

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

The coming canvas—The circus tent. A six-shooter is a regular settler in Texas. Good deeds done are our present pleasures and future props.

London has a population of over three and a half millions. Some of them fall, but every American is expected to do his duty.

The Episcopalians are about to establish a church paper at Chicago. A daughter of Livingston, the explorer, has married an English brewer.

Linen drawers will do for fall overcoats during the present weather. The world has improved greatly since when Adam was the best man in it.

Oregon offers five boards 100 feet long and twelve feet wide as centennial timber. The Graphic has published a portrait of Keesy and now the people want to see his motor.

Davenport has not been outdone by Barry Sullivan, although Charles Lever wrote "Davenport Dana." Senator Morton was listened to by 10,000 people at the Republican meeting at Old Orchard, Maine.

Any cattle show refusing to invite Sergeant Bates to carry the American flag will be considered as disloyal. Instead of raising the salary of Lee, the mountain meadow murderer, the Mormons gave him a public banquet.

A jealous Kentucky boy committed suicide because his mother put a bigger mustard plaster on his little brother than she did on him. A Virginia man claims to have found a double-headed turtle, but it is probable he has been deceived by seeing the creature walk.

A country paper says: "We are glad to see our old friend Smith at his post again." In a sense such language makes a horse of a man. Special Agent Kissella's report is bound to have some weight with the department. The Bulletin says it weighed over four pounds.

Mme. Angot was played at the Olympic Circus in this city in 1871. We have since seen "Mme. Angot's Daughter," all the way from Paris. The "familistere" is a new Boston name for a block of tenement houses. They are cheaply rented, and small as sweet as by another name.

The Buffalo Express says: "Colonel Baker intimates that he will seek a quiet home in America next year, and the Lotus Club of New York has already tendered a reception." The Advocate says: "The Baton Rouge Dramatic Association have been cramped for want of a proper room to rehearse in, but we are glad to learn they are getting on well."

The San Antonio Herald, and also the Express, give detailed descriptions of the wedding of Hon. J. B. McLeary, of San Antonio, and Miss Mary King, daughter of Dr. V. O. King, formerly of this city. "The Prince of Wales takes a zoologist and a botanist in his train to India," says an exchange. Knowing the scientific attainments of the Prince, it is inferred the zoologist will have charge of the dogs while the botanist gathers the mint.

Mr. Nordhoff finds that the colored people of Georgia own 338,769 acres of land and pay taxes on six million dollars' worth of property, which is a pretty good showing, considering those people owned nothing nine years ago. Will General Gordon mention this to the negro murderers of Mississippi. M. Goussard evidently does not believe in an American conservatory of music. He declines to become its director, and advises the projectors to put an American at the head of it, whoever he may be. The old Frenchman has no notion of becoming head master at a school of the banjo.

Some one has polled the votes for Governor of Ohio in the State penitentiary, and found that all of the Allen men but seven had been pardoned out. These seven men unwisely remarked one day that they preferred hard money to hard labor, and they will not be released, although they are good Democrats. It is reported that Mr. Jerome Hopkins, of New York, has been engaged for nearly three years on a musical setting of the Episcopal service on a scale which that liturgy has never before received. It is a festival service for Easter Day, and contains forty-six numbers. It is a choral and orchestral service for one boy choir, two adult choirs, quartette and solo voices, priest, orchestra, harp and organ. Every year the worship of the Lord becomes more complicated.

Confederate General Cokerell said, at the Union soldiers' reunion in Ohio: "Humanity is the same in all ages of the world, and we can not divest ourselves of it, even if we would. We can not always control our selves when laboring under passion, and I do not want you to hold me responsible for all I have said and done under circumstances incident to a cruel and fratricidal war, but I am willing to ask your pardon for any real wrong I have done." The Confederate Democracy humbly reminded him that he was mock too humble that he was not expected to beg pardon for attempting to destroy the Union.

We have received the first number of the Commoner, a weekly paper established in Washington, Republican in politics, and declared to be a guide, teacher and defender of the colored race. The paper will be under the editorial control of Rev. George W. Williams, who is endorsed by William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglass as a man fitted for the position. If the Commoner is kept up to the standard of its first number for excellence, it will prove to be an honor to the publishers and valuable to the class of readers for which it will especially cater.

