New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

TERRIBLE BALLOON ACCIDENT

Explosion from Over-Inflation

UNGOVERNABLE FOR WANT OF BALLAST

Hon. William Allen, Aeronaut, Falls Near Albany, New York, Horribly Mutilated.

HIS DIARY RECOVERED

LITTLE SAMCARY LAST SEEN STRUGGLING IN THE WATER.

GEGHAN FALLS THROUGH THE ROOF OF A SCHOOLHOUSE.

Governor Tilden Holds an Inquest and Delivers an Oration.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday, the twelfth instant, the inhabitants of a lock station on the canal a few miles above Albany, New York, were alarmed at hearing a loud detonation in the west which jarred the glass in the windows. Very soon they saw an object approach rapidly upon a diagonal slope which soon brought it in collision with the earth. A few successive bounds of the balloon whipped out all its contents, when it dashed off to the southeast apparently much relieved. It was subsequently found in Wall street, utterly demoralized, as was natural.

But it so happened that at the moment of its fall, near Albany, the Hon. Sam Tilden, being on a visit to a friend, was taking a walk along the towpath, meditating on the damage which Lord and other faithless Democrats occasioned him, when the terrible intelligence reached him that several human beings had been hurled from the collapsed balloon.

What was the shock experienced by Mr. Tilden when he found in the demolished form which lay before him his old friend William Allen, of Ohio, whom he had known so well during the war against the United States Bank. He could, however, never have identified him but for the manuscript, almost moist from his pen, which was found with the body.

Mr. Samuel Tilden of course rendered this misguided balloonatic the last honors of a coroner's inquest and a funeral oration. It was found that Hon. William Allen, late of Ohio, had come to destruction by departing from established principles of Democratic aerostatics and inflating an unballasted balloon to the point of explosion. The verdict was simple—Balloonacy. We regret extremely that we can not give the oration of Mr. Tilden. It commented on the errors and ambition of the defunct William, but trusted it would be a warning to all who dissented from the orthodox faith of the Democratic ballasters to abandon the heresy and return to the true belief. He stood ready to receive, bless and pardon all who would recant and repent—before the State election. The remains of William Allen were then embalmed and placed in a metallic coffin. To this, we are pained to learn, certain inflationists objected—just as dead play actors, Masons, or priests who have joined the Odd Fellows, are sometimes kept in the ante-chambers of the tomb, to make them behave better in future.

In the absence of the oration, however, we are able to give the earliest authentic copy of

THE NARRATIVE AND DIARY OF HON. WILLIAM ALLEN.

I, William Allen, a citizen of Ohio, being about to hazard an ascension, the result of which is uncertain, and having been reproached by some of my friends with undue temerity and ambition in so doing, deem it a duty to prepare for the public or for posterity, as the issue may determine, a vindication of my perfect sanity and sincerity in entering upon the enterprise which I now contemplate.

From my earliest life I have been regarded as a prudent and rather wary man. I reposed entire confidence in ready money and rarely left anything at the risk of debt. Liabilities for others I entirely avoided. It was at a comparatively late period of life that I first bestowed much thought upon a theory which led to my present intention. This science may be called financial aerology. It is as abstruse and novel that I shall subsequently refer to another more competent than myself to elucidate it.

It has been thrown up to me that I have departed from earlier convictions. It is true; but with increasing years must come large experience, and I am no more deserving censure than those who take the steam car when they formerly used the stagecoach. I will, however, do justice to Professors Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton. Their object was only to avail themselves of aerology for the rapid and safe transportation of values from place to place. These antiquated savans took no risks. They used a heavy ballast, usually of bullion. To cast this overboard would have been too expensive, and might have injured the people, whom these professors held in great regard. They feared the exhilarating effect of extreme inflation. Still I must say that I still regard it a system of safe and practical usefulness, though altogether unworthy the progress of the present day. It was a system of safe and straight transit between given points, and they no more thought of rising above the atmospheric stratum of their direct voyage than the captain of an ocean steamer plying between California and Japan would think of exploring Australia or doubling Cape Horn on his passage. Indeed, I witnessed one disastrous attempt to dispense with ballast and explore space upon the impulse of expansion alone.

