New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5, 1875.

There is a prospect of more Beecher trial.

All work and no pay makes a dull boy more so.

It is said "Martha" earns $8000 per year for Flotow.

Tennyson's "Elaine" is to be dramatized for Miss Neilson.

Oysters will get a raking down as soon as September sets in.

A Berlin letter says Bismarck plays the flute well—the German flute.

What will New Orleans do in remembrance of Daniel O'Connell?

Instead of putting money in stocks many old people put it in stockings.

Pay down immediately, and avoid the necessity of paying up after awhile.

Mr. S. T. Grisamore has given up his editorial position on the Thibodaux *Sentinel*.

Young Grimwood, who was lost on the balloon voyage with Donaldson, had written poetry.

George Elliot has another novel nearly ready for publication, said to be better than "Middlemarch."

"A million of legal tenders are to be retired." Probably on account of wounds received in action.

The Helena *Independent*, of Montana, like many other independent papers, is extremely Democratic.

No one has ever accused Barnum of keeping Donaldson out of the way to bring him forward as a sensation after a time.

Miss Bateman has bought the exclusive right to play Tennyson's "Queen Mary" on the English stage for five years.

A sardine factory has been started at Eastport, Maine. The sardines will be manufactured from young herring.

The Democratic State Committee of New York will meet at the Morrissey pool-rooms, Saratoga, on the eighteenth instant.

Never whip your children. If whipping must be done in the family wait until your boy grows up and then he will whip you.

The Orleans Dramatic Association will play the "Romanes of a Poor Young Man" at the Varieties Theatre to-morrow night.

Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine man, was once a strolling player, traveling with the Logan family, when Olive and Celia were babies.

"We find that he was shot six times, according to law, and buried in a hole two feet deep," was the verdict rendered by a jury in California.

The St. Louis Literary Society, of this city, has tendered a benefit to the Delaney brothers, which will take place at St. Theresa's Hall, on Sunday evening.

A steam tug pull is to take place at San Francisco. Two tugs are to be tied together and start in opposite directions to ascertain for a wager which boat is the more powerful.

An intellectual Saratoga correspondent says that Congress Spring is eighty-three years old. Will he now look into the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and tell us the age of Niagara Falls?

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says: "The editor of the REPUBLICAN is a clever mimic. He imitates both the owl and the ass." Bray, gentlemen; do not be hooting us. If it hurts we will never mock you more.

A number of Albany clergymen have petitioned the common council to prohibit the sale of newspapers on Sunday. They might also insist that all persons found on the streets be arrested and sent to church.

A New York publisher gives the manuscripts of juvenile books offered to his little daughter, and if the stories please the child they are published. The little daughter has the sympathy of all who are compelled to read manuscripts.

Every barber should pay a pole tax; but the city is in doubt whether to tax the shaver as a mechanic or professional gentleman. As the tools of the barber are few, and he does hard work altogether, there can be little question about his being a professor.

The fine face of Miss Gabrielle Greeley is attracting attention and receiving praise in London society, for reason of "the perfect simplicity and maidenly modesty of her toilettes, and the fitness and fit of her dress." Otherwise the clothes might be noticed and the person forgotten.

There are at least 300 American girls studying for the operatic stage in Italy. A three years course for a pupil costs about $5000 in gold. Then the girls come back too high-toned to sing in the village choir, too dramatic and squally to please in a parlor, and unable to sing in opera without paying for the privilege.

An exchange speaks thus slightingly of the literary efforts of Mrs. Chanfrau's agent: "C. W. Tayleure, who thinks Shakspeare might have made a very fair dramatic author if he had only had a Tayleure to take items from, is gradually working toward his level; he has done a 'written expressly for Farran and Baker, called 'Heinrich and Nettie.'"

A dispatch to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "Parties from Homer, Paulding county, Ohio, report that during the heavy rain storm there last Wednesday a farmer was struck speechless for his bitter profanity against the weather. Hundreds have been to see him. There are no prospects visible of his regaining the sense. His name could not be learned." This will do as an argument against swearing until some clergyman or church building is struck by lightning.

The canal ring of New York is likely to prove too much for Governor Tilden, owing to an omission in the act authorizing the investigation. Judge Learned, of Albany, has decided that the commission has authority to send for persons and papers, but if the persons do not choose to bring their papers the commission has no power to punish or compel obedience, and the Democratic swindlers snap their fingers at investigations. The *Herald* says, "The blunder is only another proof of the evils resulting from the election of blockheads to the State Legislature."

KENTUCKY AS A STANDARD.