TRIBUNE TEACHINGS. We have often expressed our contempt for these State rights Democrats of New England who manufactured guns, swords, camp kettles, hats and blankets for the subjugation and extermination of their Southern State rights brethren. We have a warmer indignation for such Northern Republicans as had preached abolition and "on to Richmond," until their principles had been carried into practice, and then turn to denounce emancipation as a failure, and repudiate those Republicans who went or remained South, with the purpose to make it a success. It is not probable we could make this indignation stronger by expressions of abuse employed against the most prominent of these political renegades who having first preached a doctrine up to success, have then gone square back and denounced their own disciples. It would seem we were premature in welcoming the New York Tribune back to the zealous support of Republican integrity. It still persists in agitating to repeal the right of suffrage extended to the colored people by bearing false witness as to their incapacity to exercise that franchise. We have contrasted the true principles of Andrew Jackson with the flagrant abandonment and opposition of William Allen. Justice demands that we should impale upon the same point the recent who turns the journal built up by Horace Greeley upon the party and the doctrines which he devoted his life to establish. The telegraph has just informed us that no proof of "insurrection" was adduced against the negroes arrested in Georgia upon a charge of having committed that offense. At the same time it appears that the New York Tribune had dispatched "a staff correspondent" to Georgia for the purpose of reporting the nature of the alleged outbreak. This correspondent characterizes the negroes as irresponsible witnesses, and upon the answer of one interviewed, deduces evidences of an intended massacre of the whites, a partition of property, and the acceptance of Caesarism under "King Grant," with a bounty of the fortuitous forty acres and the mythical mule, for which, to be paid for "on a long credit," it is supposed the negroes would cheerfully murder every person in the county. The contradiction of this story, and of the inference which the staff correspondent imparts to the editor, and the latter leads the emphasis of the leads, leaves the impotence and bad faith of the Tribune more conspicuous. We, however, charge that journal with asserting two propositions alike unjust and injurious to the Republican party: 1. That those negroes were instigated to commit a crime, of which they have been found innocent, by "the wild and mischievous notions" which "carpet-bag politicians have been teaching them for ten years." 2. That the negro has been imprudently liberated and absconded with the rights of an American citizen. The Tribune editorially indorses its staff correspondent, and the latter states that, "as many of the Tribune readers know, the testimony of a Southern negro is not always entitled to credit, even when he is confessing his own crimes." "It is no uncommon thing in the cities of the South for an ignorant negro to be found innocent of offenses which he has confessed." A witness of this description testifies that "he saw a letter purporting to have been written by Corday Harris," which ordered the attack upon the whites to begin last Friday, in the hands of another person. "He did not hear the letter read," but this other person "told him the contents." It subsequently appears that the letter itself was attributed to a man who could not write his own name. The alleged writer, the witness interviewed, says: "He saw it delivered to Walters, and that he heard that it was lost before it reached Harrison Tucker. Jerry Walters denies that he ever saw it and that Harrison Tucker never heard of it until after it was found by the white people, and Corday Harris denies ever having written or sent it. But the nuts which the staff correspondent seems sent South to gather consist in this: This witness, whose incompetency was admitted in advance, "confesses" that he had heard the negroes "were all to vote for General Grant next year, and make him king," and this authorizes the Tribune to promote this report in small caps—"GRANT TO BE KING." And then the staff correspondent sharpens his pencil, and asks this "Jake Moorman, a negro of rather dull intellect even for a man of his race"—would Horace Greeley have published such an intimation of race inferiority—who testifies to the regal proclivities of General Grant as follows: "GRANT TO BE KING." "Now, Jake," said "Mackerson tell you that he heard about the election of Grant to be king at Waynesboro?" "Yes, sir," was his reply, "that is what he means, and his friends seem to have thought more about the forty acres of land and the mule than anything else, and asked Mackerson about it every time they saw him. He told them that when General Grant was made king the land would all belong to him—in short, would be government land and they would be allowed to take it at government prices and on long credit. They were told that the lands would not belong to the white people "any way when Grant was king." Now, would any respectable journalist suppose that such testimony upon such a basis would justify editorial recognition? Yet with the explanation of the correspondent that negro testimony is not to be relied on, the Tribune says: "They believe they are kept out of their rights because they have never received the 'forty acres and a mule' which every freedman was taught ten years ago to expect as his share of the confiscated estates of rebels; and the recent talk of a 'third term' seems to have put it into their heads that the time had come to take what belonged to them." "We were all to vote for General Grant next year," said Jake Moorman to our correspondent, "to make him king." When Grant became king, all the land would be his, and the colored people would get it on easy terms. As for resistance from the whites, that contingency seems actually to have been overlooked. When Grant is king, said these good children of a larger growth, the land will not belong to the white people any more, so of course they must give it up. It is upon such evidence, discredited

