New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

Filthy lucre is—not hard money.

All is fair to Western exhibitors.

Vinnie Ream has an artless way with her.

Adrian Izar great billiard player in New York.

Dean Stanley is at work on a "Life of Moses."

All traces of peace vanish when the tug of war comes.

The spring of the Kangaroo is at all seasons of the year.

It is said the hens of Danbury lay two eggs on Saturdays and roost on Sunday.

The last and crowning work of an Adams is to write the life of his grandfather.

A severe storm is predicted about this time next year, but it may all blow over.

The fast express trains are spoken of as limited, consequently they have no time to stop.

Army officers have very limited ideas of house keeping. They generally make a mess of it.

Very sober people go to circuses, but those who get the high seats appear to be a little set up.

There appears to be a little unpleasantness between the cities of Houston and Galveston, Texas.

An exchange says: "Eggs packed in bran will keep fresh six months." It is not a bran new idea.

The supply of autumnal poetry is unusually limited this season, but it is equal to the demand.

The politicians of Georgia somehow do not take to Alexander H. Stephens. They say he is too thin.

A warehouse in one of the Philadelphia buildings will be set apart for the reception of centennial poetry.

It requires a knock down argument to make railroad directors introduce the use of conductors' bell punches.

Since General Taylor never said, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," we can safely doubt the William Tell story.

Harriet Hosmer's group of marbles, for the centennial exposition, will represent the emancipation of American slaves.

Mlle. Teresa Titjens has arrived in New York. As she sailed from Cork in the steamer Adriatic, it will be in order to bill her as the great Irish cantatrice.

There is no great loss without some small gain. A medical journal propounds the query, "Has any physician ever seen or treated a bald-headed consumptive?"

There is talk of engaging William Allen for stump speeches in New York after the Ohio election is over. It is thought by that time William will be able to accommodate himself to a hard money platform.

Things kept moving yesterday, so many people changed places of residences. Men went home early in the afternoon to see where the wives lived, and to get new night keys.

General Butler will give his financial views to the Boston Board of Trade in a speech on the fourteenth instant. For reasons of his own he waits until after the Ohio election.

The entirely original play of the "Two Orphans," which has more authors than it has orphans, is from a novel entitled "The Depth of a Sister's Love," which was long since published in this country.

It is impossible to make a hog's head out of a silk purse; but a Cincinnati pork packer has specimens of his packings in hogheads made of polished black walnut and with plate-glass heads.

The American public is altogether too familiar with the names of distinguished men. Mr. Ross, the great Italian tragedian, is coming to this country, and the papers already speak of him as Rossi.

Tweed pays $50 per week for his accommodations in the Ludlow street jail. Of course he is very happy to be out of the State prison; but it does seem as if a man with his means might get more agreeable quarters than he is now occupying, and for less money.

The Harlem railroad has arranged for running a funeral train to Woodlawn Cemetery. Forty New York undertakers recently made an excursion to the cemetery for a trial trip with the steam hearse. The occasion was said to have been an enjoyable one.

The New York *Sun* has the most hopeful accounts of improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river. We learn that the water is twice as deep on the bar of Southwest Pass as it was before Mr. Eads commenced work there. This news, if reliable, will be welcomely received by the people of New Orleans. The *Sun* says: "Captain Eads has but fairly begun his improvements; he has driven about 14,000 feet of piles, and sunk a quantity of willow brush tied into bundles, and already the bar at the mouth of the Southwest Pass has fourteen feet of water, while it only had seven when he began his operations. Captain Eads is confident that by the first of January the channel will be open for the largest steamers.

The Mitchell & Rammelsberg Furniture Company are about to open a new furniture store at No. 185 Canal street. The gentlemen composing this firm have long been engaged in the line of business which is their specialty, and their stock has been selected with a view to the wants and tastes of the Southern people, and is adapted to the means of all. They have parlor, hall, diningroom, bedroom, library and office furniture, of all grades and prices, and of the latest and most novel styles. The new store will be opened on Monday, when the proprietors will offer special inducements to purchasers in the way of selling furniture [illegible] prices. The immense stock of the Canal and Poydras streets warehouse will be [illegible] in the Canal street store, [illegible].

THE LEVEE CONVENTION.

While it is comparatively easy to assemble our people upon any political question that agitates for the moment, and while our most eminent speakers will prepare themselves for an oration upon such occasions, it is much to be regretted that such interests as that which calls the people of the Mississippi valley together for the consideration of their chief concerns, should not excite the same interest nor command the same general and generous dedication of talent to the public service.

It was at Memphis upon the Mississippi, and upon the occasion of a meeting for the improvement of the navigation that Mr. Calhoun uttered those Pythonic words which relieved the Democratic party from its pledge to give no federal aid to works of internal improvement. The Mississippi was christened an "Inland Sea," and forthwith it became proper to deepen the harbor and remove the rocks and mud bars which obstructed its general use. It was a device about equal to that of the cunning pilgrim who was condemned to make a tramp with peas in his shoes. He merely boiled the peas and performed the trip. So, the Democracy of that day boiled the peas of internal improvement, and have marched comfortably to the grant of land to railroads, schools and canals and the absorption of every possible public dollar applicable to the material development of the country.

This convention is, however, for a purpose even more important than the improvement of navigation. It is to consider if the federal government should not in wisdom reclaim and defend every acre of arable land adequate to the production of cotton and sugar. These two articles are national in their universal use, and every citizen is interested in making their production as cheap and as abundant as possible. If, the nation be sovereign it has the same duty to perform that Holland has done in its dykes, or England in reclaiming the fens of Norfolk. If the government can build a railroad to give taxable value to alternate sections, then it may certainly aid in adding millions of acres to the national resources by executing a work with which individuals should not be intrusted, and which no one State should be called on to perform.

Leaving the question of federal duty to the consideration and conscience of the average congressman of the day, we will examine succinctly the effect of a protection levee upon the interests of the people of the United States, and especially of those who deal with the valley territory.

The labor applicable to cotton culture has destroyed a great deal of the best uplands, and tends to a soil which requires neither renewal nor fertilizers. The alluvial lands of the Mississippi will furnish the only soil in the Union which can be relied on permanently for the production of this staple. While the hill lands of the East are abandoned, while the labor heretofore employed on those lands is migrating by thousands in search of those alluvial lands and that genial climate which suits the physical wants of that labor, the only check to this labor or to this location is the uncertainty of the alluvial lands. Let the government protect these lands, and within a few years there will be concentrated along the lower Mississippi and its Southern tributaries a population adequate to produce all the cotton clothing which the people of the United States will ever need. Let the government forbear to do this, and the culture of cotton, like that of tobacco, may continue to exhaust and abandon those lands which requires high farming to continue in production.

The Mississippi is like the Nile in the inexhaustible fertility of its lands. It is capable of bearing a population as dense as that of the Nile lands, and were the public mind satisfied of the safety and salubrity of these lands, to result from works of reclamation and defense, there can be no reason why there should not be, within a comparatively short period, a population of three millions in the farms, cities, villages and workshops of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas alone.

We trust the people of Mississippi will see in this convention a disposition to aid their material interests. They will remember that on their political opponents will in a great degree depend the grant of the appropriation indispensable to shut the overflow from their fields. They should in justice remember that to the colored people they will be indebted for an addition of some ten or twelve members of Congress, and that if they should by intolerance succeed in excluding these people from suffrage it will deprive the South of between thirty and thirty-five members of Congress.

We hope for entire harmony among the friends of this great work, and that all men will see that to accomplish anything by national aid, will require the cordial co-operation and tolerance of all.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THEIR FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

We were somewhat surprised—so much so that we looked again to the heading of the paper—to find the following able and sincere indorsement of a public education by common schools, at the public expense, in the columns of the New Orleans *Bulletin*:

