

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 27, 1875.

Blood will tell, and the mare Lola has a pedigree.

From sermons in stonns a very hard doctrine may be expected.

Johnson and Coyne will swim again, always in the same channel.

Paradoxical—editorials on home industry printed in a paper with a patent outside.

There is no probability, but a great deal of certainty, about the rain as it comes now.

What, then, is this Marr-plot threatening to strangle Louisiana Democracy at its birth!

Real estate owners have adopted the pull-back style of taxpaying. It makes them look very narrow.

Lady Bulwer is said to have violet eyes with black lashes, and an expression of almost childish innocence.

The American rifle team became famous in eleven weeks, and the men composing it can be forgotten in two.

Until a new game is invented requiring less brains and energy on the part of players, croquet will do.

The man who washes his floor with mops made of greenbacks does something to wipe out the national debt.

Take a man's obligation for a large sum of money and he will generally be much obliged to you until asked to pay it.

Twins are now no more common at the Twin Mountain House than at other places; but things may change there.

It has been said that Americans beat the world, in making axes; and it may be said they have more of them to grind.

Paul Boyton has been writing articles for the English magazine, but, like his floating apparatus, they do not go down.

Fechter has returned to his farm in Pennsylvania. He may be able to raise cabbages, but he can no longer draw in theatres.

Mr. George Honey, an English actor, is to play an engagement in New York. Of course, the ladies will think he is sweet.

The Grangers have started life insurance companies and banks, doing business through middlemen much like other people.

North Carolina will lead in the elections of 1876, and she has just shown a Republican majority of 19,000 on the convention question.

The gout falls alike on Preacher Sprague and on Cardinal Antoinelli. It is very painful, but the quality of its mercy is not estranged.

After cremation Lady Dilke weighed only six pounds. The process shows a way for fleshy women to reduce themselves; or be reduced.

"You always carry too much baggage," complained a man who was journeying with his wife. "Yes," she said, "I know I do, dear, when I travel with you."

It is said that the Pope allows prayers to be said for the people, but not for the republic of France. He is of opinion that republican institutions were not ordained by God.

"The health of Garibaldi is said to be improving." [Printers will please keep this "standing" that the words "the Pope" may be put in place of "Garibaldi" to-morrow.]

Pickery, presses, cotton scales, etc., to be sold this day at eleven o'clock, at the corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, by Messrs. Montgomery. See advertisement.

It is judged that Ouida is a blonde, for the fact that her heroine, those particularly clever, are described as having golden hair, and more beautiful by the golden sunlight.

Artemus Ward once said to a publisher who had altered his manuscript: "The next book I write I am going to get you to write." Mr. Ward was very sensitive about his spelling.

Ohio is just now "The Debatable Land." It was such a territory that made Robert Dale Owen crazy, and fears are entertained that the gentle intellect of William Allen will be dethroned.

The Democrats of Mississippi are considering whether or not they should send L. Q. C. Lamar to Congress, since he has formed with N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, to form the Union National party in opposition to the Democrats.

The Louisville Courier-Journal pays this tribute to the representative people and clothes of a sister State: "A better looking and better dressed body of ladies and gentlemen than the Mississippi editors never appeared upon our streets."

The Baton Rouge Advertiser says: "The first person appearing at the engine room of Washington Steam Fire Company No. 1 with a horse will be allowed \$2 for a fire, or \$1 for an alarm." Bates says the fellow who sleeps on a couple of saw horses across the street will make a good thing of it.

Wendell Phillips says: "Seemingly independent, and sometimes really so, the press can afford only to mount the cresting wave, not go beyond it. The editor might as well shoot his reader with a bullet as with a new idea. He must hit the exact line of the opinion of the day."

Watering place letters have become distressingly weak. The same things have been said over and over again about the hotels for so many years that the poor correspondent is put to his wit's end, generally a long distance, to make such variety in his notices as will cause the landlord to receipt his board bill cheerfully.

