

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 12, 1875.

Logic stands to reason, and it must have legs.

It is said thirteen Illinois railroads are in the hands of receivers.

England has produced a new religious sect called Christadelphians.

When a man is drawn on a jury he should be quartered in the courthouse.

The amateur dramatic fever sets in about the middle of the present month.

The usually art of self-defense has degenerated into unmanly assassination.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky meets to-day at Paducah.

Sergeant Bates is unflinching in his zeal to carry the flag among the despots of Europe.

There is no philosophy that can convince a man to the contrary when he knows he is hungry.

Ever since defalcations have been called irregularities the joints of morality have been loose.

It is said that Carl Schurz came within a New York dinner of starting for Europe on the Schiller.

"Prepare for immigrants." So they say at Durant, Mississippi. How many rounds and day's rations!

There is no place a man can go to this side of heaven without meeting "the judge" and "the major."

It is not an easy thing to turn a ball round, and it is just as difficult to turn it any other way.

(Ohio towns are ranked in importance according to the number of candidates they have for Governor.

Colonel Forney says Paul Boyton is as handsome as a picture. Of course, then, everything will go swimmingly with him.

Philadelphia has a right to put on centennial airs over New Orleans. Her city debt is \$54,000,000, while ours is only \$2,000,000.

And now the prospects for fruit are good again. The reports may be changed in a day or two, but it is more agreeable to look on the fruitful side.

The Louisville Courier Journal says there are not more than two independent journals in the world. Of course the London Times is the other one.

New Orleans is less troubled with tramps than any other city. Men who attempt to walk here generally follow the railroads, and by the way, they get killed.

A Missouri editor interviewed Susan B. Anthony, and said, "We looked in vain for the prudish modesty usually ascribed to her." The compliment is very touching.

The paragraphist who writes congenially that this and that Confederate general intends to engage in the occupation of sheep raising has been pronounced a failure.

Ray St. Louis calls for troops. The traders want the soldiers now here to be sent over there to suppress impetuosity. The troops will probably go to Mississippi City.

James E. Murdock is booked to read selections from the Bible at Cincinnati. The matter will be new to many in his audience, and the critics are preparing to slay the author.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., at his warehouse No. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, new household furniture.

There are in the United States thirty-eight agricultural colleges, with 389 professors and 3917 students. It is proposed now to establish a school for young men who intend to become farmers.

It is glorious to die on the field of battle with you "feet to the foe," or it would be of a man did not fall with his head pointed in the direction in which he happens to be running when overtaken by a stray shot.

Mr. F. S. Butterworth, a rich and prominent citizen of San Francisco recently died in New York. Death is the great leveler of rank and estate; it makes common clay of the prince and beggar. What is Butterworth now!

"Here Warren fell," said the janitor at Banker Hill to a young man from Andover. "Poor man," said the divinity student, "I hope he was prepared. Did he fall from the middle or the top window of the monument?"

Many men have queer notions of where work is. A man who had been laying all day in the grass on Lafayette square, with his face to the ground and his holy clothes to the sunlight, went home at night and said he had been looking for work.

Colonel Green, of the Boston Post, left a successor to attend to Louisiana affairs. The new man says: "They had a nice time at the last strawberry festival down in New Orleans the other day. Send us a fan, Mr. Pic." That is cool. Better send him a box and let him take his Pic.

"This is the way the men of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, spend their means on frivolity. The Gazette says, "The spelling book takes place on Saturday evening. It is a good night, and nearly everybody can afford to devote ten cents of his week's salary to such an amusement."

Through the favor of Mr. E. Knuttschmitt we have handed to us the first number of El Comercio, an independent journal started in New York by Messrs. A. K. Phillips & Co. It will be published fortnightly, and is intended, as its name indicates, to foster reciprocity in the manufacturing, financial and commercial interests of the United States and Spanish America.

The Omaha Bee says: "One thing our constitutional convention should not overlook. They must create the office of contingent Congressman, who shall draw double pay and mileage, in case Congress stubbornly refuses him a seat." The Democratic and Fusion parties of Louisiana have got the very man for the place. He overbid the salary business, but that is to be rectified.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES is perhaps rendering a good service in publishing the extreme demands, and in expatiating upon the intense suffering which unemployed labor endures. The public should at least know the extent of misery, and the extreme of discontent which may be apprehended.

