New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

All rules do not hold good.

It takes cheek to get the neuralgia.

The Indian frauds will not sell the Black Hills.

Hans Von Bulow is punishing pianos in Boston.

Grace Greenwood should be thoroughly seasoned by this time.

Old Mr. Brignoli is coming to Philadelphia as a centennial singer.

Motley must be an accomplished fact, as he is supported by history.

Whisky causes many enlistments in and dismissals from the army.

New York has a kitchen school where young ladies learn to cook.

Keep politics out of the church, and keep the church out of politics.

When a man learns music only by ear he should sing only by his own ear.

The excitement over the Keely motor has subsided, and so has the motor.

Helmbold has great difficulty in being insane. No lunatic asylum will keep him.

The St. Louis *Journal* is always ready to take a joke, but no one gets credit for it.

The man who thinks he can go alone in this world should be prepared to die alone.

James T. Fields make "A Plea for Cheerfulness" before lyceum audiences this winter.

Titiens proves that a woman can not be too old or too fat to win the admiration of men.

The straight out Democrats appear to have been worked straight out of a convention.

There are men in this State who burn to break laws, hence the destruction of cotton gins.

Are "Birdsall Brothers!" So it would seem from the inscription on a box at the groceries.

About the time old people forget their enemies they are in a condition to forget their friends.

The regular St. Charles Theatre company is playing at Galveston, with Oliver Doud Byron as the star.

A Philadelphia editor saw two ground hogs at the Centre county fair. He does not say where they were ground.

The St. Maurice Mutual Aid Association will give a grand ball at Stonewall Jackson Hall on Saturday evening, October 30.

The descendants of American Girl will look upon the monument dedicated to that distinguished mare with great satisfaction.

It was an old saying in Jersey that as "Newark goes goes so goes the State." The Democrats are now not quite satisfied with the adage or with Newark.

Jesse Pomeroy should kill himself. He can never climb the golden stair by murdering in Massachusetts, and he is too young to be a Democratic candidate.

An old-fashioned editor has discovered that there is no sense in following the fashions of dress. He is right, but he has only stumbled upon an old fact.

A Prussian killed his wife because she laughed at his red hair. Women with red-headed husbands will do well to avoid such a fate by keeping perfectly sober.

A peculiar interest is attached to the last words of eminent men. There are a great many well known men whose last words would be received with pleasure.

If the world should come to an end tomorrow, there is a paper in New Orleans ready to get out an extra to say, "Things have turned out just as we predicted."

"Le Canard a Trois Becs," an opera bouffe known in English as "The Wonderful Duck," will be presented at the Varieties Theatre during the engagement of the Geoffroy opera troupe.

It was related to Bates that the skeleton of a mastodon had been unearthed in Broome county, New York, which had tusks ten feet in length. Bates said, "He mastodon a heap of mischief in his time."

As the Massachusetts Democrats could not nominate Charles Francis Adams to the first place on their ticket they took his boy, John Quincy, for the second place, refused by General Bartlett. The young man is not so brilliant as he should be, but he is an Adams.

A *World* reporter, interviewing Sachem Kelley, allowed that great man to say that he had been brought up to attend Sunday school regularly, and that his only reason for engaging in politics was for the purpose of purifying the Democratic party. He made $500,000 out of the sheriff's office with the same laudable object in view.

John Morrissey, in declining to be a candidate for the State Senate strikes straight blows at Tammany, as he struck when in a different ring. Referring to the Kelley appointment of spoil gatherers, he says: "I differ with Tammany Hall in its policy of leaving the high salaries of such officials untouched while largely reducing the hard-earned pittance of the laborer."

The Vicksburg *Monitor* still has confidence enough in "the people" to believe they will not hesitate to murder when the time comes. It says: "The reds are trying to complete a scheme to count their candidates in by fraud. Such a little thing as that amounts to nothing. The people wouldn't pay any attention to it, except to stop those who did it from living."

Russian railroad managers are experimenting with the electric light as a headlight for locomotives. Successful results were obtained on the line from Moscow to [illegible]. The apparatus consisted of a battery [illegible] with the front axle, the revolution of which sets it in operation, and the light is represented for a distance of 1000 feet.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The struggle which has been going on for several weeks between the Straight-out Democrats and the Conservatives has resulted in something like a drawn battle for the present. The ultimate success will, however, be on the side of the Conservatives, because the chief object of the call will be anticipated by time, and probably settled without the assistance of a State convention of any party. This object was to effect a virtual annulment of the Wheeler compromise and obtain the recognition of the McEnery government by Congress before our Legislature meets. The faction in the Democratic party which favors this policy has been fairly outvoted and compelled to be satisfied with a postponement of the convention for six or seven weeks. In the meantime Congress will meet and the Louisiana delegation offered the option of taking their seats by virtue of their present credentials, or waiting for the coveted recognition and the manufacture of a new set by the regime which they hope to succeed in setting up. With their present display of strength, or more properly, exposure of weakness, we do not see how they will be able to carry out any part of their revolutionary programme. Messrs. Marr, Voorhies, Ellis, Booth and company are in a hopeless minority of their own party. They have met antagonists who are wiser and more influential than themselves, and actually stand before the country as baffled and defeated party managers.

For all ordinary purposes of party management, the Republicans are entirely indifferent about the time when the Democrats meet in convention. They may come together for consultation every week if they think proper to do so, and we shall not object. But when the avowed object is to unsettle the existing order of government and revolutionize the State administration, we have many objections to urge. When the Wheeler compromise was under discussion last fall, some of the clear-headed members of the Republican party withheld their assent upon the ground that they doubted whether the Democrats would carry out their part of the bargain in good faith, and the first step taken after the return of the opposition members to the House went far toward vindicating the character for prudence of those who were suspicious. Not only were all the House officers swept away instanter, but some six or eight Republican members, who were fairly protected by the terms of the compromise, were evicted from their seats. The firm attitude of the Republican Senate alone prevented further similar removals.

The movement for a Democratic convention at this time is purely and simply a revival of that policy which last winter drew from Mr. Wheeler a qualified protest against a breach of faith and set the other members of the congressional committee to writing cards interpreting their understanding of the matter. The movement was checked at the time, to be renewed eight months later. It has again been temporarily checked by a majority of the Democratic party, composed of men known as Conservatives. Much of the moral influence which it was expected the Democratic convention would exert will be lost or impaired by this postponement. The vote will show that certain parties who have been in the habit of meeting in secret conclave and issuing rescripts and proclamations in the name of "the people" are totally without authority to thus speak. A majority of their own political party has declared against them, and the Republicans are a unit against their revolutionary policy.

The party organs may put the best face on the matter that they possibly can; but the fact is now out that there is a decided split in the ranks of the anti-Republican party. The extremists find themselves in a minority, with an overwhelming majority of their late associates obstinately opposed to them. Either Messrs. Marr, Voorhies, Booth and their associates must now back squarely down or they will be ruled out of the party. The split is on a matter of policy, which is everything to the Democracy. Were it one of principle now it could be easily compromised, as that commodity is not an essential ingredient in Democratic councils. And since the Conservative majority have shown sufficient strength to control the time of the convention, it is reasonable to infer that they will be able to dictate the policy to be pursued by that body when it assembles.

DRIVING FROM POWER.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has written to the New York *Herald* to make an explanation with reference to his Holly Springs speech, which he claims that journal, "usually so impartial," has misrepresented. The *Herald*, probably aware of the fact that nine-tenths of the men called carpet-baggers are of Northern birth, and usually subjected to the driving out process, reported Senator Gordon to be making war upon Northern men, when he actually advised the driving of carpet-baggers from power. Senator Gordon thinks it a grievous matter that Mississippi Democrats should be placed under a suspicious cloud on this point, and hence he hoped to correct the error which the Associated Press and the metropolitan daily had fallen into.

Senator Gordon perhaps imagines that the dignity of his position as a leading Southern statesman is maintained by the nonsensical stuff, void of reason or justice, his letter is made of; at all events, he holds a very poor opinion of public intelligence by sending the missive out to be confronted by a multitude of truths he can not gainsay.

With his own carpetbag unpacked, from a political platform at Holly Springs, Mississippi, he gave advice to men with guns in their possession to be used for the purpose, to drive out the carpet-baggers. The Northern men who voted the Republican ticket, and were allowed their lives for a sufficient period have fled, and others were shotgunned unmerciful. Does he say there is no war upon Northern men? Senator Gordon interpolates his denial with a qualification that the term carpet-bagger "means in Mississippi just what it means all over the South." Therefore, relying upon experience, and upon the record of several Congressional committees, beside the current Democratic press, we assert that it means Northern men and none other. The Southern men who affiliate with the Republican party being denominated "scallawags," or "traitors" to their country. But, not to trifle with this subject, Senator Gordon can not successfully deny that the great majority of the white men subjected to White Line violence during the Mississippi troubles, previous, during and after his speeches, were of Northern birth. He did not hesitate to stoop to the lowest depths of local discord in Mississippi, and he should not be allowed a plea of ignorance on this point.

Practically, then, the "driving out" process in Mississippi is not that peaceful, lawful assemblage at the polls and depositing of the ballot he would have us believe the White Line practices, and he advised at Holly Springs. Yet he has not scrupled to lend the influence of his high position as a soldier, a United States Senator, and as one of the foremost leaders of the South, to shield the lawless rioters of Mississippi, and divert from their heads the blows of public opinion they were receiving from one extremity of the land to the other.

Some one of these days we shall hear of a Northern Democrat apologizing for these deeds of violence which disgrace the South on the ground that they are not encouraged by the respectable classes or the "oldest and best." So easily does Democracy accommodate itself to circumstances.

We do not pretend to question the right of Senator Gordon to hold any political opinions whatsoever; he may be either for or against Northern men, or entirely devoted to the Confederacy. But we do protest, in the name of justice, against the cowardly policy of perpetuating the war by destroying or driving out political opponents one day, and apologizing for it the next. If it is right to drive out carpet-baggers do it like men and end the matter; but do not bow and cringe before the storm of indignation it may provoke. It is humiliating and unworthy of the race, whose superiority they so haughtily contend for.

In marked contrast to the policy of Senator Gordon, and more commendable in our opinion, is that of Judge Herschel V. Johnson, of his own State, relative to the "negro insurrection" tried before him. His eloquent appeal for the supremacy of the law "throwing its ægis over the poor as well as the rich and mighty," and as the essence of good government, will be treasured up for universal admiration by youthful Georgians when even the military record of Senator Gordon shall fail to atone for his unstatesmanlike, unpatriotic advocacy of lawlessness.

FROM LOUISVILLE TO THE SEA.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries have expressed their surprise that the "magnanimous" State of Virginia should not support the "South" in the Pacific railroad, and Vice President Bond, of the Pennsylvania Pacific railroad has written a letter to show that Senator Johnson, of Virginia, should not be discontented, because the road will connect with the great port of Norfolk, "the best port of the Atlantic coast."

Now comes Louisville to demand a rail connection with the Eastern Atlantic ports. Certainly those who regard the indications of modern commerce must see that not only is the interior and upper export trade of the Mississippi valley being turned across to the East, but that of the Pacific shore having an Eastern market is pursuing the same direction, and even crossing the Mississippi itself to accomplish its destiny. The effect of this direct trade will be commercially to destroy the monopoly that New Orleans once enjoyed of the up river export trade. It will compel her to fire against fire, and by rail extensions to the South and Southwest will replace a trade that she can not regain. For if the Pacific trade can cross the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi, what can prevent the Mississippi valley trade destined for the same Eastern market from crossing the Alleghany? If a package can be brought from San Diego to Philadelphia, say 2500 miles, what can prevent a similar package from going from Memphis to Philadelphia, 1200 miles?

This tendency of the Atlantic ports to contend for a trade once held exclusively by New Orleans has had the effect to break up effectually the old "South." This section was once united by the tie of a common title to an immense investment. There was even a commerce in this investment of great and reciprocal importance to the States of the South. If Louisiana needed two or three millions of dollars worth of labor, Virginia or Tennessee could furnish it. As a common agricultural interest these States were opposed to a protective tariff. All these relations are now changed, even to the last, for the Southern States are now disposed to take advantage of this protection for their own manufactures. The active contest going on among the Southern Atlantic ports for the trade of the Mississippi has dislocated this alliance, and even converted these confederate interests into opponents.

The diversion of Kentucky trade to the Atlantic ports is one of the most remarkable evidences of a trade weaned and alienated from its birth love which has yet been presented. To have predicted to the men who would have marched to New Orleans and wrested their way to the sea from the Spaniard, that the day would come when their flatboats could cross the tops, or pierce the body, of the Alleghany mountains, would have been regarded as insanity.

"Political folly continental in dimensions," said General Washington, and we shall see it verified in the organization of sections, rather on lines of trade interest than on lines of latitude.

If, then, Louisville wishes to go to the sea by a new route, across the mountains, we can see no means of preventing it, and if we are to lose true and tried friends, why we must do our best to supply their place with "a few more of the same sort."

SOUND AND BOLD DOCTRINE.

That section of the *Bulletin* which proposes to become again the organ of the business men of New Orleans makes a good departure in the following brave and just declaration:

Without respect for the majesty of the law and without a law-abiding spirit no people can become thoroughly civilized. The revenge of a mob, consisting of citizens of average morality and intelligence, when executed upon a felon whose guilt is beyond doubt, is, under any condition of things, a miserable mockery of justice, a hideous parody on law, full of danger to society and a precedent for organized terrorism. It is time that the people of this country, and especially of the South and West, had awakened to the danger which abides in this wicked practice of substituting the action of murderous mobs for the justice which comes through courts of criminal jurisdiction. When mobs assume the powers of ministerial officers and of courts and commit homicide, they insult and assault the whole commonwealth, set an example full of mischief and smooth the road to that banded ruffianism, which, if unchecked, will end in brigandage and a carnival of bloody villainy.

From the mob which murdered Sejanus and dragged his mangled body through the streets, with that which passed sentence on the sidewalk, and executed vengeence at the lamp post or guillotine, to the last mob murder in Illinois, all history tells the same truth that this law of the lawless must "end in brigandage and a carnival of bloody villiany."

Such as we quote will, we trust, be the established sentiment of the whole country. We can then emulate the glory of the Ohio election in which in the hundreds of thousands of votes polled, on a question of intense excitement, there was no riot, or—as to the chief offices—no contested result.

WRONG, AS USUAL.

We hasten to relieve Mr. Billings from the imputation of writing letters to the REPUBLICAN over the signature of B., or in any other guise. We do not recollect at this time that Mr. Billings ever contributed a single line to this paper. If he ever did, the circumstance has escaped our memory. We hope our friends of the *Times* will make a note of it.

The *Times* claims that its "course has been vindicated," by the Fusion State committee defeating the November convention ring; and the *Bulletin* asserts that "the committee has borne out our (its) ideas," yet they have been pulling in opposite directions as selections from the able editorials of each will show. It was unkind to an agonized public for the committee to neglect stating which of these wise and consistent political mentors "our people" are to obey until next January.

The *Picayune* alone, of the opposition organs, does not claim credit for bringing about the result of the convention gotten up in the interest of Booth & Co. It thinks the convention, even as now delayed, is called "uncessarily early," and so far as the objects at stake are concerned, we should agree to this sentiment even if the date were January, 1877, instead of next year.

It will be seen that if the committee has "harmonized the people" discord and jealousy still rankle in the patriotic hearts of the penholders of the several journals of widest circulation.

Hope runs high among law abiding citizens that the Supreme Court will speedily affirm the constitutionality of the enforcement act. On this decision the most momentous consequences depend. If the Ku-Klux and White Line murderers can be brought to accountability for their crimes by an authority whose power they respect, a peaceful, happy, prosperous South is among the near certainties. If the law which guarantees life and liberty to all citizens, and especially the weak, who most need its protection, is stricken from the statute book, then we foresee a South either desolated and deserted, or one portion of her people in abject vassalage to the other. We hope the suspense will not be of long duration.

In the inception of the discussion concerning the calling of a convention, the *Bulletin* advocated January or February of next year an quite early enough for all practicable purposes, and the action of the committee has borne out our ideas.

Had the Democratic committee fixed upon November, December or almost any other month, the *Bulletin* cbuld have set up this same claim, with equal propriety, and proved its position by its files. Nothing like having a record that will cover all contingencies.

To Democratic ranks, according to the *Bulletin*, the defeat of the early convention scheme of the Last Ditchers has brought "peace and harmony." Now, let Marr and Booth bear in mind that—

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
An modest stillness and humility."

DIED.

BURBANK—In New York, October 22, EDWARD J. BURBANK, oldest son of Edward W. Burbank, aged twenty years and six months; born in Assumption, Louisiana.

Rochester and New York papers please copy.

SOARDS'
CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1876,
CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY,
AND
STREET GUIDE.

The above work will be issued in JANUARY to subscribers only. Our agents will call on all business men.

L. SOARDS & CO.,
oct19 1m 2p Publishers, No. 5 Commercial Place.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, October 19, 1875.

The collectors are hereby reminded that October 31 is the last day on which delinquent taxes can be paid without penalties, hence legal notice to them will bring them to a close on the 31st of inst.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.
oct19 1m 2p

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
3000 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 signifying reply.
my15 1y

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, $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. wel 2m 2p

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of the State Board of Education, New Orleans, October 16, 1875.

By order of the President, a special meeting of the State Board of Education is hereby called at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, November 4, at 12 M., for the purpose of having the charges made against certain members of the City Board of School Directors, parish of Orleans, submitted by the committee appointed by the mass meeting in Lafayette Square, assembled September 29, 1875.

M. C. COLE,
oct7 2p tuo1 Secretary.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
MME. ROSA REYNOIR
Is pleased to announce to her lady friends and the public in general that she has completed her removal to her new and elegant store,
No. 9 Chartres street,
Three doors from Canal street,
where she will be pleased to show them a full line of
FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
selected from the best Paris and New York houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Miss A. E. BARRETT has removed from No. 306 St. Charles street to the rooms over Mme. Reynoir's, and begs to inform her customers that she has opened her Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting Establishment, at No. 9 Chartres street, where she guarantees entire satisfaction, with all kinds of Dressmaking intrusted to her, at more reasonable prices than any other establishment in the city.
Miss Barrett has obtained unusual advantage in dress cutting, which can not be excelled elsewhere, and will teach the latest scientific rules to pupils. Miss Barrett is a most capable teacher, and will thoroughly instruct all persons who learn of her. She will also do cutting and basting in the most finished manner.
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past, Mme. Reynoir and Miss Barrett would respectfully request a continuance of the same, promising prompt attention, the best articles and most reasonable terms.
oct7 1m

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 cannot fail to suit.
HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
oct6 1m 2p No. 99 Camp street.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
GRUNEWALD 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

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.

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.
The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	September 18	October 24.
FRANKFURT	October 13	November 14.
HANNOVER	November 17	
FRANKFURT	December 10	

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.
The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....26 gold
From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen:
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold
From New Orleans to Havana:
Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold
Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMILIA.
The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana
Every Wednesday,
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.
None but the company's bills of lading signed, and none signed after the sailing of the steamer.
Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.
No freight received without permit from the office.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja1 No. 130 Common street.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 22, 1875.
CLASS 252.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	6	83	80	54	40	10	58	70	11	67	—	—	—

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 twenty-second day of October, 1875.
P. FERALTA,
ALEX GIRAUDIAN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, New Orleans, October 21, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 26th sixth instant, at twelve o'clock M., for driving Piling Cribs, projecting into the river, at the Waterworks engine yard; the work to be done according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

All parties making proposals for this work are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to be by the adjudication, the sum of $300 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded will have their deposits returned after adjudication.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the administrator of finance, certifying that the required deposit has been made.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for constructing Piling Cribs."

oct22 LEON BERTOLI, Administrator.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEER, Eighth District, Mobile, Ala., October 21, 1875.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, the following property:

At Mobile, Alabama, October 25, 1875.

The lighthouse schooners Polaris and Sorrel, fifteen tons each; launches Corinne, Sunrise No. 4, and Susan No. 6, about twelve tons each; also the lighthouse steam tender Iris; also, fifty and forty-one one-hundredths tons measurement, seventy-six feet in length, twenty-four feet six inches beam, as they now lie at the wharf of Mobile; also, at the same place, one lot (crooked), three old stoves, one lot of old copper, etc.

At Fort Morgan, Alabama, October 28, 1875.

The lighthouse launch Phalox No. 1, about twelve tons, as she now lies at Fort Morgan, Alabama; also, at the same place, one Shave-tice's pump, one lot of old iron, one lot of old rope, one lot of old cooking utensils, and two old boats.

At Southwest Pass lighthouse, Louisiana, October 5, 1875.

The lighthouse launches Sunrise No. 3 and Susan No. 2, as they now lie at Southwest Pass lighthouse.

At Matagorda light station, Texas, November 1, 1875.

About one mile of Fetzleer's portable railway, three cars and one lot of old iron, as they now lie near the lighthouse at Matagorda island.

The above property to be removed by the purchaser, at his own expense, as soon after sale as possible.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

A. S. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army, Lighthouse Engineer, Eighth District.

PETITION FOR SIDEWALK.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1875.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNCIL OF THE City of New Orleans: Gentlemen—The undersigned, owners of property fronting on both sides of Philip street, between Willow and St. Charles streets, respectfully pray that an ordinance be passed according to law, and in conformity with section twenty-five of the amended city charter, for the sale of a contract for the construction of brick sidewalks, with wooden curbs and gutters on both sides of said Philip street, except where already made, from Willow to Charles street, and we will ever pray, etc.

Names.	Number.
James Cooke	
James J. O'Hara	
Bernard Fick	
W. S. Lacour	
C. Mazzellette	
Mrs. V. Timpe	
F. Icole	
Louis Roffman	
George Shaw	
H. Rooney	
David Neill	
Louis Jackson	
Mary Edwards	
Y. Roghwer	
C. S. Welch	
John Mullan	
Jacob Frischetts	
M. Trauh	
R. Barbour	
James Gears	
Anthony Fuich	
John O'Brien	
D. Depassau	
Peter Joseph	
John McLean	
Ed. Burke	
Martin Werling	
Henry Schutte	
Fred Soland	
Total	

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR, New Orleans, October 7, 1875.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City Council to construct brick sidewalks with wooden curb and gutters, on both sides of Philip street, between Willow and St. Charles streets, except where already made.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans on the fifteenth day of September, 1875.

oct9 1c 23 30 no6 E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

PETITION FOR REBUILDING SIDEWALK.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY owners on the South side of Poydras street, between Tonti and Broad streets, having and owning one-fourth of the property fronting on said portions of said streets, respectfully represent that the brick sidewalk and curbing thereon, is destroyed and unfit for use, and needs to be relaid and regraded; wherefore they pray the City Council to cause the brick walk and granite curbing of said portion of said streets to be rebuilt, and the grade thereon established and renewed:

Names of subscribers.	Feet.
M. Murphy	32
Laurence M. Ca	32
P. H. Cunningham	31
K. Pohman	160
P. Kalble	66
C. Armbruster	64
C. Weisler	32
Total	426

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR, New Orleans, October 19, 1875.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the City Council to have constructed brick walks with granite curbs and gutters on the south side of Poydras and Cypress streets, between Tonti and Broad streets, wherever the same are already made.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, October 19, 1875.

oct22 30 no6 13 E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

BANKS AND BANKING.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The depositors of the New Orleans National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company are requested to call immediately at the WORKMEN'S BANK, No. 94 Canal street, for official information concerning the payment of a twenty-cent dividend. to be paid on the first of November next.
C. D. STURTEVANT,
oct20 1m Assistant Cashier.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51.....Camp street.....
CAPITAL, $500,000.
E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
ED. CONERY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. S. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON,
E. 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 interest per annum, payable semi-annually.
jy11 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
(A BANK FOR SMALL SAVINGS.)
Grunewald Hall.
Six per cent Compound Interest.
DIRECTORS.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, ED. W. BURBANK,
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HANAN,
M. BENNER,
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier.
"How To Get Rich," sent free.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 158 Canal street. Trustees—Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Cuddy, George Jones, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KLEINAW, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL PAPER or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have the petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, per orders of the United States Supreme Court, rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Custom house building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Terms reasonable. Postoffice box 307.
JOHN S. CARR.
oct

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Corner Royal and Conti streets.
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
and goods of every description.