"What are the fate of a theatre?" asked a little girl who had been reading about the scenery of a new piece. Her sister did not quite understand the technical term, but supposed the fate were the young men who entangled their capillary substance on the forehead centre and the old men who were laid, on the front seats of the pit when the ballet was on.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

The chief danger to which the institutions of this republic is exposed is from the interpretation placed upon them by those who have been reared under monarchical and class governments. Coming from establishments which have been matured by centuries, immigrants reasonably suppose that a country in which every man has his own way, so far as not restricted by law, can not be so well governed as one in which the status of every one is ordered by the custom of generations. We have even read an essay citing the respect paid to the authority of rank and caste in Asia, contrasted with the recognition of political equality here. India is a very old country, it is true. It has establishments of the king who govern by discretion. It has a priesthood and the worship of Siva, or Thuggery. Then comes the degradation of castes, until the rights of humanity are less than those of the cattle. India has been the prey of the conqueror from the days of Alexander to the present, when less than one hundred thousand Saxon soldiers maintain sway over two hundred millions of natives, with their princes, priests and coolies. China, with its system of centuries, has been overrun by Tartar hordes and ruled by Tartar dynasties. She has been compelled to wall out the barbarians, who, even with the development of nomadic equality, have made, as in the United States, courage and talent the qualifications of command.

It is, perhaps, the most complete of political inequality that a party calling itself Democratic should oppose the political equality of man. "Liberty, equality and fraternity" was the watchword of a revolution which overthrew the establishment of king, noble and priest. It would naturally be supposed that men who claim to be the followers of Thomas Jefferson would incline to extend the right of political equality to all who are required to pay taxes or bear arms. It would be supposed that Democrats would do this justice, and that if those who were admitted to this right were ignorant, they would instruct them. If liable to the influence of the corrupt men always ready to prey upon unprotected ignorance, that they would by kind treatment acquire their confidence. If the vices or follies of those political apophytes swelled the taxation, and infected the social comfort of their fellow-citizens, these would follow an effort for the moral and intellectual improvement of the inexperienced freedman. But the doctrine of political equality can not be well understood in Europe because it is understood there to convey a disturbance in the class relations of society. "The peasant gives the cottier's heel." Those of us who read the true condition of European society see that the white farm laborer in England is liable to imprisonment for a misdemeanor if he fails to perform a labor contract. We find that society will not extend to him the right of suffrage lest he may abuse it by disturbing the class and property relations of society. Those who there advocate this recognition of political equality are denounced as republicans, radicals, democrats.

As we have as yet no established ranks or classes, political equality means this and no more. The negro race emancipated were recognized as citizens. The theory of our government is that each citizen is an equal political integer. Can he be more or less in a country, where there are no ranks? Shall power be accorded to citizens according to property? Then those who are rich, would govern the country, while those who have little or nothing to fight for would fight its battles. Should those who have a high knowledge of science, as Brewster or Agassiz, govern the more ignorant? Or should the test of electoral supremacy rest on the ability to forge a name? Equality under the constitution is, then, the right to represent the individual citizen at the polls, or to be chosen as the representative of a constituency, each of whom is the political equal of the individual. This by no means implies equality of wealth, strength, intelligence or force. At the polls the gouty, infirm old millionaire is the equal of the poor, athletic man. In the field of battle the gouty old millionaire is exempt from service. He intrusts his wealth to the athletic poor man. If he can intrust his life and property to a lay defender in the ranks, can he not rely upon him at the polls? If a man will sell his vote, will he not sell his gun? Then why put them in the ranks? Why not depend upon praetorian, janissary, Swiss or Hessians? Have these mercenaries proved a safe dependence for the despotic authority and the established orders which feared and despised the people? On the contrary, they have in all instances either overthrown or deserted the governments they had been hired to protect, or proved unable, to protect their employers against the fury of an oppressed people.

The object of our fathers in establishing this form of government was to separate themselves from the systems of Europe. They embodied the principle of political equality in the constitution and laws. It has thus far made a powerful and prosperous people. It has taken the theorist, the outcast and even the convict of Europe, and though nothing could be made of a man whose ideas or character had been fixed, yet the descendants of these men admitted to political equality have adopted and been indoctrinated with the principles of republican policy. Political equality is, then, the basis of freedom and progress. The superior civilization of Europe is now manifesting itself in insane attempts to establish republican equality. Why should we abandon the principles of our fathers to adopt the cast off and effete usages of despotism and superstition?