> It is some one's bounden duty to educate every child to some extent, the least of which is to enable that child when he becomes adult to read the Bible and the creeds and prayers of his religion, to read the constitution and laws of his country, to read the classics of his mother tongue or whatever else he may find useful therein, also to write fairly and legibly enough for ordinary business, and also to perform such arithmetical calculations as are necessary in the usual course of business. With these as his instruments a youth may become a useful citizen; without these and all of them his usefulness and value to the State will be more or less impaired. Without education to this extent the doors of an infinite variety of useful information are barred; with it the intelligent youth has a key to the whole [illegible] of knowledge. Without it [illegible] chance for distinction [illegible]. Without it the boy with [illegible] enough to become a general, a bishop or a [illegible] will pass his life as an ignorant laborer, and without it the boy having but average capacity becomes a mere serf, ignorant even of his own rights as a citizen, with no higher pleasures than those which animal instincts afford, without the ability to cast an intelligent vote, without the ability to avail himself of advantages within his reach, a mere clown, degraded in his own self-esteem by self comparison with those who can read and write. Millions of men, thus shut out from the temple of knowledge by poverty, by caprice of parents or by the unwise stinginess of the governments under which they were born, now mourn over their incurable ignorance and their incalculable misfortune. Is any child-citizen of a free land so meanly born that the State may slam the doors of the schoolhouse in his face and send him home to live and work in barbarous ignorance because he was born poor? The boy of eight years, though clad in rags, has a right to demand from the State the boon of being taught to read, and his right is just as sacred as jury trial, habeas corpus, free speech or that of self defense. To give this tuition is the duty of parents, but if they lack the means or the will, then it becomes the duty of the State.

The immediate cause of this truly American doctrine was an anonymous communication to the *Bulletin*, setting forth the objections to the common school system with what we shall characterize an invidious effort to repeal it. We may add to the forcible summary above quoted that no member of the large public meeting of Wednesday night attacked the common school system or urged its repeal. One divine indeed intimated that when he "had the honor to be connected with the schools" the superintendents were men of the highest order, but that it were "far better to uproot the whole system than to perpetuate the iniquitous one of the present." Yet, even he says, he "believes in common schools."

We find, then, that the Protestant and much Catholic sentiment is in favor of the common school system, and that the movements against the administration of that system do not affect the the attachment of the people to the system itself.

We have read carefully the anonymous article which prompted the *Bulletin* with the occasion to avow its opinion upon the merits of the American school system. It contains fallacies exposed in all the contests that have taken place in the United States. The prominent objections have long since been made, and recently repeated in another form. They are:

1. That the rights of property are paramount to the political rights of the people.
2. That education does not improve the capacity of the citizen to administer a representative and elective government.

Lest our native American readers should believe that such incredible propositions could be presented to a Republican constituency, we quote the doctrines from the communication itself.

It is assumed that "education is a luxury," and these questions are asked:

> Then why should law intervene and exact a tax from industry; not to relieve the wants of the impoverished—which benevolence might excuse if it could not justify—but to contribute to the luxuries of society?
>
> Why are the rights of property—the most sacred and infinitely the most important of human institutions, and which governments are instituted almost exclusively to protect—thus violated?

It is further said:

> As taxation for public education is so manifestly in violation of the rights of property, it is well to scrutinize with severity the arguments used in advocacy of the system.

We have had a good deal of this "sanctification of property" in one shape or another. It is the doctrine of monarchy and aristocracy, and has no relation whatever to a government founded on the inalienable rights of the person to which the right of things is made signally subordinate. This degrading and transatlantic argument has been scoffed out of every free school State in the American Union. We consider it the highest duty of a State to promote the morality and intelligence of its citizens. We believe that if every citizen is enabled to read his civil and religious creeds it will be better than if he had to hire an attorney or a priest to read them for him. We believe in the right of private judgment, and private judgment would be of little avail if the person could neither read the argument, evidences, or even the text of the faith which he adopts. The intelligent citizen has two chances of improved morality. The one in his knowledge of the consequences of immorality, the other in the relief which intelligent industry affords from the offenses of necessity. That the State is stronger in an army of intelligent freemen than in a conscription of mercenary slaves, has been proven from the days of the Hessians to the peons of Mexico. That it is more powerful in the mechanical resources of an educated people than in the brute ferocity of native ignorance, has been demonstrated wherever the European, armed, equipped and provided, has invaded the wilds of primeval Africa. That education and an equal right of aspiration has proven superior to the exclusive rule of a few and the compulsory ignorance of many, is proudly evident to any American who regards the power and respect of the United States, seated in the first circle of the most eminent nations of the world. The system of republican America has absolutely taken the immigrant serf of Europe and plied his descendants to be the superior in many cases of the nobleman of whom the immigrant ancestor was the serf.

The rights of person are, then, paramount to those of property. The person of the citizen can not be even imprisoned without the right of habeas corpus. The property of the citizen may be taken for the public purposes of the people.

If the personal services of the citizen are required to adjudicate the right of property, or to defend it from the foreign foe, he may be summoned to the jury box or to the field. Intelligence makes him a better juror and a more efficient soldier, and therefore property, in educating the citizen, makes its own tenure more safe and its own possession more impregnable.

