New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 22, 1875.

Ten States elect Governors this fall.

The gods love the barbers of Salt Lake City.

Tramps say they do not find a very good lay out these rainy nights.

Cincinnati papers take a great license in publishing marriage licenses.

The Pope has not been able, as yet, to find an infallible cure for gout.

The Confusion State Central Committee has adjourned without an organ.

The love of money is the root of all Democratic evil, especially in Ohio.

For some weeks Weston, the agricultural fair tramp, has not been heard from.

With peaches at ten cents a box, New York doctors have no reason to complain.

An orderly sergeant, in position with his company, is the right man in the right place.

Very few people took linen duaters and little hand bags for a trip over the lake yesterday.

The Japan persimmon is being cultivated in California, and the people are in a pucker about it.

How beautiful it is for Democratic brethren to dwell together in unity; but they will not.

The fruit growers of Delaware should peach in and make all the money they can before cholera comes.

The death of Joseph A. Young, oldest son of Brigham, is deeply regretted by his numerous mothers.

Fashion not only tells persons what they must wear, but it orders them where and when to go from home.

An organ politician says he will run on the Independent ticket for Congress if the Republicans will indorse him.

Spotted Tail still cries for more money. He should be placed on one of the Democratic reservation platforms of Ohio.

It is said four ladies of position in London have become decorative artists. Ladies should take naturally to such employment.

The season will soon arrive when travellers and persons suffering deprivations at watering places can return home and enjoy themselves.

The New York *Tribune* is an independent ournal; it will not show up its circulation, nor remove the gilded gin shop from the basement.

The Shreveport *Times* says: "Monroe has received the first bale of the new crop. It was raised by a colored man, classed low middling, and sold for 16¼c."

Elder T. J. Walen will conduct services this morning and evening at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church. Baptism will take place at the close of the evening service.

Senator Gla has retired from the editorial management of that wide-awake newspaper the *True Republican*, of Lake Providence, and is succeeded by B. H. Lanier.

Miss Lulu, gymnast and heroine of the wonderful bound, is not the Lulu who beat Goldsmith Maid. It has been suggested that the Rochester track contracts a half a second in warm weather.

"If it is all the same to you, daughter," said an old gentleman to one of his married children, "I will net dine with you to-day." And the daughter said, "Very well; you may go, father, and fare worse."

The thirty-third regular dramatic season of the Boston Museum will commence tomorrow evening. The Museum keeps always the best company, and it has been the most uniformly successful theatre in the United States.

An exchange says: "A Chicago chemist, owing to the non-payment of his fee, refuses to return the stomach of a man sent to him for analysis." A chemist with such principles is capable of turning or returning the stomach of any man.

The *National Hotel Reporter*, of Chicago, has a formidable rival in a paper just started in Chicago by Frank Glossop & Co. It goes the *National* one better by being named the *Hotel World*, and will contain all valuable information regarding hotels and American travelers in the Old World as well as in this country.

Mr. J. Curtis Waldo has published a "Review of the Third Annual Convention of District Grand Lodge No. 7, Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith," together with a sketch of the order in this district. The publication makes a pamphlet of fifty pages, which can be obtained at the store of A. W. Hyatt, No. 38 Camp street.

With compliments of Mr. L. Grunewald, music dealer and publisher, of Grunewald Hall, we have received the "Bella Valse," composed and arranged for piano by Georges Lamothe, of the Strauss Orchestra. The music has a beautifully engraved and illuminated title page, the work of Mr. Henri Wehrmann, of this city.

The Missouri bandits, living in Southern Illinois, have threatened the St. Louis *Globe* for publishing articles against them. One letter, from "One of the Boys," says: "We will ketch some of you some night and kill you and you wont no it. You stop that thare work of yores and take all back or else we will put you on our dead list."

