644

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 4, 1875.

A new and sweet song is called "Kisses by the Sea."

The Democratic presidential candidates are now all dead.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was called Stonewall for short.

It has finally been decided that Noah's wife was a matriarch.

Things out of place—Democrats, after Republican victories.

Bismarck believes that the German sailors are the best in the world.

Democratic levers—Shotguns in Mississippi and rum in Detroit.

When morning breaks it is high time to go out and spend the day.

General John Morgan has been killed again; this time in Oregon.

Rossi has hit Paris too hard to make a strike in New York this year.

It is said that in no case is habitual night study an economy of time.

Charles Francis Adams is now known in Massachusetts politics as "Scattering."

Another statistician has counted the cows. He swears to 13,000,000 in this country. So!

If a man thinks his bed too short, let him put two feet on the end of it when he lays down.

Auburn, New York, is to have a new church with a spire 296 feet high. That settles it.

The city of St. Louis has a gas suit, which is certainly rather thin for this season of the year.

Like all Republicans who become Independent, General Banks went over to the Democracy.

rivate theatricals—A performance in a regular theatre to an audience of a dozen spectators.

Frogs were the original greenbacks, and since they drew first breath they have been inflationists.

The girl called by Mr. Alexis the handsomest woman in America, married a Nebraska doctor.

The wind recently blew down Dan Rice's pavilion at Evansville, Indiana. Everything is against Dan.

Mr. Bright says that in mental power girls are not inferior to boys. It is a Bright idea, but not altogether new.

London bridge is to be widened by the addition of twenty-two feet. It will then be a bridge of considerable size.

The name of the new Russian minister is Chickine. He is a good-hearted man of whom nothing foul can be said.

Stanley is navigating Lake Victoria, and is busily engaged in discovering places which have been discovered before.

Hon. George Williamson, United States minister to Central America, is expected to arrive in New Orleans in a short time.

New York demonstrates that Republicans can loan the Democratic party both candidates and voters and then win at the polls.

Regular farmer's bulletins are now issued by the United States signal service office in this city, giving the weather probabilities.

The new managers of the Richmond *Enquirer* announce that their paper will be independent of all politicians and cliques.

The church is a place to cultivate good manners. A man will set an hour listening to a sermon rather than go out when some is talking.

The leader of the St. Charles Theatre orchestra has a choice collection of new music, selected from the latest operas. He leaves it at home.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, will be out with a new ticket in a few days. He believes it is better to be right than to catch a fish.

The Shakespeare Dramatic Club has been reorganized on a solid basis, and bids fair to regain its former prestige, and fairly rival all similar organizations.

"The Lilly of Kilarney," so popular whenever sung by the Kellogg English opera troupe, is simply the dirge of the "Colleen Bawn" set to music.

The Liver pool *Post* is puzzled at American Democrats. It confesses itself unable to understand how the same party should profess different politics in different parts of the country.

Already Jefferson Davis is spoken of in Mississippi as a probable United States Senator. One difficulty in Jeff's way is his ineligibility. There are disabilities to be removed, and he must first purge himself of treason.

The *Courier-Journal* says, "They need frost at New Orleans. The yellow fever is troubling the city." There is no such fever here. What most troubles the city just now is the lying reports of yellow fever.

A writer in the *Medical Journal* has been ridiculing the foolish habit doctors have of calling every red skin scarlatina, every sore throat diphtheria, every headache cerebro-spinal disease, and putting other terrible names on small ails.

Mr. E. A. Higgins, for some time managing editor of the Toledo *Blade*, is on a visit to this city. The *Blade* is a sterling Republican paper, and its editor rejoices at the endorsements Pennsylvania and New York have given to the Republican victory in Ohio.

During the past seven years, since Cuba has been striving to be free from foreign tyranny, the United States has paid to Spain for her sugar about $125,000,000, which money has been used to maintain an imperial government, and to preserve the institution of slavery. Commerce will set just laws according to demand and supply, as for slavery, humanity requires that it be abolished. Cuba is free.

A DECISIVE DEFEAT.

The elections in Ohio, with those reported this morning, will decide the political status of eighty-two congressional and electoral constituencies. This, we should suppose, will cause the Democracy to take down the name which has heretofore occupied the political signboard, and even to strike off the "Co." which has represented the Whigs and malcontent Republicans. We apprehend that the title of Democrat will be sunk and the unterrified will endeavor to carry on business under some alias or agency, as is done in most fraudulent failures. That Democracy has made a most fraudulent failure is evident from the opposite pretenses under which it has done business in distant States. We need not again enumerate them. Ohio and Pennsylvania explain the consequence of running two establishments upon wind drafts upon each other. The additional reason to maintain our theory is that the telegraph has destroyed the Democratic party by the instantaneous and simultaneous exposure of their confidence system.

We shall expect a proceeding in the nature of involuntary bankruptcy, in which, while the heads of the insolvent concern insist upon being allowed to continue and conduct the struggle the junior partners, employes or creditors will demand that it be put in liquidation.

Such a conclusive and unexpected defeat can not be fully explained on the instant, but we may be allowed the expression of a theory on the subject: 1. The Republicans had become overweening in their confidence and careless of the men who represented the party officially. Hence, there were a great many in the army of officeholders and representatives who abused their trust and bartered the good name of their party for the advancement of their own personal interests. This incensed the American mind, and led to the investigation of the Credit Mobilier in Congress and the prosecution of frauds in the customhouse and Interior Department. The Democracy led the lobbies in all these schemes, but they incurred no responsibility and really rendered their friends a service by furnishing evidence of Republican dishonesty. Fortunately for the Republican reform—that knife which cuts both ways—called for a like morality in the Democratic party. The charnel doors of Tammany were flung open, and there was exposed to the American mind such a spectacle of moral decomposition as spread its fragrance throughout the Union. Tweed, a Democratic Senator—re-elected by Democratic constituents after the exposure of the grossest frauds ever known on this continent—was made manifest to the public olfactories. Tweed, who signed himself "statesman," was transferred from the Senate to a cell. His curule chair of ivory was replaced by a wooden bench, and his flaming senatorial toga substituted with a zebraic suit. Democracy used all its influence to liberate him. They would have padded the wooden bench, and obliterated the stripes with which justice had listed his paunch and posterior. He was an honorary convict. A suffering saint martyred for the Democracy. The ablest counsel were and are at work to secure to Tweed and his posterity the fruits of his enormous frauds.

Democracy fell into the course of reform which had been demanded of the Republicans. They went square back on Tweed! After having accepted his services and obeyed his commands for years; after having run their city elections on the public money which he had swindled from the people themselves, the Democracy went square back on their pal, confederate and benefactor. They exhumed and galvanized a respectable politician, who had never been regarded during the reigne of Tweed, and set him after Tweed. He pursued this great robber as a terrier would a rat, and treated him as above.

All would not do. The repudiation of Jackson and hard money in Ohio, the affectation of integrity in New York—nothing—could deceive the American sagacity. The people meant to chastise the bogus Republicans. They never intended to recognize the Democratic adventurers.

Among the numerous issues proposed for Democratic adoption was "the woes of murdered Louisiana." Although our State has lost electoral strength than those of yesterday, Iowa and Wisconsin, our Democratic politicians demanded that the issues which agitated the great States should be postponed to the "usurpation" and "corruption" which excluded the Democracy from the offices. We have looked at all the issues presented, and we nowhere find the issues demanded by our Democratic politicians. "Kellogg, the usurper," has nowhere mentioned, nor have the "carpet-baggy" boomers all denounced. The *quadroons, Septembers* and the Wheeler compromises have not been confirmed. There has been a national indifference. The affairs of Louisiana have been left to her own adjustment. If, however, we regarded the result of the elections in connection at all with the politics of Louisiana, we should say that the Republican administration had been indorsed in all that it has done. Our Democratic friends have claimed the result of preceding elections as equivalent to the installation of Mr. McEnery as Governor of Louisiana. They can now apply this doctrine to the eighty-two constituencies who have spoken through a Republican majority.

We should suppose the Democracy would hand in their checks, after this emphatic demonstration of popular displeasure and disgust. The American people are afraid of Democratic rule, and can neither make head nor tail of Democratic principles. They will reform Republicanism and annihilate Democracy. This is the meaning of the late election.

