New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 16, 1875.

Morning is a dawn good thing.

Jet jewelry is out of style; saphire is in.

Yale College has a Silliman for a professor.

They ask in Indiana, Hoosier schoolmaster?

Fort Scott, Kansas, has a castor oil factory.

The Prince Imperial of France plays on a piano.

Will they ever let Sam Carey a loan? Say about $10.

The Pope will send something to the Centennial Exposition.

No man knows what a coward he is until he has been in danger.

Davenport and Booth should play together; both have lame arms.

Coal dealers put up the price of coal whenever customers feel cold.

No one dares call Lotta red-headed in San Francisco. The fountain forbids it.

The *Arcadian* says "a newspaper man is like a partridge—never shot at till he rises."

The adulteration of tea is ruining the tea trade. Tea merchants complain that less tea is drank every year.

Assets of I. W. Homan & Co., bankrupts—Assignee' sale. See D. E. Morphy & Son's auction advertisement.

The Western papers say that General Beauregard is likely to become superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Some law is needed to protect honest men. The merchant who pays his debts can not compete in trade with those who intend to fail.

What is wanted in England is an international copyright, applying to America, to make profitable to English authors what they steal from the French.

The Palermo murderers, in St. Louis, have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and will, without doubt, suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Charles Francis Adams was the first man with the Springfield *Republican;* but that paper now says Alexander H. Rice will be elected Governor of Massachusetts.

It is said Billy Emerson makes more money than does Ralph Waldo Emerson; but then Billy does a better song and dance, and is more reliable as an end man.

Dr. Hall asserts that it is hurtful for a man to get out of bed as soon as he awakes from sleep. This has been construed to mean that the wife should get up and build the fire.

The Galveston *News* speaks of St. Louis charity as "the kind that stays at home." Say, Galveston, why don't you patronize the Morgan steamers, and buy goods in New Orleans?

We are informed by Mr. Louis Levy, secretary of the club, that the first complimentary soiree of the Arlington Glee Club will take place this Saturday evening, at the Stonewall Jackson Hall.

George L. Fox, the "Humpty Dumpty" man, has had paralysis in the face, probably caused by poisonous paint used in his clown make up, and aggravated by straining the facial muscles trying to be funny.

A lunatic lately tried the Washington Monument, and found it sufficiently high to kill him in jumping off. If the officers of the association would only jump off, men might be found who would complete the monument.

The Vicksburg *Monitor* publishes what it calls the "beat ticket," including the names of candidates for magistrates and constables in the different districts of Warren county. After the election it will be recognized as the beaten ticket.

Whatever may be said against billiard playing as a useless amusement, consuming time and money, it must be admitted that the game keeps young men out of barrooms. Billiard hall keepers join so heartily in this reform that they have drinks sent in to the players.

A spruce young chap of Troy went into a music store, and asked for a motto song called "Act on the Square." While the clerk was on a step ladder reaching for the song, the customer made off with a silver trimmed banjo, apparently unconscious of acting on the square.

The Democrats of Mississippi are confident they can overcome the 30,000 Republican majority there if they are kept well supplied with shotguns and ammunition. At the date of the last funeral the Associated Press agent reported "all quiet," as in duty bound according to the terms of his contract.

Corn cobs are extensively used in Europe for fire lighters. They are first steeped in hot water containing two per cent of saltpetre, and after being dried at a high temperature, are saturated with fifty per cent of resinous matter. These lighters, which are sold at from $3 to $4 per 1000, are employed with advantage and economy in private houses and for lighting furnaces.

The Boston Democrats threw William Allen overboard on account of the terrible language he used. "Who done it?" he said in one of his stump speeches; "who done it? Us Democrats done it." This was to show how little he cared for public schools. Since the election William has had time to reflect and is ready to exclaim, "Us Democrats didn't done it." Some of the college boys have been Hayseing the old man.

Hackett, as *Falstaff*, was an original institutionist. He invented a rubber-lined dress to wear when representing the fat knight, and inflated himself with bellows blown wind. One evening, while the baron was on the stage, the valve turned, and all that went companionless about his dress vanished much will, etc., accidentally leaving Mr. Hackett a conspicuously poor man, much to his discomfiture and the amusement of the audience. Something like this happened to William Allen.

WILL CONSERVATIVE MEN SUSTAIN LAW AND ORDER?

