New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 6, 1876.

Bank examiners—Burglars.

Taking headlines—Wrinkles on the face.

Seth Green is down on the Fishkill river.

Good book-keepers are account-able men.

Keely and his motor are wanted at Philadelphia.

Look out for the marry-time news of Easter.

The best binding for a borrowed book is homeward bound.

Middle Tennessee has 40,000 lambs for the Northern market.

A majority of the the authors of "Beautiful Snow" are dead.

The cold weather is very much put out at the action of the sun.

The ups and downs of life are calculated to make people stare.

There is talk of impeaching a Virginia udge for playing poker.

That mighty centennial cheese has not yet been pressed into service.

The continental dress greatly resembles that of the English footman.

Irregular eating surprises a man's stomach, and gets it out of order.

Gentlemen of experience have commenced to put grass in their liquor.

It is thought there may yet be rich developments in the Emma mine case.

You can go, Mr. Pendleton; but don't let it occur again; the country is too poor.

There is a diptheria about spring wind and weather not accounted for by Tice.

The first of April, being all fool's day, is the most Democratic season of the year.

An unfaithful guardian who robs his nieces can not expect to ward off the blows.

There is no need of sighing for the good old days while we have the good old people.

If a man is patient and does good work n any calling he is bound to command success.

Twelve workmen have been killed so far in the construction of the centennial buildings.

Every person born has some appropriate place in the world, if it is only in the work house.

Although her husband is living, Mlle. De La Rame will always be known as a "Ouida."

Before door bells were invented doctors had to be wrapped up carefully to go out nights.

It is possible for a man who kept in the rear of the army to get in the front rank of politicians.

The regular sea serpent is expected to appear as soon as the sea side hotels open for the season.

There are people who will stay up all night to see an eclipse of the moon for fear it will not be done right.

The congressional investigating committee has used up the contingent fund, and needs investigating.

There is a courage in whisky that makes a man who can not stand alone believe he can whip a regiment.

Pennsylvania Democrats want no soldier in office, and General Hancock is their choice for President, always.

The preacher who can modestly call attention to the Christian religion without calling attention to himself, is on the line of duty.

The sign on the Swiss wood working establishment at the centennial grounds makes the children laugh. It reads, "Snickerifadrick."

An unreliable man is not necessarily wholly mean. Whenever he breaks a promise he is ready to make another for you, which will be just as good.

There is in every printing office a receptacle for broken type called the "hell box," and the worn out forms of Democratic journals go there when they die.

A number of young men intending to visit the Centennial, have decided to leave their trunks in Philadelphia and walk home, if the currency question enters national politics.

Mississippians are asking their Legislature when the retrenchment and reform is to begin. They can not see that the Ames trial will lighten taxation or raise more cotton.

There is some talk of putting up cots in Lafayette square for the comfort of the poor gentlemen who are obliged to sleep all day on the iron benches after the free lunch hour.

People complain that policemen are always around when they are not wanted, and that they can not be found when they are wanted, which shows how difficult it is to please everybody.

Mr. W. M. Ward and others of the late St. Charles Theatre company leave the city to-day for New York. Mr. Ward has been thirty-six years an actor, and ranks well in the line of first old men of the stage.

The Minnie Sherman Fitch Khedive diamonds still remain at the New York customhouse, and must go back or be sold as unclaimed. The $40,000 duty which Lieutenant Fitch owes to his country forbids the acceptance of the jewels.

The proposed addition to Queen Victoria's title will spoil the best hymn in England. There is no melody in "God Save the Queen and Empress of the Indias," but Disraeli policy for England.

It is said that when a French officer in the army is convicted of a felony his epaulettes are torn off, his sword is broken, and a private steps from the ranks and kicks him. After that he is turned over to the civil authorities for punishment.

THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

The Democratic party is credited with the undisputed honor of the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils." We believe we may say that with the late surrender to the decretory authority of the Supreme Court, the maxim quoted is the last distinctive principle left to Democracy.

To American progress, however, is due the great improvement adopted by all parties. This improvement consists in awarding the spoils in advance, and as a means of achieving the victory. Both systems are reprehensible, the last especially so, because it requires a hundred men, competent to an office, to labor for the success of one who has received the office in advance of the election.

