New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 26, 1875.

How many mills make a dollar—this year!

Times are hard when the days grow short.

Southern Democrats are busy shaking the colored shirt.

Many a person has cheated the hangman by committing suicide.

Showing the queer—Wheeling a funny drunken man home.

The Postoffice Department expresses great confidence in the legislative mail pouch.

Bessie Turner thinks herself able to write a novel because she has had a novel experience.

A load of llamas from Peru has arrived in a Peruvian bark, designed for the centennial menagerie.

A Chinese missionary society proposes to diffuse the light of Buddhism through Europe and America.

There is one thing characteristic of Boucicault as a dramatist. When he steals a play he improves it.

Trains go through Pascagoula at the speed of forty miles an hour, and yet they can not catch the fever.

Watermelons are not unhealthy. Children die so soon after eating them they have no chance to affect the health.

Louisiana Democrats say they want to be wheeled into line. They are conscious of the necessity for a wheelbarrow to put them in position at the polls.

Barnum's circus has 300 horses. Aymar Brothers had a less number by about 297, but they had enough to go round, and so gave a tolerable performance.

Hon. D. M. Key, Andrew Johnson's official successor by appointment, is said to be a man of retiring disposition; but he will not retire from the Senate, except for cause.

When a young man with a cold tried to serenade his sweetheart, and softly carolled under her window, "Cab indo the gard'n Sawd," it is no wonder the old man dropped something on him from a shotgun.

Joaquin Biller tells Olive Sykes that Story would put her mouth in marble if he could only see it. The idea is not a bad one for Joaquin. A mouth put in marble would most likely keep still—still as a hand carved on a tombstone.

Mr. George Riddle, the graduate of Harvard who wants to be an actor, has been engaged for utility business at the Boston Museum. His education can do him no harm, for he will be able to deliver letters intelligently.

An English paper makes it: "J. Benson Davis, the American rebel, has been invited to address the Winnebago natives. N. B.—The Winnebagoes are a tribe of Indians, formerly of Wisconsin State, but now removed to an agency in Nebraska State."

It is reported that Sergeant Bates is to walk through the Sultan of Turkey, carrying always the national colors, the dear flag he followed so faithfully, and so far behind in the hour of danger. We give him all to Turkey, and will not ask for re-Bates in customs settlements.

We have received from the faculty a catalogue of the Centenary College, of Jackson, Louisiana, for the academical year 1874-75. This institution was established by the State in 1825, and ceded to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845. It ranks well among the denominational colleges of the South.

English coal miners think bathing tends to weaken the human system, and they opposed the establishment of a public bath-house. One speaker said he knew of a collier who had not washed for forty years. According to the argument advanced that man should have been much stronger than his fellows.

The New York papers are trying every way in the world to make Governor Tilden sick, and he may yet throw up his Governorship. They afflicted him with boils until he could not rest, and now they give him strokes of paralysis to keep him quiet. The time may come in these United States when ambitious men will be given the choice of going to States prison or being Governor.

The insanity of using French words to tell English facts is practiced by many writers who know little about the French language and not too much of any other tongue. Think of writing "Mr. Dusenbury and his young wife, *nee* Knox, are stopping at the Poodle House, Willow Glen." A Brooklyn man might take an interest in the case, but the average reader cares nothing whatever about the knee or the knocks.

Philadelphia papers occasionally make mention of a centennial exhibition to be held in that city, and they say the nation's honor is pledged to the successful carrying out of the exhibition. Such a thing is hardly possible. This will still be a great country if the exhibition proves to be a failure. Many foreigners will visit us. If There is nothing to be seen in the Quaker City, they can look about in other places between Maine and California, with the certainty of finding objects of interest.

The recent meeting of scientists at Detroit can not well be over estimated. A score or more of the most tedious old fellows in the world met together and bored each other by reading speculations "On the Distribution of the Asteroids," "Some Inequalities of the Long Period of the Moon's Motion," "Algebraic Curves Expressed in Trigonometric Equations," "Transformation of Curves from Algebraic to Transcendental Curves," and other equally fine and crooked trails struck in digging after the ungetatable. One evening a wealthy amateur wise man entertained the members of the association at his residence, and after they left it was discovered that a diamond breast-pin, worth $500, had been abstracted from the bureau of the gentleman's bedroom. Of course the scientific gentlemen did not get away with the jewel, but the case shows how easy it is when a household is absorbed by the reading of an essay "On Leading Divisions in Recent and Fossil Chitonida" for a sneak thief to skip in and grab his swag.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

