New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7, 1875.

Oshkosh is a town of sighs.

Giving to the poor is a present duty.

The best trade marks—Cash received.

A stuffed club—A social club after dinner.

John Bull is dead. He made patent medicine at Louisville.

It is said the custom of kissing is unknown in China.

Umbrellas can be issued to soldiers in hot weather as ray-shuns.

A slight shower—One which sprinkles only a portion of the city.

Horses in Boston now have the spinal meningitis, a sort of saddle complaint.

Unnaturalized Irishmen have been employed to wake the Democratic party.

The Clio School will have a picnic at the City Park to-day, weather permitting.

The watered stock of a milk company has been thrown on the New York market.

Oysters are said to be unhealthy in hot weather; that it why they are left in their beds.

May is called the month of promise; perhaps because debtors promise to pay next month.

New bonnets are of new material as well as shape. They are made of chip, but not on the old block.

An English opera has been written, founded on "Black-eyed Susan," in which Mr. Sautley will play *William*.

The purser of the steamer Hannover, of the North German Lloyd's, has again placed us under obligations for late London papers.

New Orleans, with all of its idleness and vices, is probably as free from young men who part their hair in the middle as any city.

It is probable the Marquis de Caux will be killed in a duel with himself. He is weary of being called "the husband of Patti."

Mr. J. M. G. Parker left Washington last night, and will arrive in this city on Sunday, ready to assume the duties of postmaster.

An actor recently rolled over a set bluff in a Kansas theatre. He said if he played in the piece again it would be in a new role.

The rules and regulations for the centennial celebration have been translated into Chinese. Some of the hard words are regular chop sticks.

The Czar gave Patti a fur cloak worth $500, and she will probably stay in St. Petersburg to wear it, as it is too warm for American weather.

Soda shops are not only productive of civil rights disturbances; they are dangerous to human life. A man was recently killed at Shreveport by the explosion of a soda tank.

The foreman of a Mississippi grand jury claims to have had $75 stolen from his pocket by another member of the jury while they were preparing indictments against thieves.

It is real canine pleasure to learn that during the last two years of hard times $100,000 worth of dogs, blooded pointers and setters have been imported into this country from England.

English 'otels 'ave helevators, yer know; the bloody things which, aw, run a fellah up to bed, yer know; precisely, 'pon 'onor, like the blasted 'dumb waiters send hup a plate ov 'ash in Hamerica.

The Catholics of Buffalo, New York, have requested that the parochial schools be made public schools in everything except religion. They will furnish the religion if the public will furnish the money.

The Northern Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference have decided that discipline and usage forbid that women should be licensed to preach. No objection was offered against converts made by Mrs. Van Cott.

The appointment of Judge Pierrepont as Attorney General is received without a dissenting voice. Before the new man has time to act is the time for Mr. I-told-you-so to speak up about the rights of the people

The Pittsburg *Leader* is trying to get up a truth telling match. Democrats will not carry off the hatchets unless they do it as the man did who took a premium at the fair—when the committee were not looking.

Liquor and tobacco dealers are generally availing themselves of the few days left to pay the internal revenue special tax on their business, and are making work lively for the employes of Colonel Cockrem at the Customhouse.

"What the South wants," said Judge Kelley, "is more money." The remark is equal to Greeley on resumption. It shows a sympathy and grasp of thought sufficient to make him a Democratic candidate for President. Owe for a Davis in prison, that he might sign his bond!

On Sunday evening a grand concert will be given at Economy Hall by artists of the Opera and a number of our leading amateurs, for the benefit of M. Dardignac, baritone of the Opera. Messrs. Chelli, Feitlinger and Miral will also sing, with Mmes. Lieger in song, and Augusta and Braeg in dances. Mr. Bazile Bares will assist at the piano.

Shreveport is in ecstacies over the musical performances of Blind Tom. Tom is not such a fool as he looks to be. They say he applauds himself because others applaud him, and that his praise is automatic, but as Tom frequently imitates the hand clapping, it is seen that the automaton has a method in his foolishness quite above the ordinary musical machine.

