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# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1875.


Within eight months the currency has been contracted $17,667,000.

Detroit has been honored with scientific and greenback conventions.

Iceland ought to take something to prevent the frequent volcanic eruptions.

The Pope will doubtless be much relieved when Cardinal McCloskey gets his ring.

New York papers mention that a person by the name of Jones has started an ice factory in New Orleans.

The Orleans Dramatic Association has decided to play "London Assurance" for its final entertainment this season.

The new Encyclopedia Britannica devotes two pages to "angels" and twenty to "apes," and that is about the way they average in the human family.

Philadelphia wants the newsboys to wear uniforms during the centennial. Our newsboys are uniformly barefooted, and they seem happier that way.

It was Bovee who said, "The busiest of living agents are certain dead men's thoughts." Book and insurance canvassers should make a note of the libel.

The neglected condition of Benton's tomb in Missouri should warn great men to provide while living for the preservation of their memories after death.

Sam Carey has learned that respectable Democrats will scratch his name from the ticket, and considering his sacrifices in joining the party, is naturally indignant.

The cunningly devised advertisements, put in the form of anecdotes for the benefit of Barry Sullivan, catch many of the green scissor workers employed on the press.

It is said Colonel Gildersleeve, of the cible team, will be nominated for Assemblyman in the nineteenth ward of New York, and attempt to hit the legislative bull's eye.

Benjamin Franklin, the extravagant apprentice, had a copper-bottomed composing stick, which is now in the possession of a printer in the *Journal* office at Tremont, Ohio.

William Allen pitches into the Whig party whenever he gets an opportunity; and his keepers are obliged to tell him that the Whig question is not now before the house.

A dancing festival for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund of Ellen Lodge No. 1, U. O. of S. B., will be given at the Masonic Hall, on St. Peter street, on Saturday evening next.

There will be preaching at the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church at eleven o'clock this morning, by the pastor, and at half-past seven in the evening. Services at the Academy of Music have been discontinued.

The *Times* has nailed the "Howling Idiot," but so carefully that he can not sue for libel. There will, however, be no interruption in the work of disgusting the country with a Democratic convention in Louisiana.

The Sheridan and Mack combination have been in Cincinnati during the past week. To-morrow the party open at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, and on Sunday, the nineteenth instant, they will play at the Academy of Music, in this city.

On Monday evening, at the St. Charles Theatre, will be played the great drama, "The Streets of New York," for the benefit of the Southern Dramatic Club. Tickets, with reserved seats, are sold at fifty cents, and the club certainly has friends enough to fill the house.

When the shrewd observations of Petroleum V. Nasby find their way into the New York *World*, along with wholesale denunciations of William Allen, and his platform, there is reason to believe the Democratic world has come to an end.

The committee of the Washington Artillery, on amusements, have secured the Varieties Theatre for Thursday evening, September 23, when will be given the first entertainment for the benefit of the battalion now organized. The price of admission will be fifty cents.

Mr. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial place, the news purveyor for the people, is this morning supplied with a full assortment of reading matter in the way of news and story papers, illustrated publications and the popular magazines. He has Northern and Western dailies of latest dates here, and London papers, all at publishers' retail prices.

The excellent Hebrew Education Society School, situated on Calliope, between St. Charles and Prytania streets, will commence its tenth annual session to-morrow for the instruction of boys and girls. This school has primary, grammar and academic departments, with classes in Hebrew, German and Latin, and is unsectarian in its plan of education.

The *Courier-Journal* says: "There is a wondrous silence in the Radical heavens about the Ku-Kluxism in Southern Illinois. Why is it thus?" It is thus because the Governor will spare no expense to put rioters down, and in doing so he will have the assistance of all respectable people. Ku-Kluxism is only terrible in States where it is encouraged by the "oldest and best" citizens.

Referring to the breaking up of the Republican meeting at Yazoo City, Mississippi, a dispatch to the White Line *Monitor*, of Vicksburg, says: "R. Dick Mitchell, a scallawag, a brave man, and loved and respected by all men, was killed." Taken in the eulogistic sense and connection in which it is used, we should say "scallawag," in the Mississippi vocabulary, or Yazoo English, means something dear and noble.

