

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 25, 1875.

August of this year is noted for two new means.

The Mobile Tribune says Mobile is also getting to be healthy.

A Conservative Board and Anti-up party will soon be organized.

What is home without a mother? In the first year of married life it is a very nice sort of place.

For all kinds of other very good Bristol board can be obtained at the hotels of Bristol, Rhode Island.

Revered singers, with pictures painted on them, are now worn as breastpins. The size of the portrait is limited only by the shoulders of the wearer.

The lawyers have a majority in the Indiana Senate. The Grangers understand the art of voting, but the legal limbs know best the trick of getting votes.

The Shreveport Southwestern Telegraph announces that the publication of the Evening Telegram will shortly be resumed, with every prospect of its becoming a paying success.

Steve's House is fatal to political aspirants. It killed Crane, and it made the White Man's party and the Last Ditch combination ridiculous. Something must be wrong with the Bourbon element.

Mrs. Scott Siddons has been making a fine team of herself and hitting the bull's eye at an English target shooting. Any publicity given to this item will be considered as a favor by the lady's advertising agent.

Bertrandy's cure is a disease of the meanest sort. Its victim suffers all the pains of first class gout and is, at the same time, aggravated by the thought that some old grandfather had all of the life acquiring the heirloom.

One hundred thousand water melons were received in Baltimore lately in one day. With those and tons of peaches a little old Baltimore boy should revel with an inwardness akin to a Twin Mountain House taken by mistake.

Let the office seek the man, is the noble motto adopted by William Allen, Thurman, Kerr, Tilden, Morrissy, and other reformers. In the meantime it is thought to be perfectly legitimate to go about and stir up the office.

The citizens of East Pascagoula will attempt to stop the railroad, trading with a set of resolutions. Such an obstruction is much better than tearing up the track. Hereafter, let us see a young fellow who attempts to show his knowledge by discovering yellow fever.

A clergyman has been arrested and brought before a magistrate for trespass, at Old Orchard Beach, lately. His offense was in carrying his own luggage on the camp grounds, against the orders of the Camp Meeting Association, who claim to hold a monopoly in the right of toting baggage.

The friends of Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Hartwell will regret to learn of the death of Baby Jennie Hartwell, notice of which is published in another column. Rev. Mr. Hartwell is editor of the Southwestern Advocate and presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district. Sympathy is extended to the mourning parents in their affliction.

The New York Herald and the press generally speak favorably of the Julia Mathews English Opera Bouffe Troupe, now in this country, and now at Wallack's Theatre in New York. Miss Mathews is described as "one of those English women who have caught the chic of the French artists." It is likely that this party will make a more than ordinary success at the Academy of Music in this city, for which they are booked to appear.

In another column will be found an announcement of the marriage of Deputy United States Marshal James E. Ayer to a fair daughter of Louisiana. The bride is sister of Mrs. B. Packard, the bridegroom is well known as an agreeable and handsome young man worthy of the happiness in store for him. The newly married couple left last night on the Mobile train, and before settling down to the quiet of married life will spend a few days at Short's, enjoying the cool breeze by the tranquil waters of Mobile bay.

The Amble City Democrat believes the New Orleans Bulletin to be sound on the Democratic issue, notwithstanding the recent blasts blown by the Baton Rouge Advocate. It says: "The Bulletin opposed, to the very last, the Wheeler compromise, which formed, as acknowledged of the Kellogg negotiation, and is still true to its principles of Democracy." It also says, "We were surprised to find a young looking gentleman, as Mr. Baker appears to be, at the meeting." "What is so, the young looking gentleman should come down from the rigging and stand on deck."

An English writer says dockly pain and disease are not only incompatible with but may directly contribute to the loftiest efforts of the intellect, sometimes positively enhancing its powers. Like Associated Press dispatches of Democratic victories, the statement lacks confirmation. Could Tupper waltz into liquid words of wisdom having a jumping toothache, or could Tupper breathe out the burden of his soul in sonnets, being in a standing posture, and having at the same time a boil on his neck more grievous to be borne than those put upon Job or Tithes? Echo does not answer, but there are reasons to think painless men can do the best brain work.

The Shreveport Times can't work itself up to the importance of the circulating struggle going on in this city between the two greatest journals of the South. It says "One of these papers is supposed to have 500 subscribers, and the other 500, and the great question, which agitates New Orleans and threatens to become national in importance, is, which is the best? The Picayune has, undoubtedly, the gratifying gain for headlines, and the most immense variety, and at least half a million would not think that had the advantage; but then, the Times has the greatest genius for stupidity and egotism, and so, where the thing is so near even, outsiders can not venture an opinion on the merits of controversy."

