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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

Support home institutions—support your families.

What they want in Ohio is meaner money and more of it.

Political necessities are the mothers of conventions.

In Georgia women are put to labor on the streets in chain gangs.

General N. P. Banks is doing some county fair talk in New England.

Victor Hugo is expected to visit the United States next year.

The French army will give an exhibition of war on the twenty-first instant.

Knee-fare-ious schemes—All plans of grandmothers to slippler small boys.

A human being in great distress is a communicative man with nothing to communicate.

The German greenbacks are called "Reichshaisenscheine." Hard words without hard money.

Goldsmith Maid is nineteen years old and lame. Budd Doble says she will trot no more in races.

Governor Tilden has pardoned sixty-nine convicts in eight months, including Ingersoll, Tweed's assistant.

A man writes that if his wife has no pull backs she will get along all right. Perhaps he means "pin backs."

The original cedars of Lebanon are all down but seven. There is no chance to make a ten strike there.

The New York Lotos Club was organized for the purpose of shaking hands with distinguished foreigners.

A man recently married in Washington says, "No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife."

Josh Billings lectures for fun and $100; Eli Perkins can be secured for the consideration of hearing himself talk.

Governor Hendricks is making some very able speeches. They are so able that they successfully hide what he means.

A Frenchman has invented a plan for hatching eggs by steam. It will not come within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

J. H. Putnam, private secretary for Governor Allen, denies that his employer is unhealthy. Mr. Putnam does the general denying for the firm.

"Kansas sufferers" will do well to go back to Kansas and assist in harvesting the immense grain crop there, which is much better than usual.

A Pennsylvania girl offers to go up in a balloon with any man who will take her. She will be used to steady the car, and it's a ballasted shame.

Two Evangelists, named Whittle and Bliss, are holding revival levees at St. Paul, Minnesota. Sinners are given a close shave by Whittle, and then turned over to Bliss.

Some one may have remarked that the weather is very warm for the season. That it is, is not generally known, for persons stop each other in the street to tell the news.

The Grangers have resolved that "the being a member of a militia is not of itself sufficient to disqualify for membership." This is from the published decision of a central grange, and is understood to mean that a Granger may belong to a military company.

St. Louis editors can be engaged at shooting parks the coming season. Two of them went to Winnebago recently without being invited. They proved to be the worst rifle team ever hitched up. Their wounded pride must suffer more than did their wounded honors.

Speaking of the recent duel at Brashear, in this State, between two Galveston gentlemen, the Houston *Telegraph* says: "All we have to say of this ridiculous business is, that all the gentlemen concerned have succeeded in disfranchising themselves, and accomplished nothing else."

A week ago yesterday General William K. Kimball was found dead in his bed at Paris, Maine. General Kimball was known in this city, under the command of Generals Butler and Banks, as colonel of the Twelfth Maine Regiment of Volunteers. He was a gallant gentleman and a good soldier.

A thriving gentleman who had lost his youngest child, was receiving the sympathies of a neighbor. He seemed grateful for the kind words he heard, and then said, suddenly, "Yes, that has been a very expensive baby to me, first and last; and now I am spending a good deal of money painting my house, and fitting up my store."

We mentioned that out of a white population of 5241 in the parish of Catahoula 2760 of the same could not read or write. The Catahoula *News* retorts that half of the whites who can not read and write "are children and Republicans." We are not prepared to dispute the point, and accept the statement of the *News* as correct. Separating the number 2760, representing illiterate whites, by the Republican and juvenile divisor, which is one-half of the whole, there is left on the *News* side 1380 adult Democratic ignoramuses, who make their marks on notes, and hear the *News* gospel read at the grocery.

The collector of internal revenue, on behalf of the United States, offers to lease the fine distillery at Gretna. It will be remembered this property was seized by the government and offered for sale. Bids fell below the minimum warranting a sale, and it was retained in possession of the government by the collector. The distillery is in complete order, now, and offers a good chance for a competent distiller to rent and manufacture high wines for this market. Proposals for renting the distillery will be received by the collector until the twentieth instant. Permission to examine the distillery can be had upon making application to Deputy Collector Sumner, at the Custom-house.

THE LATTER DAY DEMOCRACY.

The principles of Democracy have been worn away and diffused like "a bar of soap after a hard day's washing." Not one of its ancient doctrines remain. Democracy now professes every opinion popular in every constituency, and seeks to secure the government by inviting the hatred of one name against another, and by professions of superior integrity. Excluded for years from office, they present a compulsory abstinence as a splendid self-denial. It is somewhat as if one who had expatiated an offense by several years of imprisonment should demand the esteem of society for honest conduct while debarred the opportunity to have done otherwise.