The Vicksburg *Herald* was informed mysteriously of the surgical work of Senator Gordon and Mr. Lamar at Oxford, Mississippi. The correspondent said, "They dissected our Radical government with a master hand." "We are hopeful that our deliverance is at hand." "We are happy." Nothing but a barrel of pine-top could produce such a frenzy of delight in a delivering and dissecting room.

## TROTTING SQUARE.

The New York *Tribune* set out some two years since with the idea that any one who can obtain control of a newspaper can direct public opinion in exact opposition to the doctrine which the particular paper controlled has been built up by teaching. This is a fallacy, and the present conductors of the *Tribune* have so conceded by returning from their escapade of liberalism, and trotting square in the Republican harness. There have been few men like Horace Greeley. He honestly believed in certain doctrines and ably maintained them. He brought those doctrines into such general adoption that they became the law of the land. As a consequence he received the cordial support of friends and even of opponents on doctrine. That structure which cost him a life labor to erect could not be pulled down and replaced by any ordinary man. The very fact that men could be found vain enough to think they could effect such a revolution by either talent or money proves an inapacity to effect the arregant object. Liberalism having, then, failed in New York, and its members having become merely sub-Democrats, a salutary suspicion has come upon their minds that, after all, the reformation of their own men, as a means of maintaining Republican doctrines, is a wiser policy than that of which they have just demonstrated the failure.

The *Tribune* proposes a basis for returning to the Republican party. It is equivalent to an admission that it could not find the pearl of political reform in the party of Tweed, of Connolly and of Lord. The terms of this return will be no doubt acceptable to the Republican party, and coming directly from the camp and councils of the enemy should be of great value. The *Tribune* comes in on the run, and shouts to the Republican State Convention of New York this information and advice:

The canvass in this State promises to be peculiar. There is no division of parties on the currency line. Both of them are fully committed to honest money, and New York is solid against inflation.

This disposes of the theory that the Democracy has any distinct principles, since it advocates flush money in Ohio and hard money in New York. But the great fact taught by the *Tribune* is this:

The issue in this State will be largely peculiar to itself and yet possessed of a national importance. It will be a square fight between the honest men and the thieves. * * * The thieves belong to both parties, and there have been times when both parties seemed to belong to them. It is as straight and clean an issue between honesty and fraud as was ever made. The charges have been grave and explicit; the proof, as furnished by the most thorough investigation that has been seen in American politics since Tammany was overthrown by its bank books, is complete and overwhelming.

That is, it is a question peculiar to New York whether thieves under the guise of politicians shall be permitted to plunder the people; though it is also a question which must be decided throughout the whole nation. The *Tribune* proceeds:

It is the duty of both the Republican and Democratic conventions to pledge the masses whom they represent to the support of the crusade against the canal thieves.

It is especially incumbent upon the Republican convention because the Democratic party has already pledged itself to these reforms in the terms of calling the convention.

The Republican convention can not avoid placing itself on record. Silence will mean sympathy with the thieves. The honest voters of all opinions will look to it for an outspoken declaration in behalf of canal reform.

It is also added that—

The Republican party, through the disingenuous and foolish opposition of some of its organs, rests under suspicion of being in at least tacit alliance with the ring.

And it is asked:

Can the Republican party, by adopting any other course, afford to take its stand by the side of a ring older than Tammany and no less corrupt.

With this evidence that the people of New York are determined to arrest political robbery committed by combinations of Democratic and Republican knaves, the *Tribune* warns the State convention that it must repudiate and cast out those who perpetrate this crime in the name of the Republican party. The robbers know that the Democracy have brought Tilden out of the obscurity of a life-time, to use him as a stalking horse of honesty; that they have given away Tweed as a bullock offering at the altars of the hypocrisy that they worship; that they have sent Conolly and Harry Genet into exile, and have "pulled" Lord, the Democratic leader of the canal ring, long allowed to go at large as leading thief of a notorious gang of public plunderers. With a selfish sanctimony, which certainly could not suppress a smile of self-contempt, Democracy goes back on Morrissey! The gambler and prize-fighter, who has for years carried the primaries and bullied the polls, can not sit in the tabernacle of Tammany nor touch his hat to them on the boulevards of Wall street. The outside of this sepulchre of fraud and corruption has been whitewashed by honest Tilden, but its interior is as offensive as ever.

