

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14, 1875.

Evarts' speech was a nine days' wonder.

George Clarke and his mustache goes to Europe.

Snoring in church is an outrageous one on the congregation.

The voice of the keno caller is no longer heard in our land.

A heavy heart and a light head is not a good combination.

A liberal use of printer's ink makes the fortunes of all but the printer.

A man who has been on all sides in politics is apt to get abuse from all sides.

We have it from the Sultan of Zanzibar, that "Livingstone was a good man."

There is a better time coming for the dogs. They will live again in a sausage.

Buffalo William is a gentleman this summer, and drives his dog cart at Long Branch.

Junius wrote, "I affirm before God that I never knew a scoundrel who was not un-lucky."

All society has against the Duchess of Edinburgh is that she will wear earrings to her bonnet.

Count not that fashion vain which allows nineteen to sit in a street car where twelve sat before.

Nothing can be said in favor of snoring, and not one person in three will acknowledge that he does snore.

It is said the gloves made in California drive all others out of the Oregon market. They must be driving gloves.

"Sit back, you car," is not the language to use to a trained dog, and can only be used properly by card players.

Hon. John Morrissy is not to be expelled from Tammany. He may decline to associate with such bad company, and resign.

Dootstep picnics are quite common. They are inexpensive, and parents know where their children are when left on a doortstep.

A noble dog lay dead on Poydras street last night. Not all the poisoned sausage in the district could take him away and bury him.

Judge E. North Cullom leaves this evening on the steamer Trenton for a few weeks' recreation at Opelousas, the judge's native town.

There is very little grass billiard playing this season, though there is considerable amusement in the game when one can get on a striped stocking.

A practical clergyman was asked to pray for rain. He said, "My friends, I will do so; but it is not going to rain until the moon changes."

A little leaven may leaven the whole lot in a flour barrel, but it will not do in a jury room where one obstinate man stands out against the convictions of others.

Ex-Governor Michael Hahn left the city last evening by the Jackson railroad. The Governor will be absent for a few weeks, spending his time and obtaining recreation in the great West.

Paris has inaugurated a sensible system of loaning umbrellas at reasonable rates. There is millions in it, for man is so constructed that he will sooner borrow an umbrella than use his own.

The best "watering place notes" for a housewife are at the seaside are the regular greenbacks. A man somehow feels justified in finding fault with his coffee if he knows he is going to pay for it.

The Cincinnati Times says: "The New Orleans REPUBLICAN wickedly suggests that there will be a great many steps in our \$20,000 organ. By and by it will pipe another tune. When one is set up we can excuse the blowing."

Friends of the Masonic order who have not been supplied with tickets for the entertainment at Exposition Hall to-night, will be able to obtain them from members of Min Wood and Mount Moriah Lodges, who will be at the door of the hall for that purpose.

An exchange says: "A millionaire of Granville, Wisconsin, recently made a will in which he leaves \$50,000 to an incorporated town or village in Wisconsin that will not tolerate a brass band. Sensible man that." Our friends up the river, where "musical contests" are raging, will please make a note of the new departure. A brass band, unless a good one, is simply a nuisance.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, which assembled at Madison, nominated Harrison Ludington for Governor, H. T. Eaton for Lieutenant Governor, H. B. Warner for Secretary of State, Henry Bolts for Treasurer, John B. Bennett for Attorney General, and Robert Graham for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Democrats of Minnesota have nominated the following State ticket: Governor, D. L. Duell; Lieutenant Governor, E. W. Durant; Secretary of State, Adolphus Bierman; State Auditor, M. Doran; State Treasurer, Albert Schaeffer; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, L. Emmett; Railroad Commissioner, J. W. Serrebox.

The inter-collegiate regatta committee sends us grand stand tickets to the Saratoga regatta of this date, in which representatives of the universities of Dartmouth, Brown, Hamilton, Union, Bowdoin, Amherst, Harvard, Williams, Trinity, Columbia, Wesleyan, Princeton, Cornell and Yale participate.

