

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 23, 1876. As an advertiser you shall be resp.

Mrs. Woodhull could not hire a hall in Boston.

Orestes Brownson is dead. It is now Orestes soul.

Business in New York on the first of May will be moving.

A man should be selfish enough to mind his own business.

Men of neutral spirits know nothing about the whisky cases.

It would be an Irish impossibility to tell who is not talked about.

A regular deadhead who wishes to travel incog. should pay his way.

The only fresh news from Detroit is the report of a corner in salt.

Sunday justice—Locking up a jury while the prisoners go to church.

Tennyson's son will come to this country to read his papa's poems.

The man who volunteers to pay borrowed money acts as a surprise party.

Stewart's dry goods fortune was made from the extravagance of other people.

Queen Victoria will send some of her needle-work to the centennial exposition.

A New York florist received \$360 for flowers used to decorate the grave of a dog.

A music dealer advertises "Thou Hast Loved Me and Left Me, for twenty-five cents."

New clothes are now needed by those who are on the ragged edge of respectability.

Handsome policemen are dangerously fascinating, for it is against the law to resist an officer.

A deaf woman and a blind man, walking together, were recently killed by railroad cars in Massachusetts.

Professor Watson, of Michigan, has discovered another planet; but it is of no use to him or any one else.

Agnes Ethel has had a benefit. Her husband has become heir to \$400,000 by the death of his mother.

A four mile race, run by one horse while the audience goes to lunch, is something too exciting for warm weather.

At the Easter oratorio in Boston Miss Adelaide Phillips sang, "O, Had I Jubal's Lyre!" Send for Early's biographer.

It will soon be time to rest on the green grass under shade trees, and wonder why there are so many leathers in the world.

A Camp street grocer is disposing of two bit prize packages which contain six cucumbers and a prescription warranted to cure the colic.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Church of the Messiah was given at the residence of Mrs. S. N. Moody, No. 253 Canal street, last night.

Mr. Ransom is on a committee in St. Charles parish to select a suitable place for Democrats to meet in. "Return, ye Ransom sinners home."

Bates inquires if what they call a "selling race" is one where everybody gets sold. It is; but the jockeys have invented a cure called the "consolation race."

The Junista Social Club, composed of a number of well known young and gentlemanly clerks, will make an excursion to Pass Christian on Sunday, May 14.

Governor Kellogg, accompanied by General A. S. Badger and Hon. George L. Smith, left for Washington last evening by the Mobile line. The party will remain absent about two weeks.

Georgia claims to have an Indian, called Choo Squish, whose name is very like a sneeze, who is 175 years old. Mr. Squish is probably a centennial fraud, and should be made to produce the certificate of his birth.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls Olive Logan "a female toady." The Ledger man should be patient. Mrs. Sykes can not praise everybody at the same time, and naturally prefers distinguished people first.

An entertainment called the children's Martha Washington tableaux and calico dress ball will be given at Exposition Hall on the eleventh and twelfth of May, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Home, on Jackson street.

Mr. Louis Grunewald, of Grunewald Hall, No. 20 Baronne street, calls attention to his stock of organs and pianos, which is probably the largest in the South. His instruments are from the best makers and can be purchased cheap on easy terms, his system of monthly payments being the most common.

The message of Governor Coke, of Texas, makes twelve columns of solid nonpareil in the Honesty Telegraph, and in conclusion the Governor says he has "necessarily omitted any mention of many subjects of general public interest." Like the majority of such brief epistles it has been perused by the proof reader, and probably condensed.

Ben Hill is willing to let bygones be bygones, so far as the Democratic party is concerned. He says: "No party is entitled to be trusted with power for what it has done; the only title a party can have to be trusted must rest in what it proposes to do." Now, what does Benjamin propose to do other than getting himself and friends into office?

We have received the Farmer's Vindicator and Co-operative News, consolidated and published in this city, at No. 61 Carondelet street. This is a weekly agricultural journal, claiming a subscription list of 4000 subscribers in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. It is a lively newspaper and a good medium for advertisers to reach the country. Mr. E. Adams, of this city, is editing this journal.

THE COMING MAN.

We see that in all parts of the country there is a good deal of inquiry about that mythical person in American politics—the "coming man." The idea that suggests such an inquiry is founded upon a political system which has never prevailed to any great extent on this continent. It presupposes the necessity for a personal dynasty, and is antagonistic to the motto of some of the earlier fathers of the republic—"Measures, not men." Of course, we can have no measures of government without men to devise and execute them, and it has occurred in our history that men have rode into power on popular measures and abandoned them the moment there was no longer any necessity for false pretenses. Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, all Vice Presidents who came into the succession, subsequently departed from the principles of the parties to which they owed their election. Tