

NEW ORLEANS PUBLICAN OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 26, 1874.

The wealthiest man in Chicago is a bachelor.

Western papers speak of the grasshopper tidal wave.

Be sure your brains are on fire before you try to blow them out.

"Pine Knot for Me" is the song of the winds in Alabama trees.

To call one "truthful as a gas metre," is of compliments doubtful.

It is not easy for a captain to keep his men together when they are in quarters.

Both houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the twenty-second of June.

The present weight of Hon. A. H. Stevens is seventy-two pounds and twelve ounces.

"Out of a job," is the way Chicago papers speak of a clergyman who is waiting for a call.

Indifferent poetry by little girls is not good reading, unless the little girls are your own.

The Boston Post considers Mr. Gosling, who was married at St. Louis recently, "a gone goose."

John L. Lake, Jr., editor of the Vicksburg Evening Times, is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

General Beauregard has been reviewing "the troops," at an agricultural fair in Houston, Texas.

Weston thinks it is not impossible to go six miles in 500 consecutive days, because he has Bennett himself.

A considerable San Francisco gentleman has started the theory that it hurts a Chinaman to be stoned to death.

Carl Schurz is known to be superior as an orator, and now a Missouri paper says "he is no slouch of a pianist."

If a teacher regarded his scholar as the apple of his eye, he would say that the pupil should be under the lash.

The Kentucky toper, who signed a petition to have whisky put down, thought it meant put down to five cents a glass.

Brigham's Ann Eliza retains her youth to a remarkable degree. She will continue to be young until her divorce suit is decided.

The coopers of New York who have been so long on a strike, are expected to resume work shortly, when they will just hoop things.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, while in the character of Richard III, in Liverpool, kicked a stage carpenter, and has been arrested for the assault.

The wife of Edward S. Stokes has obtained a divorce, although Edward has never been habitually out nights since Fisk killed himself in self-defense.

A New Bedford dog was lately seen walking the streets with a lighted cigar in his mouth. He was imitating other dogs with a less number of legs and more sense.

Strangers often inquire which paper of New Orleans has the largest circulation. There are three of them now which have double the circulation of any other paper in the South.

The people of St. Louis were very unhappy until they got rid of their chief of police, McDonough. They are still unhappy because they can find no man fit to take his place.

Houma has a new brass band of sixteen pieces. All who try to sleep in that village know that the members thereof are constant in practice and indulge hopes of their perfect execution.

All this will be remedied in the cremation future. At Troy, recently an ostentatious undertaker, having charge of an aristocratic funeral, mounted the altar steps and delivered the following address: "Ladies and gentlemen will please keep their seats till the corpse passes out."

The Louisville Courier says there are hundreds of young men in that city fooling away their time in the practise of law, medicine and journalism, and clerking in stores and banks, when it is known that a good base ball player can make \$3000 a year by his art.

The Beauparte of the crusade has been discovered in Maine. He is a clergyman, and makes no bones of saying that if the bones of all the victims of intemperance could be gathered and made into a pyramid, no plain could be found large enough for its base to rest upon and the planets would have to be swept aside to make room for its apex.

Havana has a hotel which seems to meet all requirements. The card of the proprietor reads as follows: "The Both World Hotel, Num San Ignacio street, Plaza Vieja. In this establishment, set as the European style, receives lodgers which will find an splendid assistance so in eating as in habitation, therefore the master count with the elements necessary."

The Pnycone calls upon its job office for an immense outlay of head lines, to announce an outrage in Franklin parish, wherein a Mr. Arbutuckle was murdered, who was slain by a party of five persons.

"Hotel proprietors," says the Home Journal, "should pay their waiters and servants. As some houses this is not done, the only wages they receive is what they beg from their guests. We know of certain land-lords who even divide" with their employees, who are nearly as bad as the English method, where servants in hotels and restaurants often have to pay for their places.

We stated some time since that "blonde hair pins had been invented for low riders." The editor of the Atchafalpa Register has indignantly replied to the item, and it appears in his column as follows: "Blonde hair pins have been invented for low riders."

Charles Gayarre, who holds the position of editor of the Pnycone, has written a sentence without retaining in part the sense it.

The plot to divide this people on lines of color, section and party has been for some time manifest. Property holders and business men have been alarmed at the prospect of a political pronouncement to be sustained by a prestamo or forced loan upon our merchants and moneyed institutions, extorted on a threat of commercial proscription. To our mind it has been palpable that since the defeat of the general State election bill, the clique whose tactics have filled the land with acts of violence would not let the "agitation" cease, nor allow their cause to go by default at the ensuing legislative election.

We had small hope, however, that the classes which have been so oppressed by a political banditti would assert their interests and independence. We apprehended another election, to be marked with abuses and followed by contests. We apprehended that the commerce of this city, like that of some during the middle ages, would pass to other ports, where life was safe and property respected. Perhaps our view was too despondent. Probably we disparaged the American determination to conduct its own interests without being overruled by any assumed authority.

One of our leading American papers has taken an advanced position, and announced its programme for the ensuing campaign. It is a paper bought many months since by merchants to be conducted on a non-political programme. It fell into the hands of men, who, without having contributed to the purchase, gave directions to the course of the journal. What was the course then of the people's paper? It may be tracked through abuse, violence, and bloodshed, to insolvency. The people would not sustain their own organ when turned against their own interests. It passed into other and more temperate hands, into hands that conserved rather than rent with riots; with merchandise than massacres; with dividends on capital than distribution of spoils. The element of violence and forced loans was cut off, and compelled to utter its grido through other organs. It turned its batteries upon all that is conservative. The New Orleans Times, which had shaken off the bondage of this clique, has been denounced as the "organ of Kellogg," and the insidious supporter of an alleged usurpation. The clique goes further, and denounces the "people's paper," itself, as unsound, and as having "consorted with the common enemy"—the Republicans.

This undisguised and desperate attempt to brow beat and blackguard this last named journal into a tame submission to the will of the political brigands who have so long held this city to ransom has had its effect. It has caused the Pnycone to absolve itself from the responsibility of obeying such leaders and executing such commands. In its Sunday issue the Pnycone defines its stand on the legislative elections in such terms that no one can misunderstand. It says:

In the next campaign, so far as to any party names or party expedients we propose to be strictly and immovably neutral. No man shall receive our commendation merely because he chooses to call himself a Democrat, nor our condemnation because he chooses to call himself something else. We recognize the claim of no party upon our support and countenance, and shall abide by no party dicta in the course we elect to pursue.

The same article had said "Louisiana's present and imminent need is to have good, honest, intelligent men in her legislative bodies." It is added:

If we can keep an unworthy or incompetent man from participation in the making of laws for our people it will be our pleasure and our pride to do so. If we can put an honorable, an efficient man in his stead that much of patriotism shall surely be recorded to our credit.

This position is of much import. It is a notice to the people of New Orleans that a journal at one time the organ of dissonant and opposition to all in office has renounced that role. It is a timely and a manly notice. If the property and business interests of New Orleans do not approve of this avowal, let them demand from the proprietors a change of editorial ministry. If the people sustain this honest and sagacious policy let them signify it in their own decisive manner.

Our readers will not mistake these comments. It is not intended to foment divisions among our opponents by a fulsome flattery of dissension, nor to draw a hope of party support from a declaration of neutrality. The position of the Pnycone is active participation in the combat on behalf of the best and most competent candidates. Parties making nominations are reminded that the influence of a leading paper will be for or against them as the personal merits of their respective nominees may accord with its standard of qualification. This influence, be it much or little, is put up as a premium to be awarded in favor of official competition. The opposition nominee may lose it if he is an unworthy man, the Republican nominee may perchance, gain it if he surpasses his competitor in qualification.