The grand olio entertainment to-night at Exposition Hall will draw out in full force the friends of Mount Moriah and Linn Wood Masonic Lodges. The entertainment is to be for the benefit of these lodges, and will consist of instrumental and vocal music, readings, recitations and tableaux. Miss Kate Thayer, who rarely sings at public entertainments, has volunteered her valuable assistance, and will execute a grand aria, with the help of Professor Grueling. The Haase family, who are regarded as musical prodigies, are very clever in their performances, and will also contribute to the entertainment, as will also a number of better known amateurs. After the concert and tableaux the young people will join in the dance, and pleasantly close the evening.

MEXICAN RECIPROcity POSSIBLE.

We had for some time an extract from the government organ published in Mexico, which we deem of importance to our mercantile interests to present. In a paragraph addressed to the Echo of Both Worlds, the Diario Oficial says:

Our esteemed colleague, in its number of today, calls the attention of the government to the terms of article of the treaty between Mexico and the United States of the North on account of the concessions which the latter power has made to the introduction of sugars coming from the Sandwich Islands.

We are not acquainted with the text of this treaty, but it has already been recommended to our legation in Washington that, in view of its stipulations, it take such action as may be proper for the interests of Mexico, if there is occasion, or that it make a report on the subject referred to.

We believe it is not easy to do to one thing at present, and it is this: If the concession is one of those to which the treaty between Mexico and the United States refers, the former will freely enjoy its benefits; but if it is one of those to which reciprocity for what the King of said islands concedes to the commerce of the United States in this case, already foreseen in the treaty, it would only be proper for us to examine if Mexico could accept or concede the same advantages, in order to enjoy reciprocally similar benefits; but it is clear that it is not only proper for us to examine our part upon which to base a claim.

It is difficult to translate the language of diplomacy, because it consists of intimations which may be confirmed or disavowed as subsequent events may determine.

The extract, however, shows that the minister of the Mexican government at Washington has been authorized to examine the stipulations of our treaty with the government of the Sandwich Islands, and if he shall find the principle of reciprocity which it embodies may be advantageously applied to the commercial relations of the two great republics of the American continent, he shall report to his own government accordingly.

Our readers will have heretofore seen the project, understood to have the approval of American diplomats, under which certain products of Mexico imported into the United States shall enjoy a reduction of duties, while Mexico will enjoy the same revenue principles in regard to certain American products imported into that republic. This we conceive a mercantile bargain to be made in view of the extreme importance of commercial development to both countries. As we had a similar arrangement with Canada a few years since, which resulted in the increased intercourse and harmony of the two countries, we may anticipate similar efforts with regard to our sister republic. We consider an alliance not close enough to "entangle" either, as of great consequence to both republics. The United States now suffers from a plethora of production with an inadequate demand for her surplus. We can not send provisions enough to Europe to absorb our excess. We can not, of course, compete with European manufacturers in European markets. It is the policy of the United States, therefore, to open trade connections with these great producers of the precious metals and torpils products. If we make a rate of tariff with those States which will allow certain products of each country admission into the other on terms of equal duty, not of free trade, the United States will obtain control of the commerce and manufacture in these tropical goods. It will find an adequate market for most of its products, and by turning its trade in a quarter from which it can derive the precious metals, with the privilege of paying in its own products for tropical goods which now require an export of specie to liquidate, the pledge of the Republican administration to resume payment of specie on or before 1879 may be redeemed.

We would respectfully ask the attention of Hon. Messrs. Morton, Washburne and Bristow to the importance of initiating some commercial policy with respect to the States of this continent which will remove the obstruction to the further growth of those producers which has since the foundation of the federal government through the pathways of that paradise.

A batch of reciprocity treaties prepared for the next session of the Senate would tend greatly to show the practical character of the Republican administration. The offer of a new and enlarged market for Western surplus, with the arrest of the specie drain for sugar and coffee, and the importation of bullion for American coinage would interest the millionaires of the East. We hope the Western press will consider the importance of these new issues both in an industrial and political view.

INVESTIGATION OF THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

There is an homage paid to integrity, and public confidence, wearied with the vigilant watch of all equivocal transactions, rests with relief upon the disinterested and true. The report of the committee which has just investigated the affairs of the Auditor has been received with respect, and public opinion will no doubt settle down upon its conclusions as comprehending the facts. This report finds no evidence of corrupt connivance on the part of the Auditor in the fraudulent practices which have formed the ground of public prosecution. They find that the books of the office are badly kept, and display a state of confusion not unknown in some public departments of our city. They indulge in some censure upon the want of adequate business qualifications in the subordinates of the Auditor, and suggest a reform in the system of book-keeping and accounts.