In the absence of any authentic evidence upon the violent death of John Gair, we can only take the avowals of those who report the fact for publication. From this we learn: 1. That an allegation of an intent to poison had been made against a prisoner; that a citizen had been arrested as an accessory before and after the fact; that the alleged attempt to poison failed to take life. 2. That before and without trial the alleged principal and accessory were arrested in form of law, but both captured from the law and killed by armed and masked men. Mr. John Gair bore an excellent character, but if he had been the vilest criminal, he would, in any law-abiding community, have been entitled to the constitutional right of a fair trial. The editor of the *Patriot-Democrat* says that the posse which were conveying Gair to prison were overpowered by seventy armed and masked men, and "Gair, who had Dr. J. W. Saunders poisoned, was shot to death." "Babe Matthews, the negro woman who administered the poison for Gair, was taken from the guards by an armed body and hung" to a tree in the courtyard at Clinton the same night.

Here, then, was an alleged accessory to an offense not consummated, and therefore not punishable by death, murdered before the principal had been even tried. The alleged principal is said to have "made a full confession," upon which the seal of eternal silence has been placed. Armed men kill both the alleged principal and accessory, and it is published that—

All is now quiet. The negroes consider it a just retribution for the crimes of these dangerous negroes.

They can never reply.

We do not offer the good character of John Gair in exasperation of public horror. It is useless to appeal to human sympathy because this man was a negro who had been driven from his home by party violence, or that, denied a trial and a defense, he dies under a defamation of character which, even if true, could never justify such brutality. It is a repetition of the murders of Colfax and Coushatta.

We fear it must be assumed that there is no power among the conservative people to arrest such acts of cruelty. It will be manifestly impossible for the State government to guard all men obnoxious to this Ku-Klux spirit from assassination. The world will now begin to see the character of that element which has kept the whole South in such ferment for some years post. The very men who have taught this lawless element that they were under no obligation to obey the laws, must be shocked at this horrible application of their doctrine. The commission of such a crime at the seat of justice of a parish, coupled with the fact that the sheriff of that parish had been assaulted and driven from the parish, and that the judge had been compelled by popular turbulence to adjourn his court, and had taken refuge elsewhere, prove that there is such a state of local insurrection and domestic violence in that parish as will justify the Governor of the State to appeal to all men who respect the laws to afford him any State aid he may need to install such parish authorities as he may designate in the discharge of their duties; as also to arrest the armed and masked assassins who murdered these prisoners while under the guardianship of the law. There is no necessity to call upon the United States for aid to suppress domestic violence. The reason and interest of every citizen of Louisiana, who has property, business or a family at risk, will impel them to sustain his excellency Lieutenant Governor Antoine in such a summons. In the rapid formation of displeasure at the North and West against the mob violence which overspreads the South, we do not doubt that all conscientious men, without regard to party, will sustain him in maintaining laws which are as essential to the protection of one citizen as another.

WHERE ARE THE CONSERVATIVES?

The lower law doctrine taught by the Southern Democracy is at war with every theory of republican obligation. It makes every man "a law unto himself," in a very different sense to that in which it is commanded. This doctrine founded the Ku Klux clubs and caused a stringent law for the punishment of offenders. The practice of intimidating the voters ceased. It was substituted by intimidation and assassination of public officers. The colored voters were to be punished by discharge from employment, and many of those whom they elected were notified that they had to resign, leave the country or take the consequences.

This doctrine has been intrusted for execution to men in good part without regular employment and ready for deeds of violence. They will do the bidding of their political advisers, but are not content with the limited employment and consideration afforded them. In the interval between elections, with the murder or expulsion of officers elected, these Kalmucks will make raids on their own account.

W. B. Ligan, a Confederate soldier "who scarcely ever voted at an election," reports that the "organized mob" in East Feliciana—

Seem to pitch their mischief principally in the place where they can carry off the most spoils, or injure parties and intimidate the poorer classes.

He adds:

In some cases they have taken life, burning stores and gin houses and threatening parties to quit the traffic in seed cotton, and the worst feature of it is, there is a disposition on the part of many of our citizens (white) to encourage it.

The doctrine that no portion of the people can be bound by a law which they do not approve is as applicable to a fiat facias levied on a war horse or a summons to work a road as to the civil rights law. The right to deprive any man of his vote by force or indiscretion is just as applicable to the denial in another of the right to enforce a debt.

