

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

Raphael Scamies is raising honey for the market.

The man who will not eat hoe cake is a corn dodger.

Portland has a population of 37,000 people, but they are good.

"What can't be endured must be cured," is a rule working both ways.

The citizens of Gilmer, Texas, are enthusiastic over the Tyler cap.

They have a barroom way of getting up mass meetings in Mississippi.

The Plaqueemine Southern says everything is going on swimmingly at Port Eads.

Carl Schurz expects to make about \$50,000 lecturing the coming season.

Oregon has a new town called Pay Up. It is said to be a good place for settlement.

"Died of a carbuncle aged ninety-three," is what was the matter with a Chicago man.

The California Bank was not a brandy snob, but wine had something to do with it.

The Lord's prayer in New York is that he may get out of the canal ring without getting into Sing Sing.

General Sherman made himself unpopular in Minnesota by kissing the little girls instead of the big ones.

A meeting of the Republican Parish Executive Committee, parish of Orleans, is called for this evening.

The Italian amateur who blew his brains out at a clam bake should be a warning to young men who go about giving recitations.

Eighty thousand Frenchmen recently attended high mass in honor of the late Emperor Napoleon at a single church in London.

We have been informed that our friend Johnson Armstrong, of this city, who has been dangerously ill in New York, is now in a fair way to recover.

A Canadian priest has given notice that he will refuse the sacrament to those who wear low necked dresses or pull back skirts. What would please such a man is not quite clear.

There is but little difference between loud talking and braying. The loud talking generally conveys disagreeable words with the volume of sound, and the braying is preferable.

July 4, 1876, has been fixed upon by a set of religious lunatics as the time for the destruction of the world. If nothing happens before then a great many people will be out to see the show.

It is reported that the neutrality of Montenegro has been secured in the Turkish rebellion. Bards inquire if this is the three armed negro he saw on the train "when the 'vety' had the last excursion."

It is astonishing to count the number of persons there are who know the Bank of California would fail. "I told you so" is a common expression of the good people who only learned how bad Mr. Halston had been after his death.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "the average American is a purchasable wretch, without intelligence, without patriotism and without honor." It ought not to be difficult to get a Democratic majority in a State where an editor can say such things from his own experience.

Mr. North's finds in Georgia that the favorite tactics of the Democratic leaders consist in bribing and corrupting the leaders of the colored Republicans. Still, he says, "I do not think the colored people in any other State have violated own half as much real estate, or indeed, a quarter as much, as those of Georgia."

A story is told of a little girl who went to a neighbor's house one day and saw some apple parings on the table. After sitting awhile, she said, "I smell apples." "Yes," the lady of the house replied, "I guess you smell those apple parings on the plate." "No, no," said she, "I smell them; I smell whole apples."

The following sad case has been brought to our notice by a lady who does not wish to be known in the affair. We give the statement in her simple and unadorned eloquence: "There is a man in this City his name is unknown he is married sixteen years he has four or five children with his wife now he wants to run away with a woman that has \$10,000 worth of jewelry."

Attention is called to the fact that Sunday excursionists on the Jackson railroad now have the choice of two trains to return to the city— one arriving at 9 P. M., and the other at 11:30 P. M., as usual. The management of the road has put on this extra train for the accommodation of those who wish to get home early and secure a good night's rest.

Jefferson Davis, in response to a statement that he would receive a respectful reception in Boston, wrote: "I did not do the citizens of Boston the injustice of supposing they would do otherwise than listen quietly so far as they chose to hear any one who came by invitation to address them, and he who, under such circumstances, would be offensive to his audience would be wanting in judgment as well as in good breeding."

The Boston Evening Advertiser has now laid out nearly every paper in the United States in its logical and intellectual wrestling. Being flustered with victory it strangely enough has no gratitude to offer a friend for aught else than watermelon. The following is a specimen of its thanks for an old paper now and then used in by the neighbors: "We are indebted to Professor Tom Boyd for sample copies of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Inter-Ocean is fully as interesting paper as the New Orleans Republican." We invariably call the Advertiser the Boston Democratic Daily in Louisiana.