THE REFORMATION OF THE SYSTEM OF SUGAR CULTURE IN LOUISIANA.

Sugar culture has been a problem ever since the war. Men have essayed to solve it with more or less success in individual cases, but out of all the experiments thus far made there has arisen no satisfactory general rule which planters may safely adopt and follow. It is true we have discovered that on places of one class the capital involved in sugar machinery and apparatus is too great for the return possible in a series of years, and that on plantations of another class the enormous quantity and complication of labor and material exceeds the scope that any one pursuit should have or can have save at undue risk of disaster. But these discoveries do not touch the vital principle of the problem. They teach us that a certain equilibrium of capital and product must be observed, but they do not show how, having established that equilibrium, the investment is to be securely and permanently protected. The planter under the present system is farmer and manufacturer both; he has large sums of money in machinery and buildings, to utilize which he must labor and labor successfully at agriculture. Misfortune with him is failure in two capacities. The reverse which as a farmer he might endure touches him also as a manufacturer, and becomes in that two-fold character a calamity. There is a double chance of loss against a single chance of gain. The sugar planter may by strict economy, sleepless watchfulness, unremitting industry, and exceptional intelligence, extract a moderate interest from the capital he has at stake, but the odds are heavily against him, and experience bears out the statement that where one succeeds a dozen fail. Investigation does not show that there is any essential vice in the commercial aspect of sugar culture. On the contrary, there is no business which is safer or more remunerative. And the same may be said of sugar manufacture; it is simple and profitable. Nevertheless the fact remains that he who associates the two pursuits, rendering them interdependent, multiplies his risks rather than his gains, and, as a general rule, loses at each.

Thus far the question is one of fact. The history of sugar planting since the war furnishes the data in ample quantity. What is chiefly desirable now is to arrive at some satisfactory explanation of this result, and some intelligent and sound theory of reform. We believe every planter of an observing turn of mind, or indeed of any mind at all, will bear us out in the assertion that the cultivation and the manufacture of sugarcane do not harmonize; that to farm effectively and thoroughly embarrasses him as a manufacturer, and *vice versa*. That season of the year in which the most important of agricultural work should be performed is the very season in which the manufacturing department of the business must absolutely be attended to. The sugar-house can not safely stand idle after the first of November. An untimely freeze will destroy the result of the whole year's toil and expense, and the engines must hasten to preserve and consummate it. In order, then, to secure the fruits of one year's industry the planter is forced to neglect that which is necessary to prepare the way for success next year. Concentrating his force in sugar making, he has no time for fall plowing or fertilizing, or for that most conservative of all measures, fall planting. It is easy to say that one can do both, but it is difficult to show that one ever *does* both—impossible to show that one can do both without pushing expense beyond the margin of profit. Is there any reasonable doubt that the trouble lies here? Last year Mr. Bringier, of Ascension parish, obtained a wonderful yield of cane from a special area of ground—a yield averaging from three to four hogsheads of sugar per acre. His explanation was that he had fertilized the land liberally, plowed it thoroughly in the fall, and prepared it in every conceivable way for the reception of the seed. Barring these preliminaries it enjoyed no advantages over the rest of the plantation. All was cultivated alike, the intrinsic qualities of the soil were uniform, and yet this special area of ground which had been thoroughly plowed and fertilized in the fall yielded more than twice as much as any other equal area on the plantation. There is to-day on the place of John B. Lyon, Esq., in St. Mary parish, the finest crop, take it all in all, that has been seen in Louisiana before or since the war. It was laid by in May and stands now throughout the whole extent, as thick as the wildest cane brake in the swamp. The lowest estimate we have heard made by persons of life-long experience is that it will yield two and half hogsheads to the acre all around, and this, considering the size and quantity of the cane, the length of time it has had to ripen, and its comparative and essential qualities in general, seems a moderate and cautious estimate. It is a phenomenal crop, such a one as few remember to have seen, such as raises the possibilities of sugar culture to a dazzling height. Still Mr. Lyon can give no reasons for this wonderful result except those which Mr. Bringier gave last year. Having no sugar to manufacture at his mill during the preceding fall, Mr. Lyon had leisure to plow, fertilize and partially plant, while his neighbors neglected the field for the sugarhouse. The connection between cause and effect is unmistakable. In Mr. Bringier's case the remarkable productiveness was confined to the area on which he had been enabled to bestow adequate fall preparation and ante-culture. In Mr. Lyon's case the productiveness has observed precisely the same limits. In one instance it was partial, in the other it is general, but in both it is unquestionably attributable to the same cause.