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

The Picayune has after an extended course of instruction come to the conclusion, long since urged by the REPUBLICAN, that the politician takes one view of the public welfare and the business man another. The politician sells the business man. The business man wishes more capital, the property holder more tenants, the wholesale and retail dealer more customers, the factor more cotton, sugar and Western produce. All these interests regard the public peace as a public property. They wish our city to be regarded as a safe place for investment, as a healthy location for residence. They regard with great jealousy any attack upon the reputation of the city, while the news of a riot not only keeps customers from our streets but makes people take their children from the schools. All these imputations upon the moral and physical inducements of Louisiana operate to make immigrants take a long detour to avoid coming into or passing through a State in which riots are represented as being epidemic, and where freedom of opinion is punished with social proscription. New Orleans now being brought into rivalry with many cities of the East and West for a patronage once her exclusive property, those rivals circulate every possible report to her prejudice. Enterprising merchants are kindly advised to go West. Merchants are told that they can buy goods on better terms and of better quality in the Western or Northern markets, and insurance agents of Europe at least—raise the rates on a traveler who would take the extra risk of a visit to Louisiana.

The only use which the politician has for a city thus represented as dead is to demonstrate upon the cadaver. The disorders of Louisiana are magnified to furnish a national example. An exaggerated representation of the public debt and taxes is published. Those who have property in other States say to the emigrant, "Don't carry your capital there. The corruption and frauds of the State government are plaudited by the politician. 'I care not,' said an emigrant St. Louis Miller in answer to a proposal to send his son to open a branch house here—"I care not what may be the business inducements. I would expose no son of mine to the contagion of such a state of society as is said to exist among you." To attract capital and enterprise, business men advertise as favorable a condition of affairs as possible. To secure political intervention, the politician exaggerates and publishes as widely as possible all the local evils. The rivals of New Orleans reprobate the worst accounts of the city, and prey upon the political residents of the city.

One of the most curious results of this misrepresentation and proscription has been this: Foreigners and American citizens have been repelled and expelled from Louisiana. There has been of late literally no immigration of these people into our State and city. It may be doubted whether the immigration of whites into New Orleans would balance the emigration of whites from this city. The white numbers being in 1870 140,923 and in 1875 145,726 the gain of 4798 would be about at the rate of six per cent for the decade. This does not exceed a normal rate of increase. The increase of the colored race even in this city is shown by the same comparison 50,450 in 1870 and 57,647 in 1875. Here is an increase in the ratio of about twenty-eight per cent for the decade. The effect of "nationalizing" the troubles of Louisiana has been far greater in the country parishes. It works thus: The White League first runs off all the white people whom they do not like. They are not replaced by white people whom the White Leaguers do like. These white people abroad can read all that St. Louis and Philadelphia says against our city and State, and that our politicians vouch for. While immigration is thus arrested by the politicians, next, the planters who have 500 to 1000 acres in twelve under cultivation need labor, so they go or send to Virginia, Tennessee or Georgia, and import some thousands of colored voters.

The politicians not only diffuse the slander of every business interest in the State and city, but they actually aid the Republican party in keeping away many who might vote the Democratic ticket, and in encouraging the extensive immigration of the colored people who all vote the Republican ticket.

In a political sense we would be under great obligations to these politicians, but we would prefer a peaceful state of affairs, so that immigration would come to our State without regard to opinion, color or past condition. If, however, the business and conservative interests, choose to let the politicians sacrifice the material interests and surrender the political control of the State merely to nationalize themselves into the customhouse and the departments at Washington, we can not, of course, complain. Still the Picayune has, at least seen that the politician is riding into office on the ruined interests of the property holder, merchant and mechanic, and our patriotism will not permit us to dispute it.

WHY EXAGGERATE?

The opposition still ply the patent headings against the crimes of the colored people; while the misdeeds of the white are permitted to pass with small comment, and are not unfrequently kept out of the papers. The object of this is no doubt to prove that a people so ignorant and debased are not fit to exercise the rights of American freemen, and to prepare the way for a limitation of those rights. If, indeed, the Democracy shall succeed in closing the public schools and then make education a qualification for suffrage, they would have the dead wood upon our colored compatriots, and Mr. Lincoln would have lived and died in vain for them.

We have the Southern strike and riot. Without entirely accepting the version that an affray commencing with the discharge of a pistol at a black man entirely exterminated the whites from any responsibility, we avail ourselves of the occasion to remind the colored people that their rights are at stake to a greater extent than they perhaps suppose. Suffrage and political equality are not, perhaps, out of the woods altogether, and exaggerated representations of such disturbances are intended to prejudice the Northern people, and induce them to remand the colored people to the guardianship of the more intelligent, for a generation or so at least. The colored people will remember that the miners in an extensive region of Pennsylvania were for nearly a year on a strike for higher wages; that during that period they led a lawless life, have taken life and destroyed property, and that the State authorities were obliged to call out a military force to suppress the insurrection.