An aeronaut named Biddle, Nick Biddle, commanded an immense balloon, constructed and filed on the principle employed by Mongolfier and the French financial philosophers who embodied the assignat as an improvement upon Law. The balloon had been built upon the contribution of a number of aeronautists who resided chiefly in Philadelphia. A large estate, with whose affairs these balloon and ballast professors had had something to do, held a large interest in this ascension enterprise, and they were expected to assent to an extended experiment in their opinion somewhat at the cost of the interests which they represented. The balloon was, indeed, a shaky affair. It had been inflated with the condensed breath of orators, editors and debtors, which was a highly inflammatory medium of aerostation. The ascensionists attempted to impose upon the public by sham ballast. It consisted of huge bales which seemed solid, but were in fact but bales of paper printed in the names of the projectors, and intended to be scattered broadcast among the people. These bits of paper promised to pay a prize to the holder who never the demand should be presented. As the projectors expected to be starring around in the spheres, there was little danger that they would be ever confronted with their own pledges. This scheme of Biddle was the original gift enterprise, and has never been improved upon. Professors Jackson and Benton penetrated the schemes of these absconding adventurers. They sought to employ the great American remedy of the injunction to prevent their departure, but failing to secure a sufficient posse to insure its execution, Professor Jackson determined at any risk to defeat what he regarded as an unjust and iniquitous design upon the unconscious wards committed to his care, as upon the credulous public who had given faith to delusive professors. He armed himself with a broad and sharp weapon, upon the blade of which I myself saw the talismanic word "veto." With this he entered the inclosure where the monster was being inflated, and inflicted such trenchant cuts and slashes that it was unfit for its prim-evil purposes. Subsequently purchased on private account, Mr. Biddle made a disastrous ascension. After a fitful but rapid voyage, it collapsed, and came down in a cotton field; but the aspiring Biddle was never heard of more.

This unfortunate adventure had, I thought, fixed my opinions in favor of bullion ballast, and against the kiteflyers, as they were then called in derision, but we must live and learn.

HE IS APPROACHED BY THE KITEFLYERS

It has been now about three years since I was approached by certain persons, whom I will not now name, but who discussed in my presence a new theory of aerostation. No doubt it was new to them. They did not propose to employ the balloon as a vehicle of useful transit. They did not, indeed, consider aerial navigation at all. It was some time before I clearly understood their schemes, if, indeed, I entirely comprehend them at present. I will state that one of the chief theorists was Mr. Pendulum, so-called from his frequent swinging between extreme opinions. In explanation, however, of the scientific bearings of the enterprise, I will adopt the programme of the "Great Unballasted and Inflation Universal Credulity Association." Capital stock, $10,000,000. This was prepared by

PROFESSOR VOLAUVENT, OF PARIS

It reads thus:

Messrs. President and Directors:

GENTLEMEN—You are aware there are two schools of ballooniste, the ancient and modern. 1. The bullion balloonists. 2. The inflationists or anti-ballasters. The first school was exclusively practical and material. It only sought the rapid transit and safe delivery of passengers and packages, at no great height above the earth. It was their object to navigate the air, and much experiment had been devoted to sails and rudders. They relied chiefly upon ballast to steady their balloon, and employed safety-valves to prevent the too rapid expansion of the gas. They devoted great care to the redemption of themselves, their agents and their bullion ballast, from any possible peril. They were, in their day, a respectable sort of humdrum philosophers, but they did not, gentlemen, perceive the real value of the vehicle which they employed.

The school of inflationists, or, as I am content they shall be called, the unballasters, held another and a higher object.