This, from the Rochester *Democrat*, is unkind: "Sam Bard says he doesn't believe in a third term, and that the very proposition means despotism." It is well known that Mr. Bard and the New York *Herald* were first to agitate the third term question; the one advocating and the other opposing it with about equal success. Postmaster General Jewell knew this when he dropped the name of Bard from the list of active postmasters.

DEFAMING THE REPUBLIC.

We are certainly glad to see any Democratic journal endeavoring to convince the public that they can administer the common government to more advantage than the present official incumbents. We consider it a legitimate argument that the *Republicans* are to a man dishonest, corrupt and incompetent, that the *Democrats* are a peculiar breed of people, endowed with the highest attributes of intellect and knowledge, and exempt from all human frailty. It may be even claimed for them, as for the other Bourbons, that though temporarily deprived of the government by intrusion of revolutionary principles, their divine and hereditary right to rule entitles them to reoccupy the power and patronage which can rightfully belong to no other. These are all legitimate political arguments. Upon proof satisfactory to the American mind, that these several propositions are true, the Democratic Bourbons should and will be recalled and recrowned in the full enjoyment of all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises of which the Republicans have deprived them.

While, however, we concede the right to use such argument as will prove the Democracy the best guides and governors of the people under the constitution, it does not follow that we should approve of an argument or an exposure going to prove republican government a failure. This is precisely the tone and tenor of much Southern declamation against the Republican party. For, if a majority of the American people persist in choosing governors who oppress one-half of the people and corrupt the other, if the English and French people, under a different form of government, neither suffer from oppression nor taxation, the inevitable inference is that the republican government is a failure, and the monarchical or papal government a success.

Why, however, can not our Democratic contemporaries commend and defend the republican principles of government? Why can they not praise this principle, and contend that they alone can give it its best effect? History shows, it is true, that the Democratic administration of Mr. Jefferson Davis was partisan and monarchical; that it disregarded every doctrine of representative government; that it annulled its contract of military service with the soldiers, and of currency with the people; put the cities under the most rigid military rule; fixed the valuation of all property and produce useful in the prosecution of the war; assumed control of all transportation; in fact governed entirely by martial law. It will be found that such genuine Confederates as Governor Joe Brown of Georgia, General Robert Toombs and Hon. Alexander Stephens denounced the favoritism and despotism of the Davis administration, and their writings and speeches will be found more condemnatory of that administration than the most virulent States rights editorial in the New York *World* against the administration of President Grant. But all this does not prove a republican government to be wrong or defective; it would only show a maladministration and disregard of this principle, which ought to be corrected by the removal of one administration and the election of a better.

Let our contemporaries abuse the Republicans but let them cease to testify against the republic. The Republican party will shield the constitution, and receive on its own body the poisoned missiles directed against that sacred instrument.

Already have the sad effects of these intense sectional conflicts raised hopes in the partisans of monarchy and hierarchy. One chief effect of this violence was the war. Assigning to each section whatever responsibility we may, still it is not right to seize on the accumulated debt of the war and charge it on republicanism. It must be remembered that the blessed monarchy of England owes a larger debt than we do with even less to show for it. It should never be forgotten by an American of revolutionary descent that the *chief foundation of this British debt was incurred in the endeavor to subjugate our ancestors*. The rest of it represents chiefly the blood and gunpowder of continental wars for preserving the balance of power in Europe. That is, in maintaining such an equilibrium of political forces that the crown should neither be shaken from the brow of Britain nor the sceptre made to tremble in her hand. And of Malplaquet, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde; of Bunker's Hill and Yorktown; of Copenhagen, Vimiera, Bajados, Salamanca and New Orleans. These are the treasury receipts of the English monarchy for the British debt.

Before our Democratic contemporaries give up the republican and representative principle, and invite the restoration of monarchy or hierarchy, it would be better for them to consider the evils of other forms of governments, as shown by that to which we fear they have little reference—history.