This comes as a corollary to the admonitions we have given our Republican friends. There is a strong moral and financial interest to back this position. The people are disposed to manifest this same neutrality in party politics and activity in the choice of good men. The opposition people are tired of a joint robbery by party faction. The Republican people are tired of being held responsible for these robberies. The people, then, without respect to party, demand from each party good men for office. If either party shall put before them bad men, there is no power to compel good men to go to the polls and support them. Everything that favors the public obligation to provide the best personal nominations, since no party obligation may compel the people to vote even for a bad candidate of their own party against a good candidate of their opponents.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

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Congress from the first district. As he declines all connection with or dependence upon political parties, so far as his aspirations for congressional honors are concerned, he has resorted to a pamphlet in order that he may set forth his views of men and things, define his position and place himself fairly on the track. Mr. Gayarre paints the usual gloomy picture of Louisiana, impoverished by several years away of what he calls "the usurped and misapplied name of government of a systematic and disciplined organization for plunder, attaining its ends through legislative and official corruption." This sweeping ascription of all the woes, real or imaginary, that we hear so much about, to the State government is much easier to state than to demonstrate. It is barely possible that some of our zealous politicians are as wide of the mark in the diagnosis of our condition as in their proposed treatment. We hold with those, be the number great or small, who contend that there would be little to hope for in the way of relief, were we to return the governments of this State and the nation to the rough hands that wrought so much mischief for the future just before the war. The statesmen of the seventh decade of this century proved their incapacity to do anything but ruin the country, and they were retired by the people. The evils that resulted from their own misdeeds are now charged by them to the account of their successors, with the illusive assurance that if the people will give them one more trial, they will cure them instantly.

Now, the difficulty with us, that we can not credit these flattering promises. We can not say, with any degree of certainty, that the people of the First Congressional District will be any happier or more prosperous with Mr. Gayarre, ripe scholar and excellent gentleman as he undoubtedly is, than they would be with some one who better understands and appreciates the causes of the difficulty, whatever it may be. Mr. Gayarre is a learned man, but we hardly think he will rate as a first class statesman. We do not contend that the latter quality is absolutely essential in a Congressman, though it is, perhaps, desirable. It is with the future we have to deal, and hence are more concerned in knowing what special provisions we are to expect from Mr. Gayarre's efforts as a national legislator in case he shall be elected, than in reading a rehearsal of past events. The people of the First Congressional District are vitally interested in the currency question, the proposed improvement of the mouth of the river; the regulation of the tariff, and such like practical questions. When a man presents himself, rolls up his sleeves, and declares himself ready to live up to Lord Nelson's motto, to "do his duty," we naturally feel some interest in knowing what he considers his duty as a member of Congress. And when his other fine point is realized, and "none but honest men voted into office," we desire to know what else these honest men propose to do beside being honest. We require active and positive, as well as passive and negative virtues. We do not doubt Mr. Gayarre possesses the former in a high degree. Where are his guarantees for the more indispensable, the last named? If he can so far conform himself to Republican principles as to secure the confidence of that party, and even obtain the nomination at the hands of a convention, after a competitive examination, we shall be glad of his success. But we shall withhold our vote from any man who aspires to be a servant of the people, and yet repudiates the idea of being instructed by them in his line of duty. We want representatives to work for our interests, not to undo all that has been done because some one else originated the work.

PERVERTED REPUBLICANS.

The Pnycone is not always logical. It contends that a Republican is not bound to obey the government of a majority. How is this proven? By assuming that a majority may be "notoriously, morally and intellectually incompetent to exercise political rights." The fundamental doctrine of republicanism is, that the representative must be the choice of the majority. Good or bad, that majority is entitled to govern in a republic. The doctrine of the Pnycone is that a minority has a right to pronounce on the competency of the majority. This unconsciously it adopts the doctrine that a number of individuals less than a majority have the right to determine the action of the majority. "Ultra Democrats," says the Pnycone "have sometimes gone so far as to insist that even the ignorance of the masses should be represented in a republic. We have no idea that any one ever contended for 'ignorance as a basis of representation,' nor do we suppose that any one ever claimed that 'ignorance and immorality should control and direct the government.' That such may be the consequences of the right of the majority to rule is no proof that the doctrine of majority rule is wrong. If we argued upon an filigree deduction from agreed premises, we might assume that the government of one man or of the best men, or of the most pious and orthodox men was a failure, because each of their minority powers has in turn contributed its ignorance, its wickedness and its cruelty, in a higher degree than any government of the majority ever did. The history of this form of government and it will find our words true. Man has turned by compulsory experience from minority forms to the majority form of government, and found it the best and most just. If a majority be virtuous, the greater number of human beings share in its blessings. If the majority be evil, the wrong falls upon the majority itself. "In a community," says the Pnycone, "in which the majority is notoriously and confessedly incompetent, intellectually and morally to conduct the government, and to make the laws, the true Democracy and reason alike condemn such suffrage." What Democrat ever thus