At the sale of effects of an old and much respected virtuoso, one of our city there was purchased by a friend a batch of forty-odd letters of General Andrew Jackson to two friends, then merchants of this city. The correspondence occurred in this way. The adopted son of General Jackson became involved in debt, and the General, without any legal or other liability resting upon him, generously relieved him in the amount necessary to relieve his son, even to the extent of pledging his own name and property for the debt. Several New Orleans merchants kindly came to his assistance and negotiated for him the amount of ultimate relief. It is in the course of this correspondence, which took place in the years 1841-2, that the incidental view of the General's views expressed upon the currency and

THE VALUE OF A CITIZEN.

A man who devotes his labor and capital to evil purposes is a charge upon society. One who obeys the laws and contributes to the public welfare is a valuable member. There has been added to the citizenship of the Southern States an element docile and laborious. Originally introduced for the purpose of meeting the demand for labor, the same capacity and the same need continue to render them valuable. Having passed through one stage of preparation that has divested them of antecedent disqualifications for freedom, having been taught under one system the truths of Christianity with the agencies of industry, they are prepared to enter, with improved intelligence, upon a superior sphere of action and duty, in which they will render to society far more valuable services.

It would seem, therefore, that the Southern people should contribute as far as possible to render these inevitable citizens as far worthy of their rights, and as far useful in their relations as may be done by care and instruction. It is indispensable to Southern prosperity that the industries of manufactures and shipping should be added to our present industrial pursuits. This alone will enable the Southern people to retain at home in whole or in part the money which is now earned by agricultural labor.

It is beyond doubt that thus far the Southern people have not founded these mixed industries to an extent sufficient to intercept the exportation of their crop money to other quarters. If, then, the colored citizens possess or can be so educated to acquire the skill necessary to conduct these industrial pursuits indispensable to independence, does not public interest point to such improvement and such employment?

The welfare of society depends upon the morality and order of its members. The good citizen, whether a merchant or a manual, is a valuable member, while the debauchee, the rioter, the forger or the thief must be watched, prosecuted and punished at great cost of care and money. Should not, therefore, every Southern man who wishes his country well, educate these colored citizens to a service which has not so far been performed by the white people? Should not all such patriots endeavor to promote the moral and religious standard of the same citizens?

We know that many citizens are unwilling to incur the reproach of political association with the colored citizens; they have even denounced their employment in any occupation. This is a sufficient evidence of an unwise prejudice. What, however, must we think of those who admit a Christian obligation to carry the gospel to the heart and actions of every human being and yet make no organized effort to lead more than half the population of Louisiana into the light that illuminates both worlds here and hereafter? How can the statesman answer for the cost of labor and money arising from barrel houses, murders and thefts, and loss of work by idleness, imprisonment and disease? How can the clergyman account for the vice and wrong that abounds within his hearing and without his effort to reform it? Are these men afraid? Are they indifferent to the dictates of duty? Are not these citizens worthy of care? Is not every soul worth salvation? There is before us a statement of the colored church members in a single Protestant persuasion. They number, of probationers and members more than 2000, of Sunday school scholars 1300. They have raised \$100,000 for building churches, \$5000 for missionary purposes, and \$12,000 annually for religious uses. Is not a class of people who can do so much capable of doing more? Yet this field of missionary labor is comparatively untilled, to cultivate the Hindoos and carry Christianity into China. There may come an ecclesiastical contest in which the votes of these people may be gladly and gratefully recorded in favor of the faith which has led the United States to liberty. When such a contest shall arise it may be important to unite all professors of that faith in its defense.

Whether, however, we consider the political, industrial or ecclesiastical interest of the Southern people, we can see that it is alike the interest and duty of all to add to the value of our citizens by making them worthy of their inheritance.

HARK! FROM THE TOMBS.

We have Democrats, so called, who are anxious to preserve the identity of the party on any basis of dissent acceptable to the members in different sections.

The REPUBLICAN has published the inconsistency of the national Democrats, and has especially held up its horror-stricken hands at the flagrant departure of Hon. William Allen, who is certainly old enough not merely to know better, but to know that he is disobeying the principles of his Democratic leaders in advocating the expansion of currency and the indefinite postponement of specie resumption.