by the very authority which advances it, that the Republicans of the South are denounced. They are charged with having taught the negroes— That the whites among whom they live are their natural enemies and oppressors. That nothing stands between them and slavery but the power of the federal government. They have been threatened with all sorts of evils if they allowed the Republican party in the South to be overthrown. They have been promised all sorts of blessings if they supported the Administration candidates. They have seen "the great ruler at Washington" scouring the country with his cavalry at election times, and his officers arresting white politicians at pleasure for no other crime than opposing the Administration. It is not so strange that they should imagine he is going to be king next year, and that then all the land will belong to him." But the most recent and cruel reprobation of responsibility is to be found in the taunt of "the average Southern Republican," who is congratulated upon "the success of his experiment in the political education of the negro." Pray, whose experiment was emancipation? Who contended for the fitness of the negro to exercise his rights? Who aided and approved the invasion of the South by John Brown? The founder of the Tribune did all this. He would never have shirked the responsibility for the results of his teachings. His successors take the property he created, and to add to its value they proceed to obliterate every evidence of his ownership and to repudiate every political pledge that he ever made. Such evidences of moral timidity, such necessary merchandise of the faith and fame of him who bequeathed both in trust to his successors is a sorrowful comment upon political consistency, and we feel rejoiced to know that the Tribune in present hands can neither bring strength to the allies who despise it nor inflict injury upon those whom it proposes to betray. Its testimony is worth about as much as that of the witness it discredits, and its forty pieces of silver will be worth about as much as the forty acres of Georgia broom straw and gullies which the negroes would burn, slay and plunder to buy "on a long credit."

MORE ARGUMENT. We rather admire the tacit admission of logical inequality in the average Democratic pen holder. The preparation for an argument is such a deflation of his antagonist as should place him without the pale of reply. Having prepared for argument by assuring the reader that the pen holder is the sole representative of virtue, and that other fellow unworthy of credence, the proposition is stated, the premises assumed as admitted, and the deduction all that the Democratic logician planned for. The Republican found a dispute between the White League and Times in regard to the original object of the organization to have been the assurance of the right of suffrage to white and black. It asserts that this purpose was modified by accession of numbers, and that it was placed on a military basis. It is upon this evidence that we place our statement: That the military organization described by the New Orleans Times was formed for the purpose of controlling the election of 1874. If there be any want of proof of the Times' assertion, it may be found in an armed and drilled military force certainly not needed for the peaceful programme now set forth by the Bulletin. We have said: That the seizure of the State government was illegal and revolutionary. To this the Bulletin replies that it was "in no sense illegal," and adds, by way of argument, we suppose: Our rightful State officers had been, as they still are, kept from their offices by illegal means. This is a departure from his assertion: It was universally understood that the election as well as the registration of voters were to be carried on by the appointment of the de facto Governor, and strictly in pursuance of the election law. Then there was law. The people of Louisiana had referred the question of who was Governor to Congress. It was there pending. There was by both and by all admissions a law. The courts were in session. Commissions had issued under the State administration. There was law in all its force and formality. Such being the proven fact, it was an illegal act to depose a government and induct by arms an administration whose rights were by their own act under adjudication by the federal government. We do not understand any one advocating a constitutional government to claim the right of individuals assembled in any number to supersede Congress and the courts in the right to adjudicate legality, and to claim the right to resist the law because individuals deem it unjust, or to overthrow an administration because individuals choose to think or say that it was not properly elected. It would be useless for us to offer the reasons obvious to all who prefer an elective republic to a government of sharpshooters. We will give the opinion of Judge Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, upon the importance of abiding by the law. It is of the utmost importance that we adhere to the law—follow the law—conform to the forms and principles of law. The law is the basis of our civilization. Its mission is to protect property, life and liberty. It guards with flaming sword the hovel as well as the palace, and throws its eagle over the poor as well as the rich and the mighty. Without law and order, the very existence of our race and society would be in jeopardy. It is the only enforcement when violated, but also a cheerful obedience to it by all. Voluntary obedience to wholesome laws is the very essence of liberty, and the most distinguished characteristic of a good citizen, and their firm and impartial enforcement when violated by a puny and insignificant minority, is the very essence of good government. Then, bowing before the majesty of the law, let us hold the scales of justice with steady hand and unflinching nerve. It holds no good to free government. It shows little advance in the comprehension of its principles when on the eve of the centennial it is found necessary to give the supremacy of the law, as interpreted by the true friends and intelligent judi-