The REPUBLICAN has explained how the intolerance of the White League has driven away white settlers and repelled all immigration of that race, while the necessities of the White League planters have compelled them to import at their own expense colored Republicans. The census report of the State for 1875 has been in part published in our columns. We have been at pains to compare the population, white and colored, as shown in sixteen parishes outside of New Orleans in 1870 and 1875, respectively. They stand in round numbers as follows:

	1870	1875
Total white	43,914	47,574
Total colored	65,210	85,674

This statement would show an increase of whites of about seven per cent for the term of five years or at the rate of fourteen per cent for the decade. It would show a rate of increase of thirty per cent for the colored people during the five years or of sixty per cent for the decade. The addition and comparison of these totals may not be of exactly accurate compilation. Nor do we choose to meet any party objections to the fidelity of the recent census. Our proposition is that the violence and intolerance of the White League has driven from the State and excluded from the State every material addition to the white vote, while the White Leaguers themselves have been compelled to import colored laborers to cultivate their lands.

Our impressions of the recent disturbance at Brashear lead us to believe that the White Leaguers still continue the work of intimidation, and that their organs emblazon and spread abroad such a state of society in Louisiana as to deter effectually any accession to the white population, while the Leaguers are obliged to import colored labor to avoid laboring themselves. Let the work go on. The White Leaguers in the sixteen parishes stated have nearly exhausted their material of additional vote by compelling about one thousand aliens to naturalize. There remains about the same number not yet naturalized. These, with the aid of the French conscription levy, may be compelled to adopt American citizenship and vote the Democratic ticket; that is all. Not an immigrant from Europe of from the Northern or Western States will risk the state of society which the White League organs affirm to exist in the country parishes, while the terrible tales of taxation and oppression told of the city of New Orleans will turn the white tide in another direction. We repeat our advice that intolerance should cease and men and money be invited from any quarter; but if the White Leaguers and their organs are determined that none but colored immigrants shall come to Louisiana and continue to so treat these colored immigrants as to give them a salutary dread of Democratic ascendency, why—we must let the work of Republicanizing the State go on, and bear the consolatory consequences as meekly as possible. One good picking of cotton and rolling of sugar—the transfer of a million and a half bales of cotton, and the handling of a couple of hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar with the accompanying barrels of molasses, will attract colored labor enough to settle the hash of Mr. Marr and his grievances, and dismiss Hon. E. Booth to the closet study of those grand principles of constitutional lore of which he has been the distinguished exponent.

BOLD WORDS.

Did Providence inspire Morse to apply the vital force of the universe to transmit the thoughts of man for a moral purpose? We sometimes think it was an evidence of divine care for this republic. The telegraph has destroyed the profits made by adroit speculators upon the laborers and consumers of the republic. It has laid bare the devices by which the combinations of dishonest men have employed the trusts of popular government for the purposes of private gain. The extraordinary and unblushing plenary indulgence given to all voters to entertain the most opposite opinions, without detriment to their support of a Democratic nominee, could never have been exposed but for this providential agency. The hourly exposure of this flagrant fraud has struck with mortification and disgust those members of the Democratic party who have really the capacity to comprehend a principle, and the patriotism to maintain it.

This conviction has inspired the utterance of some bold words. The New York *World* is restive and recussant. It will not down at the bidding of those who have contracted to deliver the Democratic vote in 1876. The *World* goes back to the time when the Democracy adopted abolition and protection. It says:

In 1872 we went into the contest for the Presidency with the best cause that ever party had, but with a candidate who represented nothing (apart from "clasping hands across the bloody chasm") except what was antagonistic and repulsive to Democracy, and with a platform that resembled the farrago of a beggar's basket.

It then reiterates this shameful inconsistency with a power of apposition far superior to that which the New Orleans REPUBLICAN has so frequently presented. Here is what the telegraph had exposed and the *World* had placarded:

If the Democratic party be no more wise, no more substantially founded, no more fixed in its principles and rules of action than it was in 1872, we shall have in 1876 the foul-smelling contents of the beggar's wallet dumped at our doors again, to be followed by more dirt eating and more kicks. We shall have a Wendell Phillips-Butler-Kelley-Pendleton platform. Hard money with incidental inflation, free trade with incidental protection, home rule with incidental centralization; and a candidate to match, who ekes out the resolutions of 1798 with the declarations of the Hartford convention, favors specie resumption with universal greenbacks, calls the legal tender act unconstitutional but legal tenders the currency of the millenium, goes for free trade in platforms and protection by congressional districts, and is everybody's friend in the little matters of public lands, national university, transportation and internal improvements.

After a complete review of Democratic tradition, and history, in which it is shown that Democracy at least professed an exclusive devotion to a specie basis, and even a return to a specie circulation, the *World* closes with these audacious words:

But Democrats can not go with him nor Governor Allen. *Noblesse oblige.* Democratic principles, Democratic precedents, Democratic history, the name, the traditions, the honor of the Democratic party, all alike forbid any such suicidal course. The Empire State and the Keystone State stand together for a constitutional coin currency, and their sister Democratic States one after another will renew their last year's unanimous pledges.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has been impressed with a similar indignation for this shameless disregard of principle, and rabid appetite for spoils. It calls to the notice of the ring rulers of Louisiana the same flagrant inconsistencies pointed out by the New York *World*. It boldly says:

The fact is that the national Democratic party is at this moment a chaotic and incongruous muddle. Most of our local patriots are ignorant of this, and the few who know it would not tell for worlds.

It is added:

That if the political pilgrims of Louisiana should go in search of Democracy pure and undefiled, they would find the Democracy of Ohio howling for inflation, and the Democracy of California bidding harsh defiance in yells for specie payment. They would find the Democracy of the West proclaiming tariff for revenue only, and the Democracy of the East preaching the enlightened gospel of protection.

But the *Picayune* goes further, and intimates that instead of electing a President of the United States a year and a half in advance with the six or seven electoral votes of Louisiana, any Democratic convention will find something else of a more domestic and immediate importance.

The convention, whenever it shall assemble, will have some graver matters than the getting into line question to deal with. The people want to know what these gentlemen propose to do in the matter of local reform. There is a general anxiety to learn their views as to the reduction of the enormous emoluments now paid to sheriffs, clerks of court and other municipal and parish officials; as to the repeal of the homestead and exemption laws, as to the breaking up of monopolies, as to the overhauling and general repair of the city charter and the adoption of a simple, economical and practicable system of city government; as to the emancipation of our commerce from the blight of harbor-masters, portwardens and wharf leases; as to the revision of the law exempting church property from taxation; as to a hundred other matters which do not refer to the Manhattan Club, and have no connection with getting into the national line, but which concern the most vital interests of the taxpayers, and which the conductors of this projected convention will have to consider and define themselves upon if they expect to take a respectable following with them when they march to join the Democratic hosts.

Here is vituperation with a vengeance. That sentence is an ebulition of honest wrath. We know its sincerity from the unbroken volubility with which it heaps upon the Democratic leaders the duties they would shun and shirk at home for the purpose of nationalizing the woes of Louisiana abroad. What have the Democratic leaders thus addressed to say to this? Are the New York canals of more consequence than the insolvency of our city, or the disorder of our State? Is the question whether Ohio wants more notes of more consequence than whether these "enormous emoluments now paid to (Democratic) sheriffs, clerks of courts and other municipal and parish officers" should be reduced? Of this last reform it has been stated by the Property Holders' Association:

That this committee was advised by a workman that the city pays the criminal Sheriff William Fagan, the following fees: First District Court, $17 502 per year; Superior Criminal Court, $9404; for feeding prisoners, $83,742, out of which he makes $55,823, per year, making his net proceeds from all resources, $82,734, "which workman calls highway robbery."

Now we repeat these are bold words employed by these two representative journals. They will naturally concentrate the whole campaign capital and condemnation of the "national" Democracy against the New York *World* as they have converged the fire of the Democratic parish pea shooters upon the *Picayune*.

These bold words will furnish a test of Democratic policy. Will they demand the removal of these resolute writers, and the substitution of more flexible pens? Will the Democracy bear these resolute writers as figureheads to signify a strict adherence to principle, while they counteract such bold words by the secret devices of the committees and clubs? We shall soon see the national Democratic party "busted" like those great financial swindles of Jay Cooke & Co., and Duncan, Sherman & Co. The secret of approaching insolvency has been kept by audacious claims to superior credit. The same unscrupulous examples, special creditors and political relations having been provided for by appointment to lucrative positions and assignment of the most valuable assets, the strong box of Democracy is at last forced open. It is found to contain nothing except the simulated securities of a faded faith, the past due obligations of protested principles in the indignant diction of the New York *World*, the worthless "farrago of a [political] beggar's basket."

STATESMEN WANTED.

There is not—there, perhaps, never has been—a class of men in Louisiana who devoted their thoughts to the welfare of society. Ambitious politicians have always abounded, whose objects are bounded by the horizon of patronage, and who see nothing beyond a personal elevation to the highest point of political promotion.

Were there such statesmen, they would recognize the fact that the commercial position of New Orleans has been captured by rival cities; that her mighty river is no longer the sole highway of trade. They would see and say that a revolution which has confiscated the labor of the slave to the use of the freeman, and established at least the universal equality of individual toil, required a system of industry and investment adequate to sustain the people under such a change.