But this special disorder of New York has become epidemic, and has spread over the Union. The people have no longer a fear that the principles of the government will be overthrown. They can, therefore, take care of its character. Hence the advice of the *Tribune* is valuable because it is founded on an inside view of the Democratic policy, and inspired by a salutary respect for the popular will. Let the Republican party everywhere take advantage of this advice and avowal, and put up such a ticket as will defy alike competition and censure.

## ONE CAUSE OF FINANCIAL FAILURES.

The sudden and serious calamity which has befallen the business world by the failure of the largest financial agency of New York and San Francisco, combined with the general stagnation of commercial enterprise and the storage of capital in the banks, must impress upon the public mind the fact that some general cause must exist for such distant, unconnected and concomitant embarrassment. When it is added that there seems a similar and sympathetic plethora and paralysis in the financial affairs of European centres, the problem assumes an importance not to be explained by any local or ordinary theory of loss or gain. There can be no harm therefore in submitting possibilities as a basis of results, since no hypothesis of cause can affect a catastrophe which has already occurred. This suggestion, then, we put in the shape of an inquiry. What has been the effect of steam and electricity upon the commercial finance of the world?

We may presume that this complaint of stagnation, and this loss of capital and confidence has been confined to commercial interests. The agricultural class has nowhere suffered in the same manner, nor have the manufacturing investments been disturbed to the same extent.

Commercial cities have in all ages been built up upon the profits of exchanging commodities or of furnishing supplies. These profits have represented the margin between the price paid by the consumer, and that received by the producer. This rate of profit has been largest when the distance, delay, and cost of transportation and delivery have been greatest. The limit of production has been fixed at the point where this deduction of cost left an inducement to the producer. At a period when commodities were either carried by vehicles on land or water, at a slow rate of transportation, and with frequent agencies of transfer, the share of market price left to the producer was comparatively small. This difference or margin was divided among the factor of the interior, the carrier on the way and the shipper of the outport. When we remark that when the worth of a bushel of wheat to the farmer of Minnesota is sixty cents, the price paid by the consumer is a dollar and eighty cents, we see that this difference of one dollar and twenty cents goes to those employed in the agency of conducting this wheat to market. Those, then, who are engaged in this agency are enriched by the trade and accumulate a capital legitimately derived from the labor of the producer and consumer. This department of enterprise thus established, there has been, in the distance and delay which separated production and consumption, a source of proper profit. There has been also a legitimate basis of enterprise in acquiring knowledge of the relations of price and supply. Both these agencies were legitimate and both possessed a credit which required the use of capital. Commercial finance reposed in a great degree upon this margin of distance, delay and expense which separated production and delivery in the ultimate market. This capital must have owned the total home valuation of the commodities to be moved. It must have compensated the thousands who conducted this commerce of supply and delivery.

First came steam upon the water. Then steam upon land. A close and continuous connection was then formed between production and demand. The motive power was the same. It was uniform. It not only changed its rate and medium of movement, but the corn spouted in the car at the Odin station, was poured through the elevator into the hold of the lake schooner, the car or canal boat, and into the British steamer at New York. Human agencies, except through the form of machinery, have been dispensed with. The corn loses its identity, and is represented by a certificate of ownership. This becomes an evidence of value, a means of remittance, a currency, or at least a substitute for currency. Where is the margin of profit upon this corn? It is not delayed in its transit. It is neither helped nor harmed in its value by any intermediate care of factorage; it passes on its way with the utmost rapidity and economy, and the producer receives that percentage of the margin which otherwise would have accrued to the trader, the carrier, the dealer and the banker. It is this agency of steam which has extended cereal production so far beyond its former limits. It is this capacity for rapid and continuous transportation which gives the cotton planter the Liverpool prices with the least discount. It endows the commodity having such a way to market with a capacity to bear its own expenses by through bills drawn against it, to choose its own route regardless of "channels of trade," as they used to be called in the days when wayside capital was necessary to conduct commercial transportation.

We have, then, steam which takes a barrel of flour from St. Louis *across* the rivers and mountains to New York, and *across* the ocean to Liverpool, all it may be within fifteen days. We have the same agency which brings back a cargo of European goods *across* the same intervening obstacles to St. Louis. Where is there any possible use for or profit in any intermediate agency upon this movement? The capital formerly invested in this delay and agency is stagnant. Those accustomed to this occupation are compelled to speculate upon market prices.

Morse has been avenged—if such were his nature—upon the "practical" world, which always despises science. The telegraph has perfected the agency of steam. The rail is the spine of commerce and the wire is the vital force which animates and directs its power.

In the days when intermediate agencies were needed to conduct production to consumption, special information of market or production was a legitimate and steady source of commercial profit, but now that the wants and stocks and prices of the whole world for all commodities, are daily displayed upon the dials of trade, what advantage can special knowledge give to one dealer over another? Men abandon the individuality of trade and unite in cooperative exchanges which accept all knowledge as common, and seek by competitive energy and resources to derive profit from sagacity or luck. From factors and capitalists holding to cover the delays of delivery, from wary and experienced dealers watching to buy below the cost of production, and holding for an advance of price, these men become speculators in the possible price, and deal in the produce market nearly as they might do in stocks or other enterprises of chance.

If our supposition be right, that the financial stagnation and embarrassments have affected most those investments which, having nothing more safe to deal in, have been invested in the chances of California mining stock, or advanced upon speculative hopes of gain in produce margins, our theory is worth examination.

Whatever else steam may have effected, it has given the producer more price, and furnished the consumer more commodity than formerly. The elimination of the former difference between the respective compensation of these two interests must have closed out the profits of the middle men. This must have diminished the profits, as it has impaired the security of capital, so that which was formerly employed in conducting this exchange has either followed the middle man into his precarious dealings or been diverted into the speculative advance upon the rotten and dishonest security of fancy and other stocks.

## J. DAVIS.

Since the good people of Winnebago county, Illinois, informed the Democratic president of the county cattle show that they were not in favor of inviting Mr. Jeff Davis to address them upon the assembling of the people at an agricultural fair, volumes have been written in abuse and vindication of this famous and insignificant man. It can not be assumed that Mr. Davis knows much about farming in Illinois, and the only insult he has received was Mr. Kimball's proposition for him to come to the cattle grounds and give so much talk for so many dollars. The agent of the agricultural show was not buying the thoughts of a fruitful mind: his bargain could not be considered as a compliment to the intelligence of the man he traded with; he was simply securing an attraction, as Barnum would strive for the biggest anaconda, to be examined and gaped at by the curious crowd. It would make little difference what Mr. Davis might say under such circumstances; the object was to get him up on a platform and make a big thing with gate money. There was the insult, and it did not come from the people who prevented such an exhibition. We believe Mr. Davis to be an educated and sensitive man, and he must be keenly alive to the vulgar attentions thrust upon him wherever he goes. He need not go North or West to receive the insult of obtrusive curiosity. It follows him wherever he travels in the South. He is said to be the most powerful attraction that can be obtained for a Texas cattle show. His late tour through the Lone Star State was an ovation tendered him by the open-mouthed curious. They had the effrontery to open a dollar subscription list, and tell the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy that they intended to buy some land out there, and make him comfortable. Then came wrangling about the location of the charity farm. It was in as great demand as a railroad tap and depot, and calculated to build up a town. During the excitement of traveling Mr. Davis bore up under the indignities heaped upon him. He paid the penalty of greatness when suffering himself to be stared at, and the people passed round the hat. After returning to his Memphis home the lion felt nausea from what he had seen and breathed in, and we were not surprised when he wrote to the trustees of the Texas dollar mite society, saying that he was much obliged for good intentions, and all that; but if it was all the same he would not accept a homestead in Texas as a gift.

