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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

An old sailor's yarn is his stock in trade.

Widows should never be miss construed.

Horses receive their oats with grains of allowance.

The next canvas here will be that of Howe's circus.

In the journey of this world the man who goes right is not apt to get left.

Senator Bayard is said to be "looming up" as a candidate among the dirt eaters.

When a lawyer makes love, the first thing he does is to get out an attachment.

Ruskin says it is enough to know that bees make honey. He would forget the sting.

Moody speaks 220 words a minute, or more than any man can remember in an hour.

Drinking men occasionally sober up, if only for the pleasure of getting drunk again.

Harry Watkins is doing the Irish version of the "Two Orphans" in Georgia. No injunction.

An exchange says New Orleans merchants contributed to the Mississippi campaign fund.

There are wise proverbs which have been the rounds so long that they are now circular saws.

The papers can now let up on politics for awhile, and say something for the good of the country.

It is not decided whether or not William Allen is the most available candidate in the Democratic party.

"Lispet" is the name of a play which the actors at the Adelphi Theatre, Chicago, are trying to speak plain.

In warm weather the tramp has no desire to work; in cold weather he thinks he can get no work to no.

With $30,000 in his pocket as the proceeds of his book, General Sherman can afford to be criticised.

A London advertiser wants a servant girl who fears the Lord and can carry one hundred pounds weight.

Buffalo Bill's play, "Life on the Border," is as much of a society play as "Saratoga," but it shows a different society.

Pigeon shooting is tabooed in the British army as being considered low sport. Let the champions come to this country.

The decision that Brigham Young should pay alimony to Ann Eliza recognizes the theory that polygamous marriages are legal.

Kate Fields is certain that the English critics killed Robertson. It would pay to send some of our dramatists over to England.

An Indian thinks himself fortunate when he strikes a trail; a civilized man on the promenade feels obliged to apologize for such an occurrence.

To think well one must be silent. An old bachelor says for that reason a woman puts her finger in her mouth when endeavoring to collect her thoughts.

It is said the Cubans have taken Key West. At a recent election there they elected their municipal ticket. They are now making Havana cigars.

The Russians are laboring under the impression that they got cheated in the purchase of Alaska. This softens the fact that the United States got cheated.

A London editor can never get an obituary notice of himself in the paper on which he has been employed. Space is too valuable to use in puffing the dead.

It is not safe to call a Russian by name after seeing his card. The new minister at Washington, Mr. Chickine, is called Shishine by those who know him best.

John B. Raymond and T. H. Whipple have retired from the editorial management of the Jackson (Mississippi) *Pilot*. The daily issue is discontinued, and it will appear hereafter as a weekly.

A festival for the benefit of St. Francis Church will be held at the hall, corner of Second and St. David streets, on the next three Saturday and Sunday evenings of this month. The St. Francis parish appeals especially to the public for aid in support of the poor of the parish.

The *Courier-Journal* says: "The election intelligence is bad." Speaking of the blunders made by the Democratic leaders, it adds: "The Democratic party should now heave these Jonahs overboard with a stone about their necks. They should be drowned like so many blind kittens."

The position of the Democratic party today is like the Irishman's turtle. Pat had been engaged to kill a turtle for a neighbor, and proceeded immediately to cut off its head. Pat's attention was called to the fact that the turtle still walked about, though it had been decapitated, and he explained, "Sure, the beast is entirely dead, only he is not yet conscious of it."

A small boy attempted to keep a diary on a voyage at sea. What he accomplished appeared as follows: "June 13. Very Ruff. June 14. Ruffer to-day. June 16. To-day we went ninety-one nots. It is still very ruff. June 17. There was not many at dinner to-day, and I liked the plums. June 19. I didn't keep a diary yesterday. Ma said it was the plums; ninety-four nots today."

The Princess Felix Salm-Salm—the American lady whose husband fought for the Union in America, for the empire in Mexico, and was killed in the Franco-German war—now has on the eve of publication in London a work entitled "Ten Years of My Life." One who has read advance sheets of her book says that it bitterly denounces Bazaine, who commanded the French army of invasion in Mexico in 1864-'5, and declares that he was the occasion of all the misfortunes that befell Maximilian.

DEMOCRATIC "RADICALISM."

Radicalism can not, of course, be predicated of any act of legislation, however extreme, for a people have the right to alter, amend or repeal any institution which exists among them, according to the terms which they have prescribed to themselves.

The term radicalism has then come to mean, in the Democratic glossary, the appointment of bad men to office, the enactment of laws or the rendering of decisions through corrupt motives of those who perpetrate either of these wrongs.

An attempt has been recently made by some volunteer reformers to correct our school administration of radicalism on certain imputations of incompetency and wrong. It has failed. The thirst for public reformation is unslaked, and the reformers are no doubt to-day armed for the next case of "Radicalism."

The Republicans on the School Board have not evaded the issue. They have been requested to furnish the evidence of their own incapacity, but have contented themselves with vindicating their own innocence.

We now demand if the Democratic Puritans are content with this demonstration? Are these Quixotes satisfied with being battered by the sturdy arms of this Republican windmill? There are a great many other "Radical monopolies" which are held by Democratic administrations. Will the reformers cease their labors with the signal failure of their charges in the first case that they attempt? We are a little tired of seeing the country placarded with imputations of Republican corruption, while within our view are Democrats enjoying the exclusive benefit of those monopolies which the Republican Legislature, with the aid of Democratic votes, has granted. We are not afraid to meet the Shreveport doctrine that the gambler who swindles an unwary or unskillful victim has committed no wrong. That the ring that has cheated the ignorant Indian of his lands are excellent persons. That he who entices a confidential clerk to sign the name of his principal is a clever fellow, but that the whole crime rests upon the dupes, the tools, and the penny participants in these several iniquities.

We claim that the Democratic fence and receiver is as much responsible for the thousand dollar diamond it has bought for a twentieth part of the money as is the miserable fool who has committed a criminal theft for a commission upon his own risk and rascality. We give a practical evidence that the Republican party puts both the receiver and the thief upon the same footing. In 1872 it arrested the increase of the State debt, and punished by dismissal from its confidence and connection those who had been guilty of disgracing the Republican name. The proofs of this reformation and continued pursuit of Republican wrong doers is before the public.

We now challenge the Democratic reformers to investigate the origin and present attitude of every immoral or improper grant of power by the Legislature or by or to the municipal administration of this city. Investigate all these abuses in all their ramifications. Trace them into the hands of their present holders and publish the politics of these holders. Do not spare the Republicans who may have been bought or bribed to carry out any "Radical" scheme of any Democratic corporation. Such men should be punished for their folly as well as for their crime. We intend that each party or both parties shall carry their own responsibilities. The Republican party has been held in check by a supposed obligation to defend its own picayune participants in the several mammoth monopolies. We will assist at the exposure and guarantee the punishment of our fools and knaves, and of any who may have aided in these great wrongs. Will the Democracy do the same with its princely robbers? Many of our poor Republicans, ignorant of the value of the very sights they may have unconsciously aided to barter away are in obscurity and privity. The Democratic magnates roll in wealth, spend their days in foreign countries and draw from public taxation in some shape the revenues which exempt them from labor. They may even subsidize orators and writers to abuse the Republican party for the taxation which these monopolies have signally aided to impose upon the people and property of Louisiana.

Gentlemen reformers, you can "go on with your rat killing," in the classic language of the pit. Punish all the "Radical" rascalities which the Democrats enjoy, and we will spare no Republican offender. All such will have forfeited Republican protection by such infamous associations. We call for indiscriminate reform, without respect to persons or parties. The Republican party has suffered too long and too patiently to hesitate or halt. It has been charged with frauds for which its antagonists have been honored and enriched. It is determined to demand from its Democratic accusers a prosecution of all. We are determined to demand from our Democratic accusers a prosecution of all offenses or a withdrawal of every charge of Republican responsibility. It shall not pocket the money while we are whipped for its theft.

OPPOSITION TO THE RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT CUBA.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* speaks the sentiment of those who fear the liberation of the Cuban slave will enhance the price of cigars and sugar. It says that the reported attitude of the President toward Spain "is calculated to produce a feeling of uneasiness." It does not see "reason for a rupture of friendly relations with Spain at the present time." The reasoning on which the *Commercial* supports these propositions is a little odd. It thinks the prospect of a war which must open a market for the surplus hog products and manufactures which exist in Cincinnati will occasion uneasiness. It thinks that a possible war which may result in paying for trumped products with American supplies, and thus keep at home a part of $70,000,000 of specie sent to Cuba and Martinique for that purpose might flood the country with "the curse of an irredeemable currency."

It assumes that the object of the President is to gain party or personal advantage, and closes by the assertion that there is "no occasion for a departure from the established policy of non-intervention," and that a war waged for such selfish or insufficient motives as stated "will give to the last year of Grant's administration an odium which all its profligacy and maladministration have not acquired."