It would seem that the necessity of employing the whole population would have suggested some device for providing all with employment according to the measure of their several ability.

Nothing, however, has been done except to ring again the rusty and cracked fire bell of politics and rush into the campaign with a social antagonism which effectually destroys any confidence upon the mutual interest of the parties combatant.

Yet the capacity of New Orleans for these mixed industries has been demonstrated. The capacity of the educated colored people for the various branches of manufactures and shipping is indisputable. We have seen that there have been no industrial strikes here, only the colored people have been politically stricken. We see that in Pennsylvania the miners had been for months in a state of insurrection, and that recently there had been "free fights, shooting and assassinations," in course of which five or six men were killed or deperately wounded.

In Massachusetts there have been labor strikes during the whole year, and recently there has been a refusal to work at Fall River, which has suspended the wages of fifteen thousand operatives in cotton alone, and this in a city of forty-five thousand population. The monthly pay roll of these strikers is four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. They produce 333,125,000 yards of cloth, with an investment of about fifteen millions of dollars. This cloth averaged at fifteen cents a yard would be worth more than fifty millions of dollars and would be the product of about two hundred thousand bales of cotton. These Fall River capitalists and operatives make more money and support more people on the manufacture of two hundred thousand bales of cotton than New Orleans does on the receipt and shipment of five times that quantity. This vast product is made for Lowell with the labor of a class of people otherwise and elsewhere unemployed and a charge upon the capital and industry of others.

Have we no statesman in or out of office who can ascertain the capacity of our people and city for cotton and other manufacturies? Thus far we have had none such, and we fear there is very little probability that such a public benefactor would be rewarded with public appreciation.

DIED.

LONG—On Wednesday, the twenty-fifth instant, at 5 A. M., JOHN LONG, in the thirty-second year of his age, a native of New Orleans.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to the funeral, which will take place from his late residence on Lowerline street, between Louisa and St. Ann streets, at 10 A. M. TO-DAY, the twenty-sixth instant.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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

WHEREAS, On the first day of July MICHAEL JOSEPH BOWLEN, a resident of the parish of St. James, was barbarously murdered, in the parish of St. James, at the plantation of V. 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. 1717

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 20, 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 hereby 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. jyl 3p

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 persons property for State and city taxes for the year 1875, exigible in the year 1876, are completed, and will be exposed for inspection and correction from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted), until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1875, at which time all complaints of excessive or erroneous assessments will be considered.

J. L. HERWIG,
President Board of State and City Assessors.

N. B.—Taxpayers are requested to bring their last year's tax receipt or a description of the property as to district and number of square.

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

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

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
2 Prizes		20,000
2 Prizes		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
200 Prizes at $100		20,000
3000 Prizes at $50		150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200		$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $100		10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $72		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 adverse reply.

au15 3p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 24, 1875.

CLASS 202.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
41	66	39	56	51	63	5	64	59	29	69	25	61	6

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-fifth day of August, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

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.

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 Seal, 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

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

JEANNE M. OZUN VS. HYPOLITE GUINLE—No. 43,665.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-ninth day of June, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit:—

Jeanne M. Ozun vs. Hypolite Guinle, No. 43,665.

On motion of J. Billson, of counsel for plaintiff, and upon producing due proof of plaintiff's demand, and the law and the evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default heretofore entered on the twenty-fifth instant against defendant be now confirmed and made final, and, accordingly, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Jeanne M. Ozun, decreeing a separation of property between her and her said husband, Hypolite Guinle; that plaintiff be authorized to administer her own affairs generally without the assistance of her said husband; defendant to pay costs of suit.

Judgment entered June 29, 1875.

Judgment signed July 3, 1875

B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

au12 25 s10 J. O. CHALON, Deputy Clerk.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Has removed its office to

No. 623 Magazine street (Aurich Row),

Between Josephine and Jackson streets.

LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 25, 1875. au25 6t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of MOSES GREENWOOD & SON, is hereby dissolved. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

MOSES GREENWOOD,
MOSES M. GREENWOOD.

New Orleans, August 12, 1 75.

The undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Cotton Factorage and General Commission business under the firm name of MOSES M. GREENWOOD & CO. Mr. Moses Greenwood will be connected with us, and have charge of the cotton department.

MOSES M. GREENWOOD,
GEORGE W. WRITTLESKY.
au20 4t 1tw No. 79 Carondelet street.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

51 ..... Camp street 51

CAPITAL, $500,000.

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

Directors:

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

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

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

jy11 1y JOHN S. WELTON, Cashier.

