

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 17, 1876.

A man may have dollars without sense. Mr. Scheister figures among the actors of New York.

The United States has \$1,000,000,000 invested in railroads.

"Shovers" of coin effort money are now called inflationists.

Rogues very closely resemble honest men; it is for their interest to do so.

Persons on the shady side of forty should have no difficulty in keeping cool.

Spiritual mediums will not materialize ghosts for St. Louis skeptics to shoot at.

Goods are sold at church fairs for double price, that a fair profit may be made.

There is more nutriment in one house fly than in half a dozen stewed huckleberries.

The St. Francisville base ball club has been beaten by the Comanche Club of Jackson.

Work on the railroad from Progreso to Mexico, in Mexico, is said to be progressing rapidly.

A printer's union has been organized in the city of Mexico, with Mr. Luis G. Rubin as president.

Readers of the Chicago Times complain of falling eyesight. The new type print is blurred and indistinct lines.

A paper published in Chicago is called Pretzel's Weekly. There are many here who take pretzels daily.

Organ grinders have been arrested in Philadelphia for vagrancy. The act looks like a movement against foreigners.

A Pittsburg paper, to be in season with news, predicts a cold winter. The weather will probably be warm next summer.

The banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, given to the "mayors of all the world," cost \$115,000. It was a beautiful spread.

The Allentown Herald, of Pennsylvania, says: "Lucius Q. C. Lamar (colored) has been nominated for Congress in Mississippi."

Victor Hugo has written a book called "The Art of Being a Grandfather." It is nothing in comparison with the art of being a bachelor.

Seats for the benefit of Miss Isabel Freeman, to take place to-morrow night, can be secured to-day at the box office of the Varieties Theatre.

George H. Pendleton was once called by Greeley the only gentleman in the Democratic party, and he has been known as gentleman George ever since.

An Irish editor speaks of a child run over by a wagon three years old, being covered and having on pantslets at the time which never spoke afterward.

Mr. W. M. Evans has bought a commanding site on the bank of the Connecticut river, overlooking the village of Windsor, where he will build a fine summer residence.

If people could choose, it is likely they would locate a boll where they put vaccination. Such things are regulated greatly by custom and habit, with the exception of bolts.

Andrew Johnson said, "the particular curse of the laboring man is paper money," and yet the Ohio Democrats say Johnson was an honest man. So was Sam Carey.

A Delaware paper calls Governor Tilden a stupendous fraud as a reformer. That is too bad for the Democrats, for from all men in the party Morrissey picked Tilden out on account of his respectable figure-head, made him Governor and put him in Presidential training.

The Two Republics of Mexico says: "Two boys who edit a small paper in San Juan Bautista fell out the other day, and one shot the other." They probably quarreled about the circulation of their journals, and the sad result should be a warning to other boys.

They are doubtful now in Utah whether the Bannock and Snake Indians have joined the Mormons or whether the Mormons have joined the Indians. At all events a war alliance has been formed to operate against the Gentiles of Bear River.

Fitz John Porter's application for a new trial has been denied adversely. It is just as well, for he could not show that he was wronged by the jury, as he was ordered to do. He may receive the thanks of the next House of Representatives, but he will scarcely be restored to the army.

The total destruction of the peach crop, reported earlier in the season, can now be understood. Peaches are selling in Philadelphia and Baltimore for five cents a basket, and dealers frequently telegraph to producers to send no more peaches until ordered, as they are often unable to get rid of them at any price.

The proprietor of the Twin Mountain has ordered a new croquet set for the exclusive use of the Beecher party. The set has twelve balls and mallets, all of different kinds of wood, and the hoops are nickel plated. Of course there will be striped stockings, little feet, and everything to keep a good man's mind from his sermons.