These and other offenses have been by no means placarded with such conspicuous headings as have been all the disturbances among the colored people.

We do not complain of the prominent condemnation given to violation of law or order by any; we only exhort our friends of the press to apply this highly illustrative literature to blazon all offenders, without pausing to note the complexion of the fingers that commit the act of theft, arson or murder. We have elsewhere shown that these sensational headings have kept away money and enterprise, and so greatly endangered the material and industrial interests of the city.

We now exhort the colored people to remember that every act of violated law attributed to them impairs the strength of their friends, and imperils the duration of their rights. Why, then, should the colored people permit riotous demonstrations against the law, and why should newspapers inflate their circulation by exaggerating such events if they occur?

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.

When we see a party that was once organized upon a constitutional theory openly abandon every principle which it ever professed and avow but a single purpose; when we find that purpose to be the overthrow of the party which has fixed the principles of government in direct opposition to those of the party defeated, what must we infer to be the object of employing a conglomeration of all opinions to overthrow the orthodox will of the people? We boldly affirm there never can be but one object. It is to defeat the expressed will of the whole people or plunge the country into the civil war from which it has just emerged. Such is undoubtedly the purpose of the Democratic leaders of the South. It is the only solution of the impotence and violence with which they have governed their own localities ever since the secession.

The conservative people of the South wish peace and progress. They wish an accession of capital and enterprise. They have been persuaded to unite with the Democracy in an avowed purpose to reduce the burdens and reform the abuses of the Southern governments. This has been effected in almost all the Southern States; and in this State the most extraordinary arrest and reduction of the public debt has been effected by a Republican administrator of State government, while Democratic administration of the city government has thus far achieved nothing in the same direction.

The Democratic party, whose real purpose is the renewal of sectional discord, and the overthrow of a form of popular government to inaugurate a compact between the States, accepted the aid of the conservative interest. It began with Greeley and Blair, and united with Sheridan and Carter, as with all the property and industrial interests: Fenton was the pretence; reform the watchword, but hostility to the form of government was the motive. The members of Democracy were kept under the ashes of conservatism. It is now hot enough and strong enough to start the conflagration. Democracy now avows its real purpose, in the orders issued to the head of the column, and to shoot the Fusion deserters.

There is a time for the substantial interests of this State and city to take a stand. Do they want civil war? Then the most certain mode to attain that object will assuredly be to follow the Democracy. That there is an element at the North as intolerant and uncontrollable as our own Democratic ultras is well known to us if to no one else. When Mr. Davis proposed to visit Winnebago, precisely the same spirit blazed up as would appear if General Butler should propose to speak at the French Market. No one can doubt that the object of that speech or any other was to give the Northern Democracy the excuse of saying that the professions of Mr. Davis were a guarantee of Southern Democratic reconciliation. We know there is no such spirit, and we prove it by the intolerance toward their own fellow-citizens who are doing precisely what Mr. Davis would be said to have forgiven the men who slew their people, desolated their lands, annihilated their values, and repudiated their principles, when they persecute the men who fought for every one of their interests? How could men sincerely allied with the officers and soldiers who captured Vicksburg and destroyed Atlanta if they denounce Forrest, Mosby, Longstreet and Beauregard? There is no sincerity in this attempt to prove conciliation and affiliation with the North when intolerance and persecution in politics, business and social intercourse pursues the Southern Confederate soldier. The purpose of the Southern Democracy is war—civil war.

We make no party appeal to the property and business interests of New Orleans. There is the Republican party, which can maintain peace. Its principles can not be changed. They are those of the American people. If others a schedule of reform is proposed, a list of competent candidates. Examine both! Do you not think it will be better to aid in these reforms, to elect or permit to be elected these candidates, than to aid the Democracy to plunge the country into civil war and bring again into conflict the rights of the people and the rights of the States?

TRUE COLOR POLICY.

There is a department of common interest upon which no Democrat has spoken or can speak instructively. It is the indispensable ability of the negro to cultivate the soil, to aid the commerce and to make the manufactures of the South. The Democrat can not speak of these subjects because it was a principle of the Southern Democracy to despise and resist all modes of material development. The loss of a maritime interest, the enemies on principle of the mechanic arts, and the opponents everywhere in the South of railroads and all other facilities of internal and foreign commerce, we can not expect one of these political philosophers to appreciate either the adoption of such measures of development or to accept negro agency in their establishment among us. Yet the indisposition of the whites to engage in the mixed industries, the superior capacity of the negro to endure the climate, and the economy with which his labor may be furnished, render it certain these mixed industries will be confined to the negroes as the only people in the South who can compete with the laborers in the mixed industries elsewhere. To render this invaluable agency effective will require education and improved facilities. Some day the Southern people will comprehend what a mine of unworked ability exists among them? They will recognize the rights of the negro. They will go a long stride further—they will educate and employ the colored race in all those pursuits which the Southern white people have never yet conducted, but without which all the money made from the Southern soil and soil is exchanged against the products of intelligent industry. Yes; a Southern man, white or black, toils through sun and rain, experiences all the anxieties of scant food and labor impelled by accidents of the season. He has made five bales of cotton and has to give them in exchange for necessities and comforts of life, which the machine and mechanic have produced in the midst of schools, churches, saloons, newspapers and all the enjoyments of progressive civilization. The next crop of Southern patriots will see the value of the negro in relieving the South from this dependence, and from this tribute to intelligent industry. They will institute a new policy, and under this industrial unity of the races; under the reciprocal contribution of effort to the common good, the South will be far more prosperous than ever before. The insane demagogue, who now recommends the deportation or destruction of this invaluable element of industry and independence, will be, one day, regarded as "the base Judean who turns a pearl away richer than all his tribe"—the tribe of politicians.

THEY CLING TO THE YANKEE DEMOCRATS.

We often wonder what the malcontents expect or desire. Is it to continue the strife for establishing the independent sovereignty of the States? Do they not know that there is not a Yankee Democrat who would not inform upon them instantly, and take the contract for their subjugation? Is it possible that intelligent men do not know that the Yankee Democrats fought the war for fear the Southern Democrats would escape? In that case, what could the Yankee Democrats have done in the Union? It was an understood thing. The Republican party intended to maintain the Union. The Yankee Democrats wished to catch their fugitive brethren and make them vote the Yankee Democratic ticket.

There never was such a cordial extension of the fugitive slave law as when the Yankee Democrats pursued, brought back and recommitted to political bondage the serfs they feared had escaped the lash and fetters of party forever. Each party to the war succeeded in its object. The Republicans re-established the Union, and Confederate politicians position the Yankee Democrats for a campaign contribution composed in chief part of the Yankee Democratic shoddy contracts employed in Confederate subjugation.

MARRIED.

AYER-STERL—On Tuesday, the twenty-fourth instant, at the residence of S. B. Packard, Esq., by the Rev. C. W. Hill, JAMES F. AYER, to MISS JULIA STERL, both of this city.

DIED.

HARTZELL—in this city, on August 24, JENNIE CHEVRE, infant and only daughter of Rev. Joseph C. and Mrs. Jennie Carter Hartzell, aged eleven months and one day.

The funeral will take place from Mr. Hartzell's residence, corner of St. Charles and Bordeaux streets, this evening, at half past four o'clock.

NOTICE.

HALL NEW HIREMENTS. New Orleans, August 25, 1875.

Invitations issued for the third complimentary performance for date July 26, 1875, are good for this night, WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875.

Doors open at 7 P. M. The Burgundy street entrance will be open from 6:30 P. M. for brown tickets only.

B. J. O'NEIL, and 11 Chairman, Comtee. of Arrangements.

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 brutally murdered in the parish of St. James, at the plantation of V. K. M. Anderson, about one mile below Donaldsonville, in the State of Louisiana;

And whereas, all efforts to arrest his murderer have failed, notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of CARL ALBERT, the murderer, who is a Swede, aged about twenty-five years, height about five feet ten inches, sandy complexion, dark hair, beard dark and not light of it, eyes dark, rather a downcast look, narrow forehead, broad sloping shoulders, stands with his feet legged out, dresses well for a working man, and speaks broken English.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this fifth day of July, 1875, 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, P. G. DESROCHES, Secretary of State.

SPLENDID CHANCE

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Capital Prize \$100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

2500 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 12, 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 CONSOLE 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

4 Prizes at \$5,000.....20,000

4 Prizes at \$1,000.....4,000

30 Prizes at \$1,000.....30,000

30 Prizes at \$500.....15,000

1300 Prizes at \$100.....130,000

3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....20,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000

1000 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....75,000

TOTAL:

\$502,500 in All,

AMOUNTING TO

\$502,500 IN GOLD!

Free of Tax.

WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50.00

HALVES.....25.00

QUARTERS.....12.50

TWENTYFIFTHS.....5.00

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

and

and

PAID IN GOLD,

and

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications.

TO BE SENT TO

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

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 pestilential contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

And whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth 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 to begin to count from the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port of Havana or Vera Cruz, 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 20, 1875.

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana that the quarantine of the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, as provided for by the act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, be extended to the port of Key West, Florida,

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto 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 of the Board of Health, approved 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 hereby extended to the town and bay of Pascagoula, as required by the act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

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