This total obliteration of principle is easily explained. It, perhaps, conveys encouragement for the duration of our form of government. The Democratic party has been beaten before the people upon every issue raised by them. They have been compelled to bow to the will of the people, so that in the present blank paper programme of Democracy we see the supreme will of the people. Upon this blank paper will be written by the hand of Democracy every principle which the people have adopted. The present confused and contradictory programme of the latter day principles realizes what was long since satirically said of Democracy, that it had "seven principles—five loaves and two small fishes."

The process, however, by which the original principles of the Democratic party have been cyphered away in exact obedience to the theory of our government is somewhat thus: The attorneys for the party have endeavored to so qualify the principle as that it shall bear an appearance of consistency, while it will accommodate those who wish to support the party doctrine while they promote some local or even personal interest by a virtual violation of the principle.

The ingenuity of the attorney is wonderful. Formerly, platforms were so drawn as to combine the support of opposite interests. Before the use of the telegraph opposite opinions were maintained in different sections, and by dint of effrontery, a free-trade Democrat met a high-tariff Democrat in Congress, where they laughed in each other's faces at the credulity of the ignorance and passion which had promoted them, very much as those Roman augurs were said to have done.

We have a very recent instance of this modification of principle for the safety of party advantage. The *Picayune* discusses the propriety of the question of federal intervention as presented by the notification of domestic violence given to the President of the United States by Governor Ames, of Mississippi.

In discussing the question the *Picayune* falls into that style of grasshopper logic which first assumes, and sometimes even insinuates the existence of a fact, and then bases an argument upon the unproved predicate. It proves the representations of "a sheriff who deserts his post in abject fright" "ex parte and singularly unreliable." The Governor of Mississippi is rebuked for assuming "the existence of a condition of affairs" which the *Picayune* decides does not exist. From this it proceeds to denounce the official act of the Governor as "pueile and mischievous," and as a capricious and servile resort to federal protection. In further and conclusive assertion the *Picayune* says this "helpless reliance upon the federal government" has "become a chronic weakness with Southern Governors of the itinerent ilk, and is derogatory to the character of these States."

That clause of the federal constitution which makes it the duty of the United States to guarantee every State against domestic violence, was once regarded as the best bulwark of State rights. It pledged all the States to maintain order in any one State unable to enforce its own laws. It gave Pennsylvania the arms and authority of President Washington to enforce a law in the Western counties of that State. It sent Colonel R. E. Lee to suppress the "domestic violence" of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia. This constitutional obligation was especially valued by the States because it gave the State authorities the right to demand federal aid upon their simple allegation that aid was necessary. It does not leave to the federal government any power to inquire into the necessity for such aid. The federal government must send force adequate to the purpose for which it has been demanded, and this force is auxiliary and even subordinate to the authorities of the State. We have only to look back a few years to estimate the value of this guarantee. Suppose there being a free soil or abolition, or even a free trade President, there had happened a disturbance among the slaves, or an evasion of the revenue law. If the federal government held the discretion to determine upon the necessity for extending aid to the State, it might have regarded an attempt to gain liberty no insurrection, and evasion of an unconstitutional tariff no offense.

Whether Governor Kellogg or Governor Ames may or may not have been mistaken in the fact of "domestic violence" does not affect the argument. Each of them has the guaranteed right to exercise a discretion as to the state of order. Each of these men has been formally endowed with executive authority, and whatever may be the outside opinion of any—whether the federal government or the citizen of Mississippi—they represent the right of the State, and one of the few rights specifically recognized by the federal constitution. Yet passionate people, or partisans, intent alone on party advantage, would release the federal obligation to preserve order in the States, when requested by State authority to do so.

Thus a constitutional provision once deemed essential to the integrity of State rights would be renewed, and the State rights party would leave to the federal executive to decide whether any or what aid should be lent to a State. It might even happen that the same President might deem it proper to suppress "domestic violence" within a State whose political majority was opposed to him, while he might not consider it proper to interfere in a State which voted with his own party.

It is thus that the Democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson have been so diluted and forgotten that the disciples of the one oppose popular suffrage and education, and those followers of the other oppose the resumption and maintenance of specie payment.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE ORGAN.

The immense amount of vacant time and means which the Democratic politicians have had on hand during the hungry and heated term has led to an early organization and choice of champions. We had first a prospectus of a strictly Democratic paper, which seemed put out somewhat as the boy put the suggestive salt upon his plate, "in case any one should ask him to take a potato." As this issue was to be under auspices which had been supposed to have led the *Bulletin* in the last contest, it was supposed that two such planets could not move in the same orbit. Then came a rumor that a fine old Democratic gentleman all of the Tyler time was to be imported and put in command of a bran new Democratic daily.

This conflict between former allies, and the flagrant reflection upon the capacity of both has awakened a contest for the Democratic championship which leaves Maggioli, Miller and the whole billiard ring nowhere at all.

The *Bulletin* shakes its shillaleh in the faces of the two papers each having "the largest circulation in the Southwest," and claiming to have "the largest circulation in New Orleans." This first great element of organism having been assumed, it proceeds to exhibit such credentials of scurrility and grasshopper logic as ought to satisfy the most "rancid" Democrat, as Mr. Bates has styled them. We can see necessity for bringing in a better article no from abroad when we have one so much worse at home. Of course the *Bulletin* continues its abuse of the REPUBLICAN newspaper. With much experience of unwarranted obloquy we can testify that it is as well qualified for misrepresentation, as unscrupulous in its imputations, as arrogant in its commands and as thoroughly communistic in its teachings as any Democratic organ could possibly be. To prove the sincerity of our opinion, we will state that we prefer its selection. Filled with violent declamation, animated with a gnawing appetite and an inate love of strife, the *Bulletin* neither knows nor cares anything about the business interests of the city. Its only use for the young men is to vote and carry muskets under command of the Democratic leaders. Sheriff's sales for city taxes, the pursuit of men for the crime of selling cheap meat to the people, the suffering of destitute thousands, the decline in the value of property, the diversion of a fourth of the trade from the city—all these are trifles. The *Bulletin* smells blood, hears the clash of arms, and the sordid interests of trade are unworthy the high-souled aspirations of the warrior.

We infer from a casual comparison of the patronage of the *Bulletin* and the more conservative papers, that those who have goods to sell, or property to rent, do not take much stock in a journal which beats the war drum, and call upon men to quit their ignoble shops and counters and fall in on the white line. Business men see an election year—always injurious to trade—a year off, and do not like this perpetual drill. Customers are kept away by the Democratic drum, they fear being shot by mistake, or assassinated by some accident of mistaken identity. They listen to the notes of other drummers—proper fellows, these last—who come from Baltimore and St. Louis, and who pull papers from their pockets, proving, in print to the customer that New Orleans offers more chances of mortality to the visitor than any other city, and counseling the customer to adjust his worldly affairs before he risks his life in a town where the organ breathes smoke and flames, like a volcano that never intermits its sulphurous breath or its insurrectionary lava.

These journals which had some hope of a decent campaign seemed in training a short time since, but since this demonstration of superior qualifications, seem to have withdrawn from the contest. There is, however, a significant symptom which accompanies the moderation of these local journals. They boast a largely increased patronage. One of them displays a large amount of the best advertisements, while another was so crowded with conservative favor that it was compelled on the first instant to lay over fifteen columns of advertisements.

We translate this to mean that the business interests of New Orleans think they have some other mission in this world than to conduct a series of riots until every leading Democrat shall have a handsome salary with an appointment for every one of his soldiers.

The Democratic championship is, however, still an open question. For ourselves we do not think there could be one chosen which would advance Republican interests more than that which proposes to continue the social disturbances and the commercial annihilation of New Orleans.

INSURRECTION.

Among all the extracts which we have seen from the charge of Judge Johnson, of Georgia, upon the indictment of Corday Harris and others for the crime of insurrection, we have never seen the law given as he has stated it. We supply this omission. Judge Johnson charges as follows:

Under our code you have the definition of insurrection and the attempt to incite insurrection, as follows: "Insurrection shall consist in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the State, with intent to the denial thereof, when the same is manifested, or intended to be manifested, by acts of violence;" and "any attempt by persuasion or otherwise to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the State shall constitute an attempt to incite an insurrection." Under section 4317 of the Code the penalty for either is declared to be death, unless the jury trying the accused recommend him to mercy, and then the penalty is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years. You perceive from these definitions that a single individual can not commit insurrection. The crime, from its very nature, requires the joint action of two or more. But one person can commit the crime of attempting to incite insurrection. The task before you now is to inquire diligently into the matter of this alleged insurrection in order to ascertain (1) whether there has, in fact, been any insurrection, or any attempt by any person to incite insurrection; and (2) to indict by bill or presentment such persons as you shall find to be implicated.

This is a statute of great strictness. It makes the offense of insurrection consist in a combined resistance to lawful authority, but another offense, of "attempting to incite insurrection," may be committed by one person.

Since this charge, the grand jury has found indictments against eleven persons, charged with combining in insurrection. They have been tried by jury, and found not guilty.