Mr. M. H. Burnham advertises to lecture on "Anglo," and the "Third Term" the coming winter. She says her lectures are humorous.

HOW THEY HELP THE REPUBLICANS.

The *Picayune* is walking the wise of conservatism across the last ditch which yawns beneath it. While it protests against Democratic arrogance, it would appease condemnation by abusing the colored Republicans. We may hint with due delicacy that our neighbor is betting on a dead card when it relies upon Democratic magnanimity or thinks that these can be, with that party, any atonement for disobedience. The obedience which the Carbonari required from their members is not more inexorable than that which Democracy exacts from those subordinate agents who publish its organs or accept its nominations. The word has been passed to magnify into national dimensions the disturbances in Georgia and at Brashear.

The *Picayune*, seeing the cloud that gathers upon the brow of Mr. Booth, redoubles its efforts to convict the Republicans of having excited the trouble at the Morgan wharf. It throws the responsibility of that disturbance upon Hon. Mr. Darvall. The extreme anxiety of the *Picayune* to appease the wrath of Hon. E. Booth, is shown by the gravity of the charge against Mr. Darvall, and the attenuated fibres of probability by which it is supported.

"Mr. Congressman Darvall" is "among the craftiest of all carpet-baggers." Speculating, then, upon the various motives that Darvall "might have" to engender race discord in Attakapas, the *Picayune* advances the remark that as Mr. Darvall took the quit claim title of Mr. McEnery just as Hon. Mr. Ellis or Mr. Wiltz did that of Governor Kellogg, he may have done so to strengthen his own possession of a seat in Congress. How this could have possibly aided him we can not imagine. The anti-Republicans will have a majority in the next House of Representatives. They will give the seat to any Democrat having evidence of election. Will a race conflict at a coal yard diminish the devotion of this Democratic majority to the claims of their Democratic friend? The charge against Mr. Darvall is based upon the inference that as the negroes in both cases referred to showed so little persistency of purpose, they must have been moved by some outside influence and some sinister design. It is, then, assumed that because Mr. Darvall "is very deep in the way" he has instigated the young man in Morgan's employ to shoot at a negro and get up a row. Not being acquainted with any particular carpet-bagger in Georgia, the *Picayune* infers "clearly they must have a Darvall in Georgia."

There is nothing in the illogical attempt to fasten the responsibility upon actual or imaginary persons, but there is a consequence of the daily attempt to nationalize the political incompetency of the negroes. The people of the United States will see that they are to be presented to disfranchisement, and will intervene to protect them from political if not from personal extirpation.

While, then, the *Picayune*, by its renewed abuse of the colored Republicans, can not possibly appreciate the inexorable Democracy, it will blazon and publish abroad such a state of affairs as will stimulate the Eastern and Western people to march to the polls for the purpose of suppressing the demonstrated determination not to allow the wards of the nation to exercise the rights guaranteed them. Such publications will thus render the greatest possible service in confirming the ascendancy of the Republican party and principles, and preventing that civil war which it seems the only object of the Democracy to provoke.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The clear and sensible statement made to the insurance companies by President Wheelock as an argument why they should subscribe to the stock of the Texas road will, no doubt, make an impression upon the stockholders in the several companies. The immense decline in the insurance receipts can have but one cause, the diminished value of assessed property, of produce receipts and of merchandise sold. There is a small modification of this view to be found in the transportation of merchandise between the Northern cities and New Orleans by rail without insurance, instead of by coastwise steamers.

It certainly does not require that insurance stockholders should be told that if trade does not come to this city the insurance on the vessels which carry it can not be expected to increase or indeed to maintain itself.