We know by infallible deductions from the theory of light that the atmosphere surrounding the earth is of a given height above the surface. Beyond this there is illimitable space, filled with ether. In this the planets circulate in their vast and unerring orbits. We have estimated their density and computed their weight. The moon surface, we know, is excoriated with extinct volcanoes. Abstruse astronomical and dynamic calculations convince some of us that the precious metals abound on the planet. We are satisfied from the estimates of philosophers, from Gay Lussac to the present, that the other planets are inhabited, and we have reason to believe that those who shall succeed in opening an intercourse with them may, with the superior intelligence which God has vouchsafed to the people, made especially in His own image, may obtain by their superior astuteness anything which these simple-minded beings may possess. The company anticipates that we may obtain their gold, silver, jewels, and even their personal servitude in exchange for any talisman which we may offer. We propose even to give them a lot of paper, inscribed with what will seem hieroglyphics to them, but which the company know to be but a bit of paper printed with an indefinite agreement to give them whatever they can get at some future period not to be specified.

Such, gentlemen, is the object and basis of the universal credulity association. It is connected with an auxiliary enterprise purely scientific in its character, and as it is upon the success of this that the principal depends for its success, you will allow some explanation in detail.

I premise that we depart from the earth surface, as Columbus did from Palos, to explore unknown regions, upon a fixed principle of scientific deduction. Upon the principle enounced by Galileo, the earth was an oblate spheroid revolving upon its own axis daily. By sailing in a given parallel of latitudes the navigator must either encircle this sphere and arrive at the point of departure, or must reach some intervening region.

We announce the theory that the globe is enveloped in atmosphere, compounded of elements which never change their value or proportions. Above this atmosphere is found an element pure and abstract from all the components of our atmosphere. The planets float in this ethereal medium, and we infer that the beings who inhabit these planets are equally ethereal with the element by which they are surrounded. We are better supplied with data for our explanation than Columbus was, since we have astronomically measured the height and distances of these planets. If no physical impediment exist, we may reach these islands of space just as he did the West Indies. We may find natives just as ready to exchange precious values against gaudy toys of little value just as did those unsophisticated natives.

"But," exclaimed Washmeclean, the inflationist, "what if we do not find these islands? What if we get too high to draw breath?"

Professor *Volauvent* had provided against this natural objection. Columbus, said he, had no chance to have returned if he sailed beyond his supply of water and food. I, said he, have prepared such a tube as the submarine divers employ. It will be uncoiled as we ascend; it will rest upon the upper stratum of respirable air, and will so afford us the means of life until we can withdraw from a medium in which we can not exist.

"But how are we to descend, having no ballast or valves?"

"We will," said the professor calmly, "only return to earth when we shall have obtained a sufficient weight of precious metal in exchange for our ballast promises to make us all rich. Not impossibly we may be all indued with an immortal longevity and renovated youth."

This last suggestion had its effect, and Washmeclean said if he could have 2000 shares—full paid shares—in the Universal Credulity and Planetary expedition, he was willing to take all other risks. He, however, wanted no scrip, but certificates signed formally. He had been tripped up on some such deadhead schemes, as the Hampton Roads metropolis, and had suffered so much from watered stock and disputed figures, that he would not lead his patent centrifugal hydraulic and pneumatic force pump on any other conditions. Little Samcary, however, took him aside, and he agreed to come in as an equal sharer in the cost and profit—he to contribute his personal services as an inflator with the patent air pump which he called the *Enquirer*, because it was a pioneer in that line of business.

There followed then an extended debate among our friends the stockholders, who were as we have stated the officers of the association. Mr. Samcary argued that the old bullionists were fossils in confining themselves to the regular business trips of their balloon. There was, he said, a far wider field for exploration. It was to seek the zenith as others are now seeking the Arctic and Antarctic poles. They sought to rise perpendicularly upon the power of pure hydrogen. He scorned to encumber himself with ballast, and announced the doctrine of inflation as a means of ascending past other planets, entering space, and, divested of all terrestrial responsibilities, to continue careering in order to secure the secret of commanding all we might need from the inhabited planets upon the exhibition of a talismanic sign, which might be even impressed upon paper. A promise perpetually renewable at the will of the obligor, with a compulsory command to all to take it in exchange for anything, would be worth millions, for while we propose to admit every stockholder and give him one vote with unlimited right of contribution, we take good care to secure to the home circle of the initiated a controlling interest. It was said to be a Credit Mobilier, and it certainly was among the most transitable of all stocks.