Since his resolve not to farm out in Texas, a number of State universities have offered to take care of him. That is not the way they word their invitations, but it is the substance of the proposition. And now we learn that Mr. Davis has received invitations to speak at more county fairs than he could possibly visit in five years, and consequently he is declining such agricultural offers very generally. Regarding the action of the good people of Rockford, Illinois, the Bossier *Banner*, of this State, a *Banner* for Democracy, says:

Nothing better, however, could have been expected of a vulgar, ignorant, unrefined and cowardly class of freebooters, jayhawkers, outlaws and psalm-singing libertines, who are too selfish to be honest, and too base and cowardly to admire virtue in woman or chivalry in man. It is well for Southern manhood that Jefferson Davis will not degrade it by his association with such vile vermin—a community whose men revel in ignorance, filth and mean whisky, and where the women use slang, strut in mud boots and delight in cheap tobacco.

By the merest accident Mr. Davis was saved from degrading his manhood in visiting such a community; he had even accepted the invitation of his friend Kimball before he learned from the people that some other speaker would please them better. There is a calm dignity, a classic beauty and such a temperate spirit of centennial fairness about the Bossier *Banner's* regrets over the wounded feelings of Mr. Davis that its eloquence is likely to pass into story and be remembered as have been the farewell addresses of Washington and Lee to their armies. There is more of it than we have given above—gem sentences speaking of the "blind fury of enraged bulls" and "the bellowing of a herd of Hoosier cattle," etc.—but we have given enough Bossier words to bull the English language, and indicate to the pupils of the Rockford high school where they can get a first class commencement day declamation.

Now, the preventive and remedy for all such useless and hard talk is to keep Mr. J. Davis quiet, and advise all agricultural showmen to let him alone. Many years ago his only desire was to be let alone. He is innocently enough the biggest part of the bloody chasm, which we wish now to bridge over, and he should lie quiet. He is the insipid red flannel of American creation, sufficiently materialized to shake himself at Grange county bulls. It ought not to be so, but he makes more trouble than he is worth. The Confederacy long since passed away, and the status of seceding States has been fixed again among the stars of the Union constellation. The agricultural, personal and social victories of Mr. Davis at this time are not important. In pity and mercy, will not some kind friends who love him, take him in charge; place him above the necessity of shouting at country bumpkins for lucre; above the danger of being insulted, and beyond the temptation of writing letters or making speeches? General Robert E. Lee, as a General, died at the surrender at Appomattox. After him lived a quiet Virginia gentleman, making no sign of a broken heart, and showing no bitterness, if such were in him. Lee surrendered everything but his personal honor and manhood, and he had enough of that to make him loved and respected by every American soldier. He was every inch a king even though without a kingdom. His last days were devoted to work, away from the busy throng, and as became the dignity of the man. Jeff Davis never did surrender. Perhaps he has been badly treated; but he will not bide his time. It is not quite clear what he wants to do; but his biliousness is the world's affliction. He goes here, there, and everywhere, disputing with doctors and lawyers, writing letters, getting into print, getting insulted, wrestling at agricultural hippodromes, and dividing his eloquence between sounding the merits of the lost cause and the beauty of the star spangled banner. He is not a pest, and is not contagious; but he has, perhaps with the best of intentions, come to be a national bore and a fomenter of sectional strife, and the kindest wish that could be extended to him is that kind friends will keep him quiet, until in a better world he can be rewarded for all the good deeds he has done in this.

## SOME LIVE ISSUES.

The agreement of the American people to have nothing except Republican principles straight has taken the party question off the public brain. The Democracy now profess to be not only better Republicans than Grant or Morton, but far more honest than any person now in office. The strong suit, however, of Democracy is its capacity for promises. It will give rights to the States, and the Union as it is to those who fought for it; hard money to Massachusetts and flush money to Ohio. It will raise the price of corn and cotton, and reward industry with high wages. To meet these professions the Republicans must offer some live and progressive issues. We can not rely upon the services heretofore rendered, for the American people are progressive and want something new. What, then, does the Republican administration think of doing for the improvement of the Western and Southwestern markets? Western provisions are very cheap and exposed to the competition of Europe. American manufactures are greatly in excess of our home demand. Why should not our Republican government do something special to relieve these wants?