ciary in charge to a jury of Republican citizens. We had stated that the seizure of the State government was not justified by the charge that the government "contemplated a demeritocratic neutral search" for the arms of citizens. The preparatory defamations charges that "the usurper" had "put arms into the hands of the negroes, by thousands, at the expense of the State." This means that the executive had complied with the law. The constitution makes it the duty of the General Assembly to organize the militia of the State. It gives the Governor power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The Governor of Pennsylvania has just exercised a similar prerogative. The Legislature of Louisiana had thus organized the militia, the Governor had issued arms and was prepared to enforce law and order, as the constitution required him to do. Thus far, he was within the letter of the law. The assertion that the Louisiana militia was, in effect, a Black League, would be no justification for a White League, armed and drilled, for the peaceful conduct of an election, but handy to depose an administration by force of arms upon the charge that there was an intention to invade the rights of gentlemen by a nocturnal demeritocratic search for their private arms. This charge we now regard as not proven and withdrawn, no other proof being offered than the illegal seizure of arms "in stores, in vehicles and on shipboard belonging (is it the stores or the guns?) to private citizens." There was no impropriety, of course, in private persons having broken into stores and seized the arms of other private persons, for which legal act the city now stands as defendant in damages, and the Bulletin calls the direction of its slush nozzle upon an antagonist, the assumption that all it assumes to be notoriouly known is proven, and all the fact and reason employed in its refutation is argument? It matters little. The Democratic partisan power is omnipotent here. It has driven away trade and silenced freedom of speech. It was very humble while afraid to avow its own name. It borrowed the aid and apparel of Fusion and Conservatism. It now throws off the garb, and assumes that its allies are its bondsmen under a "contract" to wear its livery and do its bidding. What need has this force for a government? Why need it respect law? Is it not supreme? Dare any citizen murmur at its orders without proscription of business and character? Can any antagonist reply without insult, or any friend dissent without censure? It is fortunate for Louisiana that the people of the United States have more respect for the dictum of Judge Johnson than for the lawless doctrine of the Bulletin. If the people of the United States should judge that every community should decide of the law and redress its own grievances by force—if the great principle of obedience to law which holds forty millions of voters and warriors in order be repealed, where would be the White League of Louisiana? How was it when that law was temporarily suspended during the war, and the bands of military discipline could not repress the acts which all regret? It is a class which does not number four hundred thousand people that would set up its opinion against that of forty millions of people. It is well to hector and insult every one in this little out of the way community, but if the American people should adopt the doctrine taught by the Bulletin, and were capable of abusing it, the doom of any class upon which that lawless wrath should be concentrated, would be as fearful as it would be irreparable. We have no fear that such Red Republican and Communist doctrine will ever be adopted by the people of the United States. We feel as safe from lawless violence among a law abiding people, as we do that the principles of gravity and attraction will continue to hold worlds in their proper orbits; but if this government should fall into chaos, and the principles of free government perish from the earth, it will be when any part of the people by simply denouncing the government as "illegal" and a "usurpation" will thence derive a right to overthrow it by force of arms.