In timidly bringing forward the name of Mr. C. F. Adams for President, the Springfield *Republican* says: "The historic name, the great associations which cluster around it, the man himself, ripe statesman and incorruptible patriot, the centennial feeling in the air, the popular dissatisfaction with the mediocre and meaningless in politics, the popular eagerness to celebrate the anniversary year by getting the best—all these elements in the situation warrant a belief that the election of Charles Francis Adams as Governor of Massachusetts in 1875 would mean his election as President of the United States in 1876." The air having centennial feeling in it is probably "Old Hundred."

THE COMPROMISE STILL STANDS.

We feel no disposition to ridicule the manly stand taken by those anti-Republicans who have declined to put their necks through the Democratic noose and give the end of the cord into the hands of Hon. E. Booth and Mr. Marr. We do not expect these dissenters to divide their party, and still less to see them cast their vote with the Republicans, but we have a just pride in seeing men who made so resolute a fight for the adjustment proposed by the congressional committee, and indorsed by the representatives of the Conservative party, Messrs. Zacharie and Burke, as the best thing that could be done, insisting that the compromise is still subsisting and obligatory upon them. It will be remembered that Hon. E. Booth and some others pledged themselves to continue their opposition to the compromise and defeat it if possible. Hon. E. Booth is, we believe, a born subject of her most maternal majesty of England, and is in that right endowed with a persistency of purpose which plain people call obstinacy. We can not, therefore, be surprised that, having given a candid notice of his hostility and unabated purpose to defeat that compromise, he should attack it at any time and in any manner possible. On the other hand we are not surprised to see that those who made the compromise, and defended themselves upon the advantages which it assured the opposition, should stand by their pledges. Hon. E. Booth and his associates seem to regard the compromise as a temporary measure, intended solely to give the Democracy better vantage ground for renewing the attack. It is a piece of strategy not unlike that by which the French gained access to interior Mexico. Their first landing was on pretence of compelling payment of a public debt. Suffering great loss by disease in their encampment on the coast, they obtained permission on the score of humanity to advance to a higher and healthier region. This granted, the march of invasion and permanent occupation commenced.

We expect no advantage to the Republican party from any temporary schism in the opposition ranks, but honor demands that a compromise effected to establish the stability of the State government during its unexpired term should be in good faith complied with. Messrs. Booth and Marr certainly could not have expected that the Republican party would have gone more than half way to meet an adjustment that would have given the Democratic party control of the Legislature for ten days, and enabled them to expel the Republican State authorities and occupy the whole State government for nearly two years.

The opposition party stands pledged to carry out certain reforms, and the Republican party is to co-operate in these measures. We have been struck with the fact that not one Democrat has defined the specific reforms that he proposes.. The Democratic clerks and sheriffs now deriving great profit from their offices seem to have made no proposal whatever to abate their salaries or perquisites. It may be well therefore for the convention reformers to call Hon. E. Booth and associates, and learn by schedule precisely what reforms they propose. It would be a terrible thing if gentlemen who have no motive but reform should find themselves led captive by Hon. E. Booth and his Democratic associates without any reduction of salaries or reformation of political abuses whatever. It is well, therefore, that the anti-Republicans should call a halt and know precisely what the men who opposed compromise at the base of Henry Clay's statue mean to do. Let them stand fast and carry arms and demand a schedule from the Republicans. With the immense reduction of the public burdens already effected it is not impossible that we may put in a bid for public approval that will at least compel Hon. E. Booth and his Democratic associates to go something better or show their hand.

THE PEABODY SUBSIDY WITHDRAWN.

We are suddenly surprised to learn that the trustees of the Peabody fund have decided to withdraw an appropriation heretofore made for the cause of public education in Louisiana. Rev. Barnas Sears, general agent, under date of July 5, 1875, says to Mr. R. M. Lusher, agent of the same fund for Louisiana:

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Louisiana, we think it best to suspend operations for the present.

Mr. Lusher, under date of July 9, wishes to know—

Whether, contrary to my impression, it is intended that normal schools or departments as well as rural elementary free schools, are to be excluded from the beneficence of the board of trustees.