The chief engineer of the enterprise explained the theory. We were to build an immense balloon. It was to contain about 600,000 square feet of pure hydrogen, whose specific gravity is much less than that of the atmosphere. It would be lozenge shaped, the sides like the common kite and the only ballast would be a defaulter at the lower part. It was intended to pierce the clouds and offer as little resistance to the atmospheric pressure as possible. There was to be no valve or other opening, because we had committed ourselves to the enterprise and never intended to return to the earth, unless with the accomplishment of our object. To keep up the popular delusion as to our intentions, we pretended to carry an immense weight of ballast, and gave out that we possessed a process, not patented, by which we could create weight by solidifying the components of the atmosphere into ice. The scientist of the company had estimated the atmospheric pressure at some 1700 pounds to the square inch, but computing the reduction of this weight as the square of the height ascended, it was expected that we would reach pure ether after an elevation of about 66,000 metres, or some 200,000 feet in our measure. The rarefication of the atmosphere and the diminution of the pressure was known to so affect the capillaries that the blood gushed from the nose and ears at a height of about 9000 metres, but the effect was guarded against by a foil which gave the face the appearance of being of gold or silver as the fancy may determine. Pendulum had a silvery aspect, my own countenance was of golden radiance, little Samcary looked as brazen as a copper cent, others were colored like nickel.

For myself, I doubt whether I could have been captured by this inflation idea, but that the scientist of the company hinted that while we would all be undoubtedly made "rich beyond the dreams of avarice," the inhalation of the pure ether which lies above the highest strata of atmosphere would so renovate the human system as to take off the years of a voyage in proportion to the height ascended and the diminution of the atmospheric pressure. He put an apple, far more shriveled and wrinkled than myself, under a retort, and having exhausted the air, it became as plump and ruddy as if it had been freshly pulled from the tree. We had some fears that this principle of rejuvenating might alarm some of the party. A man not exceeding thirty-five might be remitted to suckling infancy, while a man of my age would be undoubtedly endued with all the activity of eighteen, and would renew all the principles of action and thought which he possessed at that age. He then explained confidentially that he trusted to reach a point at which terrestial attraction ceased, and the theory of inflation would have free scope. "We shall be," said he in a whisper, "in another world." It occurred to me that before long I must be in another world any way, and I told him I could stand any consequence of inflation. This last consideration really decided me, though I pretended to yield to other reasons. I paid my requisition, and the Great Inflation, ist was built.

It was arranged that I should head the party, and upon entering the car, which was closed by a curtain, I was surprised to find that pestilent little cuss, Samcary, had secured the position of second engineer, while Washmeclean was to conduct the process and determine the extent of inflation—having Washmeclean's double-acting vacuum pump, which made gas enough to have filled the American Capitol. In the corner sat Geghan, who crossed himself very piously and whose mission was to plant proper schools in the planets, and in conjunction with Samcary to open Father Matthew fountains of eternal temperance wherever they found water enough for the purpose. This I did not approve. Inflation has obtained my support, but dilution can never be forced upon a true Democrat.

On the Tuesday, October 12, 1875, I put my foot in the inflation car, subscribed the conditions, and committed myself to it for good or evil. We had relied upon Pendulum up to the moment of starting. He stated, in a note, that some one had just discovered an old obligation which he had supposed canceled or forgotten, and he must make a defense against it. He, however sent his subscription, which I noticed our treasurer did not take up, on our voyage, but left in a gold check with one of our most substantial brokers. Can he doubt our adventure? So soon as Samcary gave order to cut the ropes the Great Inflationist shot up like a kite, amid the shouts of applause, mixed with some abuse, imprecations, and cries of derision. I bowed to many friends, and by particular request commenced an address. Little Samcary wished to raise a hime-tune and gave out:

"From Greenland's icy fountains."