proposed against the self-government of the people? If the hope in the people suffer, what might can there be in a less number to deprive the greater of suffrage, because one man may choose to say of two others, "These fellows are corrupt and incompetent, therefore I will take from their right of self-government?" The Pnycone abandons the whole ground upon which republicanism and democracy have been based. It annuls the right of the majority to govern because the minority may pronounce the majority incompetent. We suppose there has never been a period in the history of free government where some adherent of monarchy, or some infidel of human capacity for self-government would not have said, and has not said the same thing of the majority, yet it has never been held to deprive the supreme justice of the majority, nor to exonerate the minority from its obligation to obey the will of the majority as set forth in its legislation and expounded by its judicatures. The ruling of a majority may be bad. It has often been so, but it remains upon experiment to be better than the rule of any form of minority. The best proof of this fact is that forty millions of people in America, most of whom in person or by descent have quitted the government of monarchs, prefer the government of a majority as better after all. The history of ages proves this. But the fallacious reasoning of the Pnycone consists in its assuming ignorance and incompetence as a consequence of majority. While the majority should, in our opinion, govern everywhere, we by no means affirm the universal competency of every majority to govern well. There might be a community of convicts. The greater number may have committed theft. Very well, the consequences of their crime and incompetence will fall upon them. But with the obvious fact that the character of the majority will be imparted to the government which they elect, comes the obligation upon all who may choose to live under that government, to educate and improve that majority, and so make it competent to exercise the great right of self-government good or bad, the great right of expatriation reserved to all, every one has a right to remain under a majority which he deems bad and endeavor to make it competent, or to go to some other form of government or community which he likes better.

THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The German Gazette calls attention in an article of some length to the fact that the capital stock of the national banks of this city have never been assessed for taxation. Neither the State nor city assessors have ever called upon these institutions to contribute their share to sustain the burdens of the government, and yet they are all enjoying the protection of the laws which they receive free of expense to them. The Gazette shows that these institutions are not exempted from taxation by the laws of Congress, but does not say whether or not they are able to plead a State enactment as immunity. But we may assume that there is no such law, as under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court in the Salamander Insurance Company and other cases, the Legislature has no authority to discriminate in favor of corporations established for business purposes. The capital stock of the national banks of New Orleans aggregates about four millions, which, if properly assessed, would yield a revenue to the State of \$58,000, and to the city of \$100,000. For past years it would have been considerably more, as there has been a considerable reduction in the rate of taxation, amounting in all to twelve mills in the dollar. The State and city treasuries are very much in want of every dollar that can be legally and equitably collected, and banks are the last species of property that should be permitted to escape. As it requires no change in the laws or ordinances, it is only necessary to call the attention of the assessors to the subject in order that the omissions, if they really are any, may be supplied.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES ON DECORATION DAY, MAY 30, 1874.

Headquarters J. A. Mower, Post No. 1, G. A. R., New Orleans, May 26, 1874.

The National Flag will be displayed at the mast-head at sunrise, to be lowered to half mast at twelve o'clock M.

National salute by Metropolitan Battery. Opening Prayer.

Speech by Rev. Corbet Bond.

Playing corner stone of Monument.

Oration by Hon. E. C. Warmoth.

Closing Prayer and Benediction.

