New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 10, 1875.

Chicago is pleased with the appearance of a Hansom cab.

Democracy in Mississippi will hang itself with the color line.

Where will John Morrissey and the better class of Democrats go?

Straw bids are acceptable only when forage is being sold at auction.

There are men who think they are healthy when they are only sunburnt.

Hepworth Dixon's book is to be called, "White Contest; America in 1875."

Among the rights of society incorporation is the privilege of being sued.

In point of population Syracuse is the twenty-eighth city in the Union.

It is said King George, of Greece, intends to resign if his salary is not raised.

Joachin Miller has been saying that he is greatly over-rated, and no one is willing to contradict him.

Woman may be a conundrum, as some thick-headed men think, but no one wants to give her up.

Poor men have little chance to shift sorrows, and must threadbare up under the troubles they have.

The verbatim report of the Beecher trial is published, and sold at $4. Colporteurs supplied at a discount.

The best swimmer at Cape May is Miss Cash, of Washington. Naturally she should belong to the fish aristocracy.

Dana, of the New York *Sun*, has an income of $110,000 per annum: number of commandments broken, not stated.

The Black Hills have already a journal of civilization, published at a camp known as Harney City and called the *Tribune*.

Keely has not yet explained the working of his motor; though he motor done so to satisfy others who intend to invent the same thing.

The chances for getting the Senatorship left vacant by the death of Andrew Johnson are already being discussed by the Democrats of Tennessee.

General Joseph E. Johnston declines the Arkansas Industrial University, as Jefferson Davis did that of Texas, and yet teaching is an honorable occupation.

Dramatic clubs playing for the championship of acting is something Chicago has never witnessed. Such a contest is an intellectual pitch far above base ball.

The cranberry crop is reported to be a failure. The result will be the largest crop ever known, and boarders can expect cranberry pie and sauce in proportion to the cheapness.

A priest has been captured and carried off by eight brigands in Sicily. The informer was careful to give the number as eight, though he could not imagine what the brigands wanted of a priest.

Charlotte Cushman told a friend that she last found Thomas Carlyle sitting in a corner, howling at mankind. The philosopher should make his farewell appearance if howling is his present occupation.

Marble top tables are reported as unhealthy for constant and general use, absorbing as they do the heat and vitality of the body. Marble top bars in whisky shops, and marble tombs are also unhealthy.

Colonel Valentine Baker, imprisoned for assaulting a young lady in a car, is said to understand tactics better than anyone else in the English army. Now let him right oblique, avoid obstacle, and march out of all.

Succession of Peter and Amelia Raible. To be sold this day at eleven o'clock, at No. 267 South Rampart street, near Julia, consisting of the bar-room, counters, shelvings, mirrors, liquors, iron safe, furniture, etc. For full particulars see advertisements. Messrs. Montgomery, auctioneers.

They do not say it with any particular satisfaction at present, but the Democrats of Florida say that the assassination of State Senator Johnson gives the Democracy two majority in the Senate. It was not what is called a political murder, but it was one of those strange dispositions of Providence favoring the Democratic party by crimes committed.

A circulating medium is wanted to hold such a seance as will divine the hidden mysteries of newspaper circulation. Give us figures, gentlemen, instead of eloquence. The Natchitoches *Vindicator* and the *Republican*, of the same parish, quarrelled over Rowell and circulation, and came to figures instead of blows. One printed 550 copies, the other 600. No bones broken and no money in the counting room.

In noting the fact that the colored men of Kentucky voted generally for Harlan, a Democratic paper says: "It mattered very little, however, to McCreary whether Harlan got the negro vote or not. Mac was all right without the suffrage of the colored citizens." The Democrats did not want the colored vote any way. They just solicited it on the stump for the fun of the thing, and to warn the people against a bank which failed in Washington a year ago.

People about to establish summer resorts for the hot weather trade should make a good iron spring and publish an analysis of the water. Iron springs are made by digging wells, and, after pumps are placed, nearly filling the wells with iron hoops and cast off scraps of the rusted metal. Visitors never fail to taste a decided flavor of iron. Ice will not be needed at a hotel having iron springs. Ice destroys the effect of the iron, and, besides that, it costs money. The iron spring is perpetual, and can be run much cheaper than a sulphur spring in regions where brimstone has to be constantly added to keep up the sulphur taste. Other mineral springs are more or less expensive and dirty.

The REPUBLICAN, in an editorial, inquires: "Where are the Southern Whigs to go?" We think they will go where they can do most good.—*New Orleans Times.*

We did not expect our neighbor to speak for the Whigs, but the opinion advanced is an able one, and calculated to increase the circulation of the paper in Whig circles. The Whigs can do most good in the Republican party.

THE YANKEE DEMOCRACY.

The definition of the term Yankee is an individual who lives by the trick of deceiving others. There could be no more perfect example of this quality than is afforded by the Democracy of the Northern States, and those of the South who shall aid them in carrying out this fradulent practice will be entitled to the same appellation.

But while the professional politicians of the South look only at the chances of successful imposition, there are thousands who love peace and demand an honest administration of the government who are unwilling to trust the Yankee Democracy of Ohio and New York. The despicable abandonment of principle made by the flush money and high tariff Democracy has made men of all parties pause. The charges of oppression and fraud made against Republican rulers have paled before the systematic swindle of Tweed, the Democratic robber; Lord, the ring master of the canal thefts, and the manifold iniquities of the Pennsylvania Democracy as exposed in the New York *World*. A party which openly sets at defiance all principle, and proposes to seize the government by selling to every opinion the success of its especial interests as the price of its vote, can not expect the support of honest men. Still less can it be expected that the people shall abandon the accepted doctrines of Republicanism for the reign of a party which repudiates its own principles as the price of success.

When nothing positive is to be gained by a change—when the party soliciting power exposes its total want of political integrity, what have the people of the United States to do? Require the Republican party to reform any existing abuses and present the nomination of men who will maintain the principles of the party and preserve the moral reputation of the republic.

What else does the reorganization of Tammany mean than an acknowledgement of exposure? The fact is now known that for years there has existed in New York a Democratic association dividing the spoils whenever they get them. They cast out Morrissey, the gambler, because his calling reflects reproach upon the constituents of Beecher. Is Morrissey worse than when he fought in the prize ring or pulled strippers from a faro box? Not a bit. And Tilden, why has this honest man been so long unknown to the nation? Has he but just now been converted to Democracy? He has never been anything else. A man of character, of ability, of property, why was he never taken up by the Democracy before? He was too honest for the purposes of the Democratic ring. Now he is taken up because, Coriolanus like, he has the courage and character to redeem his friends from the danger into which cowardice and corruption has led them. Like Coriolanus, Tilden will be sent into political exile as soon as the danger of defeat shall have passed.

It is somewhat on the same principle that William Allen has been brought forward in Ohio. Allen, however, like the old philosopher in the story, has been tempted to sell the Democratic hard money soul for the renewed political vitality of another term of office.

The position of the Yankee Democracy is indeed pitiable and despicable. And yet Southern Democrats are willing to forget their treachery during the war, and their abandonment of every principle that the Southern Democracy deemed vital, and follow them for the offal of the spoils. If the Yankee Democracy professed a devotion to State rights, and took the contract to subjugate the States; if it professed hostility to a protective tariff, and now accepts the highest rate of protection known; if it proclaimed at one time a hard money currency and now advocates as much rag money as "the wants of trade" may demand, what assurance is there that the professions of integrity, reform and limitation of power will be carried out? The fraud is too patent. The exposure is too glaring. The Yankee Democrats have shown their trickery and dishonest character, and no Southern politician will trust them unless, being of the John Slidell school, they are themselves Yankee Democrats.

THE COLORED EDITORS AT CINCINNATI.

We have read with pleasure the proceedings of the convention of colored editors at Cincinnati, and return the thanks of the Republicans of Louisiana for the kindly tenor of public sentiment which has welcomed and entertained their members of the convention.

There is a grave responsibility resting upon all who have in any sense aided in the emancipation of these millions. There was to have been anticipated a withdrawal of interest on the part of the South, and even a manifestation of hostility to the freedmen. It is true that the uniform order and usefulness which has succeeded emancipation has abated much of this hostility and even acknowledged a renewed obligation to aid and protect, but as it would be in vain to strike off the manacles of a prisoner, and leave him to death or recapture, so the agencies of those who have so nobly given freedom to the slave should be extended to prepare and sustain him in the strife which is around and before him.

We therefore express our gratification at the kindly reception extended to the colored editors assembled in council, and trust that it is the harbinger of continued aid until the freedman shall stand on the granite plane of individual equality.

In these views we do not alone rely upon the philanthropic duty to sustain neophytes in the elementary stage of political and industrial development; we repeat the great responsibility of any failure, either in the fact or the grade of progress.