The Times publishes a leaded communication in which the destitution and desperation of the unemployed is described as very great and very dangerous. Tens of thousands "maddened by hunger gnawing at their entrails can not be pacified by appeals to reason, nor can they be held in check by the force of the law."

We are told, and if they can not get it they take the means to buy it with wherever they can find them. The communication makes an appeal to "capitalists" to advance the money to employ this dangerous and starving population upon the levees and other public works. They are admonished that "Something has to be done, and that quickly, to avoid the menacing dangers of the coming summer; and here the capitalist can alone bring relief, instigated not only by humanity, but by self-interest."

There follows, in the same issue, another communication signed "John Loftus and others." This is headed "A Just Demand of the Laboring Men." What is this "demand." That Administrator Burke shall render an account of "every man and grade under him." In the course of this indictment against Mr. Burke he is spoken of as an enemy to the laboring class, charged with employing his power to relieve public destitution to aid his schemes of ambition. Represented with intending "to throw sand a second time" in the eyes of Mr. Loftus and others, Mr. Burke is told that if the demands had "known half as much at the last election" as they now do, he might not have received the nomination. The merchants are warned not to give their charities to be administered by Mr. Burke, and this demand and this offensive placard concludes, that if the officer addressed does not comply with the demand, Mr. Loftus and others "can infer the cause and take further steps in the matter."

Here, then, we see the nature of the public danger, not of open and flagrant insurrection as in the Pennsylvania mines, nor of petroleum as in Paris, but of undoubted popular suffering, accompanied, we fear, with the necessity of military preservation of public order, at some expense of life to such miserable and misguided sufferers as may precipitate such an issue.

We desire that such deplorable results shall be avoided, and will labor to give employment and content to the destitute and the discontented. It is in no sense of party advantage that we remind our political opponents that this sad state of affairs is the direct consequence of their party action. All who look at the actual condition of New Orleans must see that her destitution is accompanied with an immense diversion of trade to other ports. The population of our city has increased in a ratio more rapid than the commercial revenues of the city justifies. These unemployed "ten thousands" may have assembled here on the expectation that the commerce of New Orleans would be restored. They are to a certain extent the normal and natural increase of local numbers. What we complain of is that our political opponents have seized upon the destitution inevitable upon a stagnant trade, and attributed it entirely to the political abuses of the Republican State government. They have told these very demands in the past campaign that it was not the New York canal that carried off the trade of New Orleans, but the Customhouse clique that deterred it from coming here; that the bridges across the Mississippi and the tunnels through the Alleghenies were merely adopted to avoid subjecting the travel and trade of the West to the corrupting tendencies, not of the climate, but of the carpet-baggers; that the railroad system, which carries twenty-four out of twenty-five parts of the Western trade direct to Eastern markets, would never have been built but to escape the Radical robbers; that it was indispensable to assure wages to unemployed industry that the offices should be taken from Republican incumbents—that the river would continue to overflow the lands until the negroes were deprived of suffrage, and that until the Republican party could be "cleaned out" it was wholly absurd to expect that the mouth of the river could be.

Under this theory "John Loftus and others" were told that they must go for the Republican obstacle to bread and wages. They were informed that there is an original right inherent in a community to defy any power and resist any law which they do not think just. They were even armed and organized to overthrow a government because it denied their political rights.

We controverted this principle then as we do now. But if John Loftus & Co. should apply the principle of preserving their rights to the rather higher consideration of preserving their lives, it would not lay in the mouths of those who have taught the principle to except to its application. We, however, deny that Messrs. Loftus & Co. would have any right to take the law in their own hands—the means to buy bread with, "wherever they can find them," whether in the banks or the bread stores. We do not admit that there is any right to hold the Administrator of Public Improvements responsible for the want of wages, nor would we consent to any "further steps," if they be steps of violence or tumult taken against a public officer because he can not stand at the City Hall and distribute five hundred appointments equally to each of five thousand applicants. The administration has accepted the advantage of the Democratic assurance that the defeat of the Republicans would assure bread, wages and prosperity to the people. This betrays the Republicans on the "forty acres and a mule" pledge. The Administrator of Improvements accepted the benefit of this popular delusion with its consequences. Perhaps he may, in the heat of competition have come under acceptance for rather more office than he has to bestow. This

is the fault of his party, which assigned a wrong cause of industrial embarrassment, and taught an incorrect theory for its relief. John Loftus & Co. are "right after" the Administrator of Improvements, who has thus been improperly made the scapegoat of offenses perpetrated by political leaders. This Administrator is the objective point of a spirit which we confess savors a little of petroleum. His leaders should come to his rescue and share a just share of the responsibility.