It of course gives us pleasure to record such testimony in favor of the character of an official elected by the Republican party. It will be remembered, also, that the investigation has proceeded from the Republican administration, and the exculpation of the Auditor has been pronounced by those who are his political opponents.

We have, however, to record our protest on behalf of the Republican party against any system of appointments to subordinate offices which admits either incompetent employes or defective systems of accounts. There were incidents in the trial, going to render it probable that

indirect influences had so controlled the business agencies of this department as to cause loss to the treasury and subject the Auditor to the annoyance of a criminal prosecution. We have recognized in some of these allegations—such, for instance, as that of J. W. Armstrong—an exact reproduction of the practice adopted by Tweed and Connolly in auditing fictitious claims against the city of New York. The manipulation of some of the claims and vouchers seems very suspicious, and the issuance of warrants in certain cases, without the privacy of the Auditor, raises grave suspicions which the reputation of the officials implicated would seem to require vindication.

The course of the REPUBLICAN has invariably demanded the exposure of any fraud practiced for individual benefit, and thrown upon the party and the party press for defense. The position of the Republican administrations of the federal and State governments has been that of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. Secretary Bristow pursues the whisky rings and the revenue robbers; Governor Kellogg advises the Attorney General to prosecute an inquiry into certain alleged abuses under the State government. Such investigations are just and indispensable. Hurt whom they may the Republican party must be vindicated. The election approaches in which a reactionary party would plunge the nation again into the reconsideration of issues adjudicated by the last arbiter. The sole ground upon which the anti-Republican party stands, is an alleged maladministration of certain departments of federal and State governments. In the Southern States the public debt and official abuses are charged as a reason why the administration of these governments should be turned over to those who are inimical to Republican principles. Shall this be done? The Republican ship must be cleared for action. All such persons and practices as may embarrass the vindication of principles must be removed. The ship must be seaworthy, her officers consistent, and her crew able.

We feel that in the report of those who have investigated the official conduct of the Republican Auditor, the Republican party and its administration have displayed a determination to purify the conduct of affairs, careless who might be damaged or defeated. The public may rest that the same rigid and fearless system will be followed up until the State government, so far as administered by Republicans, shall be free from all objection. If our anti-Republican opponents will perform the same faithful and fearless service in regard to the city administration, and let us know who have made and profited by the creation of her excessive debt, we shall be enabled to present a case of reform in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of honest and free government.

THE "STAY AT HOMES."

Now that "everybody" has left the city for the North, Europe, etc., it remains for those still at home to arrange their plans for the summer and decide how they are to make their time pass so pleasantly as not to regret the trip they have freely relinquished or been compelled by circumstances to forego. The first thing to be done is to enumerate our resources, ascertaining thus not only the amusements purchasable by wealth, but the alleviation to the natural disadvantages of summer obtainable by those in limited circumstances, nay, the enjoyment even to the poor. And first, for those who can afford the luxury, there is no way of spending a summer evening more delightful than taking a drive in an easy vehicle, behind a pair of handsome horses in good company. This combines all that can be imagined of the agreeable in this latitude at this season; and the pleasure it confers is quite independent of the destination of the ride, which may in fact be "no-whither" without being at all diminishing in its gratification. Motion without activity, a breeze without a fan, the graceful movements of the noble animals to whose exertions the pleasure is mainly due, the unqualed sky-scenery which nearly every sunset in this latitude affords, the sprightly, sentimental, serious, but in any case spontaneous conversation which the situation favors—all unite to form a combination so pleasant, that the heat, fatigues and annoyances of the day are forgotten.