The *Bulletin* has an extended article based on the moral standing of parties in Kentucky. In this it takes occasion to whitewash the neutral State, which raised pork and mules for both armies, and suffered the Confederates to be captured at Fort Donaldson for want of reinforcements that General Sidney Johnson was condemned for not sending, when Kentucky had not placed them at his disposal. The patronage of the federal government was so much better than that of the Confederates that, from the Democratic ex-Secretary of War Guthrie to the secessionist General James Jackson, the property and producing interests of Kentucky took the bounty, fed or fought with the federal army, and sending some regiments of brave men on the forlorn hope of secession, came out of the war prosperous and unscathed. A few tombstones and headboards covered her contributions to either cause. The square back down of the secession State authorities, the disappointment of the Confederate recruiting post at Bowling Green and the advances to cover co-operation satisfied them that Kentucky was a collapsed gas bag. It would be, therefore, better that, as a State, she should be left out of all patriotic discussion on either side. She might have as much trouble in establishing a claim to a share in Manassas or Appomattox, as she did to a square participation in the defense of New Orleans. Her people, individually, are as brave as other men; her State record is highly conservative in time of public danger. No Southern State sooner returned to her allegiance to the Union. The Democracy of the North had filled shoddy contracts and furnished substitutes to conquer the "rebels" of the South. Of course Kentucky hobnobbed with them. The Union authorities scrutinized the loyalty of all who had fed or furnished the army. Of course Kentucky neither lost hog, mule nor cordage through imputation of infidelity to the Union.

And now the *Bulletin* says that Kentucky does not consider members of the Republican party respectable! It also adds its own certificate to the same effect:

Whatever General Harlan and white Kentucky Republican voters may think, there are but few white Southern voters who consider the Radical party respectable, or who are willing to co-operate with any party whose main strength consists of negroes.

There is here an avowal that the want of respectability consists in accepting the fact of negro suffrage. It is very true that the ultraism of a single newspaper binds no one, yet there is in this an assertion of the color line doctrine which Hon. Mr. Lamar is commended by the Democracy of Mississippi for having defeated.

It is perfectly proper to condemn any man as not respectable who defrauds individuals or the public, but while the Republican party has expelled and exposed unworthy men who have abused its name for their own gain, the Democracy have taken these men to their bosoms, participated in their frauds, and maintained their respectability by association. We repeat the inquiry, "To what party do the men belong who own the butchers' meat monopoly, the gas monopoly, the New canal lease monopoly, the levee monopoly, the licensed lottery gambling monopoly? To what party do the brokers and bankers belong who have bought city and State notes, warrants and bonds at the lowest discount, and are now funding the latter in valid obligations? Beyond denial to the party of all the respectability.

We can not avoid remarking that these Democrats who think the recognition of negro suffrage not respectable applauded and voted for General Blair, who organized and led one of the first negro regiments that ever invaded the South. Then, Democrats may have instigated and participated in all the vicious legislation which succeeded the war, and monopolized all the profit without impairing their standing. They may have combined with an eminent author of their abuses, on condition that the powers of office which had effected their wrongs should be exercised for their benefit, and yet maintain an exalted character for personal and political integrity. Those, however, who have arrested and reformed these abuses are disreputable because they acknowledge the validity of negro suffrage, which their antagonists are so solicitous to secure for themselves. The opposition to negro suffrage is rendered undeniable by a single syllogism. The *Bulletin* says that a party which numbers among its members corrupt men who rob governments is not respectable, but the Democratic party numbers among its members Tweed, Connolly and the canal ring. The Democratic party still maintains its respectability, therefore the presence of corrupt men in a party does not impair its respectability. It, therefore, results that there must be some other cause why the Republican party is not respectable, and this is the recognition of negro suffrage. The *Bulletin*, then, does not believe in the disqualification of fraud, corruption or monopoly, but thinks no party can be respectable that recognizes or receives the votes of the negroes. This is the meaning of the Kentucky tirade, and this is why the *Bulletin* takes up Kentucky as an authority for political respectability.

We often think it might be better for the Democracy to create, by force of revolvers, a class privileged to do any act without thereby impairing the exclusive right of the class to be deemed the most respectable. Such were the Pharisees, who practiced every enormity, and yet imputed to others a shameful want of character. The *Bulletin*, for the Democracy, has unconsciously repeated the prayer of the Pharisee: "God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are extortioners, unjust," "or even as this (re)publican."