THAT WHISKY BOTTLE. While the columns of the Democratic press abound in criticism and ridicule of Senator Morton for his declaration that the civil war—or the essential principles of it—continues in a masked form throughout the South, there come to the bar of public opinion the White Liners of Mississippi, with indisputable evidence of the correctness of his views. A single bottle of whisky, displaced from the hands of an imbibing White Liner who intruded himself upon an orderly Republican meeting at Clinton, was both the signal and the excuse for the sacrifice of fifty Republican blacks. If we are surprised at the promptness of the revenge and the immediate presence of so numerous a body of the White League on the outskirts of a Republican meeting, armed and ready for evil purposes, we must be duly astonished at the statement of the White Line Herald of Vicksburg, "That the negroes are responsible for this great crime, and they and their master, Governor Ames, will be held to a full account." To say nothing of the enormous value of that whisky bottle, which requires that a Governor should be held to account for the breaking of it, at a point quite removed from his physical presence, and to stoop for the deed of a friend over whom he exercised no control, there is an irresistible logic conveyed by this affair, and it appeals to the critics as well as the friends of Senator Morton. It stands to the Democratic reason that one bottle of whisky is worth fifty negro lives, and the loss of it should cause the arming of several companies in defense of their rights and liberties; also that William Allen

should be elected Governor of Ohio to vindicate the peaceful policy of negro extermination and the elevation of the Confederate White Liners to power and office. We are not disposed to ignore that whisky bottle, but recognizing that it has now become historic by serving a purpose beyond its usual measure. It disclosed, through its chivalric devotees, the spirit of civil war which no motive of prudence or policy held in check; and in tearing down the mask of the White Line intriguers, it has given wholesome warning to the trusting, and vigilant loyal millions, who will cast their ballots in 1876. CONGRESSMAN LAMAR AS A WHITE LINER. Not the least significant of recent events in the neighboring State of Mississippi is the speech of Congressman Lamar at Holly Springs on the sixth instant. The telegraph reports him as having seconded "Senator Gordon's effort," which is characterized as "breathing a spirit of reconciliation, and enlivening federal soldiers," and an "appeal to the colored people to unite with the whites and drive out the carpet-baggers." Also that he "fixed on Governor Ames the blood of the colored men killed in the Vicksburg riots." From this it would appear that another illusion must be dispelled. The peace maker who aroused the generous sympathy of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, of Boston, by his eloquent tribute to Charles Sumner, and who openly condemned the White Line policy in the late Democratic State convention of Mississippi, has either bent before an undercurrent he could not control, or unmasked himself, so that we now discover him in his true role—that of a White Liner of the most dangerous type. It was by the seductive utterances of statesmen of the Lamar stamp that the people of the North were lulled into a fancied security just previous to the outbreak of the late civil war—men who shielded the embryo Confederacy with offers of the olive branch of compromise, while the arms and ammunition of subsequent rebel armies were being gathered at convenient points to insure the success of the slaveholders' conspiracy. There is to-day a great conspiracy in the State of Mississippi of a secret and military character, which has shown its purpose at Vicksburg, Yazoo City and Clinton, and are carried to untimely graves, are invariably Republicans, while the spotless soldier, Adelbert Ames, Governor of Mississippi by the will of the Republican majority, is an unmistakable object of its venom. The avowed purpose of the White Liners is shown in the dispersion of Republican meetings, and hostility to the ex-federal soldiers who lead them. The eloquent words of Lamar, so gratifying to patriotic Boston, have no echo at Holly Springs; there is a practical field of reconciliation from which the so-called peace maker holds aloof. Congressman Lamar, on the White Line platform, has sounded a warning, and it will be heard.

