

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 39.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2190.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Sunday and Monday, May 24 and 25.

FAIR GROUNDS.

The festival commences at one o'clock precisely. The programme consists of Concert on the platform, followed by a great Exposition Hall, Popular Plays and Games of all kinds, among them the following:

- RISING RACES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
- SACK RACE.
- HOOPER IN THE POT.
- WATER TIREBOLD.
- ROPE JUMPING.
- FOOTBALL PLAYING.
- SAUSAGE SNAPPING.
- THE GREASY PIG.

Grand Base Ball Match. For championship, between the Price Current and the Nonpareil Clubs.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

Will be drawn on Monday for prizes amounting to \$1000. Each ticket of admission is entitled to a chance in the same. Tickets will please refer to the coupon attached.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

To be given by the PROTECTOR STEAM FIRE COMPANY No. 2, at GARROLLTON GARDENS, on Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE LOWER COAST.

The elegant side-wheel steamer ST. JOHN will leave for Canal street, SUNDAY, May 24, 1874, at 10 P. M., and return by 9 P. M., visiting Belle Chasse and the various creeks, giving excellent views of the low country. Fare for the round trip \$1. Children under twelve years half fare.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTEY.

Capital Prize.....\$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1869).

CLASS G.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, May 30, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

Half, Quarters and Rights in proportion.

21 prizes of \$20,000 each.....\$420,000.

1 prize of \$10,000.....10,000.

10 prizes of \$5,000 each.....50,000.

100 prizes of \$1,000 each.....100,000.

1000 prizes of \$100 each.....100,000.

10,000 prizes of \$10 each.....100,000.

100,000 prizes of \$1 each.....1,000,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Approximations of \$500 each for the same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize.....2,500.

Approximations of \$200 each for the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize.....1,000.

Approximations of \$100 each for the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize.....500.

25 prizes amounting to.....\$80,000.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes, these tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Orders to be addressed to LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans, La.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ad 12

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 23, 1874.

CLASS 122.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

The above drawings are published in the principal papers and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-third day of May, 1874.

A. PERILLA, ADAM GIFFIN, Commissioners.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$100,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received. All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNSWALD HALL, No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, J. L. GUERINATOR, Cashier, President.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAN, J. L. GUERINATOR, JOHN W. BRIDGES, M. BENNER, Directors.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 156 Canal Street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Draper, L. E. Genereux, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles L. Leeds, David Dymally, John G. Gaines, Carl Kolm, Charles Schneider, Samuel Jamieson.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. L. F. OSKINS, President. SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer. mh 28 15

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 152 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 12 to 10 o'clock.

Mix per Cent Interest Allowed. G. D. STURIBVANT, Cashier.

HERBERT BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

But a few days ago the last military position of Bismarck, now an accepted law, stirred and occupied the hearts and minds of the German people. To-day a new citizen has been created in all educated circles by a publishing law bill, which will soon be presented to the Reichstag, at Berlin. Germany stands before the world pre-eminent for her literature, arts, sciences and wonderful military power; but alas, amid all the regal splendor of her glory may she look down upon her chains and blush, for they tell her that all the dark days of slavery are not over—her press is not free! Of how much importance and consequence a free press is to a nation has been proven, especially to Americans. How ridiculous would it seem to them, for instance, if some great and important truth had been discovered which would accrue to the benefit of their country, were they prohibited from publishing it upon the plea that it would interfere with the personal interests of their President! This newly proposed bill is to give the government power to arrest and punish all writers and publishers of opinions contrary to hers. While the people do not refuse to be ruled by strong justice, they will not submit to absolutism. A severe combat is expected in the Reichstag. A few days later will give us the result.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

There are only a few cities in which so many newspapers are printed as in Hamburg; there are issued at the moment over two hundred; the principal ones are the *Hamburg Nachrichten*, *Borsenhalle*, *Hamburg Correspondent*, *Reform*, *Frischeute*, *Freiwalt*, *Commerz*, and others; all these contain telegraphic and other interesting communications from all the principal cities of the world. The *Borsenhalle* treats of business matters almost entirely, touching upon politics only so far as they relate closely to business; this paper might well be compared with the *New York Journal of Commerce*, while the *Hamburg Nachrichten* takes more the place of the *Times*. The *Correspondent*, however, follows a strict and firm tendency, more defending than attacking, but just and impartial, and therefore high-toned and of long years standing.

The public libraries of the city present a treasure of books and reading matter of all kinds—science, art, industry, etc., the newest and most interesting to every profession, and every branch of studies is there laid before the public. There is the City Library containing over 500,000 volumes, 30,000 dissertations, more than 30,000 original handwritings of celebrated authors of all countries, besides all prominent newspapers. Other libraries of less importance, but of very rich selections of reading matter, are the *Commerz Library*, containing 150,000 volumes; the united reading societies of the "Atheneum," the "Patriotic Society," the "Society for Art and Science," the "Aene Borsenhalle," and many others, extending occasion to all for improving the mind. Attached to the latter named is a rich and very fine museum, illustrating all subjects in history and science, selections of conchylia, birds, minerals, etc. The ethnographical part is fine. Interesting and historically instructive is the division for antiquarianism. So much is done here for the instruction of all classes of people, not only that every one can enrich his mind by reading in any manner he may choose. Lectures are also held in the City Library rooms, and museum free of charge. The directors of both are able professors of science, and freely answer all questions of the public.

The higher Hamburg schools are all in connection with the City Library and Museum, and with the Zoological Garden. The schools for boys, with the exception of one—the High Gymnasium—bear mostly a practical character to educate them for the world. The Gymnasium strictly prepares them for sciences. The education given young girls here can not be too highly praised. Especially noteworthy is the attention given to the training and strengthening exercises of the body, for which loose dresses and shoes that make no corsets are fitted into requisition. The intellectual education is perfect, theoretically as well as practically. Each branch of instruction is made so clear and simple by amusing and entertaining illustrations that the faculties of the mind are called into action, and it is by action alone that the character acquires that firmness necessary to guide it in the conduct of life. Beside this delicate and unflinching method of training, the girls' minds to comprehend and enjoy scientific branches of study, supported by some persons only attainable by boys, the etiquette taught them is the purest and most unaffected imaginable, because it is founded upon the well-springs of the heart. They learn that life is serious and important, but happy and true, in the fulfillment of natural duties; they are taught self-reliance combined with modesty; they do not become mere "blue stockings" after leaving their schools. Constant occupation, together with practical system and order, are so instilled into their minds that idleness becomes soon irksome to them.

It is remarkable how many different kinds of important householding girls are taught to accomplish in these schools. They are able, after graduating, not only to ornament the most select and intellectual society, but

also to place before their fathers, brothers or husbands a sumptuous dinner, arranged by their own dainty fingers; to cut, fit, make and embroider or ornament every garment worn by each member of the family. The consequence of all this is that marriages for real love and esteem are not so often interfered with, and hearts are mated as well wedded. A young gentleman with a limited salary is not afraid to marry the woman of his heart's choice, because he knows that by her education she will be a helpmate to him instead of a burden. And what a happy family circle is the consequence! His children grow up contently with this mutual love and aid on both sides. The sphere and destiny of woman is better understood and felt in Germany than in any other country, I believe, and this is chiefly owing to her system of schools. I would that America might be prouder also of her fair and beautiful daughters, and institute schools more for their welfare and usefulness in after years. Her sons are noble, patriotic and high-minded; why shall her daughters be looked upon, indeed too often, as merely dressed dolls, to be flattered and admired for their personal beauty alone. I know that America holds her true women—but in what pitiable state of ignorance and selfishness do we find the grown up daughters of most of our wealthy American citizens? They grow up despising even the simplest occupation for the hand, and some are weak-minded enough to think that a girl will be looked upon as inferior in class if she fills up her idle moments with a little handiwork for herself or family. Quite different it is here. You may call upon one of the wealthiest and most distinguished families here, and if your visit is a general one, as soon as your card is handed in you are greeted at the drawing room door by the hostess, who passes you into the family circle, already gathered around the social drawing room table. There is no stiff and the young ladies, looking at you with respect, and wondering how much longer they will occupy themselves with their toilet; but there sit the family, if it is evening, father and brother, all chatting gaily, the ladies occupied with hand-work, and already neatly and tastefully dressed. There is one charm that German ladies seem to possess above all others, that is this neatness and order in dress, no matter in what occupation you may happen to discover them. The home circle in Germany is beautiful beyond expression. It is not to be wondered at that a German seeking his fortune in other countries longs restlessly to return to his native home. No where can he go that he will find such honest and pure happiness, such naturalness in mind and affection. As much as we may admire the graceful writings of Mme. de Staël, it is almost impossible after an acquaintance with home life in Germany to believe that, embittered and false as was her private life, she did not give a highly prejudiced judgment of "German women" in her work entitled "Allemagne." If she was not prejudiced, and German women really were in character as unnatural as she represented them, it can not but be regretted that, with her rare and charming gift for word painting, she does not live to write us an "Allemagne" of these days.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