The true and admitted ground of social hostility to the Republican party is the sectional origin of many and the fact of negro suffrage. We can not see how it can be reconciled with high chivalry to borrow Northern capital, spend the heated term in Northern society, profess the most centennial sentiment abroad, and manifest the most intolerant hatred of Northern men at home.

We feel that it is useless to write on this subject. The Democratic party has resolved to accept any vote, without respect to the opinion upon which it is based. The bank bought inflationist is as welcome as the iron money Spartan. The Democrat of Mississippi who recognizes and defends the right of negro suffrage will vote the same ticket with the White League Louisianian, who impatiently awaits the last finished furrow that lays by the crop before wiping out the vote and the wages of the negro plowman who has traced the furrow. Kentucky, whose record has not been a source of pride to either cause—Kentucky, who has given very few renowned names to be inscribed on the column of glory, but who is inscribed on the books of the quartermaster and commissary in the most ostentatious characters, has come to award the medal of respectability, and Confederates disappointed, disgusted, discouraged, defeated, defeated by her vainglorious promises and her sordid surrender to the mammon of clear sides and three-year olds, accept and distribute the medals which she awards. The Union having paid for her pork has no use for her praises.

INTRENCH THE LINE OF MASON AND DIXON.

The zealots of the New Orleans *Times* propose to run anew the line of Mason and Dixon, to so intrench and fortify it as that no New Englander shall cross it in future. Here is the proposal to educate the people to sectionalism.

The most useful emigrant we in Louisiana could possibly secure was born south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is accustomed to the climate, his traditions are identical and habits fixed. Removing from sterile land to more fertile regions, his condition would be improved but not metamorphosed. A knowledge of the laws, principles of the government and peculiarities of the community among whom he casts his lot are acquired during boyhood. The slightest insight at once places him *en rapport* with the more intelligent of his neighbors, and no measure of public policy can be inaugurated the details of which he does not instantly comprehend. Thousands of dollars have been expended in a fruitless attempt to settle the country with alien immigrants.

This will save those immigrants from Missouri (with which Spanish territory Mason and Dixon had nothing to do) and from Connecticut who are now here, but it will prevent any other natives of the same proscribed region from invading Louisiana. We have, therefore, stopped taking in men from the upper West and from New England. This will be very good for those who have arrived and unpacked their carpet bags among us. The precise phraseology of the paragraph quoted leaves us in some doubt whether it invites or expels Southern population. It reads: "The most useful *emigrant* we in Louisiana could possibly secure was born south of Mason and Dixon's line." The grammatical meaning of this sentence would be, that it would be for the advantage of those who are in Louisiana if we could secure the departure of citizens born in the Southern States. We take no exception, however, to inaccuracy of language when the context so plainly expresses the meaning of the writer. The argument is that persons born in the Southern States are better fitted to promote the prosperity of Louisiana than others. It is added that thousands of dollars have been expended "in a fruitless attempt to settle the country with alien immigrants." It would, in our opinion, be unwise to encourage again the sectionalism which has already done so much injury to the Southern States. It would seem that the South needs men and money, from whatever quarter either may be had, and that it would be in the highest degree unwise to repel either whether brought by an inhabitant of Vermont or a European alien. Missouri was a slave-holding State, and claims to have sided with the South. She has been settled by immigrants and developed by foreign money. Texas is a Southern State, and she has people by the universal influx of men and money from all quarters. We can not see why if these States can be indulged in importing wealth and strength from the whole world New Orleans, which needs both—New Orleans in which the white people born south of Mason and Dixon's line (except natives of Louisiana) stand to the whole population of both races as about one to fourteen—would stand a poor show for development should she trust to the exclusive choice indicated by the *Times*. The State of Louisiana is inhabited by Southern white immigrants in about the same proportion. The narratives of oppression and ruin in Louisiana which have been diffused through the Southern Atlantic States for some years past have not tended to encourage immigration from those States. The rather incautious use of language to which we have adverted has exposed our super-Southern friends to the necessity of making some explanation. The most useful immigrant into Louisiana was born south of Mason and Dixon's line. Does the *Times* observe that this commits that journal to prefer a negro born South to a New Englander or a Missourian? These colored immigrants, born on the south side of Mason and Dixon's line are coming, perhaps, several hundred thousand strong. We are to suppose the *Times* does not invite, though the language is broad enough to include them.

When, however, we connect this super-Southern zeal for an extensive immigration from the Southern Atlantic States with the recent *Times'* article on the unfortunate speech of Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, there would really seem some kindred sentiment of restoring the sectional controversies which have resulted so unfortunately for the South. And now General Logan, of South Carolina, says:

Let the South cling to her past civilization. Let her social laws still govern her citizens. Let her men still preserve the code of honor. Let the civilization which is based upon truth, honor, honesty, courage and virtue be sacredly preserved and transmitted to our posterity.

