

New Orleans Republican

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

Wall red physicians—Indian doctors.

Doctors in Texas read the Gal. News.

Look out for the breakers—jail breakers.

Limb-fatic men are most apt to have the gout.

Good billiard players win matches by the score.

Thermometers are very properly kept in the shade.

A hard story—the second story of an inn building.

Sound law—That which governs fog horn signalling.

The man who can not afford to marry can not afford to live.

The Volkes Family are playing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York.

A dangerous cliff at Niagara Falls has been christened the "Ragged Edge."

The Sioux shows great indignity in getting rations and government blankets.

Instead of being sent to Congress prize fighters should be appointed pound masters.

Now bathes crowd bath-houses. In shower-bath boxes there is "standing room only."

Jurons on the mountain meadow massacre of 1857 had ample time to make up their minds.

Wedell Phillips will deliver the oration at the O'Connell celebration in Boston on the sixth inst.

Judge Chandler has required the New Orleans and Mobile road to erect a draw-bridge over Pearl river.

Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 1529 G. U. O. F., gives a volleyball and picnic at the Fair Grounds to-day.

The Emperor of Japan will most likely come to America next year for the Philadelphia to Mikado over.

A Blackfoot Indian can not be divorced from his wife, so he is obliged to kill her when he wishes a separation.

On Saturday, August 21, the Rosedale Social Club will give a summer night's festival at the Dolanshire Ground.

The Pull Mall Gazette says the play of "Queen Mary" would add something to the reputation of any one but Tennyson.

"In my poems," says Wall Whitman, Everything revolves itself around, concentrates in, radiates from myself.

The Long Branch notes of the Graphic say: "Joanna Miller bathes once a day and writes a poem a week." It might have been the other way.

An eight-day clock and a mowing machine would be better substitutes for time than the hour glass and scythe, and more a keeping with the spirit of the age.

Professor Proctor is now engaged in demonstrating that the planets are inhabited. He is most certain about Jupiter and Mars, and no one is able to contradict him.

An Englishman is trying to find out, you know, why the double bass violin player of an orchestra is always baldheaded. Perhaps it is because the leading violin takes the air.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "A skunk has ridden a box under the Shelbyville postoffice." The animal is probably waiting for such change in the administration as will give him the postoffice.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, offers a prize of \$200 for an essay on "Why don't men go to church?" One who says, "be cause sermons are too long and dull," would not take the money.

The Louisiana Dramatic Club will play at the Opera House, August 12, for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood in France. Mr. A. Bonneau, of the club, is secretary of the special committee having arrangements for the benefit in charge.

"Our terms are five dollars per day, with moderate charges for extras," said the insinuating young man who wore the diamond pin at a watering place hotel, to a sensible looking stranger "we should be pleased to enroll you as our guest." The stranger said he "guest" not.

Storekeepers should be careful to obstruct the sidewalks with boxes, barrels and bundles. These things give the disgusted pedestrians an idea that goods are being constantly received and shipped; and then in handling the truck clerks will find exercise each night and morning.

Mount Moriah and Linn Wood Lodges, F. and A., have passed a joint resolution thanking the artists who performed at their recent entertainment, and also the Picayune, Bulletin and Republican for assistance rendered, a copy of which has been transmitted to us with a complimentary letter.

The Chicago Post and Mail says: "The New Orleans Press Club has passed resolutions against treating. That don't count, however, when an outsider manifests a disposition to do the square thing." The New Orleans Press Club has very little use for "outsiders." They are occasionally seen here after having been used on locks by Chicago burglars. "Outsiders" never do the square thing.

Dr. P. B. Randolph, a noted spiritualist writer and speaker, committed suicide last Thursday at Toledo, Ohio. He was a quadrum, possessed a brilliant intellect, but was wonderfully eccentric and unreliable. He was for a while during the war connected with the educational branch of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city. He claimed blood relationship with the Randolph of Roanoke.