Musical on the boat by the celebrated Nineteenth Infantry Band.

Friends contributing flowers will please send them to Captain J. B. Lawler, at the harbor pier.

The steambot La Bella will make trips as follows:

From Customhouse street. From Cemetery. Eleven o'clock. Twelve o'clock. One o'clock. Two o'clock. Three o'clock. Four o'clock. Five o'clock. Six o'clock.

Tickets for round trip fifty cents. Friends are particularly invited to participate in the anniversary.

W. G. JAMES, Commander.

NOTICE TO VETERANS OF 1814-15.

The Veterans having received an invitation from Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, to be present and assist in the ceremony on decoration day, at Chalmette, on SATURDAY NEXT, the thirtieth instant, you will therefore meet on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, at the Customhouse, Canal street, for the purpose of taking the steamer. This invitation is to all the veterans of 1814-15 and 16, who are all respectfully invited to meet and join their brothers in arms at the appointed time and place. Transportation will be furnished free.

By order of J. B. NOBLE, President.

Notary Public, Secretary.

A CARD.

DR. CURTIS has to inform his numerous patients and the citizens of New Orleans, that owing to an important surgical operation, which will require his personal attention for a few days, he will be detained here until the twenty-ninth inst.

As our personal interviews are sufficient to make a correct diagnosis of any case, which can be conducted perfectly by correspondence, Dr. CURTIS would advise those who wish to consult him, to send their names, and the nature of their complaint, to his office, at No. 9 Rampart street, below Canal.

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CANAL STREET, CITY PARK AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 24 St. Charles street. OFFICERS.

J. B. SMITH, President. T. M. RANDY, Vice President.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM HENRY, J. B. SMITH, W. H. BELL, WILLIAM PAGAN, JOSEPH RAYMOND, R. M. HARRISON.

New Orleans, May 10, 1874. Secretary. my12 2p

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana state bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated herein, has been duly organized, and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the only authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. DESLOINDE, Secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

P. G. DESLOINDE, Secretary Board of Liquidation.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 27, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. ROUX, a citizen of New Orleans, was mysteriously assaulted in the public streets, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have thus far failed, and whereas, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of the said Jules J. Roux, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. ap28 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 29, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fifth of April, ELISHA E. EASTWOOD was brutally murdered near the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have thus far failed, and whereas, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Elisha E. Eastwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

P. G. DESLOINDE, Secretary of State. my12 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 6, 1874.

Whereas, on the second of October, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice; and whereas, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said John S. McKee.

One John W. Harvey being accused of the foregoing crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of sheriffs and police authorities: Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion, light; eyes, light blue; gray; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. my17 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 13, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Assumption parish, was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside, in that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have thus far failed, and whereas, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

P. G. DESLOINDE, Secretary of State. my20 2p

LOST.

\$50 REWARD—LOST—ONE NOTE, FOR VALUE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, DRAWN BY J. McARTHUR, ON THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE SUM OF \$254, drawn by W. W. WOOD, on the sixth day of May, 1874. The note is payable sixty days after its date. The public is hereby notified to negotiate said note, and the payment of the same, as well as the name of the holder, if any, who has been stopped in the hands of the City of New Orleans, at the Bank of the City of New Orleans, at the corner of Claiborne and St. Ann streets. my24 2p

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, May 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER, WILL BE RECEIVED AT HIS OFFICE UNTIL THURSDAY, June 4, 1874, at 12 M., for furnishing and erecting at the rate of seventy-five cents per cubic yard, the material for the improvement of the river and levees, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. Bids to be made for payment in three equal installments, at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent of the total amount of the contract, the city reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of \$100 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

The certificate of the Administrator of Finance must accompany the proposal. Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day the adjudication is made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for lumber for street." JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, May 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER, WILL BE RECEIVED AT HIS OFFICE UNTIL THURSDAY, June 4, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing and erecting at the rate of seventy-five cents per cubic yard, the material for the improvement of the river and levees, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. Bids to be for payment in what improvement bonds at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount