

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES... OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS... NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 1, 1875.

This promises to be a remarkable Indian summer.

A number of politicians are organizing a surprise party.

The economy of dress and nature is seen in narrow skirts.

It is said there are 40,736 lawyers in our tranquil country.

No news from the Pope. He is supposed to be seriously better.

The lightning has been striking the oil tanks of Pennsylvania.

No man can lick a postage stamp without disturbing the piece.

Patent office reports are given as prizes at Vermont spelling matches.

The colored cadet at West Point stands No. 46, in a class of eighty-five.

A towboat will naturally burn quicker than any other kind of water craft.

It is very quiet on the Potomac this year, so far as shad fishing is concerned.

A Miracle Club has been organized in New York. It has done nothing wonderful yet.

Thomas Hoggarth, the fleet-footed deaf mute is matched to run a race at Baton Rouge.

A Western Democratic organ says: "We are about tired of defeating the Republican party on paper."

The Chicago Post turns the tables, and says all Uncle Sam asks of Jeff Davis is to be let alone.

The Terrebonne Republican says, "Early corn is in tassel and silk," and it must make a fine appearance.

Since the appearance of the tax list in the Inter-Ocean, Chicago has been alluded to as "A City of Shirkers."

The late John Harper left an estate valued at \$4,000,000, which is not a bad showing for an American publisher.

An art journal says, "Miss Harriet Hooper is engaged on a new Beatrice Cenci." The original is old fashioned.

An English composer is engaged upon an oratorio to be called "The Deluge." He can not complain of a dry subject.

Dover and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, are again shaking the dictionaries at each other, and want another spelling match.

It is a good time to start newspapers in New Orleans now. Before business comes they will either die or get acclimated.

The Nebraska people planted 13,000,000 trees on their prairies last year. They intend to raise something grasshoppers will not eat.

The Vicksburg Herald and the Monitor, both color line children, are quarreling like Kilkenny kittens, and no one appears to care which wins.

The Morning Star publishes the good old poem written by J. T. Trowbridge, called "Farmer John," and credits it to the Boston Pilot, though it is none the worse for that.

A New York lady is teaching females how to manage dress trains gracefully. She has many pupils, and is doing well. Her efforts are likely to give a new turn to trail fashions.

To-morrow will be held the Republican State Convention of Ohio, at Columbus. The Republican State Convention of California will be held at Sacramento on the tenth instant.

The man who advertised to impart the secret of removing corns without using a knife wrote to an inquirer, after the receipt of a small sum of money, that he knew of no better way than to amputate the toe with a foot saw.

One of our contemporary journals, in an item regarding the discharge of policemen, says: "Abbott, of the second, was dropped from the roll for being off his beat and sitting down." The question is, has a man a right to sit down when off his beat?

Real estate unreserved sale. High Cassidy in bankruptcy. Most valuable and centrally located improved and unimproved real estate. Fine opportunity for an AI paying investment. See D. E. Morphy's auction advertisement.

Our young friend, Marshall Apperson, has been appointed passenger agent for the Piedmont Air Line railway, which route insures quick passage to all points North. Mr. Apperson can be found at the office under the St. Charles Hotel, ready to render civil service to all who make inquiries concerning the best routes for traveling.

Mr. Jacob Muller has favored us with the first number of a new paper published in this city in the German language, called the Hammer. It is to be devoted to the interests of the German mechanics and workmen, and presents a creditable typographical appearance. The Hammer will be under the editorial control of Mr. Ludwig M. Giebler.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell by auction to-day at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, all the right, title, claim and interest of Miss Kate Nagent, the defendant herein, in and to and under a certain suit now pending in the Fourth District Court, etc. For full particulars see advertisement.

The Italian nickel counterfeiters are likely to be the only victims of misplaced confidence. They not only made poorer money and painted it off on the people, but they were guilty of the motto blasphemy of putting "In God we Trust," on their base coin. Their religious devotion knew no bounds until it was curtailed by the bounds of a prison.