The Republican duty of sympathizing with that part of the island of Cuba which is free has been impressed on the government as a matter of Republican duty. Why should it not be considered in the light of a Republican interest? Spain imposes a duty on Western provisions, and excludes our manufactures entirely. Why not require of Spain a review of our treaties, and so improve the demand for our surplus productions? Free Cuba could consume immense amounts of this surplus. Why not recognize Free Cuba, or East Cuba, as a republican State, just as the island of San Domingo has been recognized as under the government of two separate provinces? Free trade with Free Cuba would be a good campaign cry among the farmers of Illinois and Iowa, and with the merchants and mechanics of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

When we pass from Cuba to Central and South America and Mexico, and reflect upon the great demand for our commodities, with the insufficient means of communication with those countries, and the tariff obstacles to trade on both sides, it seems that there is more beneath our feet, or within our reach, which merely needs the development of access.

Why, then, should not the Republican administration which has established the doctrines of government now advance to furnish the people the means of profitable industry? We need something of a practical and progressive character to present to the people of the South and Southwest, otherwise, as in California, the present stagnation may be by our opponents attributed to the inaction or incompetency of the present administration, and the government may be placed in other hands, just as a sick man always thinks it easier to lie on the other side. Can not our State Department, then, give us a batch of treaties, and can not Congress establish some lines of steamers between our Gulf ports and those of the Southern seas? The people certainly expect something new every year, and if it does not occur under one administration, they may be tempted to experiment by the inauguration of another. Principle having been discarded by the Democracy, they have adopted professions. The Republican party can show the people that it can not only insure better administrative doctrines, but present better measures to give effect to those doctrines. We hope the President will be prepared to communicate something effective in our foreign trade relations at the opening of Congress.

## ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

It has been centuries since it was believed that those who held themselves responsible for human salvation had a consequent authority over the moral conduct of their wards. It was once the case that kings and their subjects looked to the temporal and spiritual head of the Christian Church for the trial of their offenses and the adjudication of their titles, and the most powerful monarchs held their authority at the sanction of the head of the Church.

There was one natural deduction from this authority. The heathen was given, as an inheritance, and all newly discovered countries were bestowed by the same authority which governed the civilized world. It was, we believe, Pope Alexander VI., the father of Cæsar and Lucretia Borgia, who, having authority at the time, gave to Spain and Portugal the New World, and sent out the priests to Christianize the heathen inhabitants. It was Henry VII. or VIII. of England who would "like to see the clause in the will of our father Adam by which his brethren inherited all these new territories."

It is, perhaps, the traditions of this glorious and exclusive agency of salvation, which still animates the Vatican to claim an ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Spanish America which has been resisted and repealed in Europe. We publish in another column an extract taken from a Mexican paper, showing the nature and extent of that claim. This extract states that the court of the Vatican had denied to the republic of Peru the control of the Catholic hierarchy there, and insisted that it should be "completely dependent upon Rome and completely independent of Peru." A reverend father in God defended the sovereignty of his own government against the authority of the Church. As a penalty upon this fidelity to his country, his memory was visited with the only indignity which could embitter the last moments of a godly man. The celebration of his obsequies was forbidden by the Papal authorities within the walls of any sacred edifice in the capital.

The steps taken to vindicate the memory of this good man are set forth in the article referred to, and will be read with interest, and no doubt with surprise.