Mr. Barnas Sears replies blandly in explanation of what he means by "an unsettled state of affairs" and makes it clear thus:

What I should call a well-settled state of affairs would be to have you State Superintendent of Public Schools.

We have been working under discouragements (you and I), hoping, in time, to see a State system though which we could operate. I hope for that still. But we are working at too great a disadvantage, while trying to sustain separate schools. I think it will be better for the State, that *we wait* for better times, and then help more liberally.

He relieves the particular anxieties of Mr. Lusher by saying:

If the Normal Seminary of New Orleans is still doing well and needs our assistance for its continued existence and usefulness, we will not now desert it. I think we must limit ourselves to this one normal school.

But he thinks that very little assistance is or can be rendered Professor Lusher as principal of the Normal School "as things now are."

Mr. Barnas Sears, moreover, explains that *he* is perfectly well pleased with the services of Professor Lusher, but does not feel authorized to undertake the support of a separate system of free schools, in contravention of the public school system.

There appears in the background, however, another authority. It is "the trustees of the Peabody fund." They have instructed the Rev. Barnas that he and Professor Lusher can not be permitted to make a separate foundation of a fund intended for the education of all. This is intimated in the following remarks:

My feeling is one of some discouragement, not of dissatisfaction. I suppose we think very much alike on this subject, only you cling to the better citizens of the State with a tenacity that does you honor. But it clashes too much with our general policy to do and suffer as much as you seem willing to do and suffer.

And further:

We are not accomplishing in Louisiana the main object of the trustees. You and I have done the best we could in the circumstances. We have kept up schools under private auspices, and helped many to get some education; but we have not been able to strengthen a permanent public school system. We have nothing permanent to show. To Louisiana we pay more and accomplish, for the future, less than in any other State. This is the reason I can go no further in this direction.

If the Rev. Barnas and Professor Lusher could have the control of the educational fund of the State; if the Radical constitution and laws could have been so far amended as to permit separate schools, then the Peabody fund might, in accordance with the will of that New England Protestant abolitionist, who dedicated it to education, have been applied to the separate school system which Rev. Barnabas and Professor Lusher have for some years past endowed with such commendable liberality. But "this clashes too much with our general policy," say the trustees. "We are not accomplishing in Louisiana the main object of the trustees. We have not been able to strengthen a permanent public school system," says Rev. Barnas. "You and I, Professor, pay to Louisiana more and accomplish for the future less than in any other State. This is the reason," says Rev. Barnas, pressed by the importunities of the Professor, "I can go no further in this direction."

All this being interpreted means: "Mr. Lusher, I am a general agent on a salary; you are a special agent for the same fund. You are also a gentleman of pronounced political purposes, in which I, to a great extent agree, but, Mr. Lusher, we are both merely agents of a board which directs how this fund shall be administered. They do not approve of your views or purposes, and have instructed me to withdraw their appropriation heretofore applied in consonance with your personal and political views. As I am morally and by interest bound to do the will of my principals, I can go no further in this direction." That is in the direction of running separate private schools with the bequest of a philanthropist who gave his money to both shores of the ocean, and to both sections of the Union, and who never intended that his benevolence should be limited by lines of latitude or hues of color.

We will, however, let Rev. Barnas into a local secret, which may show him that he is a long way yet from the establishment of such a system of public schools as he would like. Does Rev. Barnas know that the party to which Professor Lusher belongs is by no means in favor of any public school system at all? Does he know that there is a pronounced purpose to reduce the appropriation to the public schools? Is he aware that the same objection to pay Catholic taxes to the support of schools in which the Bible is a text book has manifested itself here as in Ohio and New York! Yet such is the case. So that Rev. Barnas will not only take the risk of not seeing Professor Lusher Superintendent of Schools, but runs a serious risk of not having any public schools to be superintended by anybody. Better, perhaps, for the Peabody trustees to take these schools as they are than await the presidency of Professor Lusher or the repeal of the whole system.

We must express our regret to see the evidences that Professor Lusher combines the diffusion of knowledge with the inculcation of political opinions, and that he is a propagandist of opinions which, however right they may be, should no more be transmitted through the agency of a philanthropic fund than sectarian opinions should be through a similar agency.

That Professor Lusher carries his personal and political grievances into the curule chair of a magistrate of learning will be apparent from these quotations:

The State system of public education, as *defined by the Radical constitution and laws of this State, is not such a system as the best informed classes of our community can approve.* Yet, I can not admit that my continued exclusion from that office should cause a suspension of my willing labors as agent; for that, indeed, would be inflicting upon an *innocent people a punishment for their patient submission to the foul injustice which has robbed them of the servants of their choice.*

Professor Lusher, we infer, did not expect this correspondence to be confined to the archives of the Peabody board, for he embodied in its closing paragraphs an appeal to the people of Louisiana. From this it may be seen that in abiding by these political interests he has lost a position of great popular usefulness, and possibly of some personal advantage. This he naturally hopes will not be forgotten in the future. Here is the appeal:

With grateful acknowledgments to the enlightened people of Louisiana for the confidence heretofore reposed in him, and a sincere hope that their union in defense of the liberty, honor and dignity of the State will soon render the future of the commonwealth so propitious in every respect that, with the sanction of Mr. Peabody's trustees and general agent, he may be enabled to resume his labors in behalf of an equitable, efficient and permanent system of popular education, the undersigned is, respectfully and truly.

This we interpret to mean that, if the radical defects can be removed from the constitution and laws regarding education, and Rev. Barnas thus authorized to endow separate schools with the Peabody fund, then Professor Lusher will be reinstated in all the honors and emoluments and agencies of usefulness thereunto appertaining and thereunto annexed. Professor Lusher is a candidate for the appointment of Superintendent of Education, and the amendments of the educational sections of the constitution in accordance with the views of the Professor and Rev. Barnabas are to be in issue. Is that so?

A CROP MADE WITHOUT LABOR.

Edmond About, a French materialist, writing of the advantages of science applied to the practical arts, predicted "that a time would come when man would be but a directing intelligence, and when the crops would be made and harvested by a few well dressed young men knowing how to read, write and vote."

We have seen all the magical wonders of Sindbad the Sailor reproduced by the material agencies of science as applied by Jules Verne, but we have to state that there is a far more remarkable miracle presented in the crop reports of the Southern States. It seems to have been produced by the planter and the rains. It moreover seems to be picked and secured without the aid of a single laborer great or small.

This miracle is thus presented by a couple of columns of crop prospects, compiled by the *Picayune*. The rains Jupiter Pluvius pours on the Alexandria district:

The whole face of the earth is flooded by rain water, and the vast and promising fields of the parish may be said to be inundated and almost a vast lake; when and where this will end we are not prepared to state. All the wheels of every branch of agriculture are clogged, and nothing but a quick cessation of this rain flood can relieve or save us.

In Catahoula the Rain God is not more propitious:

The damage to the cotton is serious and irreparable; the corn is not much injured.

In Madison—

If the rains continue there is danger of rot to the lower crop, which is now opening a little and would open rapidly with fair weather.

This unfavorable disposition of the weather seems to have affected the crop prospects throughout the Red and Ouachita regions, but it has not prevented the planters and the soil from doing their duty. "None have commenced picking" in one district, but "most of the fodder has been pulled" by the mysterious agencies to which we have heretofore referred. In one place the dry weather has not been conciliated, and "not more than a bale to eight or ten acres will be gathered." Then the unaided acres begin of themselves to "make" crops:

For every acre that will make twenty bushels there are, in our opinion, ten acres that will not make one bushel, extravagant as this estimate may seem.

Here there has been an apparent strife between rain and drouth, which last—

Has been rendered more destructive by almost constant breezes, which dry up vegetation very nearly as effectually as the rays of the sun.

The crop, however, is determined, and now the mysterious process of self-picking will commence. In one place—

Picking will commence pretty generally.

Then the planters quit the portico and begin to pick:

The planters along the river will soon be picking in good earnest.

The sugar planters have secured much fodder, and are providing wood to take off the crop, working roads and finishing up odd jobs preparatory to picking cotton.

The planters are jubilant over the prospects.

In Mississippi the same mysterious agency is at work. The planters, without the aid of laborers and in spite of the weather wars which have disturbed their production in Louisiana, have fine prospects. Then they have gallantly gone to work. Planters have added twenty per cent to their farms by clearing and ditching, and they are "still at work." What will the critical North say now? Here are these resolute planters, scorning to rely upon colored laborers, up to their hips ditching in the swamps, cutting down rail cuts, splitting rails and bearing them on their shoulders under the torrid sun of July and August. Not a negro in sight, none apparently in existence. The "best cotton crop since the war" has been made by the planter and the rain gauge. The weather, becoming jealous of the planter, has compelled him to admit that although he can dispense with his negro laborer, he can not regulate the rains. So we suppose the planter need only make his co-partnership with Old Probabilities, and his negro laborer may be counted out of the crop prospects altogether.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the politician has no further use for the negro. The paragraph succeeding the planter's crop announces the negro conspiracy in Georgia. Other columns have been employed to exaggerate the assault of a negro woman upon a white lady, and the biting off of the ear of a white lady by an infuriated negro woman. There is also the narrative of a negro man who was shot and drowned near New Iberia by a vigilance committee. It seems, therefore, probable that the whole negro race has quit work, and are engaged in conspiracies, in biting off the ears of white ladies, and in insurrectionary flight from vigilance committees.

We ask the *Picayune* if this systematic suppression of all labor agency in the crop production of the South is wise or magnanimous? Is this persistent exaggeration of negro disorders a just representation of the negro respect for law and order?

It may aid in a campaign document at the North to show the planter toiling in the sun or sacrificing to the Rain God, while the negro is racing around marauding and assailing every interest of society. If the negro will not work, if he will not respect the laws, why should he be allowed political rights? The readiest application of this unfair and ex parte statement, compiled from all the Democratic journals of the South, will be the repeal or limitation of the colored man's rights. We can see no other than a political use for the negro in denying him any share in the agricultural, mechanical or menial services of society, and only publishing his vices, follies or crimes.

GALLOPHOBIA.

A paragraph in the *Bee* attributes to us gallophobia. As we know enough of the dead languages to know that *phobos*—we have no font of Greek letters—means fear of the French we can simply say that we entertain no such apprehensions.

In the vindication of the duel as productive of less comparative mortality than the street fight we agree perfectly, and may cite the Grainin fiasco as a proof, but the *Bee* is mistaken in supposing that we expressed any approval of the street fight. We said that Mr. Rochefort had an opportunity of seeing how people assaulted others or defended themselves in this and other countries, and, therefore, put his duel with Grainin on the surgeon. We prefer in all immaterial and impersonal issues the language and demeanor of gentlemen. When insult or injury reaches grave imputations or injury to the rights or character, the mode and manner of reparation is very apt to suggest and settle itself.

We have entertained quite another feeling than fear at the scurrilous abuse which has been heaped upon the whole Republican party, and the unconcealed contempt for the Republican administration manifested in such expressions of alien French opinion as we have seen and heard. As for being a Know Nothing, we have seen violence enough committed under that delusion to protect us from harboring any hatred toward aliens who may come to bring their enterprise and their attachments to this republic. Republicans, native of the republic, heirs of the revolutionary glories, who have exercised the right of migrating from one part of their own republic to another, have been denounced as carpet-baggers in many cases by those who do not owe allegiance to the country, and who do not speak the language of the country. The Know Nothing doctrine has been applied to ourselves, and aliens have denounced and endeavored to expel the native Americans from their own homes in their own country.