Says the New York Commercial Advertiser: "C. T. Baddecke, of New Orleans, has purchased 'Froscotti,' in Culpeper county, Virginia, once the noted residence of the famous Judge Philip Pendleton Barbour, president of the convention of 1829 and 1830, and the Court of Appeals. 'Froscotti' originally contained over 1000 acres, but the best part just purchased contains 211 acres, and sold for the low price of \$14,000, about what the dwelling first cost.

IN THE CIRCULATION.

The empiric asserts that all disease is occasioned by what he calls impurity of the blood, and presents you with a pillule which will purify the circulation and so restore health. The empiric will not allow you to reason and say the blood is the result of a pathological action upon nutrient introduced into the stomach, converted into chyme, taken up by absorbents, passed through the subclavian of the heart, forced by muscular expansion of that organ into the lungs, aerated and thrown into the circulation. Now, whether the blood derives its impurities from the stomach, the mesenterics, or the lungs; whether the alleged vitiation of the circulation arises from the functional derangement of one or another of the organs; whether its production is due does not come within the scope of the empiric to determine. He presents his pill box and tells you that within that little receptacle lies the removal of all disease.

The financial empiric has the same bold assertion about the circulation. He attributes the same wonderful virtue to his specific, and abuses the patient with the same vallowish absurdity because he will not swallow his specific with absolute faith in its virtues. And yet the currency depends upon as many controlling incidents as the circulation of the blood, and we are inclined to believe that the commercial health of a community depends upon these and other incidents quite as much upon either the purity or volume of the circulation.

Mr. Peter Cooper in a recent letter mentions "the tide of immigration which is now leaving our shores" as having been turned from us by a recent determination of Congress to resume specie payment in 1875. We can not really see how those emigrants who are engaged in farming should quit the United States when the price of grain is even better than it has been for some years past, or why such portion as may be mechanics should, from a dread of less currency, quit our workshops for those of Europe. If ten dollars currency at a discount of fifteen per cent will buy forty-five and a half pounds of Spanish hides, at specie valuation, then the same ten dollars appreciated to specie par would purchase at the same price fifty pounds of the same articles. As the purchasing power of money is known to constitute its standard of value in proportion as the currency approaches the universal par of specie its power of purchase increases in the same degree. We can not imagine how, then, the mechanic of leather and, by the same reasoning, of iron or other material can be driven from this country by the approximation of the currency to gold par. More especially when the immigration to the United States continued under the great depreciation of our currency during and after the war.

In reviving and applying theories of an earlier period, we do not think our financiers appreciate sufficiently the diminished agency of circulation in effecting the exchanges of value. It was once the case that these exchanges were represented exclusively by currency. It was once necessary that currency should accumulate in individual hands or in bank to conduct the local exchange of the exports or imports of the country. It may have been so, we suppose, when the United States Bank was demanded, that the deposits of the government revenues should so constitute the basis of domestic exchange and a national currency as to enable the people to transfer values from one place to another within the country. This necessity for currency continues now in the interior. The planter must have on hand currency to pay his laborers, the merchant must have currency wherewith to purchase goods or bills of exchange. The crops of corn and cotton are moved on produce bills of exchange drawn against shipments of these crops. These bills may be paid to the farmer in currency, and if the currency be insufficient at the place of negotiation, it is brought by express. Paid out in a locality this imported currency soon finds its way back into the banks, and may be remitted again to the great centre from which it has been drawn. In the great centres themselves the use of currency is limited by the system of bank credits and the clearing house. We can imagine a credit taken in bank to the amount of \$100,000, in which there is not a currency note exhibited. The check of one merchant is passed to the credit of another, and several millions of daily business is transacted at the clearing house by a cancellation of offset checks, while the balance of a few thousand dollars is paid by checks alone and without the sight of notes or specie. We may assume the currency in very round numbers at five or six hundred millions, but we must admit that the domestic interchange of value among the people of the United States amount annually to five or six thousand millions of dollars. It is true that a dollar in circulation may represent a great many dollars in its yearly service, yet it remains that the agency of bills of exchange and bank checks represent in the aggregate a much larger amount, and must be also responsible for driving these floats back to Europe. These bills of exchange and bank checks constitute a very large circulation. There can be no mistake about that.