These people say openly that sand had been thrown in their eyes. They did not know before the election that a mere change of incumbents in office would bring no real relief to unemployed labor and idle destitution. The city officials, besieged and badgered for a failure to feed all that voted for them, may be compelled to enforce the law and preserve order. Whatever may be the results of discontent, reproach, or even bloodshed, must fall in proper responsibility upon those who taught those inventions. It is all embodied in the text: "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

LABOR OMNIA VICIT. An old Latin proverb teaches that labor conquers everything. If there be a country so constituted in soil and climate as to make this proverb easily verified in the case of all persons who are disposed to flourish by labor, that country is Louisiana; and yet, from the want of a proper direction of labor, and the disposition to lead an agricultural life, many a stalwart laborer is now languishing in this city in actual poverty. The kind of labor that is to be had in the city is scarce and ill paid at that; and yet a large number of people prefer to remain idle or the dependents upon any employment that may present itself in city life rather than become farmers and stock raisers. The South has always prided itself of being strictly an agricultural country, and when worked by slave labor certainly made a fair showing in the production of cotton. But while doing this the South lost in many other respects. The Southern States—as slave States—did not improve as rapidly as the free States of the Union in the elements of prosperity. The civilization of the South, under the plantation system, worked by slave labor, did not keep pace with that of the free States; nor did it make as rapid progress in all that goes to make up the material wealth of a State. The war, that put an end to slavery in the South, changed the condition of the people for the better, wherever they had the foresight to see that an agricultural life—though it might be a little hard, in the beginning with those just entering upon it—was the surest to pay in the end, the happiest and most independent of all others if well followed. With a soil and climate that can not be excelled for agricultural and stock-raising purposes, it will not do to say there is no work to be done. God has given man in Louisiana a rich field for labor; and the only sure way to individual prosperity and independence lies in the cultivation of the soil. The great want of Louisiana is more tillers of the soil. Her sons want to be reared as farmers instead of being allowed to grow up in idleness about her towns and cities, educated to think that it is a disgrace to learn to cultivate the soil or to be instructed in the mechanic arts. These callings are not considered respectable. The consequence is that it has been no uncommon sight in New Orleans to see our public squares filled at all hours of the day with boys just verging into manhood, playing baseball. It is very certain their time could be much more profitably and respectfully employed in learning to cultivate the soil. In the evening many of our streets make a show of idleness on the part of boys, of ages ranging from fifteen to twenty years, that does not speak well for their future prosperity and happiness, even supposing they are blessed with the prospect of inheriting fortunes. But it is known that in very many cases half grown boys and boys just verging on to manhood are brought up in idleness by parents who are old and have to labor hard to clothe and feed sons that should be a source of help to them instead of an incumbrance. It would be far better to send these boys to the country and apprentice them to a farmer than to allow them to grow up in idleness. Three years' labor on a farm or plantation would make useful men of them. They could then purchase a little farm and start for themselves, and it would require but a few years of well directed labor in this way to make them independent and happy for life. How much better this would be than to remain in the city in idleness, hoping eventually to fall into some easy position in the Customhouse, Postoffice, City Hall or mercantile establishment, where the pay would be good and the labor little or nothing. These positions, obtained only by a few, because of their scarcity, are of very uncertain tenure to the "lucky" ones who obtain them, and for that reason, and even more substantial ones, are not to be regarded as strictly beneficial when enjoyed. Yet many a young man prefers to tarnish his manhood by absolutely begging for positions of this kind to entering upon the noble employment of cultivating the soil, an occupation that, when once entered upon and followed with the proper determination, must lead to speedy prosperity and independence. We are forcibly reminded just at this time of this disposition to beg for public position by the many applications that are pouring into Postmaster Parker and Surveyor Wells for situations in their departments. These applications are made with an industry and pendency that if applied to labor on a farm would certainly lead to much good, but when exercised in efforts to obtain public position only end, in the great majority of cases, in disappointment and serious harm.