If upon a contest as to which party can best carry out the principles of Washington and Jefferson and Adams, the Democratic party shall be found the most competent, we shall be with the Roman patriot, proud that "Rome has better soldiers than ourselves." If the Republicans shall be defeated upon the argument that Republican government is a failure, then we may apprehend that the first duty of a Democratic administration may be to treat for terms of reannexation and renewed obedience to some of those divine and perfect governments from which our ancestors fled, and whose attempts at renewed domination they have resisted—those forms of government which modern and model Democracy seems to think so much better than our own.

Is it, then, a Democratic issue that this "is *not* the best government the world ever knew?" Let us know Democratic opinion and purpose. If this be *not* the best government, then it will be the duty of the people to adopt the government which is best. What do our Democratic opponents recommend? Will they import a temporal or imperial ruler? Shall the insignia of rule be a crown and sceptre, a tiara, or a berretta? Let us know what the Democracy design to do—to what foreign potentate it designs to succumb. If the triumphant claim of Democratic success is to be verified in the election of 1876, then the expensive and ridiculous anniversary of 1876 need not offend Democratic sentiment or impede the Democratic adoption of whatever may be in its opinion the best form of government the world ever saw.

THE WANT OF ENTERPRISE.

The REPUBLICAN has often since the war taken occasion to remind its readers that a want of enterprise on the part of the merchants, business men generally and property holders of New Orleans has been one of the chief causes of its gradual decline; and now it is compelled to point to further proof of the fact—one that now stares the people boldly in the face. It is asserted that we have in our midst a very large number of unemployed persons who are anxiously seeking employment to keep starvation from their doors. It has been estimated that this army of idlers from compulsion numbers well on to 20,000, and it is positively known that they make no extravagant demands, but hold themselves in readiness to do an honest day's work for such pay as will afford them the means of obtaining the common necessaries of life. Without meaning to encourage or justify the distinctions that some of the New Orleans press have endeavored to establish between our old and new citizens, we will say that this army of non-producers is made up principally of old citizens, laboring white men whose sympathies and prejudices were early enlisted on the side of the rebellion, and who helped materially to fill up the ranks of the regiments raised in Louisiana. The condition of these men and their families was bad enough at the close of the war, but by continuing, after the war had been crushed, to cling to the fortunes and teachings of the wealthy classes that furnished the leaders and brought on the war, their condition has been gradually growing worse, until it has reached a point that demands some kind of immediate relief. In the past, dating from the commencement of the work of reconstruction in the South, these men have done the next best thing to fighting for the Southern Confederacy—they have voted the Democratic ticket whenever an opportunity presented itself. For their faithfulness in this direction a few hundred have occasionally been accorded the privilege of working on our streets at wages, if the pay had been given in cash, barely sufficient to clothe them and keep them and their families in bread and meat: but when this pay had to come in scrip that did not command fifty cents on the dollar, because the rich Democratic property holder would not pay his taxes, the benefit of the privilege of working on the streets, in the public schools and on the police must be considered a very doubtful one. And yet that privilege is now denied a great many and a wide extended charity is sought to be obtained to give relief to an army of many thousand involuntary idlers, men and women, young and old, who stand ready to work at reasonable rates and thus aid in restoring prosperity not only to themselves but to all who are in any business in our city. Now, it may be asked, what substantial aid can possibly flow from any relief that is given in the way of charity alone? That would relieve the sufferers for a short time only, and would take from the wealth of the State in the hands of individuals while it would give nothing in return but the satisfaction of knowing that a small temporary relief had been afforded those who are on the eve of starvation because they are not furnished with work. It is very plain that if our capitalists, business men and property holders were men of brains, enterprising, sagacious and progressive, they would find some way of putting this large army of laborers at work that would not only prove a blessing to them and their families, but a source of profit to their employers and wealth to the State. Men that would step forward in establishing works that would afford labor, and with brains sufficient to inaugurate and mature them successfully, would indeed prove public benefactors in Louisiana, and would be deserving of the highest public honors that can be rendered by the State to well deserving citizens. Such men would become deservedly popular with the great mass of our people, and would possess more substantial claims for their suffrage than can be claimed for the simple reason that they are Democrats.