Whether come to be the normal of all that we think there can be little, if any, question on the point of the conditions of success in farming are fall plowing, fertilization and thorough preparatory work, and if these conditions are inaccessible or difficult, or even precarious, for those who have to make up as well as cultivate their crops, it is evident that the system which will solve the problem before us must be a system of separate industries, leaving the farmer free of all the embarrassments of manufacturing, and the manufacturer free of all the embarrassments of farming. The two pursuits must be made distinct in fact as they are in essence, and each afforded the fullest and most unlimited facilities of development. Such is the conclusion at which thoughtful and intelligent observers of sugar culture in Louisiana have arrived. On this theory the Robert diffusion and central mill enterprise is based, and on this theory Mr. Charles H. Walker, of St. Mary parish, proposes to conduct the operations of his vast estates. The prices which mill owners are able to pay for the raw material by virtue of the concentration of industry insures to the farmer a much safer and more satisfactory return for his crop, and affords him those facilities for successful planting which, under the present system, he can not with any reason expect to enjoy.

In another article we shall enter into the details of the central mill system, and explain the relations of the farmer and manufacturer under its workings. For the present we ask our planters to consider whether we have not fairly stated the case as a rule—whether, with full preparation as a necessary precedent of success in farming, it is not true that the manufacturing department of the plantation is a constant and fatal obstacle?

A SIEGE TRAIN CAMPAIGN.

The gentle voice of the shotgun, the soothing roll of the drum and the assuring rumble of the siege train have produced the expected results in Mississippi, and "a glorious Democratic victory" is announced. It is the only gain in the election of 1875 which the Democracy have to show to offset the loss of Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Virginia and Maryland remain as before. Maryland is called Democratic, while the Old Dominion has christened her successful party "Conservative," thus ignoring the name which has been borne on the war banners of Mississippi.

The sole victory won by the Democracy this fall has been gainid by force as surely and completely as Grant took Vicksburg by the same means in July, 1863. The Republican majority of twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand could not be overcome by any of the ordinary means which it is proper to employ in elections, so the shotgun tactics were adopted. For this purpose the operation of both national and State laws, so far as they extend protection to voters, was virtually suspended, and the rule of the mob was substituted. Governor Ames at no time had it in his power to rally a force, not even a constable's posse. The following of an average Democratic politician in Mississippi would have numbered more than the Governor could muster, ten to one. At the critical moment in the campaign he applied for help to Washington, with the result which is already known. The Democrats, well knowing that anything which would inspire courage or confidence in the colored voters, raised the cry of alarm and resorted to every possible means to prevent interference by the government. The farce of offering service to the Governor in the interest of peace and good order was resorted to. A number of Senator Alcorn's postmasters were bullied into signing certificates that nothing was the matter with Mississippi, but great calamity would follow if troops were sent. Attorney General Pierrepont hesitated, and suggested difficulties which could not be solved until the State was lost. Any State in the Union may be carried by similar tactics. An armed force, with banners flying, drums beating, and well provided with guns of all calibre, may well intimidate ten times the number of unarmed, undrilled, defenseless people. There has been a blunder somewhere. The State of Mississippi as principal, and the national government as surety, have failed to extend the protection of the laws to some forty or fifty thousand colored voters, and they have, for the purposes of the late election, been completely disfranchised. The election laws were abolished and the enemy walked over the course. A more flagrant outrage upon American liberty has not been successfully practiced since the war. And yet it is, and will continue to be heralded as a great Democratic victory. A Democratic robbery, with the State of Mississippi and the Attorney General looking on without raising a hand to help; will be the verdict in this case by Republican party both North and South. The policy of the late Attorney General of the United States did afford some slight protection, and even doubtful States were saved, while Mississippi, with its thirty thousand Republican majority, is prostrated by pure physical force. The moral of this lesson is that a rural people, engaged in agriculture, unused to arms, simple and humane in their habits, absolutely require the protection of the law in the pursuit of their rights. When that fails them they are remitted to the condition of serfs, and the blame rests with those who might have helped them and did not.