The only labor that really conquers everything is the well directed labor of the farm; therefore, we would have our people learn to cultivate the soil, and abandon office-seeking as a most pernicious habit; one that if not resisted leads to chronic idleness and poverty.

THE LAW DOES NOT seem to be very well enforced in Rapides parish just now, if the report of an unpublished violation of it, and wanton outrage on its officers be true. It seems that Monday, May 3, a man named Joseph Texada met Judge Orsborn entering the district courthouse to open the term, struck him in the face and knocked his hat off. Although a number of persons must have been present at such an hour, Texada was allowed to mount his horse and ride away. Why he was not arrested, or, if he resisted, shot, does not appear. On his route he met the recorder of the parish and tried to ride over him. This failing, he dismounted and beat the recorder with a bludgeon. This second feat was probably seen by fewer persons. The sheriff was there, however, and did nothing. The deputy postmaster of Alexandria was there too, for Texada is stated to have flourished his revolver in his face. Nobody did anything, and Texada is now free to boast of his exploits in the midst of some admiring community.

It does not mend the matter that Texada was considered a desperate man; had been in many disreputable affairs; was such a character that his brother had once shot him, or that he had been a White Leaguer. He ought to have been checked all the sooner. A Republican who insulted a Republican judge would certainly have been punished instantly, and so should he.

The direct consequence, not of his action, but of his escape, was another outrage. Robert Whittington met his recorder soon after he was beaten, drew his revolver, and shot at him, remarking, so it is said, "the Republicans are walking the streets too boldly; the times must be made hot for them again; they must be made to look out for snakes."

Whittington was evidently mistaken, for no one did anything to him for his offense. Complaint is made that this proves compromise has not produced quiet, but lawlessness, as both of these culprits are under indictment in the Grant parish case and were noted White Leaguers. This is a wrong way to look at such offenses. There is nothing political about them. They were open, unprovoked and contemptuous violations of law, and nothing else. If the first offense had been promptly corrected, none of the others would have followed. Just so long as they are unpunished they will be repeated.

The result of compromise may be advantageous or injurious, but in either case such characters as Texada and Whittington are not affected by it. The political situation is quiet, but there are always irregular soldiers in a political party who think it necessary for them to keep up their political prestige by acts of violence. They generally commit these acts after the main question has been decided and of course select some mild mannered man of the opposite party. There is only one way to convince them they are wrong, and that is to punish them.

The law may be slow, but it contains an excellent maxim for its own protection, and that is, when one, in the commission of a crime, resists an arrest, he becomes an outlaw, and, while he resists, is beyond its protection. These two men committed several acts, any one of which authorized any bystander to arrest them. If they resisted, at the time of the act, they would be in the same position as one who unlawfully resists a warrant. But the fault was in the bystanders, the judges, the recorder, the sheriff and the postmaster. Instead of "walking the streets too boldly" they all appear to have been very much afraid of one man. If one desperado can so awe a community, they had better get rid of him, legally, very soon, or he will get rid of all of them.

ALL QUIET IN EUROPE. If European powers have acted upon the theory of preparing for war in time of peace, we may suppose all restless governments of the old world to be at this moment thoroughly armed and equipped. Comparatively, the world is at peace. Spain for a number of years has been engaged in killing such of her own subjects in Cuba as aspired to set up a separate government for the islands; but this has been regarded as a family quarrel, and from other powers has enlisted little else than sympathy. There are today no rival governments crossing sabres under the rules of battle murders. At this time when the centennial anniversaries of American liberty are upon us, when we are reviving memories of the Concord shot which was heard round the world, the world knows sweet peace. Science and religion are at the front. The Protestant Church is taking new life in the revivals engrossing the attention of England, the Catholic Church has taken a step forward in this country by granting increased powers and sending over a red hat to an American. What the next wave on the sea of human passions will bring we know not, and can not know until the breeze comes to make mountain billows from gentle ripples. There is a calm upon the ocean; sunshine and peace on land. Arms are stacked, and the soldiers are at church.