From our limited opportunities of observation we agree with the opinion expressed in the article and indorsed also in the *Two Republics*. We do not regard this liberalism as any indication of secession from the doctrines or worship of the Catholic faith. That Church is as strong in the hearts of the people as it ever was, but the people have ideas of the rights and responsibilities of private judgment unknown to their ancestors, and they will never submit in abject obedience to Pope or potentate. It is probable that the first Protestant movement was nothing more than an expression of the same determination. Had Leo and his immediate successors accepted this reform and separation of temporal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, there might have been no Protestant Church, just as if the Church of England had had similar wisdom John Wesley would never have been driven from a communion to which he always claimed a right to belong. Bigotry, arrogance and intolerance have, however, had their day, and when there are so many thousands of men of all nations who consider themselves as well informed and as capable of just judgment in their own temporal affairs as any priest whatever can be, it is not probable that the universal dominion over the whole civilized world and *in perdition ipsalis* will be re-established.

## DIED.

MURPHY—On Saturday morning, at a quarter past one o'clock, of tetanus, JAMES MURPHY, aged twenty-four years three months and twenty-six days. a native of New Orleans.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place This (Sunday) Evening, at half past three o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Locust and Lafayette streets.


NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 4, 1875.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last session of this Board, a meeting of the members thereof will take place on WEDNESDAY, September 8, 1875, at 11 A. M., in the Governor's private office.

By order of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

se5 1d

INK, INK,

FOR COTTON MARKING.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

$3 25 per barrel.

Discount to the trade according to the amount taken.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE, Druggists.

Manufacturers, No. 139 Canal street.

se2 4t 2p

BY THE STEAMER CORDOVA.

We have received

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PACKAGES OF THE CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE

Selected by MR. I. LEVI, late of Levi & Navra and George G. Wolf & Levi, which will be sold at

Extremely Low Prices.

A. PEISER & CO.,

se5 1t 2p No. 24 Magazine street.

M. H. APPLEGATE,

PLUMBER,

DEALER IN

COOKING RANGES AND BOILERS, BATH TUBS, WATER CLOSETS, WASHSTANDS, KITCHEN SINKS, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, ALE PUMPS, SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE.

BRASS AND PLATED COCKS

Of all patterns.

146.....Poydras Street.....146

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Repairing neatly done. se5 1t 2p

PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS,

No. 73 Celiseum street.

SESSION OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1875.

All the English branches, modern and ancient languages, calisthenics, music, drawing and painting taught by the most competent teachers.

se5 2p K. R. SHAW, Principal.

HEBREW

EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOL

CALLIOPE STREET.

Between St. Charles and Prytania Sts.

ULRIC BETTISON, PRINCIPAL.

This well known non-sectarian school, for boys and girls, will begin its tenth annual session MONDAY, the sixth of September.

The PRIMARY GRAMMAR AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS are under the management of competent and experienced teachers.

The HEBREW AND GERMAN DEPARTMENTS will be in charge of Professor H. Baer.

No extra charge for Hebrew, German or Latin.

Terms moderate.

se5 1t

SELLING OUT AT COST,

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

122.....Rampart street.....

Corner of Perdido.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Sofas, Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.

Offers to all those in want of furniture, and other inducements too numerous to mention,

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, $18;
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $18;
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $18;
WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, $10 per dozen.

Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS.

ALSO,

A few more of those cheap PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Prices in comparison to the above.

Now is the time for cheap bargains.

Call on

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets.

Country orders promptly filled. se1 1m

A VERY GOOD CARPET

FOR SIXTY CENTS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING, WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES.

CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS

JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED BY

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

se1 1m No. 39 Camp street.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

139.....Canal Street.....

Touro Buildings.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

AGENCY FOR VICHY BITTER AND ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

And for the Celebrated

BERGEN CODLIVER OIL,

AS ALSO FOR

GROSJEAN TILMANN & CO.'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Manufacturers of the Indelible Cotton Marking Ink.

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## QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 7, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the protection of the State," enacts that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the State 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, stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place of infection; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that the period 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 date to count from the departure of the vessel contined 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 7, 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 thirteenth 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 24, 1875.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana having this day officially informed me that fever exists at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending "that the territory bay of Pascagoula be included in the order of 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 departure," the provisions of the proclamation of June 7 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.

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

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


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.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and attention given to all.