For those debarred from this source of pleasure there remains the street cars leading to Carrollton, the lake and other places of resort, where pure air, ice cream and other luxuries not so cooling are obtainable at reasonable rates. For persons who are willing to sacrifice bodily comfort for a chance of mental enjoyment, there are occasional dramatic exhibitions by amateurs, whose performances afford to an indulgent and perspiring audience ample opportunity to cultivate some of the highest and rarest Christian virtues—charity, patience and uncomplaining submission to the providential decrees which regulate the thermal condition of the atmosphere under such circumstances. On Sundays there are amusements of various sorts suited to the culture and desires of our various classes—dog fights for those who relish such things, and dogmatism for those more advanced in their requirements, while at all times may be taken trips to places in the vicinity where fish and freckles may be obtained *ad libitum*.

Families containing musical members who can "play without notes" are peculiarly blessed these warm nights, for they can luxuriate in "the concord of sweet sounds" without enduring the glaring, insect-inviting gaslight, which the ultra-classical, note-dominated performers require.

For those who have no ambitious aspirations after amusement of any kind, but simply a hearty enjoyment of the alleviations of their work-day life, which a kind Providence lavishes upon all, there are the cessations of toil which the evening hours bring to all, the family gatherings on the moonlit gallery or, lacking that, the sidewalk, the balmy breezes which prevail here during the summer nights, springing up shortly after sunset, and

above all those glorious sunsets, affording the poorest magnificent pictures, correct representations of which would command thousands in the marts of artistic commerce, but which no earthly artist can emulate, and no millionaire can monopolize.

In this incomplete enumeration of the summer resources of our citizens, no mention has been made of the abundance and cheapness of the fruits and vegetables with which our markets are filled, placing these luxuries within the reach of all, nor of the many home comforts, which, humble in many cases though they be, are sadly missed by the pleasure-hunting tourist.

Taken altogether, however, it must be admitted not much can be said for our city in the way of amusements in summer; but the fact remains as a consolation that summer is not the proper season for amusement, but for that *dolce far niente* which, with the thermometer at 95 in the shade, is better than amusement.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND.

It is not surprising that an alien reared on brown bread, and honored with holding open a gate for a nobleman on horseback, should regard his native country as superior to any other, and should return to it whenever he has accumulated money enough in America to do so. We expect of such people unlimited admiration of the wealth and splendor of the aristocracy, and other institutions of royalty. When, however, Americans, inspired by a prejudice against some ephemeral administration, or deluded by some transient opportunity of observing the galvanized glories of a European monarch or a hierarchy, habitually denounce their own government as a failure and the particular administration which may have defeated their party as corrupt, we set it down to an unlettered inability to appreciate the defects of foreign systems or the merits of their own. We say deliberately that no man who had ever read of the oppression and corruption of other forms of government would ever desire to return to them. No man who knows the fact that the United States has derived her whole population of forty millions by emigration from foreign countries could expect their people to return to forms of government which their ancestors had crossed the ocean to escape.

England is now fighting "radicalism." What is the definition of that word which every established interest in England holds in such dread? It is to enlarge the rights of the white people to equality. It is to give suffrage and education to the people and to relieve them from the obligations of law which make the white laborer even more a slave than the Southern negro ever was, because it taxes his labor without even protection, or care in infancy, age or infirmity. It is to combine the nobility, gentry and revered clergy against pious friends of the people who come to repeat the services of Luther and Wesley, against the opposition of bigotry and pride, which can learn nothing.

The English papers give a small specimen of the light in which that bulwark of the church and crown, the standing army, regard the people. Colonel Valentine Baker, of the Queen's Tenth Hussars, availed himself of the privacy of a locked car on an express train, to make an immoral assault upon a young woman, a member of an untitled but respectable family. She resisted this offense even at the risk of losing her life in clinging to the outside of the car, while the speed and noise of the train made her cries inaudible. The majesty of the British law, which recognizes the rights of the people, arrested this audacious scoundrel, and has sent him before the tribunals to answer for the wrong. Had he met with one whose awe for these uniformed hirelings prevented complaint or compounded exposure, the adventure of the car at high speed, the broken bell wire, the unconscious and perhaps unconscionable attendants on the train, would have made a jocular story for "the Army and Navy Club" to which the fanciful Colonel Valentine Baker belonged.

In the large population of the United States there are, without doubt, some who, in their contempt for everything Republican, consider a standing army with a life tenure of commissions an admirable institution, and would pardon such peccadilloes as that of which Colonel Valentine Baker stands impeached, upon the ground that an aristocracy should be sustained in its supremacy over the common people, who are honored by even a vicious recognition on the part of such a noble order as the officers of her majesty's army.