We do not fear France or the French; we believe that no nationality does fear them. We know just enough about them to know that the middle classes of France are honest, virtuous, frugal and excellent people. We know that her savans are among the most enlightened in the world, and that, curious enough, this mercurial people have furnished the very ablest and most abstruse professors of mixed mathematics and applied science. We know, from history, that the oppressions of centuries were ingulfed and washed out by the blood of the oppressors, in the revolutions which Thomas Jefferson vindicated as indispensable to human freedom. We know that the politics of France is a science, which, like diplomacy or strategy, will adopt any means to insure success.

While, therefore, we admired the many excellent and admirable qualities of the French people, and while we were among the first to express our regrets and commiseration for the sufferings on the Garonne and Adour, we can not admit that any has a right to disregard social and political amenities, and apply all the epithets of abuse to those who have a right to choose their own political opinions, and who are entitled to respectful language. Americans who have never lived under any sense of social inferiority naturally object to having disrespectful or disparaging expressions applied to them. They are willing to raise the most abject serf of Europe or the slave of America to the platform of political equality with themselves, but they do not admit that the kings' ministers or minions of Europe have any right to assume social superiority or apply to them degrading epithets.

WE KEEP OUR PLEDGE.

The REPUBLICAN has given voluntary assurance to the friends of the jetties that since Congress had chosen that mode of improvement it had no opposition to offer, but would await in good faith the result of an enterprise which would, if successful, give to New Orleans the depth of water she so much needed. We have kept the pledge, not that it was of any consequence to the jetty contractors, but it was due to ourselves. A paragraph in the REPUBLICAN imputed to St. Louis a greater interest in concentrating the trade for Eastern export by rail than by way of the river outlet, and attempted to sustain this theory by the small amount devoted to the increased depth of water between New Orleans and St. Louis. This was, we thought, legitimate. St. Louis has concentrated an important system of railroads upon the west bank of the river. They do not lead to New Orleans. They cross by a bridge to a connection with Eastern roads. They convey perhaps the largest part of the foreign exports of St. Louis to New York and other Eastern ports. We had supposed that in thus arguing for a feeder to the jetties and protesting against the tendency toward Eastern ports we were aiding the jetty enterprise.

It occasions us, then, some surprise to find in the St. Louis *Republican* an abusive attack upon this paper, which attributes our observations upon the policy imputed to St. Louis to a cold support or covert hostility to Captain Eads' scheme. The earmarks of the *Republican* article would seem to imply the vindictive spirit of some stockholder and employe in the enterprise which we are accused of opposing. It is the style of St. Louis journalism to use such phraseology as this, "The owlish stupidity."

The writer certainly knew that he was inditing as many untruths as words, but appears to have been too obtuse in his maliciousness to see how his lying was overreaching the mark.

The cormorant crew, of which the New Orleans REPUBLICAN is the authorized mouthpiece, foresees a certain stop to their thieving and robbery if New Orleans should ever get on its feet again and recover its old commercial importance.

Such are terms in which only a venal and low-down journal would assail whatever it thinks may be abused with impunity. Whether the St. Louis *Republican* speaks from the wanton malevolence of its own nature, or as the dead-head representative of a contingent success, does not justify it in employing such epithets, nor does our cartridge box of blackguardism contain any terms adequate to return its fire.

We shall keep our pledge made to ourselves in regard to the jetty improvement. We would not impede its operations or its negotiations. We have no more interest in its success than we had in that of the canal. We shall be as much gratified and as well rewarded by the success of the jetty as of the canal. We wish the experiment speedy and permanent success; but neither its deadhead stockholders nor its scurrilous organ can make anything by abusing us.

CONGRESSIONAL INJUSTICE TO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Under this caption the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* contrasts the appropriations for the rivers of Michigan and Wisconsin with those of the Mississippi river itself.

We commend to the *Republican* the observation of its own correspondent:

This last appropriation bill allows for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers $100,000, and for the Fox and Wisconsin rivers the large sum of $500,000 is granted.