The report of professional success made by the editors shows how much has been already effected. It shows also the high standard which has been erected, and thereby indicates the strenuous efforts necessary to reach and sustain that standard.

The declaration by President Pinchback that the colored men can not yet afford much aid to the press, and that the profession "can not expect for some time to derive much patronage from advertising nor until our people become active and enterprising in business matters," expresses the difficulties of sustaining the colored press in the South. While no appeal was made for material aid in the publication of such papers, we can not but think that patronage or appropriations for that purpose might be advantageously awarded to those who devote their time and talent to a laborious and ill rewarded profession. The philanthropy which has impelled the colonization of the negro is by no means discharged now that he has a country of his own, nor has that love of humanity which devoted so much to publications and operations in aid of abolition been relieved of the duty to see their enterprise come to an ultimate success.

Mr. Pinchback seems to have been annoyed by some unauthorized assertion that the friends of the negro deem themselves absolved of further service. We hope and we trust that he is mistaken, and that the early and true friends of the emancipated slave will see him through his wilderness.

President Pinchback takes an honorable and independent stand. It more complimentary to himself and the colored race than if he had used the language which the REPUBLICAN, from another standpoint, addresses to the friends of emancipation everywhere. The reliance of Mr. Pinchback upon the "power and manhood" of his own race can not be made available to the extent suggested. Eight hundred thousand soldiers, voters, laborers and customers, constitute an immense power, but could not effect its own objects as an exclusive political force. A separation on the color line would be readily accepted by the enemies of the race, while it might embarrass greatly the race prejudices of its friends. Eight hundred thousand voters in block would be a formidable power, but scattered and inspissated among several millions of whites they might not receive political recognition. There are now but few Southern States which are represented by colored men, while a great many colored constituencies are represented by the political and social antagonists of the negro.

We appreciate the lofty sense of individual right which prompts an indignant repudiation of "rolling in the dust" and "truckling to power" for the recognition of right.

The great service to the colored race which the people of the United States can render will be to maintain in power the Republican party, known to be the best friends of the colored people, because, as explained, they have an unredeemed obligation to guarantee the rights which have been given.

There has been manifested a disposition to nullify the right of suffrage in the poorer and more ignorant classes of black and white. Whatever may be the safeguard that society may deem proper to throw around the right to vote, it would be dangerous, and might be destructive of that right, to impose a limitation upon it. It is a very bad practice to carry deadly weapons, but it is not exactly the time to disarm a man when he is surrounded by those who only await that act to assault him with deadly weapons.

Schools, workshops, ships, instruction in all the arts of life which will demonstrate the usefulness of the colored people, and their capacity to sustain themselves in all intellectual and industrial competition, will tend greatly to assure their position and redeem all who have in any manner aided in demonstrating the propriety of emancipation, or in giving it practical effect, from any imputation of inconsistency or failure.

A number of printing presses, some cotton mills and shoe shops, with some school ships and row boats, would aid greatly in vindicating the wisdom of emancipation and its entire success. These contributions will be made, not to the colored people, who can certainly get along without them, but to prove that Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, Ben Wade, of Ohio, Gerrit Smith, of New York, and the abolitionists of Europe were the sincere friends of the Southern black and not the rabid enemies of the Southern whites. The contribution which, we suggest, should not be confined to this country, but may be extended to Europe, and wherever else there is a friend of human freedom.

Already men begin to taunt the abolitionists with the sudden cessation of their zeal. It is asked why tarry their chariots when human bondage still exists in Cuba and Brazil on this continent, and in so many provinces of India and Turkey in Asia?

This responsibility will rest at least upon our own people until they should have assured the colored race in the United States not merely a freedom from bondage, but a capacity to maintain themselves and the increase of their numbers with a degree of usefulness and moral character which shall guarantee them perfect safety, with the respect of all among whom their lot may be cast.

THE CIRCULATION AND ITS BASIS.

The *Times*, fresh from its demolition of the REPUBLICAN, struts around with a "That's-the-sort-of-a-newspaper I am" expression of triumph upon its coutenance, and immediately goes in pursuit of the *Picayune* for having thrown a slight upon the "largest circulation in the South."

It points this attack with the assertion:

For the last seven months the circulation of the *Pic* has constantly decreased, while the circulation of the *Times* during that same period has constantly increased.

It then challenges the *Pic* to test the standing of the *Times*—

On the field of legitimate journalism, or with the business and reading public as a medium for advertising, and as a reliable, outspoken and independent newspaper.