But I saw my friends laugh at the idea as I came forward. I spoke with great advantage. Rising above the earth the voice was not broken by churches and other large buildings. There was a little reverberation from the cliffs and ravines of the Scioto, but in a few moments my voice was inflated beyond the restrictions of surrounding scenery, and I made myself heard in the adjacent States very audibly. Washmeclean dispatched notes to his friends below, and piled the pistons of his patent inflater until I feared they would cause an explosion.

I could see the people applaud long after their shouts were inaudible, and annoyed by the impatient interruptions of Samcary, who implored me not to commit myself, at about 7000 feet above the earth, I closed what I may unquestionably affirm to have been one of the highest flights of American oratory. The Great Inflationist shot up with frightful speed. Little Samcary chuckled with delight, and began to lecture upon the beauties of universal credulity as the basis of wealth and the secret of happiness. Geghan was a little shaky, and seemed as if he was about to cancel himself completely with the number of crosses that he made upon himself.

DIARY.

9 A. M.—The barometer marked a rapid diminution of pressure, and the thermometer is lowering to inform us that a little good brandy would be better than temperance tracts.

M.—Barometer marks 12,000 feet, thermometer down to 32°. Put on my overcoat. Washmeclean produces a small pocket companion and gives me a wink. The air rushes by with the speed of a tornado, but we are comfortable. I take a drink, while the temperance priests are taking an observation.

1 P. M.—Pass through what the Professor tells us are cirrhus and cirrho tumulus or cumulus—I don't remember which—clouds. Little Samcary bids us look at the golden refulgence, and Washmeclean notes the silver lining. They are all, however, reposing upon a bank of vapor. One of the clouds presented for a moment a stern profile of General Jackson, while another seemed a good deal like Colonel Benton. They both scowled at me. Was it imagination!

4 P. M.—Professor Volauvent very much gratified to see that we complained of excessive cold; that Geghan had gone to sleep or was unconscious over his beads, and could not patter a pater noster. Washmeclean was still active with his patent inflater, while Little Samcary threw out sheet after sheet of the sham ballast, and gazed into the upper air as if he apprehended a car collision with a flight of angels, and was on the lookout to jump aboard some one of them.

8 P. M.—Cold. Intense cold. I am compelled to be civil to little Samcary because he has renounced his doctrine of dilution and uses nothing except unadulterated whisky. To this principle, at least, Democracy is true, and little Samcary is a sincere convert. Washmeclean must be stimulated or he could not inflate. The professor assumes that the barometer shows a few feet more than the elevation of 23,000 feet attained by former aeronauts. We applauded, but so rarified was the atmosphere that my voice, ordinarily audible in the adjacent States of Kentucky and Indiana, sounded like the chirp of a sick chicken, while the lips of little Samcary opened with the silence of a stranded mullet.

For some hours more we were oblivious to all except the sinking of the balloon as it went rushing through the air, right in among the stars and athwart the shadows of the moon. It was at seven o'clock of the evening of the twelfth of October. We had run out our log of 225,000 feet, or forty-five miles, and were on the eve of ether, or eternity. Washmeclean is at the crank and little Samcary dispersing his last paper, when a slight detonation is heard. Then a slit begins to steal down the length of the balloon. The inflater has done its work too well. It has sent us up to the zenith, but the expansion is too enormous. Our balloon has suspended—exploded—collapsed. Geghan's weight is too great for the diminished ability of the ruptured vessel. We hold a counsel and determine to throw him and his commissions of war and parchment and lead, with which he goes to take possession of his newly discovered planets, and bring them within the universal jurisdiction which he represents. It was too late. His weight had done the work, and it was useless to throw him overboard. He was perhaps more useful to accelerate our descent.