Providence or good luck has thrown in our way a direct reproof of Mr. Allen's course, and public duty has compelled us to present it before his Democratic constituents in Ohio.

At the sale of effects of an old and much respected virtuoso, one of our city there was purchased by a friend a batch of forty-odd letters of General Andrew Jackson to two friends, then merchants of this city. The correspondence occurred in this way. The adopted son of General Jackson became involved in debt, and the General, without any legal or other liability resting upon him, generously relieved him in the amount necessary to relieve his son, even to the extent of pledging his own name and property for the debt.

Several New Orleans merchants kindly came to his assistance and negotiated for him the amount of ultimate relief. It is in the course of this correspondence, which took place in the years 1841-2, that the incidental view of the General's views expressed upon the currency and

basis question. We have, therefore, extracted such expressions as will show: 1. What in the opinion of General Jackson was the Democratic doctrine of currency and finance. 2. The total and flagrant abandonment of this doctrine by Hon. William Allen and others, who profess to be the disciples of Jackson:

A COMMUNICATION AGAINST HIM. May 1, 1841.—There never was a baser fabrication than the extract you inclose me, taken from that vile source of slander, the Louisville Journal. I refer you to the Nashville Courier for a full refutation of this foul and false attack upon me. This has been the course of the Federal Whigs for years, to injure my fame and my credit.

He then recites and explains the embarrassments of his son as follows: A combination of our modern Whigs, who had induced him into his difficulties, and had induced him out of at least \$10,000 by his inducements, made a rush upon him and brought suit against him with a view to ruin him and mortify me. I did interfere between him and these swindlers and his oppressors.

No one can help admiring this noble and disinterested friendship, the more when it is known that, out of debt himself and with ample property, he voluntarily assumed payment of the debt. In making a statement of his crop prospects, he says caustically: "We have forbidding prospects here now." It is proper to say that the oil here says:

I will be thankful for an accommodation from any of your banks for one year, for \$5000, payable in installments and upon a fair interest.

REPEAL OF THE FEDERAL WHIGS. October 25, 1841.—You will have seen before this reaches you that the Federal Whigs are overthrown everywhere where late elections have taken place. Georgia, Maryland, Ohio and Maine, with Indiana and Pennsylvania, have all repudiated the delusions and rule of coonskins, hard cider and big bills, and the veto of President Tyler has put to rest Gales' National Bank and Louisiana freed from the bondage of federalism, coonskins and hard cider humbuggeries, and of high protective tariffs and tariffs for revenue alone, with the incidental protection that a tariff for revenue will give substituted in its stead.

February 3, 1843, he congratulated Louisiana upon the victory which the Democracy had gained over federalism and Whiggery.

There can be no one more gratified in this event than myself. The amendment of the constitution and extending the right of suffrage to all freemen over the age of twenty-one years, and the overthrow of the tyrannical rule of the aristocracy of New Orleans, added, as it has been, by the money power of England and the banks, is a great triumph for the Democracy of Louisiana, and the whole United States, on this happy result.

We make no apology for the length of these extracts. They were written in the last years of Jackson's life. They are full on the great questions of currency, tariff, national rights and even upon the right of suffrage extended to freemen. He is dead, or the little leaders who now control the party which he created would never dare to desecrate his memory by sacrificing his principles. How Mr. William Allen and those who sustain him can see anything Jacksonian in the reputation of all that Jackson ever taught we can not understand. These utterances from the tomb bid them beware. The apparition of Andrew Jackson will rise before the couch of his faithless follower, and like the ghost of Cesar tell him, "Thou shalt see me at Philippi," and that will be the Ohio election.