We learn from Superintendent P. P. Carroll, Chalmette Cemetery, that the handsome effect produced by the decorated archway at the entrance to the cemetery, and also by the festoons surrounding the monument as seen at the National Soldiers' Cemetery, on Sunday, is due to the taste of Messrs. Nelson Brothers, proprietors of the Magnolia nurseries.

A GHOST LAID.

The spectral third term of President Grant has stalked around to frighten the Democratic party from its propriety, and to give rise to wonderful fables of Caesarism and imperialism.

This danger was visible to the acute second sight of the exiled Democracy, and they very readily pointed it out to a section of the Republican party.

For ourselves, we have never believed that a more extended term of executive service than that to which the office has been heretofore restricted, possessed either advantage or danger to our republican institutions.

It is the theory of a republican constitution that the people are, not only the source of all power, but of all political discretion in the exercise of power. Hence, if this theory be maintained, it matters little whether one man of ability and integrity execute the laws for three terms of four years each, or whether three men of similar character are employed in the same service.

There is a value in the consistent official experience of an individual, but as this resolves itself into the question of the comparative stability of its officers, it is no more applicable to the President than his secretary, or porter.

Tried by this republican test, we can safely say that no American President has shown more consistent deference to the wishes and will of the representative body than President Grant. It is evident from the broad statement that he has in no instance come in collision with the representative bodies. In the enforcement of the acts of reconstruction he has followed the text of the law. In preserving the peace of Louisiana he has obeyed the constitution, which requires him to furnish adequate force to preserve the domestic peace of the States upon the application of the State authorities. He has only recognized an existing State government after notifying Congress that it was the representative duty to define the position. In all our foreign and domestic relations President Grant has manifested no disposition to construe laws or to mark out a policy opposed to or even varying from that of the representative body.

We shall barely pause to note the Democratic doctrine of executive discretion as represented in history and tradition of General Jackson. He took the money of the people from the place where the representatives of the people had placed it. He claimed that the department of finance was an atom of his executive existence, and controlled the action of a subordinate to revoke the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives.

What, then, of aggression or encroachment upon the right of other departments can be alleged against the present President? We affirm that did his term close to-morrow, his record of obedience to the will of the people and respect for the written constitution could be surpassed in fidelity by that of none of his predecessors.

When we take into consideration the oppression he might have practiced under color of law, it would seem to us that the man who granted the capitulation to Lee who protected Lee and Johnston from every attempt at prosecution, who gave universal amnesty to all who had been in arms or in action against the cause which he had led to conquest, would be entitled to some emotion of gratitude.

Such an officer as the President has proved himself to be would be acceptable, as he would be safe for any number of terms, but it can not be under the system of party policies in vogue among us. The Democratic profession of "rotation in office" means give every man a chance at public service and public salary. Perhaps it is better that Sparta should have many sons worthy of her service. Possibly it may be better for the republic, as in the army, to train colonels, captains and lieutenants to command a brigade because in the accidents of the fight they may be called on to do so. But any way, the objection to President Grant's third term is not personal to him. We can assume for the Republicans who expect office that they would as soon hold office under him as under any one else, and for the Democrats that if anybody is to hold office except themselves they could not possibly live under an opposition President more tolerant and less obnoxious.

No one likes perpetuity in office. When the whole patronage of an administration has been given to one set of men for eight years, to continue it for twelve years looks very much like a life estate in a salary; men whose beards have grown gray in support of such an administration, and in defending the mistakes in men and measures incident to all human affairs, begin to relax their zeal. Those who calculate upon political compensation for their services incline to allow their own administration to be beat out of their way, thinking the chances to get office on a reconquest better than to await promotion by vacancies in the established organization. Such has been the motive of the Republicans out of office in objecting to the renewal of the official lease of one hundred thousand officers, with the disposition of millions of patronage and public expenditure. Such has been the motive of those Republicans who do not themselves wish office, but the maintenance of Republican principles. They see, on their side, the zeal of the party weakened by the withdrawal of the motive of office; they see the zeal of the other side stimulated by the hope of official conquest. They desire, therefore, that so far as the spoils of patronage—ever the acknowledged and highest motive of Democratic exaction—shall constitute the incentive of the contest; that their own spoils hunters shall have as much to expect as those of their antagonists. But neither the office hunter of the Republican party, nor those Republicans who desire only the permanence of Republican principles, have any feeling toward President Grant than unqualified admiration, gratitude and confidence.

The President has used but one phrase which provokes the criticism of his opponents. It is that some such contingency might arise in which he might be called to the head of the government as he has

been to the head of the army. We can foresee no emergency which can possibly be caused by the action of the Republicans or of any other law-abiding people.

If there should be an armed anarchy or a violent disobedience to the constitution and laws—should there be, in plain words, civil war—it must be met by the same measures of national preservation which have been heretofore necessary, and not by the same men. But as it is not the possible purpose of the Republicans to endanger this Union or to create the only necessity which will make it their imperative duty to nominate a commander-in-chief for the Union army, or the imperative duty of the President to accept it, the only possible contingency which will place the President in nomination can alone be created by the disaffected and disunion Democracy. If, however, the Democracy will keep the peace, the President will not be imperatively needed, and so we may say no doubt with his entire approval that if President Grant be nominated for a third term, the disaffected and disunion Democracy, who may desire to overthrow the republic, will cause the nomination of President Grant for a third term of the office.

BISHOP WILMER'S DEFENSE OF LOUISIANA.

When Mrs. Candour, in "The School for Scandal," volunteers the defense of a certain lady, Sir Peter Teazle protests against her advocacy as follows:

Madam, I beg your pardon—there is no stopping these good gentlemen's tongues. But when I tell you, Mrs. Candour, that the lady they are abusing is a particular friend of mine, I hope you'll not take her part.

In the same spirit do we, as citizens of Louisiana, identified with her welfare and good name, and bound to her by ties of the strongest affection and interest, protest against this defense of our State by the worthy bishop. She is arraigned under no indictment. And when Bishop Wilmer rolls up his episcopal sleeves, and leaps into the ring to display his skill in the noble art of self-defense, we confess ourselves unwilling to commit to his unpracticed championship the defense of the State of Louisiana. While sporting our colors he professes battle in behalf of only a small faction of malcontents, who arrogantly assume to be the State. "There was no stopping the tongues of those good gentlemen" who, upon the hustings and by committees of seventy, have been steadily engaged in the regular business of the defense of Louisiana, but now that they have at last thrown up the sponge, it is really too much that the bishop should still insist upon coming forward to invite another round, and, like Sir Peter, we beseech him "not to take her part."

The bishop asserts that he is not a politician, chiefly because he has never cast a vote at the polls through a ministry of forty years. We know many elderly ladies in the same situation, but who are none the less politicians, both active and embittered. Among these the polished periods of Bishop Wilmer are likely to be read and treasured. We have no fear that his political teachings will be stretched much beyond this limited sphere.

But we take issue with the bishop upon the question of fact, and we submit that during the last two years and a half he has, doubtless unconsciously, been a very active and efficient partisan in the political warfare raging in our State. Without going back to his early and ardent espousal of the Confederate cause, we would remind the good bishop that when there were rival claimants to the governorship of the State, he zealously took sides with one faction, and assisted with his presence and his prayer at the mock installation of Colonel McEnery in Lafayette square. We would remind him of his embassy to Washington asking provisions for the poor whites of the State—a mission which can not be fairly divested of political significance. We would remind him that he was the leader of that committee of petitioners to Judge Woods, who sought, by such an unprecedented and indefensible appeal, to influence and undo the deliberate decision of that upright magistrate refusing to admit the Grant parish prisoners to bail. This was a political move in which the bishop bore a prominent part. We would remind him of the alacrity with which he sprang into the witness chair before the congressional committee, and of the partisan character of his testimony and of his subsequently uniting in the protest of the Democratic politicians against the steps taken by the general government to suppress the spirit of lawlessness which then reigned in the community, and which, but for the prompt action of the President and the timely presence of General Sheridan, must inevitably have terminated in a general and appalling massacre.