The first maxin has destroyed so many governments that no higher evidence of the intrinsic strength of our own could be given than that it has withstood its withering tendencies. There is, perhaps, no political idea so fallacious as that such commerce of patronage strengthens the power that bestows it. The Democratic party is shown by history to have been overthrown in 1840 with no other issue than its defense of the frauds committed by its own officeholders. In New York, where this system originated, the Democratic party has been brought into disrepute by the flagrant robbery of six millions of dollars by W. M. Tweed, the Democratic sachem or leader of Tammany Hall. This political association conducted the commerce in office very much as any other board of trade deals in corn or cotton. Its monopoly, its arrogance, its frauds, had become so flagrant that society demanded its abatement as a nuisance, and such sterling Democrats as John Morrissey would not rest until it shall be dismantled, and its members dispersed into more upright organizations.

We have said the Democratic party was ruined in 1840 by defending the spoils system, and even the despoilers themselves. The Republican party, taught the error by the evils which followed, has avoided the trap set for them by their wily antagonists. They have counteracted this flank movement by a timely and vigorous prosecution of their own official offenders. This is due in good part to the assistance of the Democracy, who argued, as General Diaz has done, that the assertion of wrong in the existing government qualified them to succeed to its administration. This doctrine is an improvement on the law that gives the informer half the values received through his testimony. Diaz and Democracy claim the whole control of government for having discovered and disclosed departmental abuses in its administration. Each would at once enter upon and occupy the government sought without offering the slightest guarantee of improved morality. The recent elections at the North prove that the American people can discriminate between the punishment of a thief and the abandonment of a principle. The Republican people will spank their own babies. They will reform all abuses without putting the principles of government in peril.

The Republicans are then obliged to the Democracy for its aid in preparing a clean honest man's Republican ticket for the next election. The Democracy has aided to buoy the channel, and with profuse thanks for their pilotage there will be no further or future need for their services, unless they shall in common consistency vote for the Reublican nominees, nominated upon the principles which they so much applaud. We have never had a doubt but that the indiscriminate bestowal of office according to an applicant's estimate of his own value will impose more responsibility upon the appointing power than the influence such appointee can possibly bring. We need only cite the experience of our Republican executive department. General Grant entered the executive department with a personal popularity second to that of no one of his predecessors. He has done nothing in his own person to impair that popularity. Appointments have been pressed upon him of whose merit he could have known nothing. He has been held personally responsible for them. Does he suppose these charges delight none except his political opponents? There are thousands of his own party who would oppose his election for a third term because there would be few or no vacancies in office under him.

The Governor of Louisiana possesses a larger measure of personal patronage than any other Governor of the thirty-seven States. With characteristic sagacity and true perception of Republican doctrine, his excellency protested against this violation of Republican principle, and requested the Legislature to provide for filling all offices, other than those specified in the constitution for executive appointment, by popular election. The responsibility for any defects in this system do not properly rest with the executive incumbent. Those who improvidently accumulated this dynamite power upon the executive department did not know the governments it has blown to pieces. They were not, perhaps, aware that Republicanism means hostility to the one man power, and as all powers spring from the people the exercise of all official choice should be left to the people in their municipal and other elections. Practically it does not seem to have occurred to these law givers that a local election would produce local competition, give value and protection to the colored vote, which would entitle it to count on the State ticket. The experiment has been made, and the exercise of executive patronage in municipal appointments, whether in this great city or in the smallest parish, has thrown back upon the executive and the Republican party the most severe and perplexing responsibility, without, so far as we have seen, bringing any compensating influence. Whether we take the deplorable massacre at Colfax, the murder of John Gair, or the expulsion of the Feliciana officers, we see no gain to either the appointing power or the parties appointed. The inability of the State government to send protection to the incumbents, the unwillingness of the federal government to occupy the country with troops, has compelled the colored voters at Baton Rouge to capitulate, and numbers effected an insurance on life and labor by marching to the polls and giving a vote "openly" and in the presence of witnesses, thereby verifying their "policy" in the sight of all. This was pardonable in consideration of the duress under which the vote may have been given. Even the district attorney seems affected by the atmospheric influence which would not allow a Conservative citizen to accept Republican votes. This officer testifies that the people of Baton Rouge have assembled in public meeting, as they had the unquestionable right to do:

As a result of the first of these meetings, in accordance with resolutions adopted, the sheriff, tax collector and the parish judge resigned.