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 8, 1875. Information having been conveyed to this Department that the persons alleged to be guilty of the murder of GEORGE HEADRECK, near Logansport, in the parish of De Soto, in this State, on the twentieth of August, 1874, are well known, and have taken refuge in the county of Rapides, Texas, but cannot be arrested there, by process of law without the offer of a reward therefor; Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will, in each case, pay a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any or all of the persons concerned in the aforesaid crime. Said reward or rewards to be paid on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, as provided by section one, act No. 7, approved April 3, 1875. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereto attached, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: P. G. DELONDE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of the State Superintendent of Public Education, New Orleans, September 7, 1875. To Whom It May Concern: Educators and exhibitors that desire space in the department allotted for the educational exhibit of this State at the International Centennial Exhibition are requested to inform me at the earliest moment practicable, and not later than September 29, what space they will require for the exhibition they propose to make. This information is desired that I may be able to comply with the request made by Commissioner Eaton, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, District of Columbia, in the following letter. Respectfully, WILLIAM G. BROWN, State Superintendent of Public Education. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1875. Sir—Colonel Goshorn, the director general of the International Centennial Exhibition, informs me that more space is demanded by American exhibitors than the commission have to grant, and desires to know how much floor and wall space is necessary for the educational exhibit of the country. Please inform me at the earliest possible date of the amount of space required for the educational exhibit of your State. Very respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN KATON, Commissioner. Hon. William G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, New Orleans, Louisiana. sec 31 2p

A VERY GOOD CARPET FOR SIXTY CENTS. CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING, WINDOW SHADDES AND CURTAINS, CERTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS, JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, 221 N. 90 Camp street. NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS, 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. DELONDE, Secretary.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 50,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....30,000 1 Prize.....10,000 3 Prizes at \$5,000.....15,000 4 Prizes at \$3,000.....12,000 30 Prizes at \$1,000.....30,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: 5580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Fr of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTY-FIFTHS.....2 50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Look Box No. 592, New Orleans. Feeless. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS. ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED. And much in every instance, accompany applications. TO BE HAD OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean negative reply, say it by

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 5580 PRIZES, ON 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 a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a GOUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION. LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 50,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....30,000 1 Prize.....10,000 3 Prizes at \$5,000.....15,000 4 Prizes at \$3,000.....12,000 30 Prizes at \$1,000.....30,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: 5580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Fr of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTY-FIFTHS.....2 50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Look Box No. 592, New Orleans. Feeless. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS. ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED. And much in every instance, accompany applications. TO BE HAD OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean negative reply, say it by

SELLING OUT AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Perdido, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc. Offers to all those in want of furniture, and other indispensables too numerous to mention, at a sacrifice of 25 per cent. DOUBLET WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEAD, WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHAIRS, \$15. WALNUT BURRAGE, WITH \$100. WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$18 per dozen. Substantially made and well finished. NO AUCTION GOODS. A few more of these 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. FREDERICKSON & HARTZ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 139 Canal Street. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. VIOXY, BITTER AND ALL OTHER MEDICINES. BERGEN COLICIVER OIL. GEORGE TIERMAN & CO'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. Manufacturers of the Indelible Cotton Marking Ink. Condensed into one gallon can, sufficient for Key West, Florida, at \$2.50 PER BARREL. QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the protection of the State," and which provides that the Governor of the State shall issue a proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there is reason to believe a pestilential contagious disease exists to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine performed by the vessels, their passengers, crew and cargo, coming from such place or port of origin; and Whereas, the Board of Health of the Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the port of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on 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 of Key West, Florida, by the Board of Health, to count from the departure of the vessel detained from the infected port on the voyage port of New Orleans. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this tenth day of June, 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTABLES. A HERO, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF THE OFFICE No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and attention given to all. WANTED. WANTED TO HIRE—A TOWN HOUSE with five or six rooms, for the purpose of prompt paying tenant. Best of references. Address G. Republican office. INSURANCE. TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Total premiums for the year ending 30th March 1875, less reinsurance and return premiums, less expenses, \$1,000,000. Tax, expenses, rebates in lieu of dividends, \$100,000. Interest, etc., \$75,000. Leaving after paying ten per cent on capital stock, net profit, \$825,000. The Board of Trustees resolved that they will pay a dividend of ten per cent on the amount of the year ending 30th March 1875, to the shareholders of the company, at a public meeting to be held on the fourth day of June next, to be held at the office of the company, at 17 Commercial Place, New Orleans, Louisiana. Trustees: Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy, John Phelps, Henry Abraham, George W. Williams, Edward J. Gray, Simon Kerpelman, Joseph B. Wolfe, Edward Pilsbury, Frederickson & Hartz, Simon Kerpelman, John E. King, Joseph B. Wolfe, Edward Pilsbury, Samuel H. Kennedy, A. Levi.