There is a special view of the importance of this Texas railroad to which we would call the attention of the president and directors of the company and the members of the Cotton Exchange. There is a constant migration of labor from the Eastern Atlantic coast region to the cotton fields of the Southwest. The present railroad routes lie north of Louisiana, and enter Arkansas and Texas. From these States the cotton tends to Memphis or St. Louis. There are two lines of railroad traversing all Southern Georgia and Florida, and commanding by connections the whole field of labor supply in the Southern Atlantic and former slaveholding States. This system of roads requires but a small extension between Montgomery, Alabama, and Bainbridge and Quincy, the terminus of the two roads referred to. This connection completed would give New Orleans access to and command of the whole migration of labor from the worn lands of the East to the fresh and fertile soil of Louisiana and Texas. The railroad from Alexandria to Dallas will enable us to direct and locate this labor along the whole extent of the line, and thousands of laborers now producing cotton for the markets of Savannah, Charleston or Mobile may be thrown west, and will bring their labor and its products to the advantage of our city. The importance of a railroad as a conduit to carry the travel or products to market is so obvious

that a city without a railroad system can not be expected to participate in the progress of the country to the same extent as rivals who have provided themselves with this indispensable facility of commerce and of social comfort.

BLARNEY.

Hon. E. Booth has written a very short letter, which might have been more elaborate but that he says "in forced conclusion," from which we may infer that it would have been longer but that some cautious friend turned off the faucet of his discourse. The purport of this letter is to prove that Mr. Booth and those with whom he acts are bent on reform of State and municipal abuses, as well as on the national unity of the Democratic party. Incidentally the letter conveys such unusual compliments to the *Picayune* that it dies into ecstasies, and repays Hon. E. Booth with such an effusion of blarney as must leave each party in doubt whether he has succeeded in pulling wool over the eyes of the other, or is himself the dupe of superior power of palaver. There is one little phrase, however, which, unless explained in a supplemental correspondence, will leave a serious imputation upon the *Picayune*. It is this:

"If I alone were lashed with the scorpion whip of wit or ridicule my accustomed shoulders would receive the blows with indifference or fortitude, but when my unimportant name is attempted to be used as a disguise for covert attacks upon the integrity of an often betrayed, well intentioned and still patient people, I adopt the sentiment of the second ward Democracy, that 'they who are not for us are against us.'"

We translate this sentence thus: I do not mind personal ridicule, but when my name is used as a disguise for attacks upon popular integrity, then I shall go for such assailants. It is precisely at this sentence that Hon. E. Booth says, "in forced conclusion," thereby raising the vivid image of a writer preparing to prove statements to have been erroneous, and Democratic congruity, when other gentlemen rush at this writer, seize his pen, empty his inkstand into the fireplace, and even reverse the piston of this irrepressible locomotive.

How the *Picayune* can extract from this letter any sort of concession or compromise—why it can possibly imagine that the writer intends it for an explanation, we can not conceive. Our inference is that if that conclusion had not been forced—if those two propositions had been developed in all their force of argument and illustration, that Hon. E. Booth would have so got away with the *Picayune* that its circulation would have shrivelled to a mere crackling in comparison with that of its rival, who has also the "largest circulation in the Southwest." The *Picayune* could not more gracefully have accepted the explanation and escaped the conflict.

HEALTH PROTECTION.

Whatever we may think of the danger from epidemic disease, it is, beyond doubt, others have assigned it a consideration which enters greatly into the commonest acts and instruments of society. Congress has assumed to take under its care the prevalence of epidemics, and we have now a report of the extent to which cholera and yellow fever prevailed in 1873.

It is a singular remark of Dr. Reilly, that, out of half a million of deaths, there was only about eight thousand from cholera and yellow fever. Yet, men are more terrified by the death risk of a special disease than by that of all other diseases and casualties. Such, however, is the prejudice of the world, and we must accept it as a constant quantity. It should be remembered, however, that Dr. Reilly reports:

Absolutely nothing has been learned of the cause of the disease. The question of its autochthonous origin or its importation into the Gulf States from adjacent countries, in the warm latitudes, under the same climatic conditions, is still undecided; specific modes of prevention and of limitation remain as vague and inert; medical opinion is as confused and conflicting, and unacted upon as it has ever been.

This is the professional opinion, not can we expect any modification until there shall be some satisfactory explanation and some prevention or cure of the disease. But while it may not be a specific for this or that epidemic, it is well known that clean streets, abundant water and well ventilated buildings promote the general health of a city, while abundant food, good clothing and a small balance in the savings bank increases the ability of the citizen to support the disease. Let us, then, reintroduce sanitary measures, and if we can not change the prejudices of the world, or arrest the progress of an epidemic we can at least be in better condition to repel its introduction and to modify its mortality.

