He adds this reasonable request in their behalf:

All the colored people ask is that their Republican leaders make the government so fair and pure that their white neighbors can not find any ground for complaint against it.

The Republican leaders are engaged in that very duty. Governor Kellogg, the Republican Legislature and the Republican press have spared none who have been impeached of malfeasance in office. In this they follow the example and policy of the Republican President. The colored people may depend upon it that the Republican administration of the laws and offices will be all that they or their "white neighbors" can desire. This pledge having been realized, it will become the duty of the anti-Republican property holders and planters to keep in their young Indians. Such co-operation may be the means of insuring safety to the laborer, and so relieving him of the apprehensions which now dispose him to leave the State, and leave the planter to the same desolation that marked the temporary disorganization which succeeded the war.

LOS ANGELES.

We receive a letter from a friend who has just arrived from New Orleans in Southern California. The extract which we publish will show his ecstacies at the prospects which surround him:

I reached here a few days since and have had time to look around a little. I find this section even surpassing the most glowing description. There is no such favored land anywhere else on the globe. The profits of agriculture and horticulture are fabulous. The lands yield from $200 to $2000 per acre with very little labor. This is the warm season, and the thermometer is 62½° at noon. Sleep under two blankets at nights. Mining is also becoming profitable. A ledge of ore equal to any in the Comstock Lode, struck four miles from where I write. I shall remain on this coast the balance of my days.

We are pleased that the prospects of our friend are such as we know his merits deserve, but we ask ourselves might he not have found equal inducements to remain in Louisiana. Here, the chief crop cultivated is political hatred, and the greatest harvest political spoils. With a soil far more profitable of culture than any other, and a commerce accessible to ordinary enterprise, we have little else save the misfortunes of the State and people to talk about.

With the growing crop, long before the "game season" of the colored laborer, we shall have more values on the ground than California has under the ground.

The time will certainly come when Louisiana will realize her own value, and with the energy and enterprise now employed in preparing the vote crop for the approaching harvest, applied to her actual interests, she will far surpass those States who owe the immigration of her citizens to the intolerance and apathy which allows no development of her dormant capacities.

BILL ALLEN VINDICATED.

Republishing the report that William Allen offered forty thousand soldiers to assist the President in suppressing the Democratic insurgents of Louisiana had the effect of chilling Confederate enthusiasm at his nomination for Governor; but William soon squared himself to the breeze by denying his willingness to aid the national government. The denial was made by proxy, and not quite satisfactory. A distinguished gentleman of this city undertook the old man's defense, sent him marked papers showing what he had done and elicited a reply of thanks, wherein the Governor says the report of offering troops must be considered as absurd, because Governors have no right to call out troops in one State for the suppression of disorder in another State. That was as direct a denial as can be expected from a self-prospective President; but it did not satisfy the straight out Democrats, and history had to be called in to show that William Allen is as good a rebel as a man can well be and live in Ohio. The following paragraph is from a speech delivered by Governor William Allen, at Hamilton, on the tenth of September, 1863:

Lincoln has shed enough blood to float the Great Eastern, and how much nearer the end does he get? His cry is still for blood. The administration stands on tiptoe every day, with its eyes distended, and its arms stretched forth, calling on the American people for more blood and more money. And their preachers—those Chicago priests that went to Detroit to get Lincoln to bite the forbidden fruit, to commit the first act, the initial sin, by the publication of an act emancipating the slaves—these priests, I would not like to have met these fellows; they went down canting and whining, their mouths all the way watering for the blood of the people. Every one of them thought that God had made it His special business to go and beg Lincoln to commence the business of murdering the American people.

This was at a time when the government was calling for more troops in the field. It shows how unwillingly William Allen rose up on this occasion, and it is convincing enough in anti-Union argument to cause Robert Toombs, Bep Hill, Raphael Semmes and General Preston to render William Allen their unqualified support, to say nothing of our distinguished fellow townsman whose heart is already William's.

DIED.

CRASTO—Thursday evening at half past eight o'clock, Dr. ROCHUM CRASTO, fifty-one years old, a native of Italy.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place at five o'clock This (Friday) Evening, from his late residence, on the Metairie ridge, half a mile from the Black bridge.

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. jy6

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

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
⅝ 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.

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.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Swift's Iron and Steel Works vs. Bostwick & Cohen; Western Oil Company vs. same—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, Nos 43,473 and 43,500.

Mrs. Heloise Kennedy vs. same; Swift's Iron and Steel Works vs. same—Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, Nos. 6593 and 6641.

BY VIRTUE OF FOUR WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the said honorable the said District Courts for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinfter designated, on SATURDAY, July 28, 1875, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and succeeding days, the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE GOODS, MERCHANDISE AND MOVABLES, consisting of Hardware, Railroad and Machinists' Supplies, and situated at Nos. 45 and 47 Front street and Nos. 46 and 48 Fulton street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
jy16 16 23 26 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

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

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 23 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	8 A. 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	3:55 P. M.
Through night express, daily, at	11:30 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.

my23 D. 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 Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:50 A. M.	Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	5:50 P. M.	Mail	10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 18 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent,
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

HO! FOR GRAND ISLE!

The steamer **MINNIE**, Drawing thirteen inches light, GUS RICHARDS, Master; A. P. TROUSDALE, Clerk, Will leave the head of Harvey's Canal on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of every week during the season at 3 A. M. for Grand Isle, going through in daylight. Passengers will take the Tchoupitoulas street cars to the ferry at Louisiana avenue at 7 A. M.

The Minnie will return on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY, arriving at 5 P. M.

Fare each way $2 50.

The Minnie will positively land her passengers at the hotel wharf.

For further information apply to
BITZ & CARLIN, Agents,
jy3 2m No. 4 Thoupitoulas street.

FOR PORT EADS AND PILOT TOWN.

PORT EADS AND LOWER COAST MAIL PACKET. LEAVES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 A. M.

For Burns and intermediate landings, extending Wednesday trip to Port Eads and Friday trip to Pilot Town, the fine passenger and freight steamer

IBERIA,

T. L. MONSE, Master; E. E. BISH, Clerk.

For further information apply at the office of the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, No. 26 Carondelet street. je29 1m

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.
au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, WILMINGTON, and EMILIA to Havana

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

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
E. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja18 No. 126 Common street.

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 15, 1875.

CLASS 167.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
58	43	52	35	9	41	62	21	45	68	50	67	—	—

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 fifteenth 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. LANDEY,
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. 3181, 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 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 1d

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:
jy14 B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Louis Frigerio.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS estate are requested to present the same immediately, and those indebted to the same will please settle with the undersigned.

CATHERINE FRIGARIO,
Testamentary executrix,
jy16 3t No. 50 Chartres street.

Succession of Jean Labat.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,098.—Whereas Etienne Pouy has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Labat, 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.

jy8 12 16* 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 17 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