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

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

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap30 1y

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

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. au18 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 17 Commercial Place.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Will henceforth give his personal attention to all matters intrusted to him. au22 1y

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 $116 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.

au20 25 29* T. A. ENDERLE.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.....TO RENT.

LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, in suite or singly, in a desirable locality. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply at No. 199 Baronne street. jy31

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—Three rooms and kitchen, No. 469 S. Anna row, between Rampart and Franklin street. Rent very low to a responsible person that can give first class security for the prompt payment of rent and safe keeping of the furniture. None other need apply. je8

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT NO. 106 Constance street, for two gentlemen, at $15 per month, and more rooms if required.

au8 MRS. M. H. WEEKS.

FOR RENT.—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE, on St Charles street, between Peters avenue and Octavia street, with one square of ground. On the premises are numerous outbuildings; stables, coach house, hot house, etc., all in good repair, and gas throughout main building; also, fine garden, with many fruit and shade trees. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to

J. M. VILLVASO.
au19 6t Real Estate Agent, office L, Gallier Court.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. au24

AUCTION SALES.

By Hoey & O'Connor.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS AND CALLIOPE STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. CATHERINE YOUNG, WIDOW OF GEORGE BEIBER.

MARGARET YOUNG, WIFE OF FRANCIS X. DELCHALBORE, R. VS. CHRISTINA YOUNG, WIFE OF HENRY SCHERER ET AL.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,563.

SUIT IN PARTITION.

BY HOEY & O'CONNOR—NICHOLAS J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange place.—SATURDAY, September 25, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Gustomhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment of the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, rendered in the above entitled matter on the nineteenth day of August, 1875, and signed on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1875, will be sold by public auction, in order to effect a partition in the above entitled matter, the following described property, to wit:—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Annunciation, Calliope, (formerly Louisa) and Foxfarre streets, and designated as lot No. 1, on a plan drawn by E. Gottheil, architect, on April 25, 1856, deposited in the office of S. Magner as plan No. 7, according to which plan said lot measures 23 feet 8 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, 22 feet 3 inches in the rear, by a depth and front on Calliope street of 76 feet 10 inches, and forms the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Calliope streets. The improvements comprise a three story brick building, with three-story brick kitchen, now known as "The Texas House," No. 275 Tchoupitoulas street.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, and the remainder at one and two years' credit, in notes of the purchaser, subdivided in coupons to suit the interests involved, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, from the day of sale until final payment, secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien on the property sold, with the clause of five per cent attorney's fees in event of suit to enforce payment; the improvements to be kept insured, and policy transferred until the notes are paid; and the purchaser to assume payment of all taxes on the property which are payable in 1876.

Act of sale at the expense of the purchaser before Octave Morel, Esq., notary public.

au25 s4 4 11 18 25

By Hoey & O'Connor.

OPEN ACCOUNTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF JAMES M. HARDING, ASSIGNEE

BY HOEY & O'CONNOR—NICHOLAS J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange place.—THURSDAY, August 26, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue of an order of the honorable the District Court of the United States of America, dated May 26, 1875, and rendered in the matter of Cæsar Huches, bankrupt, No. 1237, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF OPEN ACCOUNTS, as per schedule.

Terms—Cash on the spot. au4 14 21 26

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, THURSDAY 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 Gabriel Leaumont.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN B. TOURTAREL.

FIFTEEN SHARES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT—G. T. LEAUmont, auctioneer—salesroom, No. 69 Chartres street.—On SATURDAY, August 28, 1875, at 12 M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, 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, bearing dated August 12, 1875—

FIFTEEN SHARES of the capital stock of the City Railroad Company belonging to said succession.

Terms—Cash. au17 21 25 32

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Everett Lane, Successor Late Firm of Everett Lane & Co., vs. J. W. Westfall, Jr.—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans No. 763.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse No. 260 Poydras street, on TUESDAY, August 31, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

Three boxes of Soap, one barrel of Flour, one barrel of Pork, one small case of Tobacco, one small sack of Coffee, one package of Saddlery, one saddle, one sack of Bran, one sack of Oats, one sack of Onions, one small case of Ink, two Large Cases, contents Dry Goods, etc.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au21 26 31* JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Julien Seghers.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 20 261.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification if any they have or can why the account presented by Mrs. Virginia Duffel, widow of Julien seghers, testamentary executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au24 28 s1* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John Martin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,140.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by John P. Valrin, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au22 26 29* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Elizabeth Darcy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,235.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Guy Duplantier, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au22 26 29* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Alexander De Brunner.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans. No. 38,138.—Whereas, Hans Weidmer has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Alexander De Brunner, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au22 26 29* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Edward Claren.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37 064.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the