It may not be without importance to some of my readers, if I mention a few of the most prominent academies for young girls and ladies. Miss Hoffmann, one of the most select, receives only a limited number, and is elegantly established at No. 35 Holzdamm street; Frau Pastorin Valentiner, No. 33 Ferdinand street; Miss E. Balle, No. 30 Neuerwall street. Popular in England, the West Indies, and New York, is the Academy of the Stender Sisters; this institution bears also an admirable reputation at home, its gymnasium being one of the finest in the country. The professor of piano, Mr. Studemann, is one of the most celebrated for thorough training in execution, a noted concert performer, and also a composer of music. Here all modern languages are orally taught. Miss Henriette Stender, the principal, is one of the most gifted authoresses in North Germany; her writings are of a highly moral character, and are prized in many a family circle as bright gems in literature; noticeable among them for richness of thought and force of argument is her "French Doctors of the Last War," "The Step-mother," "Silver Wedding," etc. The location of her establishment is No. 125 Augusten-street, Rostock. The naval academy of Hamburg is one of the best in Europe.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Of the 232,000 inhabitants of Hamburg, 30,000 are Jews and about 6000 are Catholics. There are two Jewish synagogues, thirty Protestant churches and five Catholic, including chapels. The St. Nicolai is the finest in structure, and is also richly adorned. This building was commenced fifteen years ago, and is not yet completed, although religious services have been held in it for over ten years. There is as much artificial work upon the exterior as upon the interior of the building. Each stone is sculptured either with beautiful statues of saints or figures of various models and designs, together with classic inscriptions. It is already over 500 feet high, and about fifty feet will yet be placed upon the steeple. Hamburg is 1100 years old, and her revolutions of the last thousand years have left their historical marks. Distinguished among these and especially interesting are the sad ruins of churches—usually the strongest constructed and most honored buildings of all nations and ages. Contemplating the destruction of these carries our minds back to revolutions of religious fanaticism; one (St. Theres) whose firm four corners must have braved a hot contest, is now the home of numberless beautiful wild birds, and standing on the sacred ground, fastened with its earth by time, is a rusty large sized crucifix. The holy inscription usually to be read upon these time-honored emblems of devotion is almost entirely effaced, but, involuntarily, during our musings over this relic of ages, are we led to repeat the words in the translation, "I have suffered!" A few flowers are growing among the tall wild grass, and scattered here and there are curious stones, with hardly discernible engraven mottoes in Latin. Imagination here might well weave pictures of dark and unjust deeds. Another, Catholic, also, but for some years remodeled, and in the service of Protestantism, at present. Crucifixes, and other relics, together with valuable ornaments for the interior, also human

skulls, are to be seen in the yard. One can not restrain an impulse of veneration for these reminders of human devotion, once standing upon the altar of churches, inspiring hearts with faith and love, and now despoiled and thrown out of both! Some of them, although so faded, seem to have been works of art. Their earnest eyes, and the halo which was once a golden circle around their heads, can not fail to fill the mind with questionings. This is the Church of St. Michellows. Upon attending the large and fashionable wedding of one of Hamburg's belles, I was first introduced to this church: while strolling through the yard examining what I have just attempted to describe, the fine carriages of the wedding troupe dashed up to the front entrance, where a rich carpet was spread from the carriage door of the bride and groom to the inner steps before the pulpit; following bride and groom were a train of twenty bridesmaids and groomsmen, all richly and fashionably dressed. The contrast between the two scenes I take the liberty of leaving to the imagination of my readers.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The following report of the purchasing committee, received at the meeting of the relief committee held on Friday night last, is well worthy of careful perusal. By it will be seen that the expenditures have been most judicious and the purchases confined strictly to staple articles of food of the cheapest and most serviceable kind. Nearly 1,100,000 rations of meal have been shipped since the committee commenced operations. The rations of pork and bacon are in proportion.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Your purchasing committee would report to you the following list of contributions since last report to date:

May 16—From M. N. Baxter, 1 box clothing; from N. Broeding, 1 package, 40 shaker bonnets.