DIED.

DUGAZON—November 2, 1875, at half-past ten o'clock, HERBERT T. DUGAZON, aged three years and four months, youngest son of Charles T. Dugazon and Lucy B. nee Teell.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the parents' residence, No. 72 Conti street, at nine o'clock This (Thursday) Morning, November 4, 1875.

A CARD.

I beg to respectfully inform my friends and patrons, and the general public, that I have taken the BAR attached to the Varieties Theatre, and that during the season it will be my pleasure to dispense the same quality of Wines and Liquors dispensed under the St. Charles Exchange.

CHARLES LAGOUME.

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 on 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 under sealed cover, at our risk. my15 3p

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.,

oc19 1m 2p Publishers, No. 5 Commercial place.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES OF 1874 AND PREVIOUS YEARS paid at a liberal discount by

E. H. LEVY, Broker,

No. 128 Gravier street.

City scrip for sale in sums to suit. oc28 1w 2p

SELLING OUT AT COST,

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

122.....Rampart street.....122

Corner of Perdido.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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

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

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, $30.
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $18.
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $18.
WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, $10 per dozen.

Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS.

ALSO,

A few more of those cheap

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Prices in comparison to the above.

Now is the time for cheap bargains.

Call on

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets.

Country orders promptly filled. oct1 3m 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 180 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. oct and 2m

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

CLASS 262.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	26	65	3	39	47	16	19	40	64	56	23	68	32

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 third day of November, 1875.

E. PERALTA,
ADAM GREWE,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. nov4

FOR RENT.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Families or single gentlemen may obtain handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 120 Carondelet street. The house has been entirely refitted and furnished. Refrences required. oct 10.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS—To Rent or single gents, with or without board, for single gentlemen or families, at No. 202 Gravier street, near Baronne. oct 10 2m

FOR RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE—To rent, suitable for a small family, or one or two gentlemen. Inquire 52 Carondelet street. oct7

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,

oc10 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 4, 1875.

oct7 1m M. BRENER, Cashier.

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. 16 Charles street to the rooms over Mme. Renoir'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 advantages for dress cutting, which can not be excelled anywhere, and will teach the latest scientific system to pupils. Miss Barrett is a most capable teacher and will thoroughly instruct all persons who may apply 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.

oct17 1m

THE LOAN OFFICE,

17.....Baronne Street.....

Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that all unredeemed pledges, due up to August 1, will be offered for sale from and after the 6th of November next, unless the interest thereon is paid.

OTTO SCHWANER,

oc31 2p Proprietor.

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS,

LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY,

No. 32 Carondelet street,

New Orleans, November 1, 1875.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company until MONDAY, November 15, at two o'clock M., for building the levees of the State coming year, as ordered by the Commission of Engineers. Plans and specifications may be seen at this office. The Company reserves the right to refuse any and all bids.

M. A. TARLETON,

no2 12t Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS,

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,

State of Louisiana,

New Orleans, September 20, 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.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Executive Department,

New Orleans, September 27, 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 murderer or murderers of HENRY WILLIAMS, who was shot and killed without provocation at Belleville, parish of Caddo, on Thursday, the ninth of September, 1875.

One ROBERT H. READ, accused of the crime, 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:

S. DUKAMD,

Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Withdrawal of Quarantine.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Executive Department,

New Orleans, October 11, 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 19, June 30 and August 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.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

LAWLESSNESS IN EAST FELICIANA PARISH.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Executive Department,

New Orleans, October 13, 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 the 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 duly elected member of the officials admitted to have been legally elected at the election.

2. In the compulsory adjournment of the First 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 armed and masked men on errands of violence and murder.

4. In the murder by masked assassins of Galt, one of the leading colored citizens of the parish, while under the nominal protection of the 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 white man, a near relative of said Galt, accused of attempted crime, and who at the time of her unlawful execution was lodged in the parish prison awaiting trial for the offense alleged against him.

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

Whereas, such a state of disorderly and lawless anarchy is productive of great injury to the State and is 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 hereby notify and warn all persons, 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, that the ends of public peace and a due regard for 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.