We are proud to say, on behalf of the English people, that they have so dug away the privilege by which the orders of society have been supported that they topple, and with a few more years of American example may cease to trouble the country. The people's courts have taken cognizance of Colonel Baker's offense, and although his obsequious attorney speaks of him as "a gentleman whom I honor," yet the bold testimony of the common people who witnessed the peril of the lady, with the brave protection extended her by substantial men of the middle class, encourage us to expect the trial and, in case of proven guilt, the summary punishment of Colonel Valentine Baker, Tenth Hussars, royal army of England.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 5, 1875. WHEREAS, On the night of the ninth ultimo O'Scott was barbarously murdered nine miles below Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche, State of Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, All efforts to arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said O'Scott.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, F. G. DEBLONDE, Secretary of State.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1875. Referring to the editorial in the New Orleans Times of this date, in regard to my action as Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I have simply to state that in no case have I issued a voucher unless under authority of law, and that for each voucher issued by me I have in my possession the bill, order or certificate on which the voucher was based, and that said order, bill or certificate are, in each and every case, certified to and approved by the authorities required by law to so approve, and without which approval I would not have issued a voucher.

My action as Chairman has been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Senate.

E. F. HERVIG, Chairman Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

A CARD.

NOTICE—Having applied to the Sixth District Court for a dissolution of the partnership of BOSTICK & COHEN, I hereby notify and request persons indebted to the said firm to call at present office.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1875. WITNESSE, Mr. B. Bostick has seen it published above card, I respectfully beg to inform my friends and the public generally, that there was no necessity for Mr. Bostick applying to the court for a dissolution of our partnership, as I am prepared to prove by documents signed by the said Bostick, as well as by the testimony of many respectable merchants in this community, (whom I consulted) that it was, by our mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st of June, 1875.

In addition I would solicit leave to state that in consequence of the said Bostick having been confined to the "Louisiana Retreat" on account of temporary and apparent insanity, and the fact that he had applied to the Second District Court for his interdiction, and consulting with my legal adviser, I was informed that his petition was fixed for hearing on the fourth day of this month, and that judgment of interdiction would be rendered a dissolution of our firm by operation of law.

I, therefore, took to further action, although I could, from documents in my possession, have published a dissolution since December 23, 1874, but for the welfare of our firm I refrained from doing so.

I now leave it to my friends and the public to judge for themselves.

Respectfully, PHILIP A. COHEN, Member of firm of Bostick & Cohen.

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT THE OLEANS PLANING MILL, No. 229 Basin Street, Between Julia and Girod Streets.

1 1/2 inch square edged flooring..... \$22 50  
1 1/2 inch square grooved flooring..... 20 00  
1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring..... 17 00  
1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring..... 17 00  
1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring..... 13 00  
1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved flooring..... 13 00  
Dressed weather boards, six or seven inch..... 16 00  
Rough weather boards, six or seven inch..... 14 50  
Dry dressed sheathing..... 20 00  
1 1/2 inch sheathing..... 18 00  
Feather edge sheathing..... 20 00  
1 1/2 inch sheathing..... 14 00  
Fattie sheathing..... 15 00  
Cards dressing and other wood work to call and examine my stock by favoring elsewhere.  
J. J. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1857, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

WHEREAS, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made effect on and after the 10th of June, 1875;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days to begin each of said ports, this tenth day of June, to count from the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana this day received, the provisions of the foregoing proclamation are hereby extended to the port of Key West, Florida.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, New Orleans, July 10, 1875.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Delegates of this association, held last evening, the following resolutions and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The very "violent attack" made by Dr. Joseph Holt, on charitable institutions, is evidently intended to counteract some imaginary disease, supposed to exist in the "body politic" of these organizations;

WHEREAS, The extraordinary character of this "erruptive complaint" (which, we hope, is not contagious) is so plainly marked that some "counter irritant" should be applied, in order to draw the public attention to the threatened "mountain of infamy" to be removed; that the "blackness of oblivion" be dissipated, and that the apprehended "moral grave" be avoided;

Resolved, That this association never desired that any applicant for the honorable and useful position of physician should "amble, rat-like," at the office, nor "move among men, disheveled and disheveled," nor become a "semi-political barroom doctor" as he is hereafter.