May 18—Louisville Board of Trade, 20 tierces shoulders, 24 barrels beans; from Cincinnati relief committee, 10 casks bacon, 150 barrels crackers, 150 sacks salt, 232 sacks corn, 294 sacks cotton seed, 7 boxes drug, 10 boxes garden seed, 475 barrels flour.

Making a total to date of contributions, 585 barrels flour, 218 sacks flour, 54 barrels crackers, 13 half barrels crackers, 29 barrels meal, 41 boxes crackers, 79 barrels flour, 74,631 pounds bacon, 23 barrels beef, 323 sacks beans, 41 barrels potatoes, and sundries.

Our total purchases have been 992 barrels pork, 636 barrels meal, 393 barrels flour, 141 barrels potatoes, 10,627 pounds bacon, 150 barrels crackers, 150 sacks salt, 232 sacks corn, 294 sacks cotton seed, 7 boxes drug, 10 boxes garden seed, 475 barrels flour.

We have also received from United States commissary 608 barrels pork, 1864 barrels hard tack, 112 barrels beans, 658 barrels meal, 87,992 pounds bacon.

The total shipment have been as follows:

	Bbls.	Rations.
Meal	6,899	1,641,420
Flour	585	1,412,100
Pork	1,609	252,667
Crackers	2,550	261,667
Bacon	232	287,667
Beans	218	291,467
Seed potatoes	59	59
Cotton seed	294	294
Cotton seed	294	294
Seed corn	294	294
Garden seed	10	10
Drugs and sundries	12	12

Total expenditures to date have been \$66,291 18. JOHN N. PAYNE, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Opera Finales.

MM. Gadille and Lourde left last Thursday evening en route for Paris. M. Canonge and M. Gaeyraud will probably leave to-morrow. M. J. Mayan, the primo basso of the troupe during the past season, has yielded to the solicitations of his many friends and his own liking for our city and people, and will remain here permanently. M. Mayan is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils in vocal music. Though a young man, M. Mayan has had considerable experience as a professor of vocal music in Paris.

Connoisseurs accord him the merit of possessing a faultless method and of evidencing fine talent well schooled. Well they may, for M. Mayan graduated with high honor at the Conservatoire de Paris. Our city prides itself upon being the most critical and musical in the United States and we have no doubt that the announcement will be hailed with pleasure, that so able and eminent an artist as M. Mayan has taken up his permanent abode with us. M. Mayan may be consulted daily at the store of M. Charpaux, No. 19 Royal street.

LETTERS FROM HAMBURG—NO. 3.

HAMBURG, April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Improved Real Estate at Auction by the Sheriff.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Johnson street, between Common and Palmyra streets.
2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same District, on White street, between Clio and Erie streets.
3. And two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Love street, between Poet and Music streets. One of said lots forms the corner of Love and Poet streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

The Thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on May 23, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 78°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 86°. Lowest point during the night of May 22, 69°.

The Election Yesterday.

The election yesterday of members of the Parish Council, passed off very quietly, with the exception of the difficulty early in the day, in the second ward. In the third, fourth, fifth and ninth wards, there were two separate elections held, owing to the failure to harmonize matters. The following results are reported:

First ward—J. Langley and W. S. Wilson.

Second ward—P. F. Herwig and H. C. Nichols.

Third ward—George Devizin and W. L. Evans; Solomon Moses and George W. Carter.

Fourth ward—R. C. Howard and J. M. Hoyle; James Lewis and C. E. Ingalls.

Fifth ward—William Vigers and E. Aliz; E. Deleige and N. Villere.

Sixth ward—J. Dias and E. Jonbert.

Seventh ward—John Barrow and C. W. Boothby.

Eighth ward—Webster Long and E. V. Leclere.

Ninth ward—J. W. Edwards and T. V. Coupland; William Flynn and Isahm Nichols.

Tenth ward—S. J. Flotou and J. A. Faturel.

Eleventh ward—Paul Bruce and A. W. Aouin.

Twelfth ward—A. Dejoie and William Baudouin.

Thirteenth ward—P. Powers and M. Brown.

Fourteenth ward—William F. Loan and Edmund Jones; J. W. Moore and E. R. Davis.

Fifteenth ward—T. B. Stamps and W. Kern.

Relief Committee.

The following report of the purchasing committee, received at the meeting of the relief committee held on Friday night last, is well worthy of careful perusal. By it will be seen that the expenditures have been most judicious and the purchases confined strictly to staple articles of food of the cheapest and most serviceable kind. Nearly 1,100,000 rations of meal have been shipped since the committee commenced operations. The rations of pork and bacon are in proportion.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Rights Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The civil rights bill passed this morning at half-past seven o'clock. Strict party vote; forty-five Senators present.

Representative Rainey's Summer Residence.

Representative Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, has purchased a summer residence in Windsor, near Hartford, Connecticut.

Steel.

The steel feature of the tariff, as telegraphed last night, disappears from the perfected tariff bill.

Congressman Mellish Dead.

Congressman David B. Mellish, of New York, is dead.

The River Report.

The signal office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi river has fallen throughout its entire course from St. Paul to New Orleans, the greatest change being twenty-two inches at Memphis.

The Missouri River.

The Missouri river has fallen at Omaha, from Plattsmouth to Emporia, and fallen thence to its mouth. The Ohio has risen one inch at Pittsburg and fallen at all other reporting stations. The Red river has risen seven inches at Little Rock. The Arkansas has fallen six inches at Little Rock, and the Cumberland the same amount at Nashville. The Allegheny and Monongahela have both fallen slightly. The rainfall in the watersheds for the same period has been four hundredths of an inch at St. Paul in the Mississippi, thirty-six hundredths at Louisville in the Ohio, and three hundredths at Knoxville in the Tennessee.

NEW YORK.

Embarked for England.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Sartoris-Grant bridal party made a graceful and successful embarkment to-day. There were some touching scenes and many tears in partings. Although it was announced this morning that Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris would take the steamer Baltic at Sandy Hook, after having proceeded so far on the journey to Europe, the party and their invited friends who numbered about 100 and included some of the President's personal acquaintances, were taken to the pier by the Manhattan, and there embarked on the steamer Baltic.

Decorations Day.

The Grand Army of the Republic is making all necessary arrangements for the decoration on Saturday next of soldiers' graves at Chalmette. Additional interest will attach to the present anniversary from the fact that the new soldiers' monument will be dedicated and an oration will be delivered. The boats, and the hours at which passengers can go to the cemetery, will be announced during the week. All friends interested in this enterprise are requested to contribute flowers for decoration. Those who have flowers to spare, and may not be able personally to visit Chalmette, can leave their offerings with Captain Lawler, at the harbor station, where they will be gratefully received by the committee.

The Reward of Merit.

The St. James Sentinel of the twentieth instant contains the following notice of a gentleman who formerly resided in this city, where his fine social qualities and general intelligence won for him many friends, who will be pleased to hear of his success:

Colonel O. McLeran, parish surveyor of St. James, has been pleased to learn, received commissions also for the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Charles.

In Addition to the above appointments.

Colonel McLeran has been commissioned by the Levee Company as an inspector of levees for the parish of St. James, in which capacity he did excellent service during the most dangerous period of high water this season. He worked night and day during the time of most pressing danger with all the force that could be secured, and thus saved the flourishing parish of St. James from inundation. He is public spirited, thoroughly intelligent, and, strange to say, delights in work. He is just the kind of man that is needed in all the parishes of our State to teach our young men the nobility of labor. Everybody knows there can be no pay without work in the office of parish surveyor, and the same may be said of the office of levee inspector. These places are no sinecures, and therefore it becomes self evident that the man who accepts them is fond of work.

Louisiana single number lottery.

Louisiana single number lottery. It will be drawn May 30.

Capital prize \$20,000.

Capital prize \$20,000.