What means so complete for the preservation of this unexceptionable though not peculiar system, as confining our immigration to the States south of Mason and Dixon's line? It is, perhaps, disrespectful to the many natives of Northern and Western States, as also to the French, German and British population among us, to see a warrant laid on all the vacant virtues, and an exclusive patent issued to one in fourteen of our citizens, including therein the people of color. The *Times*, likewise, follows Mr. Preston in its estimate of Northern character. It repels the immigrant from the North. Why? Because, we infer, it is not compatible with the welfare of Louisiana that he should be invited. Mr. Logan, at the moment while Louisiana is sending her sons and soldiers to fraternize at the North with the North, thus denounces the Northern civilization, says:

The Puritan's civilization, based upon materialism, in which everything is tried in the crucible *of cui bono* (what will it profit); a civilization in which is stimulated by a *sacra fames auri* (a sacred love of money); a civilization in which every moral and social virtue is limited to the perimetre of the almighty dollar; a civilization that only recognizes redress for woman's wounded honor in the courts of law—it is a civilization more to be dreaded than the simoon of the desert, destroying as it does the courage of man and blasting the honor of woman.

Now those who believe that there is anything in the civilization north of a given line that is in any respect incompatible with the honor or interests of the country south of that line, do well to resist immigration from the one region into the other.

We have no idea the *Times* indorses the insane rhapsodies of Mr. Preston, but unless it writes a little more carefully it may be held responsible for a common sentiment when it uses an argument analogous with that of Mr. Preston.

We can remind the *Times* that this super southern line is not demanded by the South itself. Neither the immigrants from the Southern Atlantic States, nor the natives of Louisiana desire to insult the many—many—excellent men and women from the North who have lived so long and so honorably in this State by intimating that they represent a civilization not desirable, according to the *Times*, and "destroying the courage of man and blasting the honor of woman," according to Mr. Logan. Still less is it acceptable to intimate to the reputable men and women of European origin that there is a peculiar standard of honor which they do not attain.

We attribute nothing more to the *Times* than a misguided zeal to render a paper, founded and run throughout its entire career by Northern and English directors, more Southern than the South itself. The past history of the *Times* does not warrant the super-Southern position claimed for it at present. It was founded on Northern money; owned and run by Northern men. It never sent a man into the war on the Southern side, nor did it make any sacrifice for the Southern cause, as did some other Southern journals, which perished for their opinions. At the close of the war it employed several ex-Confederate soldiers on its staff, and in all things affected an independent position, which, as interpreted by associate journals, means a neutral press. All this was done in the past, nor do we hold the present proprietors responsible for its opinions. Still, when the paper is placed in so preposterous a position as to quarantine New England, and confine the development of Louisiana to the immigrants born south of Mason and Dixon's line, we render a neighborly service in pointing out the inconsistency between the national neutrality of the past *Times* and the sectional bitterness of the present.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS, No. 20 Carondelet 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 State and city taxes for the year 1875, exigible in the year 1876, are completed, and will be exposed for inspection and correction from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted), until the THIRTY-FIRST 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.

N. 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.

au3 1m 2p J. L. HERWIG, President.

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

NOTARIES.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 24½ Carondelet street, up stairs.

Makes a specialty of Title Deeds for the purchase or redemption of property sold by the State for delinquent taxes under act No. 47 of 1873, or any other law.

Being thoroughly familiar with all details, and prepared for the speedy, dispatch of business intrusted to him, will guarantee satisfaction.

jy22 1m

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND hand Font of Type, not larger than Long Primer. Address Box No. 627, New Orleans. my4

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

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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

WHEREAS, On the first day of July MICHAEL JOSEPH BOWDEN, 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 ALBERZ, the murderer, who is a Swede, aged about twenty-five years, height about five feet ten inches, sallow complexion, hair black, beard dark and but little of it, eyes 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, hereunto attached, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen 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. jy17

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 4, 1875.