ST. LOUIS AS A COTTON MARKET. The complimentary notice of St. Louis as a cotton market, made by the New Orleans Times, is based upon the mistaken theory that cotton will seek a market or point of shipment in that city. Take the cotton fields of Texas, of Arkansas and North Louisiana. Trace a right line to the world's markets by way of the deep water ports. This is the line the cotton will take, and if St. Louis should advance on cotton she would herself ship by those lines, just as New York does. St. Louis is out of the way between the planter and spinner. She may buy goods on the best terms, and job them to the cotton planter on better terms than other cities of the interior, but this can not attract the cotton to the warehouses of St. Louis. She should be content with furnishing the Western produce and some other merchandise to the planter, but it is neither for her interest nor ours that she should wrest this produce from its proper track, nor load it with more charges. Would the New Orleans Times say that St. Louis can pay more for cotton than the Liverpool price, discounting the cost to get it there? We suppose not. The line of railroad transportation traced between the Texas cotton field and New York or Norfolk would pass fully three hundred miles south of St. Louis. If directed to the market and port of New Orleans it would not require as much rail to bring it to the seaport of New Orleans, as it would to convey it to the interior market of St. Louis from which it must be forwarded for sale and exportation to New Orleans, New York or Norfolk. The Times is mistaken in speaking of the tendency "to concentrate business in one city." It is just the reverse. People send their produce to the best market and buy their goods on the best terms. We have explained at some length that it is this tendency which induces St. Louis to draw for the most of her produce shipments sent to our market, because she can, perhaps, buy her goods on better terms in the larger markets of New York or Europe. Messrs. J. H. Dowell & Co. are no doubt able factors, but they can neither get nor give more than market rates without loss. We have nothing to fear from the commendation of rival markets. It only stimulates our factors to superior attention and fidelity to the planter. New Orleans will increase her receipts of cotton in proportion as the labor migrates from the east to the west side of the Mississippi. If she wishes to increase these receipts she should call off the White Leagues and let the planters encourage labor of all kinds to utilize their idle acres. As for the capital to buy cotton with that comes with the crop, and will be adequate always to pay for the staple—New Orleans has bought more than a hundred millions of cotton since the war, with much less than twenty millions of banking capital. Cotton is a kind of bank, and at least furnishes the means to pay for

banks are put down, then the solvent banks can and will give relief to the community. Commenting upon "the gloomy prospects of the market," he says: "So soon as the banks are coerced to be honest and to resume specie payments or to wind up, then and not till then will the pressure upon the money market cease. Then the solvent banks will be able in safety to accommodate the public. They will confidence be restored and the present pressure will pass away, and in one year health and vigor will be restored to the country again. When confidence is restored, which will be as soon as these banks pay specie or the real representatives of specie, millions of specie hoarded up will be put into circulation, which will at once give life and vigor to the business of the country and give a fair and steady price to the products of the agriculturist. The people are now resolved to put the paper system down, that has destroyed the morals as well as the prosperity of our country, and to have an undeviating metallic currency, or its equivalent, which will restore property to our country and put down that rage for speculation and overtrading which has ruined our country. Paper credit system has produced, and which has had such a ruinous effect upon our country.

April 23, 1842.—Although there is a great pressure and gloom prevailing over our country, I will soon pass away with the return of an undeviating specie currency or its fair representative. I hope the people will be so wise as to have no more open to the wicked rule of Whiggery and the great curse of their paper credit system, with all its corruption, frauds upon the people and the degradation of the nation put down. Then, and not till then, will property be restored to our country again. The triumph of Democracy over Whiggery and Federalism.

December 1842.—The Democracy is triumphant throughout the Union, and our State is fast repudiating coonery, federalism and the hard cider rule of Whiggery. Even old Massachusetts has been conquered by Democracy. We hope to see a Democratic national majority and the noble State and brave Louisiana freed from the bondage of federalism, coonskins and hard cider humbuggeries, and of high protective tariffs and tariffs for revenue alone, with the incidental protection that a tariff for revenue will give substituted in its stead.

February 3, 1843, he congratulated Louisiana upon the victory which the Democracy had gained over federalism and Whiggery.

There can be no one more gratified in this event than myself. The amendment of the constitution and extending the right of suffrage to all freemen over the age of twenty-one years, and the overthrow of the tyrannical rule of the aristocracy of New Orleans, added, as it has been, by the money power of England and the banks, is a great triumph for the Democracy of Louisiana, and the whole United States, on this happy result.