IRELAND'S HISTORY.

A lecture by HENRY GORENLEY will be delivered under the auspices of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, Branch No. 5, at St. Theresa's Hall, Brate street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SUNDAY EVENING, August 29, 1875. Doors open at seven o'clock. Lecture to commence at eight o'clock. Tickets fifty cents, can be had at the door and of the Committee of Arrangements. aug 23

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS, No. 21, Chartres street, New Orleans, August 1, 1875. The taxpayers of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified that the assessment on real estate and personal property for State and city taxes for the year 1875, exigible in the year 1875, 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. President Board of State and City Assessors. N. B.—Taxpayers are requested to bring their real estate tax receipt or a description of the property as to district and number of square, and \$3 in 2p. J. L. HERWIG, President. aug 23

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, August 21, 1875. SHALON PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SIX CLUSTER POINTS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., TO BE DESIGNED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WHARVES AND TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15th of August, 1875. Specifications on file in the City Surveyor's office. aug 23 2p 2c Administrator of Commerce.

SPLENDID CHANCE.

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Capital Prize \$100,000.

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3500 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTS IN THE PROPORTION 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!

30,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize of \$100,000  
1 Prize of \$50,000  
2 Prizes of \$25,000  
1 Prize of \$10,000  
2 Prizes of \$5,000  
4 Prizes of \$2,500  
30 Prizes of \$1,000  
30 Prizes of \$500  
1,000 Prizes of \$100  
3,000 Prizes of \$50

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$200. \$20,000  
100 Approximation Prizes at \$100. \$10,000  
100 Approximation Prizes at \$75. \$7,500

TOTAL.

3500 Prizes in All.

AMOUNTS TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 924, New Orleans, La. Postpaid.

SEND BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DEPT. OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Coupon Drawing of December 25, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS

WILL BE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

PAID IN GOLD.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

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 and regulate the quarantine 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 reported the proclamation of quarantine to 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, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish and regulate the quarantine of the State," do hereby declare that the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

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. E. DIBLAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875.

In accordance with the official report of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana the 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. E. DIBLAND, 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" existed and near the town of Passaic, Mississippi, recommending that the town and bay of Passaic be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor, on 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 Passaic, as required by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth 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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WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. E. DIBLAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

AUCTION SALES.

By ROY & O'CONNOR.

RESIDUE BUSINESS PROPERTY. CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS AND CALLOUET STREETS.

SUCCESSOR OF MRS. CATHERINE TOGO, WIDOW OF GEORGE BEBER.

MARGARET YOUNG WIFE OF FRANCIS X. DEL CHALONIER, WIFE OF CHRISTINA YOUNG WIFE OF H. H. SCHUBERT ET AL.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 27,222.

SUIT IN PARTITION.

By ROY & O'CONNOR—RICHOUS J. BLOCH—SATURDAY, September 25, 1875, at twelve o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered in the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled matter, on the nineteenth day of August, 1875, will be sold by public auction, in order to satisfy the said judgment, the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the parish of Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, bounded by the streets of Tchoupitoulas, Callochet and the First District of this city, in the square designated as lot No. 1, on a plan drawn by G. G. G. architect, on April 25, 1858, deposited in the office of the Mayor of New Orleans, No. 23, Callochet street, and which said lot measures 23 feet 6 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, 23 feet 3 inches rear, by a depth and front on Callochet street, 12 feet 10 inches, and forms the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Callochet streets. The improvements comprise a three story brick building, with three stories of iron front, known as "The Texas House," No. 23 Tchoupitoulas street.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, and the remainder on credit, the purchaser to pay the interest on the unpaid balance of eight per cent per annum, from the day of sale until the full amount secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien shall have been paid, with the exception of five per cent advance of cash to be paid at the time of sale. The improvements to be kept insured for the full amount of the purchase price, and the purchaser to assume payment of all taxes on the property until the purchase money is paid. Act of sale at the expense of the purchaser before Octave Moral, Reg. notary public. aug 14 2p 11 1/2

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