We are compelled to say the *Times* subsequently gambols from this test somewhat, and assuming that it will publish "a better, more complete, accurate and comprehensive annual statement," proposes to prove itself "a valuable medium for the patronage of the advertising public by the comparative sales of the two papers upon the first of September." It adds: "We ask no patronage except as based upon this statement."

Now it would be no more reasonable to decide the comparative circulation of the two papers by such a special test than if either of them should get a special fire, murder or insurrection. People might buy a paper for such news which they would not otherwise consent to circulate.

We suspect the *Times* is about to resort to the St. Louis dodge, which seems to have consisted in obtaining advertisements upon the representation of superior circulation. Indeed we have seen that an advertiser has defended a bill on the ground that he would never have given the order unless upon a fancy circulation.

We by no means expect to be called on to act as arbiter between the two disputing journals, and therefore may express the opinion that the advertising patronage which the *Times* claims is not based upon the large circulation attributed to that paper. The dead-wall placards are worth little more than similar records of a departed circus. The entire absence of those flesh marks by which the printer is enabled to see the value of an advertisement, and the very free blade with which a newspaper can cut established rates, renders it wholly impossible to say whether the advertisers believe the *Times'* heading or avail themselves of its ambition.

The same trouble has arisen in New York between another independent journal, the New York *Tribune*, and the New York *Times*. We will quote a little from the vigorous exposure of the *Tribune* fraud, and may throw a little light on the controversy now raging here. The New York *Times* thus begins:

The quality vulgarly known as "cheek" may not pay, but it sometimes meets with apparent success. The New York *Tribune* does not pay its stockholders.

On false pretenses of all kinds the *Tribune* is at present eking out a precarious existence. Every man of experience knows that it can not last. One day there will be an end of the imposture.

For weeks past the *Tribune* has been publishing a statement to the effect that its circulation is greater than that of the *Times*.

The *Tribune* further states that its circulation is over 50,000 a day. It is false.

The New York *Times* then proceeds to submit a test, which we commend to our disputants:

The only effectual way of dealing with the man who publishes this statement, well knowing it to be untrue, is to meet him in a manner which no one can misunderstand. We deem it only just and right to state that the circulation of the New York *Times* is to-day, and has been for several years past, much larger than that of the New York *Tribune*—very often from 10,000 to 15,000 a day larger. And this we offer to prove from the books of the two establishments, or failing so to do, we undertake to pay over $5000 to any charity in this city.

But the *Tribune* is warned that its former device will not be allowed. This was to furnish "abstracts" of circulation:

This must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the investigating committee.

Now suppose we have this blowing about circulation tested in the same way? Suppose we obtain, also, an incidental and inside view of the mode in which these mysterious "ads" are rated. The public are evidently incredulous of the *Times'* circulation, and the dead-wall and standing matter dodge can no longer delude Rowell nor others. Let us, then, have a comparison of the number of papers sent to subscribers and sold. None of this "Traveler's Guide" business, where a newspaper is strewed on the car seats, but an actual count and no "abstracts." Let the people see and say.

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

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

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS,
No. 30 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 persons 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.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

SPINGLER HOUSE.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

A select first class hotel in the heart of the city, convenient to all places of business, churches, theatres, etc. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all steamboat piers, ferries and railroad depots. Guests find a more quiet, comfortable and luxurious "home" at the Spingler for less money than at the larger first class hotels. Elegantly furnished rooms $1 per day and upward. Carriage hire is saved, as Union square is easily reached by street cars or stages.

jy27 1m J. F. FROST, Proprietor.

TEGARDEN HOTEL,
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS.

Having been painted, refitted and put in complete order, is now

OPEN FOR THE SEASON
under the management of Colonel J. O. NIXON.
Terms reasonable. jy10 3m

BOSSKLL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.

mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.
1875. —— 1875.

The only real Surf Bathing in the South. Fish, oysters and game unlimited. Fine sailing and fishing.

Terms—$45 per month; $12 per week; $2 50 per day. Liberal terms to families and excursion parties.

Steamer leaves Harvey's canal every Saturday and Tuesday at 8 A. M., returning to the city every Monday and Thursday evening at five o'clock.

jy3 2m B. MARGOT, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
Formerly the Harris House,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

Board by the day, week or month. Rooms airy and commodious. Location near the beach, with bath house attached. Every attention paid to the comfort of the patrons of the house. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.

je4 3m MRS. M J COWAN, Proprietress.