With the compliments of H. G. Hester, Esq., secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, we have received a copy of the constitution and by laws of the National Cotton Exchange of America, which comes in pamphlet form, with a report of the proceedings of the second annual convention of the National Cotton Exchange, held at Greentree White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

William Bayle Bernard, the dramatist, who died in London on the eighth instant, can be claimed as an American by birth, though he was the son of an English actor. He was born in Boston, on the first day of January, and made his first New Year's call to the family of John Bernard in 1808. He commenced writing plays for actors and the London stage early in life, and is the author of many familiar pieces, including "The Nervous Man," "His Last Legs," "The Dummy," and other eccentric pieces made famous by Tyrone Power, John Collins, Hackett and John Drew.

THE WAR WHOOP OF 1876.

The crops are scarce. The political combat is open. The Shreveport Times reinstates itself in the position which it occupied before "the compromise," and avows itself the white man's organ. It traces the color line with its tomahawk, and utters a prolonged war-whoop. Under the caption "Who?" the Shreveport Times quotes from the Republican this "extremely malignant" inquiry:

To what party do the men belong who own the butcher's meat monopoly, the gas monopoly, the New canal lease monopoly, the levee monopoly, the licensed lottery gambling monopoly? To what party do the brokers and bankers belong who have bought city and State notes, warrants and bonds at the lowest discount, and are now funding the latter in valid obligations?

To this the Shreveport Times makes the following caudal response: We have seen a response to this inquiry in the New Orleans papers, but we have no hesitation in saying that, so far as we know anything of the individuals referred to, most of them are white men, and belong, or profess to belong, to the Democratic party.

It then proceeds, with a power of vituperation worthy of Basin street, to explain: To admit the fact is simply to admit that no sensible white man or Democrat in the State ever denied—that there are among our people rascals, sharpers and unscrupulous men who are prompt at all times to take advantage of any circuitous means which may arise to benefit themselves, to the detriment of the public interest.

We choose to treat this as argument and not as empty declamation. The Shreveport Times proceeds to say that this admitted fact "proves nothing against the Democratic party or the white people of Louisiana." Then it seems that "rascals, sharpers and unscrupulous men" may be and remain Democrats without imputation upon the integrity of that party. We could not expect that the same rule should apply to the Republican party, because that would be wholly incompatible with the class privileges of Democracy. Tammany and Tweed may steal and subscribe their money to the Democratic campaign fund. The Democrats who hold the monopolies to which the Republican has referred by no means forfeit their party position. They dedicate the exactions from the people to torchlight processions and incendiary publications and it appears neither to affect their party or social standing. It is, we suppose, because they belong to the privileged and independent order of Democracy.

But as our temper is calmer than that of the war-whooper of the Shreveport Times, we will examine the subject a little in detail. It is asked, in turn—Who created the butcher's meat monopoly, the gas monopoly, the New canal lease monopoly, the levee monopoly, the licensed lottery gambling monopoly?

If we take these propositions somewhat in reverse, we will find the New canal lease granted by a Democratic administration, when one of the leading grantees was a Democratic member of the State Senate. If the Times will admit it to be authority, we will refer it to an examination of the party vote on the other propositions, by which it will be seen that Democratic members voted with "the ignorant negroes, thieves, carpet-baggers and so-called white men."

The document to which we refer was published even to a second edition. It contains tables to show "by whom these bills were introduced, and how passed in the respective houses." It also shows that the loan of State and city credit did not begin with the Republican government, by citations which may be found at page thirty-one. This pamphlet, compiled by O. D. Bragon, private secretary of Governor Warmoth, is, avowedly, a vindication of that administration. Now, this record shows Democratic votes for the most obnoxious grants and appropriations. Does this disqualify these Democrats? Not at all. They belong to an order privileged to steal as they please, without political disqualification.

The Governor who was regarded as the head of this iniquitous system was discarded by the Republicans, taken up by the Democracy, and signed the present Returning Board bill, which he filled in part with Democrats. The Republicans began at once to reform these abuses, and have brought down the nominal debt to its present limits without the assistance of the Democracy who were standing out and assailing the Republican Legislature, until by a compromise effected with the zealous co-operation of Governor Kellogg the Democracy entered the Legislature.

Now, before passing from this subject, may we ask the Shreveport Times whether during this period when the Democratic Ochsung newspaper and the Star enjoyed the State and city printing, it has ever seen any attack upon this system of swindling by a single Democratic paper in the city of New Orleans? The Democrats participated in these abuses, they held and now hold these lucrative monopolies, and while they enjoy all these profits the exclusive responsibility is thrown by the Shreveport Times upon "the ignorant negroes, carpet-baggers and scoundrels" who, it is alleged, sold these profits to the Democrats. The Shreveport Times excuses the party for this participation in the crime. Now, if we stood in the place of the Shreveport Times instead of condoning the offense of these "rascals, sharpers and unscrupulous men" who are Democrats, we should feel tenfold more indignation against them. These rascals and sharpers are Southern men. The first movers in the levee company were ultra State rights Southern Democrats. The president of the New canal lease, as also the president of the grant for the promotion of tickets, is an active Democratic politician, and so of the managers and beneficiaries of other monopolies. Now the "ignorant negroes" who may have given or sold their votes to enrich these Southern patriots, might have some excuse in their inexperience, in their defence for the opinion or need of the money of their former masters. They have, however, when left to themselves, cast off their evil advisers, and effected these reforms of which we have spoken. The carpet-bagger was under no particular obligation whatever, and

we may assign the scallawag to the same class. It thus remains that Southern Democrats deliberately corrupted the negroes, co-operated with the needy adventurer, deprecatd the character and credit of their State and imposed upon their fellow citizens desolated by war excessive and dishonest taxes as a source of income for themselves. We can imagine an adventurer saying: These Southern people have so terrified the negroes by labor laws and slaughter that they must look out for other advisers. We will avail ourselves of the opportunity and pluck the last pin feather of the forlorn pelican. But could we realize that Southern gentlemen, Democrats and State rights patriots should strike hands with these adventurers and say: These are our countrymen. They are poor, prejudiced and distracted. Their property is of little value; their resources are barely sufficient to support existence. Their lands are under water and their credit is destroyed. Come, let us unite. We will pay you five thousand dollars a head, and you will sell the miserable remains of property which our fellow-citizens, neighbors and constituents possess to make us and our heirs opulent forever. The adventurers are callous to contempt; they have disappeared. The "ignorant negroes" have shown themselves aware of the wrong perpetrated in their name by the reforms which have made. The Southern State rights Democrats still rejoice and revel in their levee tax, their canal tolls, their butcher's meat and market monopoly. They patronize yachts and the drama, and run political clubs on the fruits of lottery monopoly. For these men there is no other course than the generic and general denunciation copied above. Their connection with Democracy is as intimate as it ever was, and their patronage as freely received and far more freely bestowed than it ever was. It is the salt extracted from the tears of the Confederate widow and from the sweat of Confederate toil. What cares the Southern Democracy where it comes from, out of what bitter material it may have been eliminated through the chemistry of fraud? It is employed in the service of Democracy, which thus fattens on the substance and sorrows of its own people.

We make this article not that our circulation goes to the Shreveport readers, not that it will be treated with decency by the Shreveport Times, but to furnish Republicans with an answer to the vituperation of that paper. We wish to vindicate Republicans to themselves.

The war whoop has, however, been sounded in Feliciana, Caddo and Bossier. It does no good to white or black who do not give a pledge to vote the Democratic ticket. It is a notice to all white settlers with Republican opinions to save their scalps by flight. The White League cavalry will be reorganized. The disbanded details who have been subsisting on swamp beef and an occasional German pedlar, will soon be needed again for service whenever there may appear an unlawful assemblage of negro voters. The game may be to carry the election by terror, or compel the Governor to call for federal aid: either would attain the object of "nationalizing" the vote of Louisiana, and making them an issue in the election of 1876. While, however, this may be the plot of the Shreveport Times, we may anticipate that the planters and business men have lost too much by turning their interests over to the politicians to continue the game.