The right to disobey the law can not be limited to an unpopular federal statute or to an intolerable officeholder. We have no doubt the Democratic property holders and lawyers would fix such a limit to this disobedience, but those men of blood who, like the Calmuck or the Comanche, have no property save their horse and arms, and no restraint save their own will or the superior force of others, will execute the doctrine of tax resistance as they understand it. Sections of this State and wards of this city are under the control of this lawless sentiment. They have been taught that it is their right to resist payment of taxes, and they have reasoned logically that they have the same right to violate or oppose any other law which may be unacceptable to them.

With the evidence of this demoralizing doctrine, what mean the true conservatives? They are men of business, depending upon the restoration of the cotton and sugar crops. Will they consent that the rough riders shall decimate the negroes to carry a precinct election? When the cotton wants picking, will the Conservatives agree that the pickers shall be chased out of the field, to take refuge in the swamps? Will they approve that the cane shall lie in the field for want of carters to haul it up, or the furnaces and machinery stand idle for want of hands to conduct the rolling? There are landlords and land owners. Does the one wish an empty house because his tenants can not make their living on the irregular productions of the country? Will the other be satisfied to see his land rated at a twelfth part of its value because only one arable and inclosed acre out of every twelve can be, from the want of labor, kept in production? When the Conservatives need labor will it gratify them to see the laborers rise like a flock of birds and light down in some part of Texas or Arkansas, where they are safe from those who make their living by hunting them?

Political events show how little Louisiana politics affect public action elsewhere. The nationalization of the war of Louisiana has not been alluded to in the elections of Ohio and Iowa. The Democratic purpose to violate the laws to secure office has had an injurious effect in repelling immigrant capital and intelligence. It has arrayed the people against each other, and destroyed commercial and social cooperation. Will the true conservatives of the State sustain such doctrines fraught with such consequences? We shall expect to see them give the benefit of their influence to the Republican party, and in the next campaign instead of the Democratic and Conservative party, we shall hope to see the Republican and Conservative party. Such a combination will secure to the conservative interest the best opportunity to suppress the lawless violence which pervades the State without responsibility for the principles of the Republican party, if any should disapprove of them. The common building is in flames. The conservatives have joined the Democracy, who have fallen into lawless violence as an avowed doctrine of their organization. As the fire is far from being extinguished, let the Conservatives try the Republicans, who, if they would be guilty of any such deeds, will at least be violating the principles which they profess, and will be held to answer by their own political authorities.

THE COTTON FACTOR AND THE NEGRO LABORER.

So the planter and the barometer do not make all the cotton. There is labor employed in its culture and preparation for market. We learn this authentic fact from the report of the Cotton Exchange. In Louisiana the picking of the cotton has been postponed by "an unprecedented sickness among the laborers." In Arkansas it "did not begin as rapidly as desired because of sickness in certain counties." In Mississippi picking has been progressing slowly, owing to wet weather and an unusual prevalence of sickness among the laborers." We learn from other publications that the political disturbances which have driven the negroes into the swamps or assembled them together for safety have aided the rain and the epidemics. In Tennessee and Alabama the amount of sickness among the laborers has diminished the prospective yield of the crop.

The South is greatly indebted to the organized cotton exchanges. For the first time the interests of the planter have a representative. Heretofore all published cotton statistics were compiled in the interest of the consumer. The cotton exchanges have taken charge of the growing crop, and publish authentic reports of the variation in the condition of that most sensitive and variable staple. It has a most valuable influence in giving stability to prices and checking speculative movement.

The cotton exchanges, however, have fallen into one great error. They have sympathized with Southern politics so far as in effect to suppress the services of the colored laborer. The politician has been desirous to repeal or annul the political rights of the negro. He has argued to show that the negro was ignorant, turbulent, indolent and vicious. These propositions, if proven, might have convinced the Northern philanthropists that they had prematurely bestowed upon this class rights which they were incompetent to exercise. The means which the White League Democracy have taken to nullify the negro, show to civilization that the Leaguers are themselves turbulent, and render it probable that if the colored people should ever be deprived of the right of suffrage on the ground alleged against them, that the Ku-Klux would be included in the same disqualification. But the cotton crop has always come up as a grand refutation of the charge that the negro was idle, thriftless and dissolute. Notwithstanding, the reports of the Cotton Exchanges give the credit of the cotton and sugar crop to the planter who sits with his barometer on the portico, and so regulates the rainfall that it comes or is withheld in due season, the secret now leaks out that the negro holds the plow, gathers the cotton, runs the gin, and bales the cotton. The planter marks the bales and draws against them. Civilization is puzzled with this steady increase of cotton production. It asks:

If Sambo is a savage; if he drinks all the whisky, steals all the pigs, and has nothing to sell except a vote biennially, where the deuce does all this cotton come from?