REMEMBER
When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at
THE PRESS SALOON,
as Harry wishes to see you all.
P. J. MONTROSS,
mh13 6m Proprietor.

CAUTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify the public not to trade for or buy two rent notes, drawn by the undersigned in favor of Nicholas Burke, dated August 1, 1875, and one dated September 1, 1875, each note for $60, payable the first of each month; the same will not be paid, the consideration for them having failed through the acts of Nicholas Burke.

J. ESTOUP.
New Orleans, August 9, 1875. au10 15 19

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

AUCTION SALES.

By Sheriff Waggaman.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE J. L. REINECKE, DECEASED.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 38,134.

BY VIRTUE OF AND IN OBEDIENCE TO AN order of sale rendered August 6, 1875, to me directed by the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1875, at half-past ten o'clock A M., for account of said succession, the following described property, to wit—

THE CIGAR STORE AND ITS CONTENTS, situated on St. Louis street, between Exchange alley and Royal street, under the St. Louis Hotel, in the Second District of this city, all as per inventory on file.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
au7 10 15 18 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

By Placide J. Spear.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF LAW, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL, LITERARY AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY, IRON SAFE, STORE FIXTURES, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF F. KELLER.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 38,046.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 46 Exchange alley.—MONDAY, August 16, 1875, and following days, at 6 P. M., will be sold at public auction, at No. 32 St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier streets, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 4, 1875, the whole contents of the above described premises, consisting in part of—

3000 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, for full particulars of which refer to Catalogues. Also, Gold Watches, Jewelry, Iron Safe, Store Fixtures, etc.

Terms—Cash before delivery.

N. B.—Purchasers to take the delivery of their goods the day after sale and before the opening of the next evening's sale, or their goods will be resold. All unknown purchasers to make a deposit, the amount to be left optional to the auctioneer. From 200 to 300 lots to be sold each sale. au5 10 15

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN NEW FURNITURE.
Office Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street.

Tri-weekly sales of every description of household furniture, Mirrors, Pianos, Carpets, Matresses etc., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Auction Room, No. 80 Camp street, commencing at 11 A. M.

Semi-Weekly sales of Horses, Mules, Buggies Carriages, etc., at Sales stables, No. 70 Baronne street, near Gravier, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing at 11 A. M.

Out door sales of every description promptly attended to.

Special attention paid to the sales of real estate and stocks.

Always on hand the largest stock of New Furniture of every variety to be found in the city, at their show rooms, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street.

Being the largest and oldest establishment of the kind in the South, they solicit a portion of the public patronage, both in their line as auctioneers and dealers in furniture. jal 1y

SUCCESSION OF PETER AND AMELIA RAIBLE—No. 38,073.

CONTENTS OF BARROOM NO. 267 SOUTH RAMPART STREET, CONSISTING OF COUNTERS, SHELVING, MIRRORS, WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.

ALSO:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, JEWELRY, IRON SAFE, Etc.
AT AUCTION.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, August 10, 1875, at 11 A. M., on the premises, No. 267 South Rampart street, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 38,073 of the docket of said Court—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SAID BAR-ROOM, consisting of Counters, Shelving, Mirrors, Wines, Liquors, Pictures, Scales, Iron Safe, etc.

Also:

A LARGE LOT OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Clocks, Pictures, Matting, Cook Stove and Fixtures, and sundry other articles.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

au1 8 10

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY THE CO-OPERATIVE Committee, a business house located about the centre of the city, to be used as a co-operative store. For information apply to

JACOB MULLER,
Chairman Co-operative Committee, No. 190 Poydras street. au10

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 AUGUST 9, 1875.
CLASS 188.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	26	40	71	62	39	17	61	69	45	75	14	—	—

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 ninth day of August, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. au13

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 15, 1875.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE CONTRACT office of this department, until 3 P. M., of September 2, 1875 (to be decided by the fourth), for carrying the mails of the United States from October 1, 1875, to June 30, 1879, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 30,093. From New Orleans, by Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, St. Francisville, Pointe Coupee, New Texas, Bayou Tunica, Red River Landing, Louisiana; Riverside, Fort Adams, Stamps' Landing, Mississippi; Black Hawk, Louisiana; Kienstras' Store, Mississippi; Fairview, Rivers' Landing, Bullitt's Bayou, Shamrock, Louisiana; Natchez, Mississippi; Waterproof, St. Joseph, Hard Times Landing, Louisiana; Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Buck Ridge, Louisiana; Hurricane, Mississippi; New Carthage, Louisiana; Newtown Landing, Warrenton, Mississippi; Kellogg's Landing and Delta, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, 408 miles and back, three times a week, in suitable and safe steamboats.