We fell gradually, but with the certainty of the plummet. We have passed in sight of mountains, lakes and cities. We are near the earth; the anchor drags; the balloon bounds; Geghan is overboard. Washmeclean has surreptitiously cast him out. Little Samcary is a balloonatic; he utters terrible blasphemy for an ex-clergyman, and drinks brandy exactly like a relapsed Son of Temperance. I address my prayers to the upper world, and try to compose myself to the inexorable. I avow the faith of Jackson, Benton and Calhoun, the fathers of the Democratic Church. I abjure all heresies, and will, if I am spared——!

The rest of this sad tale of "Vaulting ambition which overleaped itself, and fell on the other side"—of the Odle, is told in the heading and preface. May it prove a warning to all inflationists and anti-ballasters.

Child—"Does the Lord take the papers?" Mother—"No, my child; why do you ask?" Child—"Oh, I thought he didn't, it takes our minister so long to tell him about things."

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Executive Department, }
New Orleans, September 23, 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 BERRY 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 Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.
By the Acting Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. oct3

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

PROCLAMATION
BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Withdrawal of Quarantine.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Executive Department, }
New Orleans, October 16, 1875. }

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the quarantine restrictions imposed on vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans from the ports of Havana, Vera Cruz, Key West and Pascagoula, by proclamations of date June 10, June 30 and August 14, 1875, are hereby withdrawn, said withdrawal to take effect October 20, 1875.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this eighteenth 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. oct19

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.

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

Executive Committee.

A. BALDWIN, Chairman;
JAMES L. 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 130 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. 86 Camp street, New Orleans. oct oct 2m

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 none adequate supply. my9 1y

TAX COLLECTORS' SAL

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NOS. to 2889.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLE First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. SIXTEEN LOT GROUND, in square Nos. 324, 237, 239, 2 285, 354, 238, 414, 261, 421, 436, 344 and 4 assessed in the name of ESTATE OF W. F PATRICK.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFF No. 169 Gravier stre New Orleans, October 19,

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VE by the act of the Legislature of this Sta 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proc sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 G street, in the said First District of this ci SATURDAY, October 30, 1875, at twelve o'clo the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 321, bounded by Franklin, Liberty Erato an streets, fronting on Franklin street, measu by 112 feet.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 237, bounded by Basin, Thalia, Rampart and pomene streets, fronting on Basin and streets, measuring 32 by 97 feet.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 236, bounded by Carondelet, Triton walk an Joseph streets, fronting on St. Joseph street, uring 25 by 97 feet.

4. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 349, bounded by Howard, Liberty, Clio and streets, fronting on Howard street, measur by 112 feet.

5. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 327, bounded by Franklin, Liberty, Pensacola ing and Euphrosine streets, fronting on Pelic landing, measuring 25 by 150.

6. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 352, bounded by Franklin, Liberty, Clio and lope streets, fronting on Franklin and C streets, measuring 29 by 112 feet.

7. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 354, bounded by Howard, Freret, Clio and streets, fronting on Howard street, measur feet by 115 feet 7 inches.

8. A CERRAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 228, bounded by Calliope, Clio, Baronne and Delaid streets, fronting on Calliope street, me ing 32 by 60 feet.

9. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 414, bounded by Clara, Magnolia, Clio and C streets, measuring 16 by 52 feet

10. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, in No. 391, bounded by Locust, Magnolia, Erato Clio streets, fronting on Locust street, meas 64 by 126 feet.

11. A CERTA N LOT OF GROUND, in squa 421, bounded by Erato, Willow, Thalia and streets, fronting on Erato and Willow st measuring 31 feet 6 inches by 109 feet.

12. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, in No. 450, bounded by Erato, Willow, Thalia Claiborne streets, fronting on Erato and W streets, measuring 61 by 122 feet.

13. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 344, bounded by Perdido, Liberty, Howard and favorite streets, fronting on Perdido and Li streets, measuring 46 feet 6 inches by 109 feet

14. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in squa 411, bounded by Julia, Cypress, Magnolia and streets, fronting on Julia street, measuring 3 120 feet.

Together with all the improvements and a tenances thereunto belonging

Said property having been seized by me to s a privilege and claim due the State of Louisia taxes upon said property for the year 1871, amo ing to two hundred and sixty-nine dollars seventy cents, together with all costs and ch charges which may have accrued.

The property will not be adjudi unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to s the aforesaid claim, together with all cost charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

N. C. FOLGER, State Tax Collector, First District, City of Orleans. oct5 21 n

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLE Sixth District, City of New Orleans

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. FOUR LOT GROUND, in square No. 463; assessed in name of JOHN A. WALSH.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFF No.— Berlin stre New Orleans, October 19,

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VES by the act of the Legislature of this State 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proce sell at public auction, at my office, No.— street, in the said Sixth District of this ci SATURDAY, October 30, 1875, at two o'clock the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, in squa 463, bounded by Dryades, Bacchus, Fouchet Delachaise streets, fronting on Dryades and chaise streets, measuring 32 by 115 feet, 3 inches by 115 feet 5 inches, 27 feet 6 inches by feet 5 inches and 27 feet 6 inches by 119 feet Together with all the improvements and a tenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to s a privilege and claim due the State of Louisia for taxes upon said property for the year amounting to one hundred and one dollars fifty cents, together with all costs and charge

At said sale the property will not be adjudi unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to s the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid upon said property for the year 1874, tog with all costs and charges which may accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN GARSTKAMP, State Tax Collector, Sixth District, City of Orleans. oct19 22 n

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLE First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A CERTAIN LO GROUND, fronting on St. Joseph stre square No. 134, assessed in the na THOMAS DUNN.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFF No. 169 Gravier stre New Orleans, October 19,

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VE by the act of the Legislature of this S No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I wi ceed to sell at public auction, at my o No. 169 Gravier street, in the said District of this city, on SATURDAY, O 30, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the fol described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by Magazine, Constance, St. Joseph Julia streets fronting on St. Joseph street, uring 22 by 63 feet. Together with all th provements and appurtenances thereunto longing.

Said property having been seized by me to s a privilege and claim due the State of Louisia taxes upon said property for the year 1871, amo ing to seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, to with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudi unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to s the aforesaid claim, together with all cost charges that may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

N. C. FOLGER, State Tax Collector, First District, City of Orleans. oct19 22 n

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLE First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A LOT OF GR fronting on the New canal, in square No. 3 seized in the name of S. K. DREVING.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFF No. 169 Gravier stre New Orleans, October 19,

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VEST by the act of the Legislature of this State of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proce sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 G street, in the said First District of this ci SATURDAY, October 30, 1875, at twelve o'clo the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by the New canal, Magnolia, Locust Euphrosine streets, fronting on the New measuring 32 by 71 feet 6 inches. Together all the improvements and appurtenances th unto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to s a privilege and claim due the State of Louis for taxes upon said property for the year amounting to seventeen dollars and forty together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudi unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to s the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid upon said property for the year 1871, together all costs and charges which may have accru

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

N. C. FOLGER, State Tax Collector, First District, City of Orleans. oct19 22 n

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEA Sixth District, City of New Orleans

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A SQUARE GROUND, No. 14, assessed in the name MRS. R. W. POPE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFF No.— Berlin stre New Orleans, October 19,

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VES by the act of the Legislature of this State 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proce sell at public auction, at my office, No.— street, in the said Sixth District of this ci SATURDAY, October 30, 1875, at two o'clock the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND, No. 14, bounded by Live Oak, Magazine, State and Jul streets, measuring 251 feet 9 inches by 209 Together with all the improvements and a tenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to s a privilege and claim due the State of Louis for taxes upon said property for the year amounting to one hundred and one dollars fifty cents, together with all costs and charge

At said sale the property will not be adjudi unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to s the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid upon said property for the year 1874, tog with all costs and charges which may accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

JOHN GARSTKAMP, State Tax Collector, Sixth District, City of Orleans. oct19 22 n