But the argument principally relied on in justification of education at the public expense, is that the educated are more virtuous or less disposed to crime than the uneducated. This theory rests nearly altogether upon assumption.

If we relied on extreme examples to prove the value of improved intelligence, we might contrast the society of an American or of a Dutch State of Europe, and contrast them with the idolatry and cannibalism of Darfoor. We rely upon no such analogies or contrasts. God, for His own wise purposes, gave man knowledge that he might determine between good and evil. Having given man intelligence, he imposed upon him the responsibility of comprehending and obeying his law. The anonymous writer in the *Bulletin* doubts whether an enlightened man is as well qualified as an ignorant man to determine upon the laws which are to govern him. This occurs to us as rather indifferent theology, since divine wisdom would by leaving man in a state of ignorance have increased his capacity to determine the moral obligations of the divine law.

This reasoning would certainly conflict with the White Leaguers' objections to the suffrage of the negroes. Educate them, and, according to the anonymous writer, they would be safer than if educated.

It is, however, unnecessary to devote space to confirm the almost unanimous conviction of our people that the common school system is almost a peculiar and invaluable institution of this republic. A single sentence of the communication intimates the only real dissent from this system:

> *A large portion of the people of this country, and especially of this State, believe that any scholastic education, unless associated with religious teaching, is an actual sin.*

This portion of the people would evidently agree that unless the common schools can be committed to ecclesiastical propagandism, they will be "an actual sin."

Whether this sentiment be correct or not, we infer from the following paragraph that both the anonymous writer and these purists are disposed to fight the common school system for the joint reasons that it is an invasion of the sacred rights of property and an "actual sin."

> It forms no part of this discussion to consider whether these views are well or ill founded; it is sufficient that they exist, and are adhered to with pertinacity as an essential dogma of faith. In view of this fact, is it just or expedient to exact taxes from a large portion of a community, to be expended for a purpose deemed by them to be sinful, and in the benefits of which they are thus debarred from participating? Are there not evils, heart burnings and dissensions in store for us, the extent of which no man can measure, if we continue any system of public education?

This is a powerful combination, and the *Bulletin*, whatever its ambition to be the organ of the Democracy, seems neither disposed to accept that of the enemies of education, nor of those who think it "an actual sin" that a child should be educated by any one except the priest of some religion or other.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

While St. Louis is triumphing in the discovery of Texas, she seems to claim all its productions as a sort of property for which there can be no competition, and any invasion of her territory would be a ground of complaint upon her part.

So assured is St. Louis of this vested interest that she has taken no steps to express a pecuniary sympathy with Texas in her late terrible calamities. The mayor of the city responded to the cry for help that there were no corporate funds so applicable, and turned it over to that great Exchange which builds ships to run to Liverpool and Brazil; that body made a similar response, and added, that from all they could learn, Texas was better able to help her unfortunate citizens than St. Louis was. So St. Louis resumed the pleasing duty of addressing circulars to the planters and merchants of Texas, and left to other cities the humane duty of burying the dead and nourishing the living unfortunates of Texas.

New Orleans on the contrary obeyed that impulse which gave aid to Texas in her struggle for independence. We affirm without contradiction and upon the testimony of history that without the aid of men, money and munitions furnished by New Orleans Texas could not have fought the fight of San Jacinto, nor attained her position at that time among the nations of the South. So when New Orleans learned through a similar circular addressed to the Mayor that Indianola had been swept away, that very night—that very moment a voluntary association of her men and merchants came together and said, "a boat leaves in the morning for Indianola; we must send help to those poor people. We will take the responsibility and rely upon our fellow-citizens to make good our engagements. They telegraphed a correspondent in Galveston to prepare for shipment by the vessel then to be on her way to Galveston an invoice of food and raiment, to an amount not to exceed three thousand dollars, and to draw on responsible names given for the invoice. The next day the city was canvassed, every interest applied to responded generously, and the men who had pledged the city for a deed of mercy received contributions which, in a few days, far exceeded the sum necessary to comply with their engagement. The supplies went forward, and just when St. Louis decided that Texas could take care of her own unfortunates, New Orleans had landed on the devastated shores of Lavaca the spontaneous and instantaneous tribute of sympathy for misfortune.

President Grant spoke the sentiments of millions of loyal hearts when he told the veterans of the army of the Cumberland, "We are not prepared to apologize for the past. The "era of good feeling" has been carried so far by some tuft hunters that a declaration of the kind from the soldiers of the Union seems to have been necessary.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 1, 1875.

A special meeting of this Board will be held on MONDAY, October 4, for the purpose of passing State bonds issued, respectively, under acts Nos. 115 of 1867 and 39 of 1870.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary.

oc2 3t

REMOVAL.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG
FURNITURE COMPANY,
185..............Canal Street..............185
BETWEEN DAUPHINE AND BURGUNDY.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 185 CANAL STREET,
And will open
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1875,
With a full line of
BEDROOM, PARLOR, HALL, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND OFFICE
FURNITURE.

Having an overstock of goods for our present rooms we will offer great inducements to purchasers, and assure them of BOTTOM PRICES on all kinds of goods in our line.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG
FURNITURE COMPANY,
185..............Canal Street..............185
oc2 3t 2p

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 29, 1875.

Hereafter, no State bonds intended to be funded will be registered unless the same are produced, examined, and a description thereof taken by me, prior to a meeting of this board.

P. G. DESLONDE,
se30 Secretary of the Board.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

Candidates for admission to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for the next regular session, beginning MONDAY, October 4, 1875, will present themselves, for examination, at the University Building, corner of Common and Baronne streets. The college office will be open, daily, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

By order of the Board of Control.

J. L. CROSS,
President.
September 29, 1875. se30 3t

SELLING OUT AT COST,
FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
122..............Rampart street..............122
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, $30;
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $15;
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $12;
WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, $18 per dozen;

Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS.

ALSO,
A few more of those cheap
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Prices in comparison to the above.
Now is the time for cheap bargains.

Call on
JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets.
Country orders promptly filled. se1 2m 2p

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 LOW.

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

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

PROCLAMATION.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 24, 1875.

A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of HENRY WILLIAMS, who was shot and killed without provocation at Beckville, parish of Caddo, on Thursday, the ninth day of September, 1875.

One ROBERT H. READ, accused of the crime, is believed to have taken refuge in the State of Texas.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Louisiana.
By the Acting Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. se23

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. au13 1y

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
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
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 [illegible] reply.
my15 3p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERN[OR]

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

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish 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 shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or port; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation 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 count from the departure of the vessel quarantined 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 30, 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 14, 1875.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana having this day officially informed me that "yellow fever exists at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending "that the town and bay of Pascagoula be included in the official 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 leaving port," the provisions of the proclamation aforesaid 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.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.
By the Acting Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUIS[IANA]
STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 1, 18[75].
CLASS 232.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
75	70	52	53	16	51	14	13	42	32	5	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this first day of October, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

BANKS AND BANKING.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.
No. 94 Canal Street.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

For the accommodation of the working classes and those of its customers who have to make their deposits from nine to three o'clock, this bank will be open, from and after the [first] OF OCTOBER, to receive deposits only, EVENING, from six to seven o'clock.

se30 4t J. B. MONDIEGT, Cashier.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51..............Camp street..............
CAPITAL, $500,000.

R. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:
ED. CONERY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. B. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON,
R. C. PALMER.

This company insures against loss by burglars, thieves and fire at low rates, and its capital is security to depositors.

Small deposits received, and six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

jy11 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,

Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most [liberal] principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. [illegible], Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

CANAL STREET, CITY PARK
AND
LAKE RAILROAD.

Trains will leave as follows:

WEEK DAYS.
Evening—3 and 5 o'clock, from Canal and [Rampart] streets.
Evening—4, 6 and 8 o'clock, from Lake.

SUNDAYS.
On account of non arrival of Dummies, and not being able to accommodate the great number of Passengers, trips on SUNDAYS will be DISCONTINUED until further notice.

se17 WILLIAM H. BELL, Superintendent.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 23 trains will arrive and depart from the depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.

Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at	3:15
Express and mail, daily, at	8
Through night express, daily, at	4:40

ARRIVE.

Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at	10:05
Express and mail, daily, at	3:53
Through night express, daily, at	11:30

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, [Lynch]burg, Virginia Springs and Baltimore without change.

Office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

my23 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
On and after September 20, 1875,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:30 A. M.	Express	9:00
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	11:30

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja13 1y R. D. FROST, General Manager.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF [DEEDS].
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and [prompt] attention given to all.