Leave New Orleans, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg, next Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at 5 P. M.

Leave Vicksburg, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans, next Thursday, Friday and Monday, at 10 A. M.

Separate proposals will also be received for twice a week service over the same route by the following schedule of departures and arrivals, viz:

Leave New Orleans Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg next Friday and Monday by 5 P. M.

Leave Vicksburg Tuesday and Friday at 9 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans next Thursday and Monday by 10 A. M.

Also, for once a week service, by the following schedule of departures and arrivals, viz:

Leave New Orleans Saturday at 9 P. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg next Monday by 10 A. M.

Leave Vicksburg Tuesday at 5 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans next Thursday by 5 P. M.

Bond and check required with bids:

For three times a week service—Bond $30,000, check $1500.

For twice a week service—Bond $20,000, check $1000.

For once a week service—Bond $10,000, check $500.

No. 30,094. From St. Francisville, by Pointe Coupee, New Texas, Bayou Tunica, Red River Landing, Louisiana; Riverside, Fort Adams, Stamps' Landing, Mississippi; Black Hawk, Louisiana; Kienstras' Store, Mississippi; Fairview, Rivers' Landing, Bullitt's Bayou, Shamrock, Louisiana; Natchez, Mississippi; Waterproof, St. Joseph, Hard Times Landing, Louisiana; Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Buck Ridge, Louisiana; Hurricane, Mississippi; New Carthage, Louisiana; New Town Landing, Warrenton, Mississippi; Kellogg's Landing and Delta, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, 238 miles and back, twice a week, in suitable and safe steamboats.

Leave St. Francisville, Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg in thirty-six hours.

Leave Vicksburg, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 P. M.

Arrive at St. Francisville, in thirty-six hours.

Bond required with bid, $12,000; check, $600.

Note—The above schedule may be changed to different days, and hours of departure and arrival; provided, that no more than thirty-six hours running time can be allowed.

For forms of proposal, bond and certificate; and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, etc., see advertisement of October 1, 1874, inviting proposals for mail service in Louisiana, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Louisiana," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
jy20 27 au3 10 17 24 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS.

To Whom It May Concern.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
Room No. 16, City Hall,
New Orleans, July 24, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THE legal delay and in pursuance to the below given petition and in accordance with the specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, I will proceed, on TUESDAY, August 24, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., to adjudicate to the lowest bidder the contract for rebuilding brick sidewalks and stone curbs on the south side of Poydras street, between Tonti and Broad streets. Sealed proposals will be received for the above work until twelve o'clock M., the twenty-fourth day of August, 1875.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1875.

The undersigned, residents and property owners on the south side of Poydras and Cypress streets, between Tonti and Broad streets, respectfully represent that the brick sidewalk and granite curbstones, on the south side of Poydras street, made in 1855, are now very much out of repair and, in portions, impassable in wet weather; they ask of the Council to proceed, according to section twenty-five of the amended city charter and after due formalities are complied with to make the sidewalk and curbing above described.

Names of subscribers.	Feet.	Inches.
P. H. Cunningham	31	4
Bridget Scully	32	8
John Kelly	32	8
P Rible	67	3
Mrs. Farmer	159	6
Laurence Renz	32	3
Charles Weisler	32	8
M. Murphy	32	8

jy27 au3 10 17 24

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, July 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF THE JACKSON Street Ferry, for ten years, from the first day of January, 1876, will be received in this office up to twelve o'clock M., August 17, 1875.

Terms—Cash half-yearly in advance.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Contract to be subject to ratification by the police jury of the parish of Jefferson, right bank.

Specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

J. O. LANDRY,
Administrator of Commerce.
jy21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 31 au3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 17

PROPOSALS FOR SHELLS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, August 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for 10,000 barrels of OYSTER SHELLS, up to twelve o'clock, August 16, 1875, reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

N. B.—Payments cash within thirty days. au7

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, August 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department until twelve o'clock M., sixteenth instant, for the sale to the city of twelve wharf improvement bonds.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

au6td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, August 5, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until twelve o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 10, 1875, for the purchase and removal of the street pilings or sweepings in the various wards of the city from the eleventh to the thirty-first of August, both inclusive, as per specifications in the office of the City Surveyor.

The amount offered for