In the New England States many public men of distinction have become so by entering into large enterprises that afforded labor to the millions. Manufactories of all kinds have been successfully established there, and men like Banks, Wilson (our Vice President), and many others who have been connected with works of this kind have been raised to stations of the highest honor in public life because they had first made themselves useful, and by that means popular with the laboring classes. Other men have made themselves justly popular by inaugurating great public works. In the State of New York De Witt Clinton made himself Governor through his inception and successful advocacy of the building of the Erie canal, one of the greatest enterprises of the Empire State in the way of public improvements—one that gave the city of New York an immediate and decided ascendency over Philadelphia, and caused it to be recognized as the commercial metropolis of the United States.

We cite these instances to show what men of brains and enterprise—progressive men—have done for other States; and to remind our people once more that it is a want of enterprise, and possibly of brains, on the part of our business men and property holders that is one of the chief causes of the decline of New Orleans. If this is not the case beyond redemption there will be some among our business men and property holders who will step forward at this most auspicious time and inaugurate means for employing the surplus labor in our city, which can be had cheap; and if they desire to take part in a great public improvement—one that, while it would give work to a great many, would prove when completed, such a blessing to New Orleans as the Erie canal has to the city of New York—let them determine at once that the road to Houston shall be built without further delay. When all this is done there will be no cause to say that want of enterprise is causing the gradual decay of one of the chief cities of a comparatively young and progressive nation.

VOLUNTEER CENSUS TAKERS.

The Democrats having succeeded to some extent in interfering with the Returning Board now propose to institute a parallel census bureau, with the view, no doubt, to produce a series of statistics as the basis for future political wrangles and a possible compromise or adjustment by which a few more of the hungry tribe will be safely moored into comfortable berths at the public expense. We have had for the past four or five months what are known as the election returns as found by the Returning Board, and the "true returns," as found by "the people," as two or three score of ward politicians throughout the State call themselves. The next thing in this line will be dual census returns. The State Registrar and his assistants are slowly collecting the facts for a legal count of the population, while the Democratic parish committee have taken some steps to send detectives around with instructions to find a different result.

How this is to be done does not clearly appear. Nor have we heard where the money is to come from to defray the expenses. The merchants resolutely refuse to be bled any further for the purpose of keeping up political irritation and buying good positions for persons who have nothing but cheek in the way of qualifications. We are not so deep in the secrets of the Democratic parish committee as to know wherein they expect the "true returns" to differ from the official count, which is equivalent to an admission that we do not know which column of the census blanks is to be attacked. Whether the Democracy is acting in the interest of those who have a constitutional antipathy for disclosing their ages, or whether there is to be another tussle on the color line, is a matter of equal doubt and importance. It may after all be but a harmless piece of impertinence on the part of the Democratic committee, acquired by a long habit of meddling in the affairs of others at the expense of their own. But we suspect they mean to attempt to make a case which will come up next winter.

The best way to head off any scheme of machination is for the State Registrar and his assistants to take extraordinary care in the discharge of their duties. They should not depend too much upon receiving correct answers on their blanks from heads of households. They should go to every house and patiently and diligently elicit all the necessary information for the purposes of the law. A gentlemanly exterior and an intelligent head, combined with industry and a determination to discharge a very simple duty will in nearly every case prove sufficient.

Numbers is the basis and the only basis of political power in this State. It is to some extent the interest of every person in a ward to have all the available strength brought out. No one, anywhere, whether Democrat, Republican or neither, has the slightest interest in concealing any fact which a fair count of the people would bring out. We have confidence in the interest if not the ability of our census officers to discharge their duties properly. Their findings will, as sworn testimony, be entitled to more weight than the unofficial compilations of partisans sent out by the Democratic committee, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of confirming an assumed condition of affairs. If our citizens will render all the assistance and afford all the information required by the census officers, they will have earned an exemption from further annoyance on the subject, and may without being subject to the imputation of churlishness, politely show the satelites of the Democratic committee the door in case they shall call.