Is this the peace of a truce flag? While the commanders meet on neutral ground between the forts, are the sappers and miners quietly digging to get quickly at each other's throats when the white signal shall be lowered? Too much talk of peace is ominous of war. The panther is most silent when creeping up to her prey; but in her velvet-covered feet are still the cruel claws. A late telegram from Europe, referring to the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany, says, "The tendency at this hour is decidedly pacific," and pacific assurances come so frequently across the Atlantic that suspicious ears that all is not so pacific. We think of Dame Europe as the queen mother of the play scene, "the lady doth protest too much." There may be plans now maturing for bloody wars; the battles may be already going on with crowned heads for battle grounds. The lady doth protest

that no alliance has been formed against Germany, and will not be. Will she keep her word as did the Bismarck Queen by pouring hot lead in Bismarck's ear the first time that old gentleman is caught napping? What are the prospects? France is still smarting under blows from the German fist. She has Sedan and Metz to avenge, and the Pope of Rome has his own cause for grievance. It is believed Germany will attempt to depose the German bishops, and will refuse to recognize any Pope who does not first recognize German law as superior to his own. What result will the wisdom of the Vatican bring about in such an emergency? The Pope's influence over Italy and Austria can be made much greater than now. These two powers have been divided against themselves, but a significant meeting has recently taken place at Venice between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy. The description of the event has greatly interested Europe. There was a procession of boats on the grand canal, with royal barges draped with a magnificence approaching the fleet of Cleopatra, and the King and the Emperor met at the royal palace steps and kissed each other. The Emperor looked upon the Princess Margherita of the Giardinetti; he stooped to kiss her hand, and she leaned upon his arm. Is the Church of Rome likely to counsel peace in Europe when it has a chance to punish its enemies and extend its powers? The church recognizes no power superior to its own. Nations may have their guns spiked with treaties, and have everything warlike tied up with the red tape of international courtesy and promises; but let a single rule of etiquette be disregarded, and nothing can restrain isolated powers. The Pope can easily be persuaded that any means will be justifiable in arriving at the extension of his domain as an end. He is weary of garden life and does not bless Bismarck. There is peace in Europe, but we fear it is most too profound to last long.

THE JETTIES. The arrival of Mr. Eads, with Mr. Andrews, the contractor for constructing the jetties, has united our whole population in an energetic support of the experiment now about to be made. This interest has been made more direct and more unanimous by the pressing necessity which has befallen us to furnish employment to a great many needy people. The construction of the jetties will require a very large amount of rude material and a very large number of laborers, who require no skill whatever. To cut down and even rough hew timbers for buildings, to chop bushes and bind them on fascines, or to throw stone overboard from flat boats, will employ any and every one who has any ability and wish to labor. The rations and wages paid for this service must contribute greatly to subsidize those dependent on the laborers, and this will tend to relieve the private and public charities of our depressed city.

We can not later from the guarded remarks attributed to Mr. Andrews that it is his purpose to do much more at this moment than make a reconnaissance, and take some preliminary steps for the prosecution of the work in the fall. If we mistake not, Mr. Andrews has been a large contractor in the earth and stone work of the St. Louis railroad bridge. In such a case he must have a large plant of boats, engines, implements and material suitable for the prosecution of the jetty work.

One of the interviewers says: Captain Eads has the completion of his stock company in the hands of the Merchants' Exchange, and it seems to us to have no apprehensions in regard to its success.

We sincerely hope the reconnaissance of the work will strengthen the conviction that it will prove quite profitable to the contractor. We hope a great deal from this timely visit of Mr. Eads, and trust he may realize as great success in opening the mouth of the river as he has done in building a bridge across it.

NOTICE. BOARD OF LEGISLATION, State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 11, 1875. The destruction of old State bonds and other State securities which have been issued, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, and which are to take place, in accordance with section eight of act No. 171 of the session of the Legislature of this State, on Wednesday, May 13, 1875, at the place and at the hour above stated. By order of the Board. P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION. \$250 REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 11, 1875. Whereas, ROBERT SYMOND, charged with killing William J. Freeland in the parish of Claiborne, in this State, on the 21st of February, 1875, has broken jail and is a fugitive from justice, and has been indicted for the same, and 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 at New Orleans, this 11th day of April, 1875, and hereto 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.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD. The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar, being unable to attend to his professional duties, caused by ill health, solicits employment as a public writer, and is now prepared to execute all business, such as drafting, contracts, agreements, etc. He will prepare copy-books of mortgages and other legal documents, and will also act as a public writer, and will be paid for his services. He will be pleased to receive applications, and will be glad to see any one who may be interested in his services. THOMAS H. HOWARD, ap21m No. 23 Commercial place.