But is there not some solution to this stagnation and decline of price and production and property in the United States? Suppose Europe ceases to consume our whole surplus of grain? Suppose these immigrants, who from having been consumers of American provisions immigrate to America and become producers? Suppose Europe develops cotton culture elsewhere than in the United States and so the price of cotton declines? Suppose American mechanics become more skillful, or European mechanics make the same wares here that they formerly made in Europe, so that our importation of these fabrics decrease and we approach a self-sufficiency of domestic manufactures? If we do not send our surplus provisions to Europe,

and can not certainly send to Europe our

surplus provisions, what inducement can we offer to immigrants to bring his labor or capital into the United States? It would seem to us that the surplus of labor, and the deficiency of market now in the country, will account for low wages. So far as immigrants may seek this country for food or freedom, we shall expect continued immigration; but when population, having flowed from one country into another, has established an equilibrium of prices and values and wages in the two countries, we may expect a people to prefer their own native country to immigrating to or remaining in another country where they can do no better than at home.

It seems to us, therefore, that this financial empiric attributes too much consequence to this alleged distribution of the circulation, and that American statesmen should strive rather to relieve this plethora and congestion of labor and capital by finding new industries and new markets. A foreign commerce or domestic demand for the products of our capital or industry, would soon enable us to import specie or to stop its drain. It would then be practicable to adopt any policy of expansion or restriction deemed necessary; but with the prices of produce low, and the wages of labor uncertain, we are inclined to think the empirics will be compelled to find some other cause for the anæsthesia and syncope of our commerce than the derangement of the circulation.

DEATH OF THE LAST EX-PRESIDENT.

Politicians are engaged in a warfare that admits none of the amenities of military strife. They denounce the offenses of a bad man and ridicule the weakness of a good man, and no torture could bring from them the admission of a virtue in an opponent or a wrong in a friend. Andrew Johnson stood in the position of receiving these unkindly assaults while he could offer no defense except of personal integrity and consistency to his own principles. For a time he was separated from the South by his Unionism, and thence from the North by a course of obstinate independence which he called his "policy." Probably no man had ever more bitter assaults; perhaps no man over met his assailants with more courage or with more combative ability. When, then, the politician retires from a tomb which neither defamation nor praise can enter, the historian will advance and assign the statue of Andrew Johnson a niche among the worthies of the republic. Andrew Johnson was emphatically a Democrat. He believed in all that the great founder of Democracy had taught—in the education and elevation of all men, in the integrity and economy of government, and in the maintenance of the Union as essential to the existence of these doctrines. Born among the humble and the ignorant, he owed to the freedom of republican institutions the right to rise to the level of his own ability. His humble acquirements enabled him to command a position where his remarkable natural qualities permitted him to return to society some compensation for what its liberal institutions had done for him. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were among the greatest examples of natural ability developed to usefulness by the institutions of republicanism. Under any other form of government and without the accidental protection of some generous and discerning patron, both these statesmen would have been lost to society. Neither of them ever had such a patron and each of them had wrested from poverty and ignorance the honors which freedom awards to the most deserving. These men differed in mental structure and in political convictions, but they were alike in their personal integrity and devotion to the country that had given them birth and justice.

Andrew Johnson was a Democrat without guile. He believed in hard money, human equality and public justice. He found himself a member of a party which had only assumed the name of Democracy to cover the designs of aristocracy. He found himself among men who controlled him in the name of Democracy, while they had never contributed to the instruction or employment of the people. He was exasperated by an exclusiveness which neither recognized his services nor his association. Stern and secluded, he pursued his political way on his own line of conscientious conviction. He was opposed to the banking system because he deemed specie the only equivalent for labor. He condemned the protection tariff because he deemed it unequal in its exactions, deriving a revenue from the necessities of the poor man, which should only have been skimmed from the rich accretion of property. He believed in the native equality of all men, and was the foe of all systems of sham and monopoly. His speech in the Senate of the United States in favor of the Union at the moment when the Democratic leaders openly avowed secession, was an occasion in which perhaps he repaid a part of that indignation which insincerity of principle and personal discourtesy had so long nourished in his bosom.

While Andrew Johnson was inspired by sound principle, it can not be said that he was a very liberal or enlightened statesman, and for this his limited opportunities and his uncompromising temper unfitted him. He was sent into the world that he might be a political gladiator, strong, skilled and formidable, and he achieved his mission. He always retained the simplicity of his earlier habits, the attachment of his earlier associations, and the consistency of his original principles. Now that he has gone, even his political opponents may forget any partisan derelictions at any time attributed to him and unite in the just pride of a country whose institutions alone could have discovered and developed the character and ability of her humblest citizen.

THE ANONYMOUS LABORERS.

The Picayune gives a column of extracts to show the unprecedented volume and value of the cotton crop. It is the opinion of a single paragraph, that the rains have re-

quired or received any assistance in this

great production. There was an independent paragraph in the description of the crop to which might lead people abroad to suspect that there were some useful negroes among us. It is said: "We think that the colored people, as a class, deserve special credit, as their direct more heroic.

No such concession is made in regard to the salvage of cotton or sugar. The agency of the colored man and the male are alike ignored. The Picayune accompanies this eulogy of the planters and the showers with an article on the ability of the white man to cultivate the earth. We do not doubt the fact, but we deny any inference that the white man does cultivate the earth to the same extent with the negro. It would be a great error if the people of the Southern States should come to undervalue the capacity of the colored race to perform the services which contribute so much to the prosperity of the South.

Would it not be better and more magnanimous to abandon this concealment? Let the extent to which the colored people contribute to the productive resources of the South be made known. They not only produce far the greater part of the cotton, sugar and rice in the State, but they render services as domestic help which are almost beyond estimation. Come out, gentlemen, and let the world know who makes these crops. Give these anonymous laborers the premium and medal. Do not claim for the landlord, the soil and the seasons the exclusive merit of a bounteous crop, but award to God, and to the hard handed creatures to whom he has given life and conscience, the small acknowledgment of having had some share in producing the greatest crop in Louisiana.

WHICH ORGAN?

Every good citizen adds to his Sunday litanies now-a-days: "From the praise of the daily organ good Lord deliver us."

Whether this pious adjuration applies to the delivery from the "Democratic organ" founded and run on Republican money, or from the Republican organ upon the same foundation, is what the average "good citizen" should inquire into. It was said that General Banks was the best quartermaster in the world, since he supplied material of war to two hostile armies. Has the General's imitations among us?

The Chicago Post says: "It is stated that the new mainly furnished by the Associated Press is of late largely supplemented by the matter either in print, or in future use of a certain evening paper published in New York city."

DIED.

McCain—In this city, on Monday August 2, 1875, at 1 P. M., after a lingering illness, KATIE E. MCCAIN, only daughter of David C. McCain and Hester McCain.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, August 3, 1875, at four o'clock, from the residence of her father, corner of Third and Coliseum streets, Louisville (Kentucky), New Albany (Indiana) and Cincinnati papers please copy.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY ASSESSORS, No. 20 Canal street, New Orleans, August 1, 1875.

The taxpayers of the City of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified that the assessment on real estate and personal property for the year 1875, will be made on the 15th day of August, 1875, and will be exposed for inspection and correction from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), until the 31st day of August, 1875, at which time all complaints of excessive or erroneous assessments will be considered.

J. L. HERWIG, President Board of State and City Assessors.

R. B. TAXPAYERS are requested to bring their last year's tax receipt or a description of the property as to district and number of square, and sign J. L. HERWIG, President.

PROPOSALS.

New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

Sealed proposals for cash are invited and will be received up to August 1st, at the Company's office, No. 23 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 or less. The work will average about three feet high, 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 three feet long, between 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 200 to the mile. The company reserves the right to reject all bids.

E. B. WHEELLOCK, President New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, 1311 and 1313.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 3, 1875.

Whereas, On the night of the ninth ultimo Otis Scott was barbarously murdered near the 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 hereto attached, this 3rd 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.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 15, 1875.