ITS NEW DEFENDERS.

The Richmond *Whig* is jubilant over the prospective return of a Democratic majority to the next House of Representatives. The members of that party from the South are so decidedly in excess of their Northern brethren of the same persuasion that it is announced with some degree of assurance and truth that the "South," as the word is translated by the *Whig* and kindred papers, is on the eve of again dominating one branch of the national Legislature:

The sceptre will be swayed by the vanquished, at last made victors; by the persecuted over those who persecuted them; by the defenders of the constitution.

Not the least satisfactory phase of this little effort to crow is the admission that the "vanquished" have at last concluded to set themselves up as "defenders of the constitution." That much threatened instrument may henceforth dismiss its terrors, if it ever had any. Its friends have so completely converted its recent fierce assailants that they now set themselves up as its special champions against all comers. The work of defending will be an easy matter, since the only enemies the constitution ever had are now enlisted under its banner, without a foe in many thousand miles. By the time the next House of Representatives completes its self-imposed task of defending what is not likely to be attacked, we hope the newly created sentiment will crystalize into something like substantial patriotism. The Democrats have had bitter experiences enough to teach them sense and prudence, if they are not really reformed at heart.

If, however, the *Whig* and the other defenders of the constitution expect a return of the days of Buchanan, or expect to set up the old, exploded issues of slavery, States rights, patriarchal government and the like, and worship them for the true constitution as of old, they will find they have their hands full. These things have passed away, and the new constitution is the instrument these Southern Democrats will swear to defend. They are welcome to come into the new political brotherhood.

COMPROMISE FAILURE.

Among the many bills of indictment filed against compromise by the Natchitoches *Vindicator* is one charging the reconstructed Legislature with failing to enact a satisfactory printing law. It says:

The thanks of the Conservative press of Louisiana should be extended to the Republicans of the Senate for passing the act repealing that portion of the printing law which relates to judicial printing.

And then it asks:

But what ought they to do with the Conservative House that refused, or did the same thing, declined to pass the bill?

"How," says the people's *Vindicator*, "do these people expect to keep up their press?" It does not appear that any member of the House inquired at what yearly expense a paper can be run in Natchitoches devoted to the interest of harrowing up party strife, villifying State officers and abusing the Governor upon general principles, but the *Vindicator* comes forward with mythical estimates, and says, "we can assure them that this office is run at less expense than any we know of, but the thing, as the old saying goes, is impossible with us." If it is impossible to keep up a Conservative press by the people, that settles it. But what would the *Vindicator* have in the way of reform? A bill to strangle the Republican press and fatten the *Vindicators* of Democracy? A sickness has come over the *Vindicator*, and it says "to see those who are, or should be our friends, thus choking us off is enough to make any one sick." It is the smell of reform dead mice which makes it sick, and not the choking by Conservative hands. Let the patient go quietly away to some watering place and await the passage of a bill for its relief by a more Democratic Legislature. There are other White League organs not yet rewarded for their efforts to overthrow the State government, but only in a majority of cases have they expected or desired help from the State government which they did not succeed in overthrowing. They are going to wait, those that are obliged to, and there is hope yet, while there is a dollar of taxable property left. Brave boys and *Vindicator* should never say die.

Captain James B. Eads and Mr. James Andrews are en route for this city, with some members of their families on the steamer Great Republic, from St. Louis. The boat has already passed Cairo and will be due here some time on Monday next. Captain Eads is the managing engineer and Mr. Andrews the contractor of the proposed jetty system which is to be applied to South Pass. There are several intimate acquaintances and friends of Mr. Eads in this city who unhesitatingly express their entire confidence in his ability to accomplish all he has promised in the matter of improving the mouth of the river. His arrival here ought to be followed by something of a stir in the labor market. Such a work as lies before the contractors can not be done without men, plenty of them, and acclimated and inured to a tropical sun at that. Perhaps, after all, the laboring men of the city are about to experience a realization of the old saying, that "the darkest time is just before day."