And civilization, from the incidental disclosures of the Cotton Exchange, learns that the cotton crop is slow or short because Sambo is sick, or has been run to camp in the cypress swamp, or has gathered with his terrified fellows to shelter themselves like sheep from the marauding and murderous political wolves who pursue them. We boldly say that those who represent the productive interests of agriculture should give labor its due. They should intervene to bring capital and labor into harmony. These great and indispensable interests are in harmony until the political element is interjected to the great injury of both.

Where else in the civilized world is labor content with that portion of its own product known as wages? What then disturbs this peaceful and profitable friendship here? The politicians order the planters to discharge their laborers. For what? Because they are idle or dishonest? Not at all. Because they may give a vote not satisfactory to the politician. Well, must the planter lose a crop that the politician may get an office? We really can not see a necessity for any such alternative.

We then call on those who are deeply interested in the prospects of our cotton and sugar crops to give labor its due. Suppose the consumers of cotton accept the political theory that the negroes are "dying out"—with an increase of ten per cent in the last decade—and that they are demoralized and idle—with a crop of cotton equal to that made before the war—what should the consumers do? Look out for some other cotton field where labor is more uniform and may be relied on for continuous production. May not the consumers send colonists to Africa or Brazil, or lay down some more thousands of miles of railway in India?

It really seems to us strange that our cotton factors, men of known intelligence, should permit this hostility to labor to exclude migration from the valley of the Mississippi, and to compel the consumers, as our civil war did, to develop other and rival productions. The owners of mills neither know nor care about Louisiana politics. They would as soon spin Dhollerah cottons as Yazoo cottons, if they paid as well, but they would abandon both if their supply was irregular, and patronize Egypt or Hindostan if either assured a supply to keep the spindles turning. Our factors suffer greatly from the diversion of cotton from this market. How can they prevent it? By encouraging labor to plant itself in the alluvial lands above and below our city. Concentrate this labor, and its product will be under our control. Give the laborer a home and a few acres. He will be attached to the soil. Give him an asylum and friends, and he will make that cotton here which he may otherwise be driven to make elsewhere and for another market. If there be any man in the United States who should be the friend and protector of the negro, it is the factor and merchant of New Orleans. They prosper exactly in proportion to the crop values produced by the labor of the negro.

With this view we hope the Cotton Exchange of this and other Southern cities will publish justice to the negro laborer. It is not only right in itself as a measure of good faith and humanity, but upon the true representation and maintenance of this labor in all its political and property rights will depend the future development of the valley, and, to a great extent, the consequent prosperity of our merchants and property holders.

Our attention has been called to the fact that Judge Steele fined several parties found guilty of carrying concealed weapons, instead of sending them to the Parish Prison, as the REPUBLICAN announced would be the fate of all such offenders without distinction. We do not know who the parties are thus escaping the pronounced policy of the court; but whoever they may be, we regret that they found sufficient favor or influence to modify and perhaps break up the only policy which will ever rid New Orleans of the great curse so sternly reprobated by the law. We shall watch with some concern to see if these cases were exempted from the rule by reason of exceptional circumstances, or whether they indicate a departure from a policy whose announcement won emphatic and unfeigned approval from almost the entire community.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, No. 23 Burgundy street. New Orleans, October 14, 1875.

Notice is hereby given to the Teachers in the Public Schools that the roll for December, 1875, will be paid at the City Hall on SATURDAY, October 16, at 1 P. M.

H. C. DIBBLE, President.
H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. oct15 2t

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

GRUENWALD HALL, New Orleans, October 6, 1875.

Depositors in the Freedman's Bank can have their books forwarded and dividend collected WITHOUT CHARGE, by leaving them at this bank before November 1, 1875.

M. BENNER, Cashier.
oct7 1m

PROCLAMATION.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 21, 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. HEAD, 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. sel8

PROCLAMATION
BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

LAWLESSNESS IN EAST FELICIANA PARISH.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 15, 1875.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received by the Executive Department that in the parish of East Feliciana, in this State, certain evil disposed persons acting in concert with residents of the adjoining State of Mississippi, have banded together for unlawful and disorderly purposes, and brought about in the parish of East Feliciana, and in the district immediately adjacent thereto, a condition of anarchy and mob violence which is dangerous to the peace and prosperity of that section of the State, and which has culminated, among other results, in the following:

1. In the violent expulsion from the parish of East Feliciana of a large number of the parish officials, admitted to have been legally elected and qualified.