Resolved, That Dr. Joseph Holt be and he is hereby permitted to withdraw from the position which he has taken so unjustly, and to resign, in order that he may be no longer reluctantly forced to for weeks and months beforehand to play the "role of office doctor, petty barroom politician" as he has had to do from his own confession; and that the apprehended "moral grave" be avoided.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be published, and that a copy be transmitted to Dr. Holt. A true copy.

C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, who is an old and experienced writer, may be confidentially employed to prepare cards, notices, letters, inscriptions, memorials, also speeches, arguments, lectures, essays, &c. He will do all literary work.

Reference—Hon. M. Page M. Baker, Esq., Hou. R. B. Marr.

THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 22 Commercial Street.

FOR RENT.

RENT—Three rooms and kitchen, No. 49 1/2 and 2nd between Rampart and Franklin streets. Rent very low for a responsible person that can give first class security for the prompt payment of rent and safe keeping of the furniture. See other card applying.

NO RENT—TO RENT. LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in suite or singly, with bath room attached. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply a No. 109 Canal street.

MRS. E. N. JOHNSON.

REWARDS.

\$10 REWARD—LOST—ON MONDAY, about 9 o'clock, a gold watch, bearing a gold P.M. belonging to the late D. C. Breyer, also some keys. The above reward will be paid to any one bringing the same by leaving them at the Bulletin office.

SPLENDID CHANCE.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 13, 1875. 165.

The above drawings are published in the principal papers in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this thirteenth day of July, 1875.

FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk. ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioner.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, No. 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, July 10, 1875.

THE EARTH CLOSURE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THIS CITY ARE OBTAINED FOR THE HIGHEST BIDDER, TO BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL THE TENTH INSTANT. H. A. COHEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

MAJORITY OF NEW ORLEANS. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY ME AT THE OFFICE OF BUILDING McDONOUGH SCHOOL HOUSE No. 6, in the Sixth District, in accordance with resolution No. 281, Administration series, and plans and specifications on file in this office, until MONDAY, August 16, 1875, at twelve o'clock P.M.

The right to reject any and all proposals is expressly reserved. Payment in United States currency, out of McDonough School Fund. Security required for faithful performance of contract.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF CITY WATERWORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, New Orleans, June 15, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSEIGNED UNTIL AUGUST 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock P.M. for the lease of the WATERWORKS and accompanying franchises in conformity with ordinance No. 12, Administration series, adopted on the fifteenth of June, 1875. Parties desiring copies of the ordinance in pamphlet can be supplied by the undersigned.

LEON BRITTON, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS UPON BANK CHECKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, July 7, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSEIGNED UNTIL AUGUST 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock P.M. for the IMPRINTING OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS OF THE DENOMINATION OF TWO CENTS UPON BANK CHECKS, drafts, orders or vouchers drawn upon a bank, payable in full, and upon such blank paper as may be furnished for the purpose by the public.

The printing may be by any process that will afford adequate protection to the government against counterfeiting, provided a stamp of an artistic character is produced. This printing has heretofore been executed from steel transfers of the finest bank engraving, and the same types of such engraving, and a character affording less protection against counterfeiting will not be accepted.

The number of stamps imprinted as above set forth, is estimated at 100,000,000. Bidders will state the price per 100 stamps, delivered at their places of business, packed ready for shipment.

The contractor will be permitted to charge the cost of engraving and printing of the stamps, such a price as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, in addition to the amount paid by the government, not exceeding in any case one cent for each stamp.

Each bid should be accompanied by a specimen of the stamps, and a full explanation of the process by which it is proposed to imprint the stamps.

The contract will require that the dies and plates shall be kept bright and sharp, that new and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made without charge, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies and plates shall become the property of and be delivered to the United States at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the contractor shall be held liable for the cost of such designs, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties desiring to see the stamps here provided for, and to see the department will furnish proof as to these points.

No bids will be accepted except from parties who are able to furnish a bond, in the sum of \$50,000, to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, and to guarantee the promptness of the work.

The contract will be for the period of one year, with the option of an extension from year to year at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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