The whole complaint of the *Commercial* rests upon the following extraordinary assertion:

That no cause of recognizing the belligerency of Free Cuba exists now which has not heretofore existed. Soon after the insurrection broke out, in 1868, the Cubans sent deputations to Washington imploring the recognition of their belligerent rights.

It is asserted that it then held the Eastern and a part of the Central departments; had adopted a constitution, and organized a government; had fought some small battles, and defeated their enemies, and "asked for belligerent recognition." The assertion is made that the patriots are not now in a better and more hopeful condition?

A commercial journal is doubtless a student of national law. It should know that those whom it pronounces "insurrectionists," are now "waging a civil war." Six years of contest without being conquered, six years of organized government mark the difference between a rebellion and civil war. It may well and properly happen, therefore, that while Secretary Fish could not acknowledge belligerency "soon after" six years ago, he might properly do so when the domestic conflict has reached a condition which all publicists agree in dignifying with the title of civil war to be waged according to the usages of public war. Since the "insurrection broke out in 1868," some events have occurred of which the ward strikers or their organ may not have perhaps heard. The Spanish government has lost one hundred thousand soldiers more or less and expended some hundreds of millions of dollars. Of these millions the extra "war tax" has compelled Cincinnati to pay her part in the additional burdens imposed upon her products exported to the Spanish-American colonies. Since the "insurrection broke out in 1868," a number of American citizens who went to aid these patriots precisely as the brave sons of Cincinnati went to aid Texas, have been murdered and paid for. Here and elsewhere the American heart was shocked at the repetition of the Crittenden outrages. The *Commercial* seems to consider that the Spanish government holds our receipt on account for so many heads of American fillibusters, and that as we have the money we have no right to complain.

Why a representative of a Western city so largely dependent on an increased market demand—why a people professing to prefer a republic to a monarchy—why persons who profess to sympathize with suffering humanity; who know that if free Cuba is suppressed there will be blood and bondage, and if successful that despotism and slavery will have lost their final foothold this side of the American equator, should withhold sympathy or even assistance if necessary, may occasion surprise to those who do not reflect on the cause. There is a class of politicians who look upon all public measures only on their probable effect on the vote and and patronage. We can see this class holding off on the Cuban question. If any advantage shall result to American honor or interests, they will be the first and most pertinacious claimants. If disappointment and disaster occur, such mercenary and calculating partisans throw all responsibility upon their opponents and wish to wrest the reins of government from the hands which have held them unsuccessfully. The Spanish policy of the United States will perhaps come in question during the next canvass. The Republican administration will claim that, however it may result, Spain has been halted in her American despotism and slavery. There will be a note made of those who side with Spain. We predict for the *Commercial* a prominent place on this register.

MISSISSIPPI'S SHAME.

Mississippi, with her thirty thousand Republican majority, has gone Democratic. The White League of Louisiana congratulates the White Line of Mississippi, and shakes the bloody hands which have achieved such a victory. Democracy is in line with itself, on a Confederate platform, and we are told that Jeff Davis will represent Mississippi in the United States Senate. To indorse secession, to elevate Confederate leaders, to establish the fact that a fair election can not be held in Mississippi, and that shotguns are superior to votes, the Democrats have taken hundreds of human lives. Killing Republicans there has been common from the opening of the campaign up to and including the day of election, and terrorism and intimidation have existed throughout the State. The Vicksburg *Herald* congratulates itself on its work by saying that the negroes had grown tired of the constantly occurring breach of the peace, and the unsafety of life and property under Radical rule, and they had determined to co-operate largely with the Democratic white people. Such reasoning is full of shame. The negroes had grown tired of being constantly shot at, and sacrificed their right to express their opinions at the polls. The *Herald* says: "A majority of the negroes declared they would not vote at all." These were the two chances left them—to stay away from the polls or vote the Democratic ticket.

The dispatches from different parts of the State, published in the Vicksburg *Herald* on the morning of the third instant, are a curious commentary on how the thing was done. From them we learn that—

At Bolton the negroes marched to the polls in solid masses and voted for Democracy. Election quiet.

At Lake all was quiet; several negroes voted the Democratic ticket, and a great many did not vote at all.

At Holly Springs every colored man appears to have shown his vote, and the reporter was able to say that two hundred and fifty negroes voted the Democratic ticket. He says that Marshall county will go Democratic by three hundred, "notwithstanding the registered majority of colored was seven hundred." The word "notwithstanding" admits that the county ought not to go as it did. And we are further told that "the aged, sick, maimed and blind, all turned out to vote for the Democracy," and that the Democratic colored men were jubilant.

At Boswell the Republican candidate for sheriff was hung in effigy, and more than half the blacks voted "with the whites."

At Corinth a Conservative editor "was slightly wounded in a difficulty."

In all places where the negroes were marched up in a body and voted by Democrats all was quiet. In favor of peace, this is an argument that colored men should have so voted in all places.

Where they marched up to the polls and attempted to vote the Republican ticket, there was trouble. The Port Gibson dispatch says: "A large column of negroes from the country marched up to the polls in military order, about eleven o'clock, when the negroes, who were interspersed with the whites, became insulting and threatening." Then a general firing commenced. One negro was killed and one white man wounded, and the negroes were stampeded. The Port Gibson man says "the disturbance did not last five minutes." Everything became quiet, and "many negroes are voting the Democratic ticket."

At Columbus it was reported that the negroes had attempted to burn the town. The Columbus man says: "Four of them were certainly killed. Ten are reported dead. No Radical ticket was polled here to-day. Glorious Democratic victory for Lowndes. No whites hurt."

And so the shotgun record is continued. Columbus is a specimen of what is considered a glorious Democratic victory in Mississippi. Ten negroes killed in one little town, and no whites hurt! It is to celebrate such a victory that the White Leagues of Louisiana borrow artillery from "Kellogg, the usurper," and fire one hundred and one guns in New Orleans. The Democracy of Louisiana wanted to be placed in line with the national Democracy, and it is so placed. It is the party which kills, and it is the party which formed a Confederacy to break up the Union.

If the Democrats find a crumb of comfort in the bloody record of Mississippi, they are welcome to it. If they find consolation in electing Bigelow, a Republican, in New York, they are welcome to that also.

A time will come in Mississippi when shotguns will not triumph. It is for the interest and prosperity of that State that they should not. Mississippi to-day represents the remnant of the Southern Confederacy, and Davis and Lamar are its chieftains. The national Democratic party is asked to rejoice at the Mississippi victory and glorify its shame. Having nothing else at present to rejoice at it will undoubtedly do so.

THE BACKDOWN OF THAT COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the chairman of the Lafayette square mass meeting have virtually abandoned their posts. They did not face the music in the heroic manner which we had a right to expect from so much fuss and loud talk. Instead of coming forward with anything like proof to sustain the rather general and hazy charges contained in their letter to the State Board, the chairman was instructed to address a note to the president with the information that they did not intend to come at all; that all the facts to sustain their charges were already within reach of the board, and it was expected it would do its duty. Most of the members of the School Board, not being aware that the whole mass meeting was a bluff, filed serious answers, and appeared before the State Board to be ready to give further evidence, if necessary. But it was a bluff from its noisy beginning to its inglorious close. Had any considerable number of the members retired from their positions, on the ground that it was not worth while to defend their right to a thankless office that brings onerous duties and a great tax on the time and pecuniary resources of the directors, without yielding any returns, then those who brewed the little tempest in the teapot would have boasted among their fellows—"We did it!" But the directors could not, and can not be frightened off, and the committee seems to have had too much good sense to make a direct issue. Fearing defeat, they retired from the contest, and left "the psople" without counsel in the very matter which has been proclaimed any day for the past six weeks as of paramount importance.

We hope this failure will serve as a warning to all intermeddlers in future. They should adopt the motto of the simple minded and honest David Crockett, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." If, however, the agitators of the school question in this city have been in pursuit of the right, they have been as unsuccessful in satisfying the public of the fact as they have in convicting the members of the School Board. It looks more like the work of demagogues and gossips than the efforts of sensible men to reform existing abuses. Perhaps the end which was sought has been accomplished. However that may be, the members of the board have had an opportunity to place their vindication before the people, while their accusers retire from a controversy they themselves provoked.

We love people for the good that is in them, and memory always comes to help the heart.

A LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL.

There is nothing like being well informed upon matters in which the public are interested. There is nothing in journalism so ennobling as the capacity to detect errors in the columns of contemporaries, and to dissipate error by the strong light of truth it is enabled to throw upon subjects that are dark. For instance there was the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which published an editorial upon the jetties. Then there is the New Orleans *Times*, following closely after with a sharp stick:

The *Commercial* is a good paper, but very, very ignorant of delta topography.

And the *Times* goes on to say:

The *Commercial* has a column leader about jetties, the writer whereof is wild in nearly all his statements respecting the river and its mouths and only correct in his history of the legislation on the subject. For his information we will state that from Fort St. Philip to South Pass mouth there is a clear and deep natural channel having at all times thirty to 100 feet of water.

How can the *Commercial* but be gratified at being set upon the right track by our neighbor? But was it quite right that the *Times* should have kept this piece of intelligence so long hid from the public? Was it justice to the jetty contractors, who have been writing their way over the shoal at the head of the pass, and to old General Barnard, Sir Charles Hartley and the convocation of New York engineers who proposed the closing of the river outlets in order to scour out the channel at the head of South Pass? The *Times* has, alas! kept its great fact hidden too long. A huge list of engineers, from Sauvol and De Pauger down to Bayley and Andrews, have been kept in the dark, and even the coast survey officers have been kept in profound ignorance of so vital a fact, up to this time.

MORE DISCOMFITURE.

Judge Henry C. Meyers, of Natchitoches, who is in the city on a short business visit, has called our attention to his letter published in the Natchitoches *Republican* of the thirtieth ultimo, addressed to his "friend Cosgrove," of the *Vindicator*. It was written in reply to some baseless charges against the judge in connection with his position as treasurer of the school board. The Democracy of Louisiana are peculiarly unlucky in their attacks upon school officials. This probably happens because of the ignorance which generally prevails in the party of a radical reform in educational affairs. In the good old days the parish treasurers generally deemed it a religious duty to rake in the school fund for party purposes, and stand off the Yankee school teachers with scrip, slow notes, a ride on a rail, or anything but money. Being ignorant of the change under the present administration, the Democratic penholders charge Republican officials with the ancient offenses, and are surprised into silence when they find so many "good old customs" abolished. Our own Lafayette square committee can sympathize with the Natchitoches Democracy, they also having been on a cold trail for a few weeks.

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 provided with the same quality of Wines and Liquors dispensed at the St. Charles Exchange.

no3 CHARLES LACOUME.

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. 396 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.

oc17 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 guaranteed to suit.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
oc10 1m 2p No. 99 Camp street.

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY,
No. 21 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, November 1, 1875.

Proposals will be received at the office of this Company until MONDAY, November 15, at twelve o'clock M., for building the levees of the State the 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.

THE LOAN OFFICE,

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

Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that all unredeemed pledges, due up to August 31, will be offered for sale from and after the fifteenth of November next, unless the interest thereon is paid.

OTTO SCHWANER,
oc31 2p Proprietor.

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.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
New Orleans, October 6, 1875.

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

oc7 1m M. BENNER, Cashier.

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!

Prices 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 be adjudged topsy. sp13 6p

PROCLAMATION

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR

LAWLESSNESS IN EAST FELICIANA PA

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 1[illegible]

WHEREAS, Official information has been re[illegible] by the Executive Department that in the [illegible] of East Feliciana, in this State, certain [illegible] posed persons acting in concert with [illegible] of the adjoining State of Mississippi, have b[illegible] together for unlawful and disorderly pur[illegible] and brought about in the parish of East Fel[illegible] and in the district immediately adjacent th[illegible] a condition of anarchy and mob violence w[illegible] dangerous to the peace and prosperity o[illegible] section of the State, and which has culm[illegible] among other results, in the following:

1. In the violent expulsion from the pa[illegible] East Feliciana of a large number of the [illegible] officials, admitted to have been legally elec[illegible] qualified.

2. In the compulsory adjournment of the [illegible] Judicial District Court in said parish, a[illegible] shooting of the sheriff while in the disch[illegible] his official duties in connection with said co[illegible]

3. In the patrolling of the parish by b[illegible] armed and masked men on errands of vi[illegible] and bloodshed.

4. In the murder by masked assassins o[illegible] Gair, one of the leading colored citizens o[illegible] parish, while under the nominal protectio[illegible] sheriff's posse, and while on his way to an[illegible] criminal charge preferred against him.

5. In the hanging by a lawless mob of a w[illegible] a near relative of said Gair, accused of a [illegible] tempted crime, and who at the time of her [illegible] ful execution was lodged in the parish [illegible] awaiting trial for the offense alleged against [illegible]

6. In the incendiary burning of country [illegible] and cotton gins in this and adjacent parishes

Whereas, All these disorderly and lawle[illegible] are productive of great injury to the sta[illegible] are subversive of all the conditions of pea[illegible] prosperity;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lie[illegible]ant Governor and Acting Governor of [illegible] State of Louisiana, do issue this my p[illegible]mation, commanding all illegal and [illegible]derly bodies of men in said parish of [illegible] Feliciana to disperse and retire to their h[illegible] and I call upon all good citizens to co-operate [illegible] the civil authorities in arresting and brin[illegible] justice all such violent and disorderly perso[illegible] the end that public peace and obedience t[illegible] laws may be speedily restored.

Given under my hand and the seal of the [illegible] hereunto attached, this fifteenth day of o[illegible] in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred an[illegible]enty-five, and of the Independence of the U[illegible] States the one hundredth.

C. C ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor [illegible] State of Louisiana.
By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR

Withdrawal of Quarantine.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 1[illegible]

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, quarantine restrictions imposed on vessels [illegible] at the port of New Orleans from the port[illegible] vana, Vera Cruz, Key West and Pascagoula [illegible] clamations of date June 10, June 30 and Aug[illegible] 1875 are hereby withdrawn, said withdra[illegible] take effect October 20, 1875.

Given under my hand and the seal of the [illegible] hereunto attached, this eighteenth day of o[illegible] in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred an[illegible]enty-five, and of the independence of the U[illegible] States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor [illegible] State of Louisiana.
By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REW[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, September 2[illegible]

A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS [illegible] paid by the State of Louisiana for such in[illegible]tion as will lead to the arrest and conviction [illegible] murderer or murderers of HENRY WILLIAM[illegible] was shot and killed without provocation a[illegible] ville, parish of Caddo, on Thursday, the [illegible] of September, 1875.

One ROBERT H. READ, accused of the [illegible] believed to have taken refuge in the State o[illegible]

Given under my hand and the seal of the [illegible] this twenty-second day of September, A. [illegible] and of the independence of the United St[illegible] one hundredth.

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

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDER[illegible]

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 2[illegible]

Hereafter, no State bonds intended to be [illegible] will be registered unless the same are pr[illegible] examined, and a description thereof taken [illegible] prior to a meeting of this board.

P. G. DESLONDE,
se30 Secretary of the B[illegible]

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUIS[illegible]
STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 5, [illegible]
CLASS 264.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
60	28	44	24	74	54	9	64	2	43	75	[illegible]

The above drawings are published in the [illegible] pal papers, and are drawn in public daily [illegible] rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, La., this fifth day of November, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFE[illegible]
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Families or single gentlemen may obtain somely furnished rooms, with or without b[illegible] No. 123 Carondelet street. The house h[illegible] entirely refitted and furnished. Refere[illegible] quired. o[illegible]

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROO[illegible] suit or single, with or without b[illegible] single gentlemen or families, at No. 20[illegible] street, near Baronne.

FOR RENT.—PART OF A FURNISHED [illegible] to twelve, suitable for a small family, o[illegible] two gentlemen. No. 484 Magazine street.

SUCCESSION NOTIC[illegible]

Succession of Felix Pilard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE P[illegible] of Orleans, No. 38,347.—Whereas, S. T[illegible] public administrator, has petitioned the c[illegible] letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] Felix Pilard, deceased, intestate. N[illegible] hereby given to all whom it may conc[illegible] show cause within ten days why the p[illegible] the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
no6 10 14 FRANK PACK, JR.

Succession of Joseph Seidel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE [illegible] of Orleans, No. 39,352.—Whereas, Mr[illegible] Theresa Seidel has petitioned the co[illegible] letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] Joseph Seidel, deceased, intestate. N[illegible] hereby given to all whom it may concern, [illegible] cause within ten days, why the prayer o[illegible] petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
no6 10 14* FRANK PACK, JR.

Succession of Mrs. Mary Spe[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE [illegible] of Orleans, No. 38,337.—Whereas, J[illegible] mer Spearing has petitioned the court [illegible] ters of administration on the estate of [illegible] Mrs. Mary Spearing, deceased, intestate [illegible] is hereby given to all whom it may con[illegible] show cause within ten days why the pray[illegible] said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
no3 7 11* FRANK PACK, JR.

Succession of Albert Gebeh[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE [illegible] of Orleans. No. 39,365.—Whereas, C[illegible] heb has petitioned the court for let[illegible] istration on the estate of [illegible] heb, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby [illegible] to all whom it may concern, to show cause [illegible] ten days why the prayer of said Pe[illegible] should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
no2 7 11* FRANK PACK, JR.