IMPORTANT. PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Sewerage Commission has been organized, and the necessary arrangements are now being made for the execution of the plan of the city, and the necessary funds are being raised. The Commission is now in the process of issuing warrants for the collection of the same, and the holders of property are requested to pay the same as soon as possible. The Commission is also in the process of issuing warrants for the collection of the same, and the holders of property are requested to pay the same as soon as possible. The Commission is also in the process of issuing warrants for the collection of the same, and the holders of property are requested to pay the same as soon as possible.

LOST. I have lost a certain amount of money, and I am willing to pay a reward for its recovery. The money was lost on the 10th of May, 1875, and I am willing to pay a reward of \$100 for its recovery. The money was lost on the 10th of May, 1875, and I am willing to pay a reward of \$100 for its recovery. The money was lost on the 10th of May, 1875, and I am willing to pay a reward of \$100 for its recovery.

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BANKS AND BANKING. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. GRUNEWALD HALL. (A bank for all savings.) Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition. J. L. GOVERNATOR, President. M. DENVER, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 120 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Geneva, David Drouhard, George Jones, John G. Guais, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohl, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison. Interest Allowed on Deposits. L. F. GENEVA, President. CHARLES KILHAM, Treasurer. ap15 ly

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51 Camp Street. CAPITAL—\$500,000. R. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President. DIRECTORS—R. C. PALMER, FRED. WING, J. H. KELLEY, W. H. THOMAS, RAYD W. WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON, R. C. PALMER. Its capital proceeds from the sale of the Bonds of the City of New Orleans, and is secured by the City of New Orleans. INTEREST ALLOWED. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier. ap21 ly

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. No. 53 Camp street. FAIRBANKS COTTON BEAMS. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES. The best made in the market. THOMAS' STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL. FAIRBANKS' POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE. For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, shoes,shawls, dry goods, ready-made clothing, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, for the tractor, draft or riding, suitable for a family or doctor's use. Address box No. 497. MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT I have deposited in the People's Bank of New Orleans the sum of \$621 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 brother, JAMES H. WATSON, for \$1000, for the above sum of \$621 67, payable one year after its date, and parolled "in writing," 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. New Orleans, May 5, 1875. P. K. CANTON, my 5 11 11

JOSEPH BRANDNER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 34 Bourbon Street. Between Customhouse and Bienville, ap11 m ed NEW ORLEANS. NOTICE—AS PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late AARON B. CROOK, of New York, will present the same with proper proof, immediately at the office of R. DUGRAY, No. 24 Natchez street. ap11 m ANDREW B. BIKER, Attorney.

WANTED. WORK WANTED—WILL MAKE PLAIN Dress, full suit, for my clients. Ladies' millinery given, or the material paid for. Apply to MRS. S. WATSON, No. 429 N. Orleans, White street. my12

WANTED—A SET OF THE ACTS OF THE Legislature of Louisiana passed at the sessions held in Opelousas and Shreveport during the war Five dollars per volume will be paid for a full set Apply at the counting room of the REPUBLICAN. Country papers please notice. ap28

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. CAMOR'S OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT. 23. Between Canal and Common streets. LEON LAMOTHE & FACON, Proprietors. French Restaurant up stairs. Board by the week or at reasonable prices. my12m

BUSSELL HOUSE. BLOOM, MISSISSIPPI. Will receive on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate. mh12m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER. When you go to Bloom don't forget to call at THE PRESS SALOON, as Barry wishes to see you all. mh12m P. J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

LOST. I have lost a certain amount of money, and I am willing to pay a reward for its recovery. The money was lost on the 10th of May, 1875, and I am willing to pay a reward of \$100 for its recovery. The money was lost on the 10th of May, 1875, and I am willing to pay a reward of \$100 for its recovery. The money was lost on the 10th of May, 1875, and I am willing to pay a reward of \$100 for its recovery.

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