NOTICE.

The members of the LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB are notified that from and after this date, and until further notice, there will be music every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at the Club House.

Members are positively prohibited from bringing citizens within the club grounds.

Carriages and vehicles will not be allowed to stand around the Club House or pavillion, and will observe the rules in regard to entrances and exits.

Only carriages or vehicles containing ladies to be driven to the grand entrance of the Club House.

Members who are in arrears have been dropped from the roll of the club.

my7 2t 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the delay in the arrival of the steamer Hannover, having aboard our FRENCH GOODS,

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CHINA PALACE

Will not take place until

Monday, May 10, at 10 A. M.

In the meantime the stock of CHINA, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, etc., at

174.....Canal street.....174

Will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS to avoid the danger and trouble of removal.

my2 6t NAVRA & OFFNER.

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, May 1, 1875.

All citizens and residents of Louisiana are earnestly requested to give all possible aid to the officers employed in taking the census, and to report to this office any delinquency on the part of such officers in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

my2 5t

PROCLAMATION.

$250 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

Whereas, ROBERT SYMONS, charged with killing William J. Prechard in the parish of Claiborne, in this State, on the ninth day of February last, has broken jail and is a fugitive from justice, a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of said parish.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. ap20

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have perfected all the necessary arrangements, and are now prepared to execute orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, during the ordinary working hours of the day as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch.

This system not only inaugurates a valuable sanitary reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use.

Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 153 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 913, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. ap11 3m

NOTICE.

BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or become due prior to the first day of January, 1874. Holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. Scholtz, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

F. N. SCHOLTZ, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh31 2p

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 4, 1875.

The destruction of old State bonds and other State securities which have been funded, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, which was to take place, in accordance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on Wednesday, May 5, 1875, at 12 M., has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1875, at the place and at the hour above stated.

By order of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

my5 2p

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar since 1839 but under professional disability caused by ill health, solicits employment as a writer by any who, through lack of leisure, or other cause, may require his aid.

He will prepare obituary or mortuary notices and memorials; newspaper cards, letters or articles of any kind; and will prepare, or assist in preparing, as may be desired, legislative acts, addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc.

Apply confidentially, to

THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 23 Commercial place.

ap21 1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY CURRENCY SEVEN PER CENTS OF 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, May 5, 1875.

MATURED COUPONS WILL BE PAID ON AND after the fifteenth instant.

my6 2d ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached, are invited until TUESDAY, the first day of June, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing Fresh Beef to the troops stationed at Jackson Barracks and New Orleans, Louisiana, commencing July 1, 1875, and ending June 30, 1876.

The beef to be delivered in all cases to be of a good and marketable quality, and in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, with necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded, and to be furnished as often as the Government may require it.

The deliveries to be secured by a contract, with a good and sufficient bond, and to continue in force until June 30, 1876, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and directed to the undersigned.

Any further information required can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

my1 6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT I have deposited in the People's Bank of New Orleans the sum of $691 67, and the interest thereon at eight per cent, from the twenty eighth of March, 1875, to pay a note drawn by me, to my own order, dated twenty eighth of March, 1874, for the above sum of $691 67, payable one year after its date, and paraphed "ne varietur," by Castell, notary; and the holder of said note is hereby requested to call at said People's Bank to receive the amount thereof and the interest up to this day, as no interest on said note shall be paid by me from the day of the present notice.

P. N. CANTON.

New Orleans, May 5, 1875. my 5 1p 14

JOSEPH BRANDNER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 34 Bourbon Street, Between Customhouse and Bienville, NEW ORLEANS.

ap17 1m eod

NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late AARON B. CROSS, of New York, will present the same, with proper proof, immediately, at the office of R. DeGRAY, No. 28 Natchez street.

ap21 1m ANDREW B. RIKER, Attorney.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 [illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 [illegible]
Loss losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 08	—256,831 [illegible]
Net profits		$62,702 [illegible]
Total gross assets of company		652,649 [illegible]

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy, John Phelps, Adam Thomson, P. F. Strong, Joseph Bowling, John M. Sandidge, Simon Forchheimer, R. B. Post, Edward Pilsbury, Charles E. Slayback, David Wallace, Andrew Stewart, Samuel B. Newman, C. T. Buddecke, A. G. Ober, Henry Abraham, Victor Meyer, Edward J. Gay, Simon Hermsheim, Joseph B. Wolfe, A. Levi, John E. King, Frederick Camerden, J. L. Harris, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

my2 8n W Sa 1y

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Dr. F. Loeber, Charles F. Humbrecht, subrogee, vs. Robert Chapsky.—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 6307.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my office, corner of St. Charles street and Commercial place, on MONDAY, May 17, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST in and to a certain suit, entitled Robert Chapsky vs. Dr. F. Loeber, now pending before the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 6189 of the docket of said court.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

my7 1d 1t JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE INTEREST OF MR. J. TURCOTTE

Ceased in our firm from this date.

BLANCAND & JORDA.

New Orleans, May 1, 1875. my6 3t

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

Mr. W. F. PIPPEY being associated in business with us, the style of our firm from and after this date will be HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

Respectfully, HEATH & LARA.

Referring to the above, we beg to express to our patrons our grateful appreciation of their past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Our stock is large and carefully selected, and comprises UPHOLSTERY GOODS of all kinds, WALL PAPER in great variety, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, CANTON AND COCOA MATTING and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH AND GERMAN MIRRORS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, and MOULDINGS of all kinds.

These goods have been purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, which enables us to offer great inducements to those in need of goods in our line.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

97 and 99.....Camp Street.....97 and 99

my2 1m

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after December 28, 1874,

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Carrollton street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	11:00 P. M.
Mail	6:00 P. M.	Mail	10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 92 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after April 17, 1875,

Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	5:00 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday	10:20 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	4:20 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Richmond, Atlanta and Charlotte POSITIVELY WITHOUT CHANGE.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent

my13

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	January 12	February 14
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 17
HANNOVER	April 6	May 12

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
an3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, WILMINGTON, and EMILIA

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$35
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja15 No. 120 Common street.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTAIN MORTgage note, drawn by Dr. Octave Anfoux, to his own order and by him indorsed, for the sum of $6000 dated June 12, 1871, payable in one year after date, by act passed before Robert Joseph Ker, notary public. The public is hereby notified not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. P. MACIAS,

Corner of Hagan avenue and Common street.

my5 9 14

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING warrants and vouchers have been lost or mislaid. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please return to the undersigned: One warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 461, new series, 1874, dated January 16, 1875, for $10,000; one warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 542, new series, 1874, dated January 22, 1875, for $60; one voucher on the Auditor of Public Accounts, dated April 7, 1875, for $10,000, all drawn to the order of Daniel Edwards, treasurer of Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and not indorsed. DANIEL EDWARDS,

Corner Gravier and Front streets.

New Orleans, May 3, 1875. my5 1m

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS G.,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, May 22, 1875.

SCHEME.

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

Halves, Quarter and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
20 prizes of 500 are		10,000
200 prizes of 100 are		20,000
200 prizes of 50 are		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are		2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
440 prizes, amounting to		$74,500

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200.

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

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 6, 1875.

CLASS 107.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
72	36	15	67	1	9	15	7	71	21	11	37	—	—

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 sixth day of May, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.....TO RENT.

LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in suite or singly, with bath room attached. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply at No. 40 Liberty street, between Gasquet and Common.

ap15 MRS. R. N. JOHNSON.

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, No. 469, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. ja31

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A pleasant room or rooms where there are no boarders or children,