

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

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 17, 1875. John E. Owens is acting in Washington.

Railroad beds are generally full of sleepers.

The Grand Duke Alexis is living in Greece.

The barefooted shoemaker should heel himself.

"Give me liberty or give me death," was a radical speech.

As soon as a scholar becomes perfectly ripe he begins to fall off.

A life on the ocean wave is much better than a death beneath it.

The warm weather we are now having shows a very prodigious sun.

"M. H. R." should write a book. Her reputation is already made.

Many a man has spent a moderate fortune in coloring his nose red.

All things are undoubtedly for the best; but had people claim enough to eat and wear.

Having no souls for music, the police of Indianapolis arrest hand-organ men as vagrants.

The prettiest fat woman in the world, or the fattest pretty woman, is on exhibition in Chicago.

Candidates for Speaker and clerk of the next House of Representatives should make themselves known.

A man explains that he is seen coming out of drinking saloons because he does not wish to stay in them.

The Atlanta Herald says: "Senator Gordon is to-day the foremost man in all the South, from Maryland to Texas."

An Omaha paper has it that the City of Waco was burned at New Orleans, and that the crew drifted to sea in small boats.

Fork essays are a test of enterprise in Cincinnati. The Times says: "The Gazette just gets around with a hog article; only a week behind the Times."

The New York World brings Jerry Black to notice as a candidate for President, and one likely to put the constitutional amendments "in process of gradual extinction."

The marble columns of the United States mint in Philadelphia have been decaying rapidly during the past ten years, and they are to be replaced by pillars of granite.

Last year the brims of ladies' hats turned up at the front and down at the back; now the order is reversed, and a hat turned about is as good as new, and quite in style.

Mrs. Isabel Freeman Norton, the accomplished lady and actress, returned to her New Orleans home on Sunday, having spent a few weeks pleasantly with her mother at Boston.

Our thanks are due to William Rogers, Esq., supervising inspector of the Treasury Department, for official courtesies, and valuable pamphlets of the Treasury decisions.

The Louisville Commercial says Lawrence Barrett is "one of the best, and certainly the youngest tragedian on the American stage." This rising young actor will be here next week.

Hispanic said recently at a dinner table: "A battalion in which the chaplain counts for more than the major can be easily whipped. There will be plenty of hypocrisy in it, but not much light and service."

The Charleston News (South Carolina) says: "Major Townsend has been appointed a commissioner of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition of New Orleans, and will take charge of entries from the Pee Dee country."

It is reported that Mrs. Scott Siddons, who lately lost her trunk in Providence, was also robbed in Danbury of a silver nutmeg grater, which once belonged to her great-grandmother. What is home without a mother! What is life in Connecticut without a nutmeg grater!

Old ward five, of Boston, came up nobly with Democratic assistance. At the count it was found that 647 names had been checked as voted, while 688 ballots were cast. The ward officers reported that Gaston received 533 votes, and Rice 179. If all polling places had done as well, Gaston would have been elected.

Critics pronounce George Honey to be one of the best actors seen in New York for a long time. He went to Wallack's Theatre to play *Ecce in "Cate"*. The only thing New Yorkers do not like about him is that he came from England direct to Boston, and took his place in a stock company, like a sensible man.

The Governor of Wisconsin has been compelled to call the attention of the Legislature to church gambling, such as is carried on at fairs under guise of lotteries, grab bags, wheels of fortune and other wicked inventions calculated to obtain money from the unwary. The Governor recommends that some law be enacted for suppressing such practices.

The St. Louis Republic, a fervent Democratic paper, says: "No reflecting Democrat can look upon these comments in the South as a cheerful indication, when they are offset by losses in the North. The North is the seat of power, and must continue to be for years to come, and the Democracy can never again be a national power until it regains the lost art of attracting the sympathies of that section."

"Miss Grundy," of the Washington society superintendent of the *Opheleia*, says of our Louisiana friends: "Mrs. Max Wood, of whose wedding I wrote you a fortnight since, in yielding her person, beauty and wit, has well been known as a beauty in which is contained the South. The illness of the pretty and agreeable sister of the *Opheleia*, Miss Marion West, is greatly regretted. Although the disease from which she is suffering is of a mild nature, the fact is still to be feared that her recovery is not so speedy as was hoped."

A STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

The Queen of the stout British empire had a lively tussle with Pius IX. in Canada yesterday, on a point involving the right of sovereignty in the dominion. Mr. Guibord, a subject of the Queen, but in some manner owing allegiance to the Pope, did recently somewhat outside of the odor of sanctity. The church dignitaries, therefore, in obedience to a general canon or a special order of the church, undertook to discipline the lifeless tenement of the departed spirit, which had rebelled while in the flesh. Although a member of the church and at one time in good standing, burial in his family tomb was forbidden by the Canadian ecclesiastics, contrary to the civil statute of the realm. There has been trouble and had blood between the respective adherents for some time, and yesterday it was brought to an issue. The Queen called out her troops, and the priests had a mob of five thousand zealots on hand ready to overpower any weak force that might appear for the purpose of escorting Guibord's remains to the tomb.

The question which of the two parties, the Church or the State, was right in this matter, will not be regarded in the United States as important. It is necessarily secondary and subordinate to the other and vital inquiry, which is to decide in cases of dispute. Is the canon law to supersede the civil law of one of the most powerful nations of the world, whose Protestant government threw off the ecclesiastical yoke more than three hundred years ago? Can not a loyal subject of her majesty be buried in his own family tomb without calling out the army to awe into obedience those who would snatch his body from its sarcophagus and throw it into a ditch? While England is gallantly trying this experiment, the United States is looking on thoughtfully, perhaps regretfully. It may be asked, which is the true civilization, which the true Christian spirit—that which gently and tenderly commits all that remains of leaving humanity to its mother earth, erasing his faults to be judged by his Creator, or the policy that pursues with human wrath the poor fugitives even beyond the portals of eternity? The civil law affirms the first, the canon law the last alternative.

This question of supremacy of the civil over canon law, is the irrepressible conflict of the world. It has from time to time been brought to an issue with somewhat varying results, but generally in modern times in favor of the civil authorities. It is to the world outside of the United States, what the slavery question and cognate issues are to us. It now divides the little kingdom of Bavaria into two hostile factions, the one being determined, if possible, to destroy the other. According to the Munich correspondent of the London World, a fourth of January crisis was reached on the fifteenth of October, when a desperate and final trial of strength was made between the Catholic and Protestant deputies. Every member being in his place and voting, the Chamber of Deputies passed an address to the king impeaching the ministry for being Protestants, the same as the Legislature of Mississippi is expected to impeach Governor Ames for being a Republican. At the elections in July, in Bavaria, the Catholic party secured a bare majority of two increased since to three by the death of a Liberal member. The vote therefore stood seventy-nine Catholics to seventy-six Liberals. The result of this vote is to put the King of Bavaria in antagonism with Prussia, or compel him to dissolve his Parliament and offend the Church. To do either would subject him to great difficulty and danger, and perhaps bring about some such revolution as we experienced here on the fourteenth of September a year ago.

Mr. Shannon, the United States Minister to Brazil, writing to Secretary Fish from Rio Janeiro under date of March 1, 1874, relates the particulars of a struggle which was then in progress there between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. We extract as follows:

After the receipt of the papal bull of the twenty-sixth of May last, applauding the various religious brotherhoods of his diocese, because they declined to expel upon his order, those of their members who were Free Masons, all the other bishops took open stand against the government. One after another they publicly announced their refusal to obey the papal bull, and all instructions which his holiness might send them, being firmly convinced that, though Brazilians, their first allegiance was due to Rome.

The government was forced to the adoption of extreme measures, and since the opposition of the bishop of Olinda had been more vigorous and even defiant than that of any of his colleagues, he having persistently refused to obey the resolution of the Council of State of Brazil, of June, it was finally resolved to bring that prelate to trial.

It had been decided in September to take this step, but three months passed away before the preliminary legal forms of citation, response and indictment had been concluded, and then it was announced that the supreme tribunal of justice had found a true bill, charging the bishop with an unlawful offense. His arrest was immediately ordered, and early in January he was brought to the capital and confined in the Arsenal of Marine. The trial began on the eighteenth ultimo amid much public interest, and on the following twenty-first resulted in the conviction of the accused, who was condemned, under article ninety-four of the code, to four years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The conviction of the bishop of Olinda had been generally anticipated; yet, when the fact became known and began to be realized, the public sentiment was shocked. Never before in the history of Brazil had a prince of the church been condemned to prison like a common felon! There was, at once, a strong revulsion of popular feeling, and, judging by the present tone of daily press, a ministerial crisis is not far off.

Mr. Shannon then proceeds to relate how, in the beginning of the controversy, a special mission was sent to Rome, with the object to persuade "the Pope to cease encouraging the bishops in their disobedience," and to "convince them either to proceed in conformity with the constitution and laws." The cardinal secretary replied in a sense, "exploring the great cardinal's mind, and asking between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in Brazil," and stating that his holiness was "disposed to adopt those measures which,

in his wisdom and benevolence toward Brazilian Catholics, he should judge opportune to bring to conflict to a close; expecting, however, that the imperial government, on its part, would concur in the removal of all obstacles tending to retard the desired end." A letter was also shown the Brazilian commissioner, addressed to the bishop of Olinda, censuring his course, and instructing him to recall his pastoral interdicting the various brotherhoods of his diocese.

When these things were first reported in Brazil there was manifested a good deal of satisfaction; but when it appeared no such letter as that described had ever been sent to Brazil, or at any rate shown to the government, the feeling of satisfaction subsided, and a new agent was sent to Rome. Meanwhile the bishop, who had at first been "applied" in a bull, then condemned to a prison by the courts of Brazil, and finally abandoned, temporarily, at least, by his spiritual superiors, was suffered to languish in prison, at hard labor.

The little republic of Ecuador, however, seems to get along more harmoniously with the holy see. Our minister at Quito, Mr. Rumsey Wing, writes to the Secretary of State, under date of December 30:

As evincing the intense Catholicism prevailing in this country, I herewith forward original and translation of an enactment of the late Congress.

Then follows copy of an act concerning the Republic of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and placing it under its protection. The feast of the Sacred Heart is declared a civic feast, "with assistance of the first class," to be celebrated with the greatest solemnity possible.

Thus it will be seen that in States where there is any opposition to the ecclesiastical authority there is constant strife and contention for supremacy. There being no Protestant party in Ecuador, the Church is in the ascendant; the civil power is subordinated or absorbed, and the republic passes under the protection of one of the established orders. Canada, Bavaria, Brazil, and various other countries not being thus situated, are not so highly favored as Ecuador, where "all is as quiet" as at Warsaw or in Mississippi. From this it will be seen, to paraphrase Mr. Seward's celebrated speech at Syracuse, there is an irrepressible conflict going on between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities. A State, to have peace, must be all one or the other, as the two can never dwell together in amity.

INJUSTICE ARRESTED.

The Orleansian says that the REPUBLICAN "seeks constantly to impress upon our taxpayers who are not real estate owners the belief that the Property Holders' Union seek relief from exorbitant taxation only for those who, like themselves, own real estate, and not for taxpayers generally."

The REPUBLICAN referred to the theory of the Property Holders' Association as it was first organized and as it is still headed by its organ. We said, and proved, that its object was exclusively the reduction of taxes on real estate. We employed in confirmation of its own acknowledgment the argument of its officers. We have noted the modification of its theory recently recognized by the adoption of a report made by Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows. In the report the interests of all taxpayers are included and asserted. If the Orleansian will look at our comments it will find that we have even the boldness to claim that our own strictures upon this protection of the landlord and abandonment of the tenant have attracted the attention of the property holders themselves. By this it may be, the association now embraces purposes which it did not formerly avow, except by indirection. This indirection was a metaphysical argument to show how a landlord whose rents were reduced could help his tenant by so employing capital as to give the tenant wages. We think that little now remains except to make the preamble correspond with the law, and make it read a taxpayers' association.

Unconsciously perhaps the association has permitted itself to be used by some small Democratic politicians, who avail themselves of this medium to attribute to the Republican party the whole weight of taxation which rests upon real estate. This reasoning is such as merely infuriated partisans would employ. The Legislatures of the last eight years are held responsible for the taxes, and Mr. Warmoth is quoted as having characterized one of them as the most disgraceful body of men that ever assembled as a Legislature. Whether this was during the administration of his then excellency or of the preceding Democratic body we do not learn. Certain corporations created by the Legislature constitute, however, the principal oppression. To the surprise of the Democratic partisans we shall admit that the taxes imposed by and on behalf of those corporations afflict the mechanic and merchant, the widow and the orphan greatly. It will, however, be conceded that if such exactions fall upon the tenant, the monopolists who receive them are the only persons who can correct an admitted grievance. The private secretary of Governor Warmoth published the proof during his administration that the Democratic members of the Legislature participated in voting these franchises and appropriations of public money. The principal corporations complained of are now in the hands of persons not acting with the Republican party. If any complaint be made of the exactions it should be made to or of those who collect these exactions. The literary monopoly is an indirect tax paid more daily "than the Turk's tribute" from the market basket. The bethers' men monopoly passed into the hands of men not Republicans. If we add the gas monopoly, the wheat lease and the mackerel lease, it will be found that these lease which afflict the non-property holder are not in Republican hands, per se, and stating that his holiness was "disposed to adopt those measures which,

obtained these franchises from various Legislatures are not equally responsible for the improvident grant of those powers, as the Democratic holders of these franchises are exclusively obnoxious for the present exactions upon the people.

The partisan character of these reports is especially evident in the fact that the whole volume of obloquy is directed against the State taxes. These have been reduced by the Republican Legislature, and the \$52,000,000 of State debt which had been nominally created before 1872, has been limited by the Republican Legislature, which submitted the question to the people; while the debt, thus reduced to \$25,000,000, has, by a Republican Legislature, been scaled down to \$15,000,000. The city debt has, however, been annually increased by funding the floating obligations, until it now stands at half as much again as the State debt. The Republican Legislature has prohibited the increase of this debt. The expenses of State administration and interest on State debt are between one and two millions; those of the city administration are between four and five millions. The Republican State administration collects from the landlords fourteen and a half mills ad valorem; the Democratic city administration collects from the same landlords about twenty-two or three mills ad valorem.

We have approved the proposal to reduce all taxes. We have indicated the inconsistency of those who would resist a tax on the house, and sell the tenant out to pay his rent. We have shown the want of knowledge about our constitution, which proposed the relief of property from burdens which rested and remained upon persons. We have exposed an alien ignorance which expected persons represented in the Legislature to throw the taxes off of property and meet the reduction by further contributions themselves.

When the Irish tenant fought the English landlord, when the English absentee told his Irish rent agent that no threats against or violence inflicted upon the agent should avert the landlord from the prosecution of the tenant, we sympathized with the miserably tened. In that country the tenant had no voice in the remedy of his own wrongs; in this country he has, and, while some of the emigrants from that unhappy land of misrule have been so fortunate as to become landlords themselves, the great mass of European immigrants who are tenants may themselves secure the protection which in their own native countries was denied them by their masters—the landlords. We are direct for the reduction of all taxes, direct and indirect, and shall sustain the landlords and the tenants in all measures for the reduction of all taxes which affect them in common with themselves.

We would add a good natural word to our friend the Orleansian. It was in the beginning a journal devoted to literature and the arts. It had undoubtedly the same right to its political expression with ourselves and others. Its organship of a movement directed to the relief of burdens on property or persons was a legitimate public service. When, however, it becomes the vehicle for publishing violent and unjust effusions of Democratic partisan politicians, we submit it only presents the art of defamation and the literature of the ward club. In so doing there is a clear infringement of the right of the Democratic organs, and may apprehend an injunction, just as the play actors were inhibited from uttering the disputed drama of "The Two Orphans."

SOME VERY PLAIN LANGUAGE.

General Woodford closed the canvass in Massachusetts by a speech at Faneuil Hall in which he defined the conditions of permanent Republican success. He declared that one of these must be "a square and honest attempt to reform the civil service of the government." "If we are to keep our politics pure in the future," he said, "we must not make it to the interest of any body of men to earn their bread and butter by controlling political conventions and doing political work."

And he added: "If I receive the election of Alexander H. Rice to-morrow would pave the way for the control of the next National Republican Convention by the professional politicians of the party, or that that convention was to make a nomination that should perpetuate the system of official patronage in this land, I would not be upon this platform, and I would pray the defeat of your candidate in this State." This and similar declarations were greeted with great applause.

The Republicans of Massachusetts seem to have borne this stern doctrine much better than their Democratic antagonists in New York. The latter having learned that the Sam Tilden policy threatened to defeat "the system of official patronage in this land," abandoned the reform candidate and his policy with indecent precipitancy. The Democratic exoner for their New York defeat is that their recals went back on them in such numbers as to render victory impossible. The New York Times puts it thus:

In accounting for this gain the Democratic organs fall back upon the theory that the new Republican strength has been due to the accession of reasons from the Democratic party. It may be at once conceded that if we had got them all, we should not only have wiped out Governor Tilden's majority, but should have carried the State by a majority very much larger than that which he secured last year.

General Woodford's doctrine, then, while it has strengthened the Republicans by an accession of honest men, has weakened the Democracy by the defection of moral constitution in the one and a weakness in the other, very encouraging to the friends of free government. Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, seems to enforce the same doctrine, and the Republicans and other honest men stand largely up to him. Let the spirit of General Woodford's exhortation go marching on from Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico.

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

Here is what a country editor suggests: And now Governor William Pitt Kellogg comes to the front with a proclamation of thanksgiving. What the people of the State are to be particularly thankful for, it would be somewhat hard to determine.—St. Louis Times.

We have plenty of reasons for being glad. We have the Jetté Company at the expense of the United States, and not the Bridge Company at our own. St. Louis has not carried all the State of Texas away from New Orleans merchants of the trade of that highly Democratic and homogeneous people, as well as of the Red, Arkansas, White and St. Francis river valleys. We are most especially grateful for half a dozen St. Louis carpet-baggers in this city, who will teach us the highest financial wisdom, if our money holds out. There are many minor mercies—such as the exemption of our editors from arrest for being connected with crooked whisky rings; the almost entire destruction of our whisky business—in the interest of Cincinnati and St. Louis—thus promoting the cause of temperance; and a prospect that we shall this year receive more cotton in the regular course of business than St. Louis can invite by her premium plan.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1875. Commencing Saturday, December 4, and will be continued THE SEVENTH, NINTH AND ELEVENTH Three Races Each Day. G. A. BREUX, President.

CLEARING SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Our importation of DRESS GOODS being largely in excess of the demand, we shall commence, from MONDAY, November 25, to offer the entire line at a reduction of TWENTY PER CENT.

From our present prices. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. H. HOLMES, No. 155 Canal street and No. 15 Bourbon street.

DRY GOODS AT S. ALEXANDER'S, RED STORE NO. 3, FRENCH MARKET.

Having quite recently purchased large supplies in the North and East, from manufacturers direct and at large auction sales, I now have the pleasure to announce to my customers and the public generally that my assortment, consisting of Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, BELTS, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, BALMORAL SKIRTS, TOWELS, OLOLOTHS, FLOVEFS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, AUTOMATIC UNDERWEAR, from SIXTY CENTS UP.

Also, Gentlemen's Lion Brand Shirts, Merino Underhirts and Neckwear. Good quality English Brown Cotton Socks at 2 1/2 per dozen.

Special bargains are given in Flannels, Repellents, Shawls, Cloaks, Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans and Bleached and Brown Cottons.

All Quality Bleached and Brown Table Damasks at Fifty Cents per Yard.

Particular notice is called to my TWENTY-FIVE WOOL CARPETS, which I am closing out at less than cost. In this establishment nothing is misrepresented. Everything is sold on its own merits, and errors promptly and cheerfully corrected. Cash buyers, whether dealers, planners or householders, will save money by an examination of the goods and prices.

S. ALEXANDER'S, No. 3, French Market.

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. HARRIS.

Miss A. HARRIS has removed from No. 208 St. Charles street to the rooms over Mrs. Reynoir's, and begs to inform her customers that she has opened her Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting Establishment, on No. 9 Chartres street, where she guarantees entire satisfaction with all kinds of dressmaking entrusted to her, at most reasonable prices than any other establishment in the city. Mrs. Harris has obtained unusual advantage in dress cutting, which can not be equalled elsewhere, and will teach the latest scientific rules to pupils. Miss Harris is a most capable teacher, and will thoroughly instruct all persons who learn to sew. She will also do cutting and fitting in the most finished manner.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Withdrawal of Quarantine. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 18, 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 Passaguilla, by proclamations of date June 10, June 20 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, hereto 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.

BOARDS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1876, CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY. STREET GUIDE. The above work will be issued in JANUARY in substance only. Our agents will call on all business men. L. BOARDS & CO., 2019 St. P. Publishers, No. 1 Commercial place.

1875. THE SOUTHERN STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION. WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT NEW ORLEANS, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

L. N. MARNS, President. SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent. A. BALDWIN, Chairman. JAMES L. DAY, W. L. SCHMIDT. COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN G. FLEMING.

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. 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 the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with the handsomest in the United States, occupying 120 acres, within fifteen minutes ride by cars from the center of the city. The grounds are shaded by a beautiful grove of live oak, magnolia, and other trees of recent construction, amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of most extensive exhibition.

The Racing Course, which is used by the Louisiana Jockey Club at all its meetings, is a famous thoroughbred track, and the conditions for stock are unimpaired. It is the first time that such an extensive race course has been inaugurated at the South, and being a time when the city of New Orleans is filled with thousands of visitors to participate in the festivities of the Carnival, it affords a grand opportunity to exhibitors from every section of the country.

The commissioners earnestly appeal to the people of the Southern States to lend their encouragement to the Exposition, and to make all respects a complete exhibition of the products and of its hoped that manufacturers and others in every section of the country will participate. Ample arrangements have been perfected for transportation of goods and visitors from section at reduced rates.

For detailed information, address SAMUEL MULLEN, Executive Superintendent, No. 50 Camp street, New Orleans.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. To the People of Louisiana: The President of the United States, in accordance with time-honored custom, having appointed THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth of November, a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, hereby recommended to the people of the State that they observe the day designated in that prayer and becoming manner. While we are grateful to the President for the many blessings upon us, remembering especially our escape from pestilence and flood, and the bounty with which Providence has crowned the labors of the laborer throughout the length and breadth of our State, and while from the prospect vouchsafed to us we derive every hope and confidence for the future, let us not forget to alleviate as best we can the sufferings of the poor within our midst.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this sixth day of November, 1875. Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

The above drawings are published in the official papers, and are drawn in public day rooms of the Company. Witness our hands at New Orleans, this sixteenth day of November, 1875. H. PHELPS, President. J. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans. Tickets for sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the Company.

WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50.00 HALVES.....25.00 THIRDS.....16.66 SEVENTHS.....7.14

RAILROADS. THE MOBILE LINE. On and after May 23 trains will arrive at the depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at 10:00 a.m. Express and mail daily, at 11:00 a.m. Through night express, daily, at 11:00 p.m. Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at 10:00 a.m. Express and mail daily, at 11:00 a.m. Through night express, daily, at 11:00 p.m.

PAID IN GOLD. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. On and after October 31, 1875, Trains depart and arrive as follows from New Orleans:

Express, daily, at 11:00 a.m. Accommodation, daily, at 10:00 a.m. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. Only one change of sleeping cars to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. Tickets for sale and information given at Camp street, corner of Common.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. A CARD. I beg to respectfully inform my friends, patrons, and the general public, that I have the honor attached to the Yastette that during the season it will be provided the same quality of Wines and Liquors as the St. Charles Exchange. CHARLES LACROIX.