A subsequent meeting reiterated the resolutions of the previous one as to the resignations of the tax collector and parish judge. * * * * *

The parish judge then determined to give up so unequal a contest, so stated to the committee, as I am told by one of them, and left for New Orleans the same day.

The tax collector could not be found and the meeting determined to take charge of the State's property left in his office. This they did peaceably and quietly. These are the facts.

Now, we ask in what has the exercise of executive patronage either by the President or the Governor strengthened the Republican party? We affirm that the party was stronger before the exercise of this favor than it has been since. It is fair to say that the attorney testifies to the difficulties which beset executive appointment of municipal officers when he says to the Governor:

I think, too, sir, that you err when you say that the animus of the disaffection with regard to the two named officers is to be found in the fact that they are Republicans. I am sure that there are Republicans in this parish who would fill those offices with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction to the community. As to color, the clerk of our court is a colored man, against whom I have heard no complaint, and our administrator of finance, another colored man, is highly respected.

These proceedings stand thus: Public meetings were held, at which the parish officers appointed by Governor Kellogg were informed by committee that they must resign or quit the parish. They may have read about the surrender under safe conduct by certain officers of Grant parish. They followed the example of resignation, and as they do not appear to have been safely guarded to the point of capture "by a superior force," escaped.

Yet the Republican party can not of itself throw off this patronage, nor can it abandon a system which its opponents will exercise, without limit or scruple. It is to be observed that neither in the federal nor State government have the Democracy even intimated an intention to abandon one iota of patronage if they should come into power. In Louisiana, especially, they would have captured Governor Kellogg full handed, whether he came into their power by capitulation or by accusation.

It would be well, then, that the leading journals of the Democratic and Republican party should propose to the conventions about to assemble that each shall renounce the Democratic doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," with the modern improvement that before the victory the spoils belong to the purchaser who will pay the highest price in advance.

Neither in our own State nor in the nation at large can any party be expected to disable itself by renouncing an element essential to an active canvass. Let all, however, who love the republic unite in repudiating the only principle left to Democracy—the use of executive patronage.

THE VOTE ENJOINED.

We have perused the protest filed on behalf of certain property holders against the injustice of a tax which may be imposed upon their property by popular vote. So far as this protest is an argument against the policy of the subscription, it is entitled to respect, and should be weighed by the voters, yet we find in the protest the same reasoning against the vote itself which we have controverted, both in the doctrines of the landlords and of his honor the Mayor. We detect and pick out this doctrine in the words following, to wit:

Our government being representative in character, and all of its functions being capable of being exercised only by representatives regularly chosen according to law, the majority of the people can have no power to impose a tax or levy a contribution for private gain, nor exercise any of the functions of government directly by the popular vote.

Here is again a square reiteration of the doctrine that "a majority of the people can have no power to impose a tax or levy a contribution for private gain." Whether this tax, if levied, be for private gain, is a question for the courts, and can not enter into the legality of the vote. The doctrine which we have quoted will be all that can be discussed on the merits of the protest. The rest should be reserved and addressed from the stump to the voters as reasons why the tax is not expedient. This doctrine is a burr in the Democratic sheepskin.

It is an ungracious idea that all the people can not be allowed to vote on all questions which the constitution may subject to suffrage. Our contemporary of the *Democrat*—if it will allow the expression—has by no means reconciled its opposition to this universal suffrage of the people with the doctrines of Democracy which it professes. It reproduces the argument of Mr. Calhoun against the legislative powers of the majority. This distrust of a numerical majority is thus expressed:

We do not assume that non-property holders have no right to vote on such a proposition. We assume that the right of the majority, composed of non-property holders and property holders alike (in a popular election, swayed always in a measure by selfish motives and a sense of irresponsibility), to divest any portion of the community, large or small, of any portion of their property, is extremely doubtful and its exercise extremely dangerous.

We have included in parenthesis a severe censure upon the elective system. It should not be assumed that the majority is always swayed in a measure by selfish motives, and then affirmed that the exercise of this right is doubtful and dangerous. The baronial ideas advanced at a public meeting some months since, with the protest against a tax by suffrage which we have quoted, have awakened the apprehensions of at least one real Democrat of the Jefferson school. We find in a column of the *Democrat*, almost parallel with that in which is found the doctrine above quoted, a communication, from which we take the extract that follows:

Allow me, as an ancient and for thirty years unswerving Democrat, to inquire when the doctrine that only taxpayers had the right to vote on the question of taxation, and those only are taxpayers who own real estate, houses, etc., became Democratic ideas and principles. We remember that under the old constitution of 1812 the right of suffrage was limited to this class, and not being of them the subscriber was debarred of the right of voting, together with a large number of mechanics, artisans and professional gentlemen. They were turned away from the polls, to make way for the aristocratic class of house owners and speculators in swamp lots. But the honest masses, whose skill and labor had produced the money with which these lots were bought and these houses built, did not long rest under this system, and accordingly a convention was called in 1845, which abolished the property qualification, and established universal or manhood suffrage.

About this time it was discovered what, until recent emanations from the old aristocratic class, we imagined was a fundamental idea of Democracy, that it was labor which produced money, with which the landlord and capitalists paid his taxes, and that it was false in fact, in politics and in political economy, that the owner of real estate was the only and real taxpayer in this and in other communities similarly composed. We are amazed to find, however, this long exploded and obsolete doctrine has been suddenly revived, and it is regarded as a great injustice to the owners of houses and lots that their tenants and the laborers who produce all the wealth and create all the values taxed, should be invested with the right of voting to tax themselves, and thereby contribute a portion of the products of their skill and labor to the advancement of the prosperity of the city and the general welfare.

This comes with great authority, and it is a commendable evidence of fairness that a journal should publish in all the prominence of leaded brevier a document which not only controverts the argument of the journal, but imputes to many who bear the Democratic banner an utter abandonment of Democratic principles. We have said the same thing as this "Ancient Democrat," because his Democracy is our own, but we were scoffed at.

We could remind this ancient Democrat that the Democracy of the Calhoun school was never that of Jefferson. The first concentrated the representation of the people in the State. It sought to limit the power of the popular majority. Jefferson believed that all power resided in a numerical majority of the people, limited so far as they might choose to limit by their representative agents by constitutional provison.

"The gentlemen of Louisiana," as the *Picayune* is fond of calling them, and "the minority," as the property holders and their organ style themselves, represent the ingenious apprehensions with which Mr. Calhoun regarded the numerical majority, sometimes styled the "rabble." The true Democracy of Jackson, represented in his celebrated reply to the sentiment of Mr. Calhoun, still slumbers in the memory of such "ancient Democrats" as know what Democracy really is.

The danger of Southern social and property institutions, the prejudice against "Radicals" and "Yankees," negro suffrage and reconstruction have presented for years past questions so paramount, that the true principles of republican government have been neglected. When, however, the right of the whole people who fight battles, and put out fires to vote on any and all questions affecting the welfare of society is denied; when brick and mortar are proclaimed more precious than soul and brain and brawn, the separation of "the aristocratic class of house owners and, and speculators in swamp lots" from the hard-handed "tenants and laborers who produce all the wealth and create all the values taxed," is too palpable to escape the observation or the just censure of "An Ancient Democrat."

THE PROSCRIBED.

A celebrated French satirist commenced an article against some alleged abuses at Rome by saying, "the papal dominions contain so many millions of subjects, and little Shortam, the Jew." This was a little fellow who in the controversy of the day had been badly treated and was without civil, ecclesiastical or social status. So he was put by the satirist in a separate and special category. We regret to feel that owing to a blunder in the compilation of the federal statutes a judicial disqualification has been inadvertently preserved which Congress had actually repealed. It has had the effect to impair the equal rights of many of our best and most peaceful citizens.

The circumstances under which this disqualification has been applied are somewhat singular. Some of these citizens were in the field waging a war for the maintenance of the Confederate cause. Others underwent the common consequence of refusing to recognize the federal authority. They do not any of them seem to have been disqualified for having been in the civil or military service of the United States. Congress has indeed remitted the disqualification of all men of the class to which these belong, but the inadvertence alluded to above has prevented the full effect of the intended amnesty. This disqualification has been condoned by the peaceful conduct of many ex-Confederates. It had been forgotten by the federal courts. By whom has it been revived and alleged against them? Europeans, who have heard so much of the affectionate brotherhood of those banded in the same cause, will not deem it possible that this proscription and disqualification has come from some of those who were members of the same Confederate cause. As we know personally but very few of those who stand in defense against a common indictment, we can not state any biographical or personal facts in regard to them, yet it would be singular if any who, professing Confederate sympathies, remained safely at home while these disfranchised jurors were periling their lives in the field, should now come forward and allege this very gallantry in a common cause as a reason why those soldiers should not be allowed to try a person upon an allegation of having stopped a part of the federal revenues from coming into the treasury. In the impatient demand for a trial on the merits of the indictments, which has been heralded by the independent press, we would have supposed that any such exception to the process of trial would have been scorned, and that the innocent defendants would have leaped at the opportunity of being tried by men who had given such undeniable evidence of sincerity as to have periled their lives in defense of their opinions.

We regret this prescription. We do not like to see reputable men and good citizens exiled from legal equality through an inadvertance of the law, and will cheerfully add our signature to a petition that Congress will at once remove the injustice by a repeal of the disqualification referred to.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

F. W. B. ARMITAGE,

Stock and Share Broker, No. 153 Common street, New Orleans.

HAS ON SALE—35 Hibernia National Bank; 15 Germania Bank; 30 Commercial Insurance; 25 Workingmen's Bank; 12 Merchants' Mutual.

WANTS—50 Union National Bank; 15 State Bank; Half paid old consolidated six per cent coupons ($5000); 30 Mutual National Bank; 10 Sugar Shed Company; Jackson railroad consolidated, gold.

mh30 1m 2p

OFFICE FRANK A. LEE & CO.,

No. 165 Common street.

WE HAVE FOR SALE:

40 shares Germania National Bank.
$10,000 seven per cent State consols.
5,000 city premium bonds.

WANT TO BUY:

10,000 first mortgage Jackson railroad bonds.
10,000 second mortgage certificate Jackson railroad bonds.
20 shares State National Bank.
5,000 seven per cent Drainage gold bond coupons.
20,000 six per cent old city consolidated bonds.

FRANK A. LEE & CO.

New Orleans, April 5, 1876. ap5 3t 2p

GRAND

CENTENNIAL BAZAR.

The Ladies of the Southern Methodist Churches of this city will give, at the

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

On the evenings of

Wednesday and Thursday next,

The fifth and sixth instant,

AN

ENTERTAINMENT

For the benefit of the

SEA SHORE CAMP GROUND.

Ample preparations are being made for the enjoyment of visitors.

The admission fee is fixed at twenty-five cents.

A vocal and instrumental Concert will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING,

Under the direction of PROFESSOR VON MULLER.

Lunch will be served by the ladies between eleven and two o'clock in the day.

Admission to the Concert from the Bazar fifty cents. ap2 2p 4t

W. D. MATTHEWS,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTER,

NO. 598 MAGAZINE STREET,

New Orleans.

STANDARD WORKS, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.

POCKET BOOKS, GAMES AND FANCY GOODS.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

The largest stock in this city of the

NEW HYMNAL,

Adopted for the use of the Episcopal Church. All sizes and styles.

PEARCE'S HYMNAL, last edition.

TUCKER'S HYMNAL, new and old tunes.

Just received and for sale at New York publishers' prices by

W. D. MATTHEWS,

No. 598 Magazine street.

Upper City Circulating Library.

All the new books added as soon as received in the city.

W. D. MATTHEWS.

mh26 Su Tu Th Sa 1m 2p

DISCOVERIES

FROM THE

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KESHINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.

FLORINE—For female diseases.

Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

ja30 tsu1 2p

NOTICE.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD STATE BONDS AND OTHER STATE SECURITIES.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 1, 1876.

The old State bonds and other State securities which have been funded, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, will be destroyed by fire, in compliance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876.

By order of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE,

ap4 2p Secretary of Board of Liquidation.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,

Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

Wholesale agent for

The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos.

The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALE.

The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos.

The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices at easiest terms in the South.

Wholesale agent for the unequaled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted.

Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. oc24 6m

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.

CREAM BAKING POWDER,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

AMERICAN PERFUMES,

COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC.

WILLIAM H. SHEPARD,

General Southern Agent,

No. 58 Customhouse street.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. ja18 3m 2p

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

AUGUSTE'S

COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,

No. 167 Customhouse street,

Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fa13 1y

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

THE OPERA HOUSE

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876,

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 nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at the OPERA HOUSE, New Orleans, Louisiana. 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 a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
50 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

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.

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of April 29, 1876,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications.

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. de31 2p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 5, 1876. CLASS S1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
39	52	64	11	4	25	51	43	67	34	29	66	74	20

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fifth day of April, 1876.

R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TAXES AND LICENSES OF 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES, New Orleans, April 2, 1876.

THE LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS is now being prepared, and will be published on the fifteenth instant in the official journal. Until then payments may be made without cost.

ap3 6t ED. PILSBURY, Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES, New Orleans, April 5, 1876.

THE SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SERIES OF premium bonds will take place on SATURDAY, April 15, 1876, at 10 A. M., in the Mayor's parlor.

ap5 1d ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, New Orleans, April 2, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the rental of the property now occupied by Charles Rollings, Esq., and used as a saloon, with garden and pasture attached, on the Metairie Ridge, and taking in the whole front at the Half Way House of the line of cars running to the New lake. There is about 300 feet front on the railroad, commencing at the end of the Canal street turn, and extending to within forty feet of the New canal. Also, a front on the New canal of about 800 feet. The property to be leased for a term of five years, and possibly ten years, possession to be given from June 10, 1876. Parties desirous of obtaining information can inquire at the office of the association, room No. 8, City Hall, where specifications will be on file. The committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids, closing April 9. Proposals to be addressed to the Cemetery Committee, Firemen's Charitable Association.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Chairman;
HUBERT WAX,
FRANK KREHL.

ap2 8t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the stock, note and bond brokerage business, under the name and style of FRANK A. LEE & CO. Stocks, bonds and other investment securities bought and sold on commission at the New Orleans Stock Exchange.

FRANK A. LEE,
JAMES A. LEE.

New Orleans, March 27, 1876. ap5 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of F. J. QUINLAN & CO., composed of Francis J. Quinlan and William H. Otis, No. 25 Magazine street, New Orleans, Louisiana, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

F. J. QUINLAN.

New Orleans, March 6, 1876.

mh7 11 15 18 22 25 29 ap5

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of the law, under the name of ROUSE & GRANT. Office, No. 3½ Carondelet street.

J. D. ROUSE.
WILLIAM GRANT.

New Orleans, March 1, 1876. mh24 1m

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

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

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

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	February 2	About March 11.
STRASSBURG. (Direct to Bremen, with steerage passengers only.)	March 1	
FRANKFURT	March 15	About April 19.
HANNOVER	April 12	About May 17.

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

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

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

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

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	36 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen:

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana:

Cabin	$35 gold
Steerage	15 gold

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

The company reserves the right to change or withdraw the steamers, to change their days of sailing, their destination, their routes, and the prices of passage.

For further particulars apply to

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

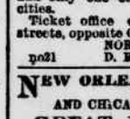
an3 1y

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON, MARGARET, EMMA.



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

Every Week.

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

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

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

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

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

ja1

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets as their market value	652,827 56
Income for the year 1875	634,030 94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Patjo,
Pierre Poutz,	D. D. Rogers.

ja23 1y

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:30 A. M.	Mail	10:00 A. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

NORMAN C. JONES, General Agent.
D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after January 31, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:20 A. M.	Express	4:40 A. M.
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	1:00 P. M.
Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	Accommodation	9:20 A. M.
		Sunday accommodation	10:00 P. M.

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 21 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. PEOST, General Manager.

ja13 1y