Whereas, On the night of the 11th ultimo J. M. JOSEPH BOWEN, a resident of the parish of St. James, was barbarously murdered, in the parish of St. James, at the plantation of V. E. M. Anderson about nine miles below Donaldsonville, in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, All efforts to arrest his murderer have failed, notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of CARL ALBERT, the murderer, who is a Swede, aged about twenty-five years, height about five feet ten inches, a fair complexion, hair black, mustache dark and little, of eye dark, rather a downcast look, narrow forehead, broad stooping shoulders, stands with his feet turned out, dresses well for a working man, and speaks broken English.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this 15th 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.

QUARANTINE

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR. 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 application of the Board of Health, declaring any spot 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 requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth day of July, 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 hereto attached, this tenth day of June, 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, 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 St. Pierre, French Guiana.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirtieth day of June, 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, N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 3, 1875.

CLAS 153.

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this second day of August, 1875.

H. PERALTA, ADAM GUYER, Commissioners.

BEAUREGARD BOGGS, Lotterier, ap11

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total premiums for the year ending April 30, 1875, \$655,707 75

Retained premiums, less insurance and return premiums, 278,187 17

Pins, marine and river losses, \$140,248 89

Taxes, expenses, and other charges, 130,000 00

Net of participation, less interest, etc., \$137,053 21

Leaving after paying ten per cent on capital stock, net profits, \$62,153 12

Total assets, \$619,201 91

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company that a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT be paid on and after the fourteenth day of June next to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

Trustees, Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Newman, Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Baddecke, John F. McCombes, P. N. Strong, Henry Abraham, Joseph Bowling, Edward Stewart, Simon Forchheimer, George Martin, Joseph B. Wolfe, Edward Plisbury, Frederick Cardozo, John M. Sandage, Simon Forchheimer, John H. Harris, Edward K. Rice, John A. Levl, W. F. Noe.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 51 Canal street.

CAPITAL, \$300,000.

J. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors, J. D. CONRY, J. H. KELLER, W. B. SUBMITT, E. F. PALMER, J. M. BROWNE, W. H. THOMAS, J. M. JACKSON, E. F. PALMER, J. M. BROWNE, W. H. THOMAS, J. M. JACKSON, E. F. PALMER.

This company insures against loss by burglary, theft and fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to depositors.

Small deposits received, and six per cent interest paid annually, commencing January 1st, 1875.

JOHN S. WALTER, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

(A bank for small savings).

GRUNWALD HALL, Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand and for the most liberal and safe principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition, daily, at 117 1/2 Canal street.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President, ap10

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 117 1/2 Canal street.

Newton Mercer, L. F. Generer, David Ingraham, George Jones, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, John H. Harris, Charles J. Leach, Samuel Jamison, Charles Schneider, Charles J. Leach, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JOHN S. WALTER, Cashier, ap11

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION FOREVER!

E. H. FLYNN & CO., 515 French Vegetable Market.

Will supply all Government Officers, either in the Army or in the Navy, and satisfaction guaranteed. Will fill all bills for companies in the Army or in the Navy, and satisfaction guaranteed.

PRODUCE AND VEGETABLE DEALERS, 515 French Vegetable Market.

United we stand, divided we fall! 1875

PEOPLE'S LOAN OFFICE.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Liberal loans made on—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and goods of every description.

5 TO 20 PER DAY, AT HOME.

Corner Royal and Conti streets, ap11

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, 8:15 P. M.

Express and mail, daily, at 11:30 P. M.

Through night express, daily, at 1:45 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Coast accommodation, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A. M.

Express and mail, daily, at 7:30 A. M.

Through night express, daily, at 11:30 P. M.

Falling Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Virginia Springs and Baltimore, without change.

Office corner of Canal and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent, ap12

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after December 25, 1875, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Orleans street depot.

DEPART.

Express, 7:30 A. M.

Coast accommodation, daily, except Sunday, 8:15 P. M.

Falling Palace Sleeping Car, through to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Office corner of Canal and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B.