Since this Georgia disturbance the Mississippi troubles have occurred, and the Governor has declared the State in insurrection, while a Democratic committee has denied the assertion.

Suppose we compare the state of things as presented under the administration of Governor Kellogg with those which recently existed in Georgia. Suppose we place the case of two negroes who said, there would be "hot times," and expected a forty acre homestead with a mule to work it, alongside of the thoroughly armed military force which evicted Governor Kellogg from office and installed a successor. It was shown that these two Georgia negroes could combine in insurrection or in inciting insurrection, while some thousands of Louisiana white men were, as contended by their journals, never in insurrection at all.

With such assumption of superior right for one race, and strict severity of legal construction against the other, who can say that the doctrine of political equality is admitted by those who contend that there was no insurrection at Colfax, or in New Orleans, or at Clinton, while the bloodless disturbance in Georgia, now shown to have been without evil intent, has been magnified as an insurrection which justified all the solemnity of a State trial.

Those who contended that the Governor of Louisiana was not justified in regarding the military organization and open resistance to law which existed in Louisiana in 1874, and who have published the opinion that the disturbance in Georgia was an insurrection, should in common justice take back the last charge or plead guilty to the first.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

On the fourteenth of September, one year ago, the chairman of the Committee of Seventy or Sanhedrim of the Louisiana Democracy, stood in front of Clay statue in New Orleans, and called upon his hearers to take up arms against a Governor clothed with all the paraphernalia of State and federal authority, and issued a declaration of the grievances they would proceed to redress. The Governor was compelled to seek federal protection and witness the humiliating spectacle of an armed minority overriding all the restraints and driving from place all the agents of his authority. For within one hour from the call to arms at Clay statue, companies and battalions, officered and equipped, wearing the Confederate gray, and carrying new and improved rifles, marched as bodies of soldiery under the direction of generals commissioned by the defeated Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Louisiana, for the attack and capture of the munitions of war and the Capitol building of the State. This movement was brazenly heralded abroad as a "spontaneous uprising of the people," when in reality it was a deliberate attack by an organization of several months standing, of a politico-military character, and denominated the White League. It was the boldest conspiracy ever conceived in this country by any political party, and the return of Louisiana to Confederate rule was only prevented by the constitutional support of federal law by the President.

The Louisiana affair has been amply discussed in all its bearings before the country, but it is well to recall its leading incidents, and draw a comparison between the late troubles of Louisiana and those which now afflict the State of Mississippi.

First and foremost, we have the fact that no fraudulent registration or election has taken place in Mississippi, as was chargeable to Louisiana; consequently, there is no "usurping" Governor, and only one Legislature—both the unchallanged representatives of the majority of the people of that State. A short time since, so high an authority as Jefferson Davis saw no hope to retrieve the losses of the Democratic party at the polls. If the White League of Louisiana were justified in their insurrection against lawful State and federal authority, as is, in substance, maintained by the Democracy, what reasonable argument can uphold the White Liners of Mississippi, who battle against law and order under no similar circumstances—save the one of bitter hostility to the Republican party? In Mississippi the White League is ready for marching orders, and the railroads and steamboats convey them from point to point in the proper time to rout a Republican meeting, and put to death or flight the leaders. The Governor of Mississippi, possessing an honorable record as a soldier, leading a blameless private life, a property holder, and representing every qualification that would entitle him to a peaceful residence in any orderly section of the Union, is assumed to be responsible for the fourth of July celebration at Vicksburg, the breaking of a whisky bottle at Clinton, and other trivial acts, the pretext for White Line murders and massacres. None so blind as those who will not see. The impending conflict is a desperate effort to overawe the majority, revoke the constitution established by reconstruction, insure white supremacy, and make loyalty to the Confederacy the standard test of official fitness. The federal power must be again extended to help the friends of the Union to maintain a foothold and a home in Mississippi. Shall it not be sustained?

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

It used to be a Democratic doctrine that the hard handed tillers of the soil were entitled to the chief confidence of society and constituted the sole strength of the State.

It was also the doctrine of the same Democracy that the trade, speculation and mechanical employment demoralized a people and impaired the power of a State.

The Democracy has abandoned and even reversed its doctrine. It disparages and denounces the laborers of the country, and extols the bankers, traders and speculators of the city. The Republican State government represents the popular majority of the country. The Democratic administration controls the city, enforces order, and has in charge the collection of the public revenues, and the maintenance of the municipal credit. Accordingly we find the labor of the country regular, the crops excellent, and the debt of this Republican State reduced within the ability of the taxpayers to liquidate. On the other hand the city is always on the eve of political disturbance. It is suffering from industrial and pecuniary embarrassments to which we do not choose further to allude lest we might prejudice immigration. The condition of the municipal credit is such, however, as to be in notorious contrast to the satisfactory adjustment of the State liabilities.