DESERPTION AND ABANDONMENT. The announcement that Hon. E. Booth does "not attach the importance that you seem to think I should to Mr. Allen's personal candidacy," and the further remark, "if Mr. Allen has friends here it may be because they see in him one likely to be President and certain to be a friend to Louisiana," has at once gone West and must have a decisive effect upon the collapsed referendum. It can not have been forgotten that Hon. E. Booth recognized the singular availability of Mr. William Allen, even before he had received the Ohio nomination. What effect this may have had in inducing the Democracy to nominate or Mr. Allen to accept it would be idle to conjecture. When, however, Hon. E. Booth, leaving Governor William Allen charged with having tendered to the federal government many thousand Democrats to put down the insurrection in Louisiana, Hon. E. Booth accepted the rumor, and affirmed that it made not the least difference in his support of the zealous Unionist as a candidate for the Presidency. This invitation to become a candidate, this unqualified assurance to support a Democrat, even with arms in his hands to subjugate Louisiana, must have assured Mr. Allen and his friends that the cleaving of Ruth to Naomi was a mere salutation across the street to the unqualified and inseparable dedication of the powers and popularity of Hon. E. Booth to the political fortunes of Mr. William Allen. What a political anthem is suggested by the "Entreat me not to leave thee," and "The Lord do so to me, and more also, if I forget but death part thee and me," implied in the voluntary and uncalculated professions of devotion of Mr. E. Booth. And now to say that he had as good have anybody else, and to avow the cold-blooded opinion that "if Mr. Allen has any friends here it may be because they see in him one likely to be elected President," and incidentally "because he is certain to be a friend to Louisiana!" What trust can be put in politicians?

We would like to know if there has been ever a case of one unfeeling abandonment and desertion? There is no court of impartial judgment which would not decree as against Hon. E. Booth, indemnity for money laid out and expended by Mr. Allen in campaign expenses, and for the damages of possible defeat in reputation and renown. The New Orleans Republican has felt the blows of the stalwart arm, and been pierced by the pungent shafts of ridicule launched by Hon. E. Booth. It had attempted feebly to parry these blows and to repress his intervention in distant politics. The

New Orleans Republican well know that in homely Western phrase, Hon. E. Booth was "a horse loose," and dreaded the force of his rampant rhetoric and fiery resistance to the reins of oppression. When, therefore, he has turned the power of his pen and the light of his political countenance from the statesman whom he had, we had almost said seduced, into what he calls "candidacy," when he abandons and deserts his confiding object of political affection, can there be any question of damages for breach of promise, or even for alimony, if the deception and desertion have advanced to a higher political obligation?

The Allen stock only wavered fitfully for a few days, until his position was comprehended by the people. No amount of Democratic gas would inflate his prospects, so he went bounding over the treets and dragging through the swamps like the bogus balloon of some sham professor. Wall street will have none of him; State street won't touch him, and now Hon. E. Booth, his original backer, and bottle holder, has backed square down and is even hedging his bets on any other available candidate. Of course Mr. Allen will be withdrawn, not because of the contradictory and unsound platform upon which he had been placed, but because the "Junius of the South," having first commended him to the support of the people, has withdrawn his support and openly offered to bestow it upon any one who may be "more likely to be President." Of all the evidences of Democratic inconsistency and want of faith we have seen none to compare with this. We expect to see either the sudden death or deliberate withdrawal of Mr. William Allen announced when he shall have learned of this coming calamity. It will be a parallel case with that of Lord Fairfax when he heard of the declaration of American independence and saw all his valuable landed estates in danger of confiscation: "Come Joe," said he, "carry me to bed; it is time for me to die." Then said the Colonial poet:

Then in one bed all at the word And took his master's arm, And with his bed

The Lord of Greenway farm.

