New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 24, 1875.

Made out of hole cloth—Mosquito bars.

When a man falls from grace he gets hurt.

Discouraging—To fish all day and get nothing but mosquito bites.

The principal boarder at the Twin Mountain House now has calm inwardness.

Iowa claims the honor of being the State in which the trotting mare Lulu was foaled.

Lucifer could not have been very proud when he entered the business of making matches.

Beef marrow is a sort of bread in the bone, and very staying to a free lunch stomach.

Borrow all the money you can and put it in a savings bank is one way to become wealthy.

If perfect happiness came with baskets of fruit, country editors must now be in deliriums of delight.

It is a safe thing to call everybody Colonel or Major, according to the age of the person addressed.

Onions weighing from one to two and a half pounds each are reported at San Saba, Texas. O, ye tears!

The Chinese of California have been accused of clipping gold coin to an aggravating and criminal extent.

The monkey has never objected to Darwin's theory of the origin of man, but very many professors have done so.

Fruit dealers are not the most hard hearted people in the world, and they often give bad peaches to penniless little boys.

Classic poultry raisers call the old hen who does the most setting during the season, the venerable Nestor of the barn yard.

The Houston *Telegraph* calls for Pauline Markham, the blonde now starring in England, to come back to Texas, the home of her husband.

The largest mirror in the world has been placed in the parlor of a Saratoga hotel. It is the especial admiration of ladies who sit by it for hours.

The Republicans of Mississippi, by delegates, will meet in convention at Jackson, on Wednesday, for the purpose of nominating a State Treasurer.

Spotted Tail, awake to civilization, wants pay for all the gold taken from Black Hills. The miners wish to give him a cold potato and let him go.

As an apology for making himself ridiculous, Mr. Bangs says Fechter lives like a prince, and is able to pay salaries, which has nothing to do with the case.

Eastern and Western Texas desire to be cut apart. The Democrats argue, with some reason, that two States will take care of more office seekers than one.

Charles Nordhoff fell into a geyser in the Yellowstone valley. He did not particularly want to do it, but it was necessary that somebody should fall into something to keep up the reputation of the *Herald*.

If ladies could vote they would be found on the outskirts of the Ohio platform, as they are for contraction or inflation in style, as the case may be, and are not averse to hard money when it comes to themselves.

With very bad taste a lot of Indiana mice destroyed a package of love letters which had been carefully laid away by a young lady in a bureau draw, and there is danger that the young lady will become insane.

While agreeing that Dr. Palmer preached an eloquent sermon at the Academy of Music on Sunday night, the *Times* and *Picayune* differ as to the text upon which the doctor founded his remarks. It is a question of veracity likely to decrease the circulation of the journal in the wrong.

The Toledo *Blade* is authority for the statement that William Allen will withdraw from the gubernatorial contest on account of ill health, and that he will save his strength for the Presidential contest. This step has evidentally been decided upon by Mr. Allen without consulting his New Orleans friend.

A programme of the Lochryan regatta, which came off at Stranraer, Scotland, on the seventeenth instant, reminds us of an absent friend, Mr. Alexander Hay, of this city. Mr. Hay was made commodore of the regatta, and his name appears as having offered the first prize for open sailing pleasure boats, which prize in the contest was called the Orleans cup, valued at £10 10s.

Thurman has been Put-in-Bay by the Cleveland *Leader's* "Visitor." Mr. Thurman telegraphs that "Visitor" has written a tissue of falsehoods against him regarding an interview which has been published in the REPUBLICAN. Whereupon Mr. E. C. Nelson, of Cleveland, comes forward and makes affidavit that he wrote the letter, and that it is true in every particular, and that in several expressive passages he used the exact language of Mr. Thurman. This makes the tissue business appear thin.

We have received from Mr. Louis Bouchereau, of this city, his compiled and published "Statement of the Sugar and Rice Crops made in Louisiana in 1874-75." The statements are comprised in a book of 100 pages; they give the crops by plantations and parishes in detail and in aggregate, with comparative statements of the product of other years, from 1823 up to the present. Mr. Bouchereau's publication is the result of much hard labor in collecting data, and he has produced a valuable book for planters, factors and merchants. It is for sale by J. A. Gresham and by George Ellis & Brother, Camp street.

William Horace Lingard has been served with a citation to appear in England as Mr. William Thomas, within thirty days, and show cause why a certain Amelia Fitch Thomas should not be divorced from him. William Horace says William Thomas is not his name; besides, the woman was never married to him, and he is not going 'ome for anything. It is unnecessary to mention that this occurred at San Francisco, the end of all theatrical happiness.

THE KEYNOTE.

If a burglar, by collusion with a domestic, enter a house and steal the plate, he is pursued with the utmost vigor of the law, and subjected, upon conviction, to an ignominious punishment, which ever afterward excludes him from the trust of society. If a person calling himself a politician seduce the representatives of the people, or the incumbent of a public office, to rob the government of sums far greater than any burglar ever dreamed of, it no more affects his party standing than the capture of a specie *conducta* would impair the local reputation of a Mexican robber. As in some superstitious countries the prosperous robber dedicates a portion of his gains to secure him an eternal indemnity for his crimes, so the politician who bestows a part of his equally fraudulent wealth for the benefit of a party campaign is considered to have made a laudable atonement, the more especially if he shall have gained this fraudulent fund by collusion with political opponents as bad as himself. The party receiving such percentage of the theft devote the money to party advantage and use the participation of their political opponents as an argument of their official dishonesty. Such has been the game that Tweed and the canal ring have played in New York, and their Democratic brethren have also exhibited in Pennsylvania, Missouri and elsewhere.

In war a smuggler, a pirate, or a bushwhacker will be employed in either army. No means are spared to insure victory. In the political contests of the past the peril of fundamental principles was so great that neither party could spare a man, reject a recruit, or hold a court martial in the hour of imminent battle. Perhaps at such times he who foraged with full hands was welcomed by the many and tolerated by the few. Such persons came thus to think that war was waged by the blockade runner, and political victories commanded by ring robbers.

With the establishment of Republican principles comes a period when a great political party can deal with such dishonest politicians as have assumed to conduct the contest in the name of the party which they dishonor.

The Democratic party being in the minority, and having exhausted all the double faced deception of platforms and electoral corruptions, have come at last to the conclusion that as the debt and taxpayers have nothing of principle at risk or in question, they can perceive no reason why Tweed and Tammany should make and acknowledge on behalf of the debt and taxpayer an enormous addition to the debt and taxes. They can not see why a joint stock ring of canal rogues should continue a system of political robbery which puts a hundred thousand dollars of public money in the ring sack, and a thousand dollars into the campaign fund of the party to which the ring rogues belong.

The people see that they pay too high a premium upon campaign subscriptions. They see that practically the people hire or permit political thieves to steal from the people themselves for a campaign commission paid over to the people out of the people's own money.

This conviction has so amended the constitutions of Illinois and Pennsylvania as that the treasury is as hard to pick as a combination lock. Hence, when the New York *Times* (Republican) began the pursuit of the ring rogues of New York, Mr. Tilden (Democrat) was permitted to take it up, and Tweed, like Jonah, was cast out to appease the rising wrath of the turbulent storm of public indignation. Hence Tilden, who had lived in political obscurity until he was nearly as old as the exhumed William Allen, was put forward as a counter agent of Tweed when that valued Joseph of Democracy was clothed in the coat and pantaloons of many colors at Blackwell's Island. For this hypocritical deference for public opinion Governor Tilden is after the canal ring with the pertinacity of a Scotch terrier after a wharf rat. Hence Morrissey, the champion and pet of Tammany, the Democratic member of Congress, while he was a notorious bruiser and gambler, has been cast out as unworthy even of Tammany. Hence the Democracy has ambushed its thieves and thugs, and sent forward men whose integrity has been their reproach, and their respectability a disqualification for Democratic service. We might add to these undoubted expressions of political determination at the North many evidences at the South to prove that with the undisputed and indisputable establishment of Republican principles, the people are determined to require from every party a ticket which will require neither to be defended from sectionalism nor from imputations of personal dishonesty. Perhaps the Albany *Argus* has expressed a sentiment which will pervade the Union at the next presidential election when it advises—

Democrats to vote for honest Republicans rather than the tainted candidates of peculators and swindlers.

The keynote of the campaign is that each party must give a ticket of honest and competent men. If any party shall put the "tainted candidates of peculators and swindlers" in nomination, then the opponents of that party will vote against the ticket, and the friends of the party will not go to the polls to elect men whose acts will cover their party with dishonor and perhaps defeat its election.

A racer had two horses so nearly matched that, upon a trial strain, whichever boy had the stable key in his pocket was beat. It may be the same in the next election—whichever candidate has to carry the weight of a personal peculation will fall behind the competitor who is buoyed up by the purity of an honest personal record. Thus are parties balanced, and a ticket which carries no weight of personal corruption will be the keynote of the next campaign in the North and West.

Berry Mitchell is the name of the poor fellow who amuses the St. Louis people by trying to act. He recently gave them an original *Hamlet* with uproarious laughter.

HOME HELP AGAINST FOREIGN PROFESSIONS.

For any time within the last seven or eight years New Orleans has been honored with the visits of the most beneficent capitalists who ever relieved the distresses of an impoverished community.

These gentlemen spoke of millions as ordinary men would have done of pocket change. They discoursed of Ames, and Vanderbilt and Drew. They alluded mysteriously to the syndicates of Amsterdam, the Bourse of Paris and the Royal Exchange of London, and intimated that they could by touch of telegraph command all the capital needed for any enterprise they might undertake. These projectors have proved confidence men of the largest proportions. With these men of magnificent professions money was no object. They merely asked formal legislation to justify the investment of their surplus millions in the service of the suffering South. They were even so economical of the time and means of our people that they furnished their own attorneys and presented their own ready drawn bills to be introduced on leave. Later it was sorrowfully found that these adventurers came to obtain the obligations of Louisiana, and that our own public improvements were to be conducted by negotiating our own securities. The discouragement and disgust which followed these exposures paralyzed the public spirit of our people, and made them distrust every agent that proposed to relieve them.

Those disinterested capitalists who govern the railroads of New Orleans from the brokers' offices of New York still hold the franchise of exclusive way to Texas. When New Orleans, paralyzed in her commerce by the superior Eastern facilities of her rivals, wished a direct extension to Texas, the capitalists who hold her right of way, purchased with her own credit, and built with her own money, said to the city, you can not pass but with our permission, and you will pay liberally for that. It was hard to see roads built with the credit of Louisiana, administered by those who had no local interest in our welfare, but it was much more provoking to see those who could not, or would not, extend these roads themselves do even worse than the dog in the manger. They were willing to sell the hay that they could not eat. It showed the surly indifference to the wants or welfare of a benefactor. It showed also a venal willingness to sell back again a gift received without consideration, and withheld for a price.

Every one has read of the farmer who depended upon the promise of his neighbors to help him harvest until he was compelled to go on and save his crop himself. New Orleans has done this. She has gone at last precisely where she should have begun—to the country. When it has been found that a road was to be run in earnest from existing navigation to a Texas connection, the people said that New Orleans has flanked those who hold the franchise of way obtained on the pretense of making an extension to Texas.

New Orleans has explained to the planters of Louisiana and Texas that they are interested in a way to market; that they also have the means to make the railroad, and that instead of paying out the money of the taxpayer to distant contractors, it will be expended among the taxpayers, and merely be transferred from the hands of one man to another.

We have seen with pleasure the results of the mission of Mr. Wheelock and of his engineer, Major Greep, into the interior. Former presidents have set off for Wall street. Mr. Wheelock has set off for the woods, prairies and county seats along the line of the proposed road. When he left here the monopolists fancied they had the control of every avenue to the West; when he returns they see that so long as the rivers are open New Orleans can conduct her communications with the West in spite of or with indifference to their opposition.

As we have written our appreciation of the home help system over that of foreign expectations, it will be unnecessary to do more than express our gratification at the confirmation of the views heretofore expressed.

A SMALL AFFAIR.

The *Picayune* has defended itself against having disparaged the claims of Galveston as a seaport or the merits of Mr. Edward Plumb, of Mexico, as a road builder. It is the belief of the *Picayune* and others that Mr. Plumb proposes to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and Galveston and there to connect with the Western railroads. The inference of the *Picayune* seems to be that if this be done it will injure New Orleans.

In the first place, we can not see what Mr. Plumb, who is to build a railroad many hundred miles west of Galveston has to do with a steam line which would run opposition to his own railroad; the latter being, in its general course, parallel with the coast route. In the second place, Galveston and New Orleans are so far apart that there ought to be trade enough to build up both cities. A steam line which can pass the bar at Galveston, can connect directly with St. Louis and the West. It will develop its own trade. Why then will it affect New Orleans? New Orleans will have water and rail communication with the whole North and West. If there be any trade between Mexico and other countries south of us, it must come through New Orleans, in great part, as the most eligible deep water port of transfer. New Orleans neither can, nor cares to, monopolize the whole trade with the tropics. Rail lines will pass over Mobile, Pensacola and Galveston, and make direct trade between local points in the interior West and local ports on the islands and upon the mainland of the continent south. Is New Orleans jealous of these Gulf ports? Not at all. New York claims largely more than a million of population for self and suburbs. Philadelphia, less than one hundred miles distant, something like three-fourths of that number, and Baltimore, not one hundred miles from Philadelphia, perhaps half the population of Philadelphia. Here there is certainly more than two millions of urban population lying along a coast line not two hundred miles in extent, while each popular centre grows and thrives. What then pray is the rivalry of our Gulf cities whose extremes are separated by a distance of a little less than four hundred miles, and whose aggregate population could not make a respectable suburb for the commercial centres that should conduct the trade? Let us discard these ridiculous jealousies if they exist. Mr. Plumb, of Mexico, may build as many railroads and start as many steamships as he will—the more the better. If they succeed in developing trade and travel, New Orleans, as the best deep water port and centre of receipt and distribution, will get her share. If these enterprises develop nothing we shall be no worse off than at present. New York has found that her superior facilities of commercial intercourse, foreign and domestic, give her the advantage of all the acquisitions of other cities. As they grow New York increases in wealth and numbers. They are the mere *tentacula* which gather the food and cram it into her capacious stomach. Why should she seek to cripple or amputate those arms? New Orleans stands relatively to other Gulf ports as does New York to her sister cities.

ADVICE GRATIS.

We are aware that many of our Southern readers regard the REPUBLICAN as inimicable to their interests and indifferent to their fate. No opinion can be more unjust than this. We believe ourselves to be one of the best friends of the South, and we know that we have every interest of the South at heart. But we are confident that the political alliance which has so long existed between the culture and intelligence of the South, and the Northern Democracy has been in the past, is now, and must be as long as it continues, an unmitigated evil to the Southern people. We desire to break that alliance. We are as Republicans simply doing today what Clay and Webster and thousands of others tried to do in former times. We desire our Southern readers, of all parties, therefore, to understand that one principal aim of the REPUBLICAN is to break the alliance between certain Southern political leaders and the Democratic leaders of the North. We desire this in order that the great work of material reconstruction may be invigorated. With this material reconstruction will come general prosperity. But the good era can never be realized until the dangerous coalition is broken. So long as this coalation lasts the North will "stand guard" over the national Capitol, if it is necessary for four or eight or twenty years longer. The intelligent people of the South should not permit themselves to be deceived any longer in regard to the strength of this Democratic alliance. It has no strength. To build on it is to build a house without even a sand foundation to rest on. When the political storm beats upon this house it will fall as it will again in 1876

It is said of the French Bourbons that they forget nothing and learn nothing. Shall it be said that Southern statesmen are worse than the French Bourbons, that they *forget everything* and learn nothing.

THE POLICY OF HONESTY.

That Democratic pretention of reform in New York is a sham is shown by a *Herald* article alleging that ring frauds have been made impossible from the adoption of the amended State constitution; that the reform Democrats of the present took no part in the limitation of abuses, either during their discussion or pending their adoption. These limitations seem to have been imposed by the Republican party. Even Governor Tilden, in this view, is but performing the patriotic duty of seeing the law for prevention and punishment enforced. This seems to place the Democratic rings in the position of one who, having a stolen bank check in his possession, the payment whereof has been stopped by notice, makes a merit and flourish of discovering the check and taking the small reward offered for its recovery.

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 persona 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.

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

LOST.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.—TWO promissory notes, both dated New Orleans, August 4, 1875, payable ninety days after date, one for the sum of $115 52, and the other for the sum of $612, drawn by V. G. Wood, to his own order, and by him indorsed. Those notes were mailed at Bay St. Louis on the sixth or seventh of August 1875, directed to James Wood, No. 33 Peters street, New Orleans. The public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for these notes.

au26 25 29* T. A. ENDERLE.

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.

8580 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 is 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 9p

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.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 14, 1875.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana having this day officially informed me that "yellow fever exists at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending "that the town and bay of Pascagoula be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor June 10, 1875, restricting vessels from that port to a detention of ten days from the date of leaving port," the provisions of the proclamation aforesaid are here by extended to the town and bay of Pascagoula, as requested by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. jy1 2p

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, August 21, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF six cluster posts in the Sixth District, at points to be designated by the Superintendent of Wharves, will be received in this office up to 12 M., August 28, 1875.

Specifications on file in the City Surveyor's office.

J. O. LANDRY,
au21 24 25 26 27 Administrator of Commerce.

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; Kelogg's Landing and Delta, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, 402 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, 236 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, Postmaster General.
jy20 27 au3 10 17 24

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	8
Bridget Scully	32	8
John Kelly	32	8
P. Rible	67	8
Mrs. Farmer	190	6
Laurence Menz	32	8
Charles Weisler	32	6
M. Murphy	32	8

jy27 au3 10 17 24

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of Joshua Beal, of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and State of Louisiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

PERCY ROBERTS, Assignee.
New Orleans, August 12, 1875. au14 21 28

AUCTION SALES.

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. 36,046.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 46 Exchange alley.—SATURDAY, August 21, 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 partic lars 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.

au21 1d

By O. Valeton.

FLOUR—FLOUR—FLOUR.

TEXAS AHEAD.

TEN SACKS NEW TEXAS FLOUR, A PORTION OF THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT FROM THE LONE STAR STATE.

TO BE SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR AND ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUMS.

BY O. VALETON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 52 Magazine street.—WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, will be sold to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the above asylums—

TEN SACKS CHOICE TEXAS FLOUR.

N. B.—Bakers and heads of families friendly to the orphans are respectfully invited to attend the sale and bid liberally. The public will be admitted to the Exchange for this occasion. au24

By Nash & Hodgson.

VALUABLE FOURTH DISTRICT PROPERTY.

ELEGANT JACKSON STREET RESIDENCE.

SUCCESSION OF P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, DECEASED.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,631.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Carondelet street.—On TUESDAY, August 24, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, 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, dated June 7, 1875, docket No. 37,631, for account of the succession of P. Charles Cuvellier, deceased, at public auction, will be sold—

1. A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square bounded by Jackson, Josephine, Brainard and Baronne streets, designated as letter A, which measures 63 feet 1 inch 4 lines front on Jackson street, by a depth of 151 feet 9 inches 4 lines, between parallel lines. The improvements consist of an elegant modern built two-story frame residence known as No. 309 Jackson street.

2. ANOTHER CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the same district and square, and adjoining the property above described, designated as letter B, and measures 37 feet 4 inches 4 lines front on Jackson street, by a depth of 151 feet 9 inches 4 lines, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure, as per plan of Louis H. Pilie, surveyor, dated June —, 1875.

The first described property being the whole of lots Nos. 5 and 6, and a portion of lot No. 4, and the second described property being a portion of lot No. 4 and a part of lot No. 3, on a plan by L. Reisenstein, dated March 6, 1859.

Terms for the property firstly described—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, without limit, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment. Said purchaser will have to deduct and pay in cash the amount of printing, auctioneers' commissions, etc., say about $260, and furthermore, the city and State taxes, amounting to about $1100. For the property secondly described—Cash in United States treasury notes, ten per cent of the bids to be paid cash on the spot to bind sale.

Acts of sale before N. B. Trist, notary public, at the expense of purchasers, including the taxes due and payable in 1875. jy24 31 au7 14 24

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, Mattresses, 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

By J. William Davis.

SUCCESSION OF WILLIAM L. HARRISON. Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,859.

BY J. WILLIAM DAVIS, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 57 St. Charles street.—At auction, SATURDAY, September 4, 1875, at 11 A. M., on the premises, corner of Jackson street and Thayer avenue, Algiers, Fifth District of this city, by order of the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court, parish of Orleans, and signed August 21, 1875—

COWS, CALVES, HORSES, HOGS, CARTS, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, AND TWO FRAME BUILDINGS, CISTERNS, SHED, ETC., (to be removed at purchaser's expense.

Terms—Cash on the spot. au24 31 se4

By John G. Monrose.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. EVA GRAN, WIFE BY SECOND MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK RAICHLE.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,993.

BY JOHN G. MONROSE, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 50 Royal street.—SATURDAY, September 25, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 21, 1875, the following described property:—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Melpomene, Thalia, Howard and Jacob streets, and designated by the No. 2 in square No. 23, and measuring 32 feet front on Howard street, by a depth of 96 feet 7 inches 2 lines between equal and parallel lines; together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said property is specially mortgaged and hypothecated by Mrs. Eva Gran, widow of Joseph Munz, in favor of Joseph, Emma and Henry Munz, her minor children, to secure the payment of the sum of $504 4-100, or $168 4-100 each one, to said minors by act executed before W. A. Castell, notary, on December 18, 1858, and homologated by this honorable court on February 18, 1859, and that the property should be sold subject to the payment of said m