But the best answer to his protestation that he is no politician is to be found in this very so-called "Defense of Louisiana." It is a political pamphlet, discussing political questions and intended to influence political results. Its main burden is a complaint against the new amendments to the constitution of the United States and the rights and privileges they extend to the colored race. The author draws a continued parallel between the negroes and the Indians, and seeks to put them on the same plane of civilization—at times rather giving the preference to the Indian. He says that our freedmen should, like the emancipated serfs of Russia, "meekly accept the change in their condition, contented with the naked gift of freedom." He says, "For every negro admitted to Congress there is an increase of many hundreds admitted to the penitentiary." He decries severely with all white Republicans, designating them as "the peculiar friends and allies of the negroes," who are averse to "any measure tending to restore confidence in their former masters, to make them one in sentiment and one in power." He apologizes for the massacre in Grant parish, almost commends it, and ascribes it to the fact that "the negroes had rushed to arms," etc.

For the evils he complains of, he appears to have but one remedy: The African race is to be "relegated to the

care of those who are allied to them by the traditions of the past." That is, to their old masters. Thus he expects that "idleness and intemperance will be re-strained," "domestic virtue will revive," "schools will be opened," "and the young be educated in obedience," etc.

Now if this be not a political pamphlet, we would like to know what is; and we say that all these acts of the benevolent prelate to which we have alluded, and all the Quixotic views which he here expresses, are enough to prove him a politician, and not the least violent nor the wisest of his party, his own disclaimer to the contrary notwithstanding.

We can not believe that the bishop will, after mature reflection, adhere to the positions he assumes in his address. He must know that the amendments to the constitution are parts of the supreme law of the land, and that his allegiance is primarily due to that law. He must know that these amendments have secured to all citizens the equal enjoyment of all political rights, and especially of the right of suffrage, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude. He should be sensible that this grant is beyond the power of revocation, except by a change in the fundamental law, which no reasonable man can expect, and which no man attached to republican principles ought to desire. When, therefore, he would have the freedmen "meekly accept the change in their condition, contented with the naked gift of freedom," he but whistles against the wind. That meekness which would tamely yield rights thus authoritatively conferred, and so long and so unjustly withheld, it is unreasonable to expect from freedmen.

There is no force in the statement that "for every negro admitted to Congress there is an increase of many hundreds admitted to the penitentiary." The same remark is, just as true with reference to every white man admitted to Congress, and it would be absurd to urge this as a reason why white citizens should not be admitted to the national councils.

The complaint against those Republicans who refuse to counsel the freedmen to become "one in sentiment and in power" with their former masters is an attack upon the liberty of free speech and of a free press. Every man has the right to advise his fellow-citizens fairly and openly to adopt that course of political action which, in his judgment, will advance their interests and protect their rights. For the exercise of this privilege he is amenable to God and his country. Any abridgment of this constitutional right is unlawful and proscriptive.

The defense of the massacre of Grant parish is excusable only upon the hypothesis that the bishop has neither heard nor read the evidence adduced in the trial. It is confessedly based on a private letter from a clergyman to a bishop, and not upon the facts proved before the jury.

But the bishop would have the freedmen "relegated to the care of" their former masters. This means that their votes should be at the same time subjected to the same control. Now, we have already had this experiment tested. In the Legislature of 1866 and 1867, where none but Confederates had a voice, we were furnished with a system of slavery, under the mean disguise of apprentice and vagrant laws, which illustrates the "care of those allied to them by the traditions of the past." It is to this system that the bishop would have the freedmen "relegated." The laborers of the planter under that system might be marched in solid column to the polls, to the cheerful and inspiring music of the crack of the overseer's whip. But the freedmen are too wise to be seduced into acquiescence in any such "relegation." Years have rolled by since they were rescued from the cruel purposes of re-enslavement contemplated by this legislation. They comprehend these purposes, and it is idle to suppose that they will ever voluntarily accede to their being carried out.