2. In the compulsory adjournment of the Fifth Judicial District Court in said parish, and the shooting of the sheriff while in the discharge of his official duties in connection with said court.

3. In the patrolling of the parish by bands of armed and masked men on errands of violence and bloodshed.

4. In the murder by masked assassins of John Gair, one of the leading colored citizens of said parish, while under the nominal protection of a sheriff's posse, and while on his way to answer a criminal charge preferred against him.

5. In the hanging by a lawless mob of a woman, a near relative of said Gair, accused of an attempted crime, and who at the time of her unlawful execution was lodged in the parish prison, awaiting trial for the offense alleged against her.

6. In the incendiary burning of country stores and cotton gins in this and adjacent parishes; and

Whereas, All these disorderly and lawless acts are productive of great injury to the State, and are subversive of all the conditions of peace and prosperity;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all illegal and disorderly bodies of men in said parish of East Feliciana to disperse and retire to their homes; and I call upon all good citizens to co-operate with the civil authorities in arresting and bringing to justice all such violent and disorderly persons, to the end that public peace and obedience to the laws may be speedily restored.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this fifteenth day of October 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. oct6

READY

AT WALSHE'S.

NEW NECKWEAR

AND

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

THE CHOICEST

AND

CHEAPEST

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

IN THIS CITY.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES.

B. T. WALSHE,

No. 110 Canal street,

oct10 1m Near St. Charles street.

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, $20;
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. sel 2m 2p

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

We have recently received large invoices of choice goods from foreign and domestic manufacturers, which we are selling at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, including

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper, Upholstery Goods,
Window Shades, Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Picture Frames, Mirrors, etc.

Prices and goods both guaranteed to suit.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
oct10 1m 2p No. 30 Camp street.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 30, 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,
oct2 Secretary of the Board.

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 THREE 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 transmitted mean a negative reply.
my19 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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 a 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 places; 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 be 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 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. DUKAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. 1y1 2p

1876.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

EXPOSITION

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

AT

NEW ORLEANS,

Commencing February 26, 1876,

AND

CONTINUING TEN DAYS.

I. N. MARKS, President.
SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent.

Executive Committee.

A. BALDWIN, Chairman;
JAMES I. DAY, W. B. SCHMIDT,
COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN G. FLEMING.

It is the aim of the Board of Commissioners to make it a thorough Exposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Products of the Southern States, Mexico and Central America, but it will be open to competitors throughout the country, and the general premium list will embrace all articles comprehended in the general design of an Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, including special premiums for strictly Southern products.

The premium list, which is now in course of publication, will be on a liberal scale, and the rules will provide for a just and impartial system of awards, by competent and disinterested jurors.

The Fair Grounds are generally conceded to be the handsomest in the United States, comprising 120 acres, within fifteen minutes ride by street cars from the center of the city. The grounds are shaded by a beautiful grove of live oaks, and the buildings, which are of recent construction, are amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of the most extensive exhibition.

The Racing Course, which is used by the Louisiana Jockey Club at all its meetings, is justly famous throughout the country, and the accommodations for stock are unsurpassed.

It is the first time that such an enterprise has been inaugurated at the South, and being held at a time when the city of New Orleans is thronged with thousands of visitors to participate in the festivities of the Carnival, it affords unusual inducements to exhibitors from every section of the country.

The commissioners earnestly appeal to the people of the Southern States to lend their aid and encouragement to the Exposition, and to make it in all respects a complete exhibition of Southern productions, and it is hoped that manufacturers, producers and others in every section of the country will participate.

Ample arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of goods and visitors from every section at reduced rates.

For detailed information, address

SAMUEL MULLEN,
General Superintendent, No. 30 Camp street, New Orleans.
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U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

John G. Prather, Zachariah Bruce, subrogated, vs. William Moran.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FOR the Fifth Judicial Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 6785.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, October 26, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance of the Customhouse on Canal street in this city, the following described property, viz—

A LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of the city, in the square bounded by Jackson, Camp, Magazine and Josephine streets, and designated by the No. 8, per plan made by F. A. Tourne, dated May 19, 1836 and deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public, as plan No. 155. Said lot measures, in French measure, 30 feet front on Camp street, by a depth, between parallel lines, of 150 feet, with all the rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging. Being the same property acquired by William Moran by purchase from Martha J. Zeltnagel and John Pitz, by act before A. Hero, notary public, May 1, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash, in gold coin.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, September 25, 1875.

R. R. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
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