We make no apology for the length of these extracts. They were written in the last years of Jackson's life. They are full on the great questions of currency, tariff, national rights and even upon the right of suffrage extended to freemen. He is dead, or the little leaders who now control the party which he created would never dare to desecrate his memory by sacrificing his principles. How Mr. William Allen and those who sustain him can see anything Jacksonian in the reputation of all that Jackson ever taught we can not understand. These utterances from the tomb bid them beware. The apparition of Andrew Jackson will rise before the couch of his faithless follower, and like the ghost of Cesar tell him, "Thou shalt see me at Philippi," and that will be the Ohio election.

ST. LOUIS AS A COTTON MARKET. The complimentary notice of St. Louis as a cotton market, made by the New Orleans Times, is based upon the mistaken theory that cotton will seek a market or point of shipment in that city. Take the cotton fields of Texas, of Arkansas and North Louisiana. Trace a right line to the world's markets by way of the deep water ports. This is the line the cotton will take, and if St. Louis should advance on cotton she would herself ship by those lines, just as New York does. St. Louis is out of the way between the planter and spinner. She may buy goods on the best terms, and job them to the cotton planter on better terms than other cities of the interior, but this can not attract the cotton to the warehouses of St. Louis. She should be content with furnishing the Western produce and some other merchandise to the planter, but it is neither for her interest nor ours that she should wrest this produce from its proper track, nor load it with more charges. Would the New Orleans Times say that St. Louis can pay more for cotton than the Liverpool price, discounting the cost to get it there? We suppose not. The line of railroad transportation traced between the Texas cotton field and New York or Norfolk would pass fully three hundred miles south of St. Louis. If directed to the market and port of New Orleans it would not require as much rail to bring it to the seaport of New Orleans, as it would to convey it to the interior market of St. Louis from which it must be forwarded for sale and exportation to New Orleans, New York or Norfolk. The Times is mistaken in speaking of the tendency "to concentrate business in one city." It is just the reverse. People send their produce to the best market and buy their goods on the best terms. We have explained at some length that it is this tendency which induces St. Louis to draw for the most of her produce shipments sent to our market, because she can, perhaps, buy her goods on better terms in the larger markets of New York or Europe. Messrs. J. H. Dowell & Co. are no doubt able factors, but they can neither get nor give more than market rates without loss. We have nothing to fear from the commendation of rival markets. It only stimulates our factors to superior attention and fidelity to the planter. New Orleans will increase her receipts of cotton in proportion as the labor migrates from the east to the west side of the Mississippi. If she wishes to increase these receipts she should call off the White Leagues and let the planters encourage labor of all kinds to utilize their idle acres. As for the capital to buy cotton with that comes with the crop, and will be adequate always to pay for the staple—New Orleans has bought more than a hundred millions of cotton since the war, with much less than twenty millions of banking capital. Cotton is a kind of bank, and at least furnishes the means to pay for

itself. A bill of storage or lading, with an insurance policy, will draw the bottom dollar from Europe or America. New Orleans has shrank off on advancing on planter's hopes, and the planters are the better for it; but if St. Louis wishes to take up that business there is no possible objection. Not impossibly she may furnish the funds to make a crop that may be shipped to New Orleans for sale.

REBELLION OF THE TURKISH PROVINCES. Mr. Micawber remarked that without being prepared to say precisely what pulling "the govans" was, he had no hesitation in asserting that he thought they might, himself and his young friend Copperfield would have "taken a pull at that." We say the same in effect about the uprising of the Turkish provinces which lie adjacent to the Adriatic, and which have suffered so much from official oppression and Mahomedan intolerance that they have risen at the peril of life and liberty to resist the despotic barbarism of the Turkish Sultan. When we regard the position of these provinces and their proximity to the Austrian port, there arises a hope that the revolutionists may have some encouragement of aid from the sympathy and interests of the adjacent powers, and should not be surprised if the boundaries of Turkey in Europe will not undergo such a rectification as will leave "the sick man" but very little subsistence beyond the limits of Asia. It will remain to be seen whether the powers which intervened with such resolution to arrest the further advance of Russia upon the territory of Turkey will pursue the same policy in regard to the Danubian and other provinces. Russia, indeed, may insist that the doctrine of Sebastopol shall be applied to Austria, and demand that the same powers which sent her growing to her hair, should send the Austrian eagle screaming to her cry. The provincial subjects of Turkey belong to her by conquest alone. They have no rights or participations in her government, and being no parties to the contract of government, and having no constitutional form of relief may, like any other serfs or prisoners, relieve their oppression. We trust they may succeed in securing a recognition of rights, an amelioration from the oppression or freedom from the bondage to which they have been subjected.