The correspondent prepares a table to show the injustice practiced, and adds that "it may perhaps awaken the members from the Mississippi valley to a sense of duty in the preparation of the next bill for improvements." From the tabular statement it appears—

That New England has received $6,375,488; the Middle States, $11,758,915; the Southern States, $6,406,833; Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, $4,550,510; Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, $675,500, and Michigan and Wisconsin, $8,799,776. The total amount which has been appropriated is $51,605,312. It will be seen from the above that the two States, Michigan and Wisconsin, have received over one-sixth of the entire sum appropriated, and nearly as much as the Mississippi river throughout its entire length.

The statement may prove—

A valuable hint to some aspiring member to work as faithfully and systematically for the benefit of the Father of Waters.

For having said the same thing in behalf of the improvement of the lower river we have been placarded in the same paper that publishes those useful admonitions. It would seem a singular editorial management that would pay a correspondent to recommend a thing and blackguard a contemporary for supporting the correspondent.

DIED.

SCHUMACHER—On Saturday, August 21, 1875, at 4:30 A. M., GEORGE SCHUMACHER, aged twenty-seven years and four months, native of New Orleans.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his brother, Dr. F. Schumacher, and his brother-in law, E. Hoffman, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place This (Sunday) Evening, at four o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Goodchildren and St. Ferdinand streets, Third District.

Louisville, Kentucky, papers please copy.

FALLS—On Saturday, August 21, 1875, at 5.30 P. M., LILLIE JOSEPHINE, aged six months and twenty-one days, infant daughter of Judge I. W. and Rosetta A. Falls.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place This Afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 902 Magazine street.

Paducah, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana, papers please copy.

IRELAND'S HISTORY.

A lecture by HENRY GORMLEY will be delivered under the auspices of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, Branch No. 5, at St. Theresa's Hall, Erato street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SUNDAY EVENING, August 29, 1875.

Doors open at seven o'clock. Lecture to commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets fifty cents, can be had at the door and of the Committee of Arrangements. au22 2p

A CARD.

HALL LONGSHOREMEN ASSOCIATION,
Corner of Melpomene and White streets.

At a regular meeting of the Longshoremen Protective Union Benevolent Association, held August 21, 1875, at 7 P. M.

Meeting called to order, Theo. Smith, President, occupying the chair.

Roll called—a quorum present (250 members).

Mr. Joseph Harris rising to a question of privilege, and stated the object of the meeting.

The colored men have now been fighting for the wages of labor two years and six months among themselves and benefiting the white men. Now, we have reconsidered the matter and taken another step.

Looking over expenditures of law suits, etc., we find it to be $350, and the white man has not helped us to one nickel.

Notice—In fifteen days from this date we want an answer from the white man.

We have been imposing on the Stevedores, by letting some pay $4, and the rest paying less. Now, henceforward, the white men must come and help, or else we colored men shall turn it loose, let it come to what it may. We want a hand from the White Longshoremen's Association in assistance. We ask for half and half, but the whites refuse it, so this shows they are no friends to us.

We stand adjourned until further notice.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be printed in all the English daily newspapers.

THEODORE SMITH, President.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Chairman of Advisers.
Officially: D. L. WARREN, Acting Secretary.
au22 2p 1t

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.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 21, 1875.
CLASS 199.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
70	9	62	3	17	68	40	26	42	15	70	59	25	—

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 twenty-first day of August, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. au18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, August 17, 1875.—At a regular meeting of the board this day, Mr. P. Fourchy having tendered his resignation as President, Mr. John T. Hardie, the Vice President, was unanimously elected President, and Mr. A. W. Bosworth Vice President.

au18 10t JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

Louisiana Workingmen's Homestead Association, New Orleans, August 19, 1875.—In accordance with section 5 of act No. 56 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved April 30, 1873, the officers and members of the Louisiana Workingmen's Homestead Association are hereby notified that at a special meeting held on the first Wednesday in August, 1875, the Association was organized by the election of its officers, and I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that on WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 219 St. Charles street, the Board of Directors will meet, and they are hereby notified to be punctual, as business of importance will be transacted.

THOMAS MURRAY, President.
FRED. E. HYDE, Corresponding Sec'ty. au23 1t

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

APPROXIMATION 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. my16 3t