With a proper and rhythmical substitution of Fruit Hill this epitaph of Lord Fairfax may be made applicable to the deposed and despairing victim of false hopes and faithless assurances.

WITH-DREW. We see a card in the Democratic weekly organ, which shows that Mr. Drew has withdrawn from the Republican party, and will cast his political fortunes with the Democracy. He seems, however, to have been welcomed back pretty much as a deserter, who is seized by the coat-collar, and rudely thrust into the rear, with some doubt whether he returns in the character of a repentant wanderer or a deputed scout. The Bulletin, it seems, declined to accept his surrender, while the organ says:

He, however, freely acknowledges now his error, and cries *penitenti*, and promises to do no more, but in the future will be found in the ranks of the Democratic party, where previously he was always a faithful worker.

This "horrible word craven" which was imposed upon the defeated on a wager of battle, seems substituted by the phrase "penitenti"—I have sinned—and this repentant political sinner seems to have accepted at the font of his renewed political baptism. It would seem, from the card published by Mr. Drew, that he may have been a mere detail from Democracy to entrap the colored voters. In 1868, it will be remembered that the Democracy of Louisiana supported the Yankee Democrat Seymour and the Abolitionist Blair. It was then in order to show that as General Blair invaded the South with negro troops, it was certainly proper for the colored voters to muster in under him. At that time Mr. Drew was the president of a club named after another federal invader, and can tell his story himself.

I sought, in 1868, when president of the Hancock club, to organize colored auxiliary clubs. Two were organized in the First District. The steamboat colored Democratic club, which met on Poydras near Delta street, and the Second Ward Colored Democratic Club which met at Iron Hall, on Teboupointe street, near Diamond's Louisiana Hotel. The two clubs comprised a membership of quite two hundred and fifty. During the campaign they were very enthusiastic in their advocacy of the Democratic party, for the simple reason that ninety-nine per cent of the substantial citizens, from whom they obtained employment and who paid them for their labor, belonged to that party. But they voted, either from ignorance, dishonesty, insincerity from bad teaching, or fear of orders, issued from "Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic," to a man, for the Republican party.

It would appear, therefore, that this ingeniously prepared plot panned out badly. The whole ticket rigged with Abolitionists, the cunning device by which "auxiliary" clubs were formed for those who were not fit for primary association, failed to accomplish their capture. Mr. Drew now reports that even under these circumstances the colored voters "to a man" supported the Republican party. The colored voters withdrew from the Democratic clubs, and more recently Mr. Drew withdrew from the Republican camp, where his further agency as a deluder of colored voters seems to have effected so little. It is thus that gradually the parties are separating themselves. The true detail and scouts who have entered the camp of their opponents with sincere intentions of adjustment or earnest hopes of effecting concessions have returned and report their failure. The white man's party has combined again for a war against the constitutional amendments, and the Republicans, white and colored, will vote "to a man" for the Republican ticket. The "color line" is drawn anew. This time it will be the "dead line" as it has been heretofore. Let all prepare for the separation and the conflict.

IS IT INFLATION OR CONTRACTION? The *Picayune* publishes a correspondence to which the *Times* excepts as important, denying that the *Times* has flinched from its proposal to test the comparative circulation of the two journals. The *Times* charges the *Picayune* with having "suppressed" the last letter of the correspondence." It declines to submit

its books and affairs to the prying eyes of the *Pic*, and as it has suppressed all the trade marks of its advertisements, it is impossible to guess whether its circulation is inflated or is undergoing the daily contraction which it imputes to the *Picayune*, "rapidly sinking to the secondary position naturally assigned to it by reason of its inferior abilities and enterprise." There is also a dark intimation that in a short time the *Pic* will be compelled to make an expose of its affairs, without reference to the question of inflation or contraction. It is moreover attempted to compromise and conciliate the *Pic*, and waive the inspection of books by saying:

The difference between the circulation of the *Times* and *Picayune* is not, we sincerely believe, great enough, either way, to be a matter of serious import to the public. In the meantime, how does it happen that both these papers claim the "largest circulation in the Southwest." How can either party predicate such a claim upon an acknowledged ignorance of the circulation of the other, and a captious refusal to demonstrate its own. The extraordinary suppression by the *Times* of all the common indications which enable the public to determine whether an advertisement is dead or subsisting, has attracted attention, and this, with its refusal to submit its books to any specified examination, raises a painful uncertainty in the minds of advertisers lest some of these "ads" may be used as the gunners do a lead duck, as a decoy.

In the meantime the *Pic* has been called to account for charging extra for its seventh day's paper. Would it not be well for the *Times* to ask if the seventh paper is claimed as an additional circulation. The public is in its despair; the *Times* will not have "outsiders" making notes on its books, and requires the public to take its statement as verity. The public can not therefore decide which paper tells the truth in claiming the greatest circulation.

We have but one suggestion to make on behalf of perplexed advertisers. It is that one suit or even cross suits shall be brought by these papers against each other for defamation of circulation and consequent damages. This will give jurisdiction to the courts, who will compel the production of the books of both. This will be a confidential transaction, as the experts will only inquire into the fact of comparative inflation and contraction of the journals disputant. The public will then know which to patronize. They now apparently withhold much patronage from either.

McCree's majority in Kentucky is much less than that given to Leslie in 1871. Such a showing will never do for a Democratic tidal wave, particularly as the Republicans made but little effort to carry the State, and the Democrats canvassed loud and long and had all officials and State machinery in their favor.

QUARANTINE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1876. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1875, 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, and

WHEREAS, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1876;

AND WHEREAS, W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in his proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days against each of said ports, this term of ten days to begin 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 herewith attached, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1876. The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana having this day officially informed me that "yellow fever" exist at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending that the town and bay of Pascagoula be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor June 10, 1876, restricting vessels from that port to a detention of ten days from the date of leaving port; the provisions of the proclamation aforesaid are hereby extended to the town and bay of Pascagoula, as requested by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State herewith attached, this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: M. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 15, 1876. WHEREAS, On the first day of July, 1875, JOSEPH BOWDEN, a resident of the parish of St. James, was barbarously murdered in the parish of St. James, at the plantation of F. M. Anderson, about nine miles below Donaldsonville, in the State of Louisiana;

And whereas, all efforts to arrest his murderer, are hereby given up; that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of CARL ALBERT, the murderer, who is a Swede, aged about twenty-five years, height about five feet ten inches, sallow complexion, hair black, beard dark and but little of it, eyes dark, rather a downward look, narrow forehead, broad sloping shoulders, stands with his feet turned out, dresses well for a working man, and speaks broken English.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, herewith attached, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

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SPLENDID CHANCE

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 16, 1876.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES.

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

50,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 1 Prize.....5,000 1 Prize.....2,500 1 Prize.....1,000 1 Prize.....500 1 Prize.....250 1 Prize.....100 1 Prize.....50 1 Prize.....25 1 Prize.....10 1 Prize.....5 1 Prize.....2 1 Prize.....1 1 Prize......50 1 Prize......25 1 Prize......10 1 Prize......05 1 Prize......02 1 Prize......01

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All.

\$502,500 IN GOLD!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 632, New Orleans.

Observe and Recollect that in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS SOLD FOR GREENBACKS, ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS. The taxpayers of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified that the assessment on real estate and personal property for State and city taxes for the year 1876, payable in the year 1876, are completed, and will be eligible for inspection and correction from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), until the THIRTY FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1876, at which time all complaints of excessive or erroneous assessments will be considered.

J. L. HERWIG, President Board of State and City Assessors. Taxpayers are requested to bring their last year's tax receipt or a description of the property as to district and number of square, and in 2m J. L. HERWIG