In conclusion, we advise Bishop Wilmer to unroll his sleeves; to confine himself to the prerogative of his Christian office; to continue to do good to all men, whether white or black, within the circle of his ministry; to teach them the lessons of "peace on earth and good will toward men;" to inculcate the doctrines of charity and toleration of honest differences of opinion; to strengthen men in the love of the Union and in the blessings of republican government, and, without taking sides in political dissensions, to devote his energies to the continued service of that Master of whom he has been so worthy a disciple.

RELIGION IN A THEATRE.

Why not? If God is everywhere, and man needs the influence of God's spirit in all the places and avocations of his life, why should not the shadow of the Holy Spirit descend upon the human heart wherever the human heart may need its consolation? When the great miracles of the Saviour were wrought amid the festal scenes of a marriage—when the conviction of his divinity was wrought in the wilderness, by the wayside, or in the prison, or in the market place, it would seem that no time or place can be held separate from the functions of his ministers. No man can foresee where he will most need the consolation or the offices of religion. It is impossible to say where he will yield his soul, on the deck or the sidewalk, in the house of prayer or at the cockpit. We mean nothing irreverent, but we like that sort of religion which is like Hall & Sons matches, "warranted to keep in any climate" or to act in any place.

The congregation which heard Mr. Matthews in the Academy of Music was numerous. It was respectable. It comprehended men—and a great many of them—women and children of all denominations and of none. It was decorous and orderly. The whole congregation bowed together in prayer and united their voices in song.

This assemblage was in one point of view significant. The text from which a practical and effective sermon was preached might have even had a temporal meaning. The assemblage itself was under

the circumstances which might have suggested such an inquiry as, "What shall we do to be saved?" Saved in a temporal sense; saved in our daily bread and business; saved in our material as well as moral welfare. New Orleans has not been a city supported by the daily labor of its inhabitants. It has rather subsisted by factorage or sale of the labor products of others. New Orleans has been a city of great charity, and is so still. But it has been regarded as a city devoted greatly to the pleasures and follies of the world.

Even the philanthropists have insensibly come to appeal rather to the love of pleasure and folly than to the sense of moral obligation of the people, and we have balls and spectacles as the means of collecting funds for the relief of misery.

There have been many examples in past history of cities which relied rather on appeals to the love of pleasure than to the industrial employment of their people.

Capua, which has been succeeded by a population of 300,000, which has almost disappeared. Communities which rely upon or indulge in pleasure to the exclusion of business soon find their people degenerating into dependence upon the more wealthy. Such a people insensibly think more of pleasure than of business, and seek to avoid labor as a means of securing enjoyment.

It is becoming very obvious that New Orleans can not subsist even her present population without additional labor. It is also plain that with receipts annually decreasing in value, there can be no additional population subsisted on the mere factorage of these values. Hence the people's mind is too sad and too solicitous to enjoy spectacles. It is exercised with the material question how to be saved in the subsistence and independence of its members. Society is logically pushed to the conclusion that there must be more industry and more economy. Society sees that in idleness and dissipation there is a waste of social substance. It, therefore, admits that the man of regular habits and of regular industry has more at the end of the week than the idler or the spendthrift. The employer sees that a clerk or cashier who spends his Sabbaths or a part of them at church, and his evenings with his family, is not so apt to make up his deficiencies of income out of his employer's money, as another who keeps fast horses, and devotes his time and means to pleasure.

One who is compelled to support the family of some unfortunate relative, sees that if these dependent persons were employed at wages, and content with an economical life, they would burden their patron far less. Hence on inquiry what we shall do to be saved in a material sense, men come to the conclusion that industry and morality is a capital thing for clerks and cashiers, and that religion, its consolations and its obligations, will answer first rate for brothers-in-law inclined to be profligate, and even for families fond of dressing well and going to balls and other festivities.