We are glad to have superseded the Democracy in the representation of the agricultural interest. A a representative of commerce and other industrial interests the Democracy has proved a dead failure. Its only use for merchants is to furnish the forced loans of a political campaign, while the mechanic is only valued at certain seasons to carry a torch or a musket, and to vote the ticket of the national Democracy.

If, therefore, in addition to the management and production of the sugar and cotton crops, the corn and stock cattle of the country, the Democracy would abdicate a municipal authority under which the city seems going the way of Tadmar and other cities left desolate by a change of trade and want of adequate employment for the population, it would certainly promote greatly the advantage of our people. In the meantime, as Cowper, we believe, has written, "God made the country," and the Republicans, working in fear and obedience of his divine laws, make the crops. "Man made the town," and to the Democracy has been intrusted the duty of demonstrating that the work of man is not equal to that of his Maker.

Money makes the mare go: but all the money dreamed of by an Ohio inflationist could not make Goldsmith Maid go faster than Lulu.

DIED.

CULBERTSON—On Friday, September 10, 1875, at 7 P. M., JOHN CHESTERFIELD CULBERTSON, aged seventy-eight years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the Monroe and DeFeriet families, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place This (Saturday) Afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 33 Peace street, between Royal and Bourbon.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS 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 HEADRICK, 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 Panola, Texas, but can not 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. 17, approved April 3, 1875.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto 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. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se9

SELLING OUT AT COST,

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

123.....Rampart street.....123

Corner of Perdido,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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

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

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, $20;
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $15;
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $13;
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, HALL, 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 5p

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875,

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 25 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
10 Prizes at $1000	10,000
50 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

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

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

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

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications.

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered must attribute to negly.

THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN

OF THE

ST. CHARLES SALOON

Will be inaugurated

On Saturday Evening, September

By the re-opening of this popular resort in dress, which for taste in ornamentation and appointment conducive to the comfort of guests, rivals the famed saloons of Eastern

Wines and Liquors

OF THE

PUREST DESCRIPTION

Will be dispensed as of old, and the proprietor flatters himself that the ancient reputation

ST. CHARLES,

Sustained and fortified by increased attractions will be indorsed by its numerous patrons on Saturday evening.

CHARLES LACOUME,
Proprietor.
se11 2t

A VERY GOOD CARPET FOR SIXTY CENTS.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS
WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES

CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS

JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
se1 1m No. 99 Camp st.

FREDERICKSON & HARTL

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

GEORGE TIEMANN & CO.'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Manufacturers of the

Indelible Cotton Marking Ink.

Condensed into a one gallon can, sufficient in a barrel of

SUPERIOR INK AT $3 25 PER BARREL.

se1 1t2 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 18, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there is 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 or port; 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 and to count from the departure of the vessel intended 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 18, 1875.

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, this day received, the provisions of the foregoing proclamation are hereby extended to the port of Key West, Florida.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, August 11, 1875.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana having this day officially informed me that no fever exists at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending "that the proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor, June 19, 1875, restricting vessels from this port to a detention of ten days from the date of departure," the provisions of the proclamation of June 18 are hereby extended to the town and harbor of Pascagoula, as requested by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

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

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
City Hall, New Orleans, September 10, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until twelve o'clock M., of the tieth instant, for the sale to the city of wharf improvement bonds.

ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.
se11 3t

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, September 10, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until twelve o'clock M., of September 13, 1875, for supplying the city with 250,000 feet of LUMBER, as per specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Payable in cash within thirty days from date of delivery.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.
se9 td

CITY TAXES OF 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, September 8, 1875.

AFTER THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, all tax bills remaining unpaid will carry interest at ten per cent per annum from the 1st of March, 1875, according to law, and be subject to sheriff's costs after that date.

ED. PILSBURY,
se9 td Administrator of Finance.

DISTILLERY FOR LEASE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, First District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 8, 1875.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE up to MONDAY, September 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for lease of the distillery, distillery apparatus, premises, etc., situated near the town of Gretna, Louisiana, lately operated by D. [illegible]. The party leasing the property will be required to operate said distillery during the term of lease, the right of redemption, upon giving written notice, complained by section 2062 United States Revised Statutes, and complying with all other provisions of law.

Parties desirous of improving the premises will be furnished with permission upon application at this office.

Possession will be given by October 1, 1875.

JOHN T. DUFFY,
Collector.
se11 td Deputy and Acting Collector.