DIED. GARVEY—On Thursday, September 3, 1875, at 2 P. M., JOSEPH GARVEY, forty-three years old, a native of the parish of Camp country, Kerry, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past twenty years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Cecilia Thomas Rice, corner of Constantine and Brato streets, this (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock. The friends of the family and those of his wife, Margaret J. K. Coughlin, are respectfully invited to attend.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 3, will assemble at their hall, on Josephine street, between Rousseaue and Fulton streets, at 2 P. M., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late deceased brother member, JOSEPH GARVEY, Member of Division No. 3, and are respectfully invited to attend.

SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, 122 Rampart street—122 Corner of Perdido. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Springs, Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.

Offers to all those in want of furniture, among other inducements too numerous to mention— DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDHEADS, \$30; WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHairs, \$12; WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, \$15; WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$18 per dozen; Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS. ALSO, A few more of those cheap PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Prices in comparison to the above. Now is the time for cheap bargains.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. Country orders promptly filled. sel im 2p FREDERICKSON & HARTE, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 139 Canal Street—139

ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, AGENCY FOR VICHY, BITTER AND ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS. And for the Celebrated BERGMAN'S CODLIVER OIL. ALSO FOR GEORGE TIEMANN & CO'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Manufacturers of the Indelible Cotton Marking Ink, Contained into a one-gallon can, sufficient to make a barrel of SUPERIOR INK AT 63 CENTS PER BARREL. sel 2p

A VERY GOOD CARPET, FIVE SIXTY CENTS. CAPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING, WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS, CERTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS, JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, sel im No. 57 of Canal street.

PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUTH LABORS WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, No. 79 Orleans street. SESSION OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875. All the books and notes, and the best teachers in Louisiana, and the best of the State, will be employed.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All the prizes guaranteed except drawings held by the State.

SPLENDID CHANCE 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 GOUDON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 2 Prizes at \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 1500 Prizes at \$100.....150,000 9000 Prizes at \$50.....450,000

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

TOTAL: \$502,500 IN GOLD! Pro of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTYTHS.....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. 693, 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 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 NEW ORLEANS, LA. All the prizes guaranteed except drawings held by the State.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All the prizes guaranteed except drawings held by the State.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All the prizes guaranteed except drawings held by the State.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All the prizes guaranteed except drawings held by the State.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All the prizes guaranteed except drawings held by the State.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 15, 1875.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish an office for the protection of the State, and to vest the Governor of the State with the power of proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilence, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infectious place, and to suspend the operation of the laws relating to the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, crews and crews, coming from such place or places."

WHEREAS, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that the provisions of quarantine be made against the port of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

IN accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, I, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, do hereby extend to the port of New Orleans, each of said ports, this term of ten days to count from the departure of the vessel quitted from the infected port to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this tenth day of June, 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, Assistant Secretary of State.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 2, 1875. CLASS 200.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

THE above drawings are published in the Louisiana State Lottery Office, at the State Lottery Office, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the second day of September, 1875.

BANKS AND BANKING. LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$500,000.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. GRUNEWALD HALL. PAYABLE IN FULL.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 1109 No. 151 Canal street.

CAUTION. NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY notified that no receipt, purchase, or other disposition of or trade for a certain sum of money for the sum of \$25,000, drawn by my own order and endorsed, secured by my signature, and signed by J. C. Adams, my attorney, June 15, 1875, said note having been stolen by JOHN B. GALLAGHER, No. 7 Canal street, August 10, 1875.

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

EDUCATIONAL. SITUATION in the State open to colored boys and young men, desiring to study in the State of Louisiana. Fine and classical courses. Superior High School. Boarding \$10, tuition \$10 per month. Open September 1st. J. A. ADAMS, Principal, 101 So. St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La.

FOR RENT. TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS TO RENT AT 101 So. St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Adams.