The congregation and sermon at the Academy of Music were excellent indications—first of a catholic spirit of benevolence, which will do good without respect to time, place or persons, and, secondly, of a spirit of inquiry among our people, which tends to the conclusion that a sober, industrious and economical man is a more profitable member of society than his opposite, and that even if people join a church and teach their children a trade—why, after all, it may be a good thing for them, and is no bad thing for the public, which has to pay for punishing crime or providing for destitution.

A POST FACTO PROPHECY.

We always admired the prophets, the lesser as well as the greater, and think it a little hard that they should be lightly regarded in their own country. But there must have been a good reason for this exception. Doubtless the profession was slightly overcrowded. Some were forced to make extraordinary efforts to attract attention and put off the publication of their discoveries so that it trod very closely on the heels of fulfillment.

We have a local seer not far from the Pinyone office who made an attempt to look into the future on Sunday morning, but turned his glass the wrong way. The following is the result of the scrutiny:

It seems certain that at the approaching Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania, a former declaration against a "third term" will be made. This has been made to assume national importance. —Pinyone, May 30.

The prophecy was fulfilled as follows: The "approaching Republican State Convention" met at Lancaster on the twenty-sixth ultimo and adopted a resolution declaring against a third term, but eulogizing the administration of President Grant in very high terms. The convention then adjourned on the same day, and thus the prophecy was fulfilled and published in all the papers, the Pinyone included, just three days before the prediction saw the light.

The Times continues to wrestle with the Forney question. It finds in some remarks of the Republican an attempt to condone or defend the Philadelphia editor whom the Times informs us has been charged before the Committee of Ways and Means, with having received twenty-five thousand dollars for advocating a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We certainly did not attempt to do anything of the kind. In the first place, it is not so clear to us as it appears to be to the Times that Mr. Forney ever received the money for the purpose alleged. In the second place, there may be some doubt whether an able man, who is capable of presenting a case in a strong light, by means of which it may be successful, is not entitled to some compensation from the parties benefited, whether he be an attorney at law, an editor, a broker or other agent. But we have not considered these questions of ethics seriously, for the reason that there is not enough evidence at hand to satisfy us beyond a reasonable doubt that the charges, such

as they are, against Colonel Forney have been proved. They certainly have not been established in the manner pointed out by the law of the land for ascertaining such things. There has been no jury, no confronting of witnesses, no long-winded attorneys to befog the court and carry off the prize. In short, there is nothing regular in the record, as presented by the Times. We did, however, modestly intimate that a business transaction of the kind, even if proved to the fullest extent, would not disqualify Colonel Forney for presenting a flag to the centennial exhibition. On the contrary, the good deed ought to be accepted as in some sort an offset to any of the former sins of the very able man whose chief misfortune seems to be that he has forfeited the good opinion of our Confederate neighbor by a little show of zeal for the honor of his country. We do not believe that Colonel Forney has been guilty of anything unprofessional. But if he has, his late offer is, in our judgment, worthy to be filed in a plea for mitigation of punishment.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF 1875.

APPEAL TO OUR PEOPLE IN BEHALF OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Owing to the great number of unemployed and destitute people in the city of New Orleans, who are in this condition from the decay of our commerce, the stagnation of business, total suspension of all public enterprises and want of a manufacturing interest, and other causes, whereby thousands of our people have been deprived of their means of support, and as the dull season is now at hand and the distress in our midst is increasing to an alarming extent, the Committee on Supplies and Contrabands makes this appeal on behalf of the suffering people of our city for donations of money and provisions, whereby the objects for which this association was organized can be effectually carried out.

Farmers throughout the State are requested to send their orders for labor of every description, both male and female.

Donations of money can be sent to any member of the committee. Supplies should be addressed to the association, No. 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

W. J. BRIDGES, No. 11 New Levee street.
R. M. MONTGOMERY, No. 87 Camp street.
P. S. WILTZ, No. 31 Perdido street.
W. A. BELL, No. 18 Union street.

J. M. PUTNAM, No. 61 Carondelet street.
C. C. GILBERT, No. 21 Camp street.
JOHN L. ADAMS, No. 17 Peters street.
W. H. HARRIS, No. 69 Camp street.
S. M. WIGGINS, No. 55 Camp street.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
JOHNSON JENKINSON, Vice President.
J. C. POTTS, Secretary. my20 2p

CITY TAXES.

City taxes of 1860 to 1875, inclusive, paid at a liberal discount by

W. E. DAVID,
my25 1w No. 31 Carondelet street.

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 of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Odorous Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, and consists of a 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, and at the ordinary working hours of the day, as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch.

This system not only insures a valuable sanitary reform, but is also the best and most other system now in use.

Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 123 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 912, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. april 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
If the heirs of Rev. Father M. Muldoon, said to have gone to Mexico City from New Orleans, and who resided there about forty years ago, will communicate with the United States Consul General at Mexico City they will learn something of pecuniary interest to them. Mexico City, May 1875. j1 2t

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW ORLEANS.—The undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name of MERRITT'S BOARD OF INSURERS AND GUARANTORS, and will handle all barrels gauged by them accordingly. Each member of the board will sign certificates and be responsible for work done by him, and attend as much as possible to the work of his former friends and customers. GEORGE GAMPER, J. J. HARRIS, J. P. GLENNON. New Orleans, June 1, 1875. j1 3t

HORSES.—Just received by the Jackson railroad, two car loads of HORSES and MULES, the finest that have ever arrived in this city for some time, comprising fine matchless family and saddle horses; also, good work mules, broods and unbroken. All of which are offered for sale at prices to suit the times, at the STOREWALL JACKSON STABLES, No. 134 Baronne street, between Poydras and Lafayette. j1 2t JAMES REGAN.

FOR \$20 PER DAY, AT HOME. Terms free. Address G. NITSON & CO., 65 Terms street, New Orleans. my22 d&w 1w

C. W. CAMMACK, BROKER. No. 19 Carondelet Street. MORTGAGE AND COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES, BILLS AND SELLS BONDS, STOCKS, ETC. my20

NOTICE.—ALL FURNISHERS OF BUILDING materials and laborers on repair of house No. 5 South street in this city, are hereby notified to present their bills for classification and payment, within the next ten days, to the undersigned. J. TRINOSKI, Corner of Canal and Decatur streets. New Orleans, May 23, 1875. my20 10t

SOUND IN BODY, SOUND IN MIND. CLERKS' GYMNASIUM. No. 107 N. Charles street. TERMS, PER MONTH, \$1.00. SUNDAY SHOWERS BATH. Open day and night, Sundays excepted. Managed by the well known Gymnast, Spectator and Club Swinger, PROFESSOR RICHARD TREBALL. my15 1m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—OFFICE MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Brownsville, Texas, April 26, 1875. BY mutual consent the parties concerned, WALTER HAZLETT has withdrawn from his partnership in the Merchants' Steamboat Company of Brownsville, Texas, and has no further interest in said company, or in the steamboats Jones and steamed to contract obligations for the company and steamboats above named. WILLIAM KELLY, Manager Merchants' Steamboat Company. my15 1m

NOTICE.—MR. W. F. PIPPEY being associated in business with us the style of his firm from and after this date will be BRATH, PIPPEY & LARA. Respectfully, BRATH & 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: EMBROIDERY GOODS of all kinds, and CORNETS, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAINS, MATS, RUGS, CANTON and COCOA MATTING, and SOLE LEATHER SHOES, FRENCH and GERMAN HERRING, CHROMES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, and all kinds of goods. These goods have been purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, which enables us to offer great inducements to those in need of goods of our line. BRATH, PIPPEY & LARA. 97 and 99 Camp Street, my20 97 and 99 my 1m

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.—TO RENT. LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in suits or singly, with bath room attached. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply at No. 40 Liberty street, between Gasquet and Common. MRS. E. N. JOHNSON. my20

SPLENDID CHANCE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

WILL GIVE AN A FORTUNE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize \$100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 25, 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of