CLASS 184.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	74	40	41	20	75	44	2	69	21	19	7	68	71

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 fourth day of August, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF ROGUE LOTTERIES. au10

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total premiums for the year ending April 30, 1875	$355,767 75
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	276,187
Fire, marine and river losses, $140,348 89	
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, etc. 73,705 33	—214,054 22
Leaving, after paying ten per cent on capital stock, net profits	$62,133 12
Total assets	$610,301 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 in cash 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 B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	Adam Thompson,
Henry Abraham,	F. N. Strong,
Victor Meyer,	Joseph Bowling,
Edward J. Gay,	Andrew Stewart,
Simon Hernsheim,	George Martin,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	L. C. Jurey,
Edward Pilsbury,	George W. Sentell,
Frederick Camerden,	John M. Sandidge,
Simon Forcheimer,	R. B. Post,
John R. King,	J. L. Harris,
Joseph Stone,	Alfred Moulton,
Edward Nalle,	A. Levi.

my 27 Su

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51 ..... Camp street 51

CAPITAL, $500,000.

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

Directors:

ED. CONERY,	FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER,	W. H. THOMAS,
W. E. SCHMIDT,	JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.	

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

Small deposits received, and six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.

jy11 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,

Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap20 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 158 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap18 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION FOREVER!
E. H. FLYNN & CO.,
Stall No. 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 messes in the Navy.

PRODUCE AND VEGETABLE DEALERS,
No. 515 French Market.
United we stand, divided we fall! jy7 3m

PEOPLE'S LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Royal and Conti streets.

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

$5 TO $20 PER DAY, AT HOME. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. my29 d&w 1y

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.....3:30 P. M.	Mail.....10:30 A. M.

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 92 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager. ja13 1y

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.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF I. W. HOMAN & CO., ISAAC W. Homan and F. Romain, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy, No. 1476.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING OF THE creditors of the above estate will be held at the office of C. S. Kellogg, one of the registers in bankruptcy, Customhouse building, at the city of New Orleans, on THURSDAY, August 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

JOHN H. RARESHIDE, Assignee.

jy23 30 au1 7 12

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

WILLIAM DENNISSON VS. THOMAS McCORMACK et al—No. 4405.

ON MOTION OF B. C. ELLIOTT, ESQ., OF counsel for the defendants and appellees, and on showing to the court the plaintiff and appellant has died pending this appeal, that his legal representatives are not known to the mover and have not made themselve parties herein, it is ordered by the court that the appeal in this cause be dismissed in default of the appearance of said proper representatives within three months from the publication of this motion and order.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful extract from the minutes of this honorable court of the ninth day of April, A. D. 1875.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, this thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

jy27 au8 30 JOHN W. HOWELL, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ANTOINE GIRAUD, INDIVIDUALLY, and as surviving partner of the firm of Blanchin & Giraud.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1478.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Antoine Giraud, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Blanchin & Giraud of New Orleans, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.

CHARLES T. DUGAZON,
E. D. LE BRETON,
Assignees.

au4 11 18

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 43,711.

WIDOW J. C. DE ST. ROMES VS. HER CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS OF THE PETITIONER ARE hereby notified to appear at the office of A. Abat, Esq., a notary public in this city, No. 18 Customhouse street, on Monday, August 31, 1875, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said petitioner for a respite, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against her person and property are stayed.

By order of Court July 29, 1875.

jy25 au8 23 ED. DEBLOIS, Clerk.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Mary Ann Taft.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,945.—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 Ludger Boguille, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au5 8 13 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Aimee Vivant, widow of Leandre C. Cheval.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,880.—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 Paul Albert Bacas, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au5 8 13 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Manuel Goldsmith.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,018.—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. Sarah Goldsmith, administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au3 7 11 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Colomba Granelli, wife of Michel Verdella.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,154.—Whereas, Leopold Verdella has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Michel Verdella, 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.

au3 7 11 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Henry M. Hyams and Laura M. S. Hyams, his wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,151.—Whereas, Isaac Smith Hyams has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Henry M. Hyams and Laura M. S. Hyams, his wife, 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.

jy31 au4 9 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Adam Chrisman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,164.—Whereas, John Lowery has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Adam Chrisman, 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.

au5 9 14 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mary E. Taylor.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,478.—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 Alexander Taylor, the administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy29 au2 6 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Walter G. Robinson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,090.—Whereas, Augustus W. Brette, dative tutor, etc., has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Walter G. Robinson, 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.

jy23 au1 6 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Catherine Lepine.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,816.—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 Francois Lepine, administrator this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au4 7 11 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

P. Jensen vs. Mr. Zahn—First Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 3658.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, first justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, August 16, 1875, at 10 A. M., in front of the courthouse, No. 158 Julia street, the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, ONE PAIR UPPERS AND ONE LOT OF SHOW CASES, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

au5 8 15 M. O'SULLIVAN, Constable.

Lewis Fishel vs. Mrs. M. S. Gelston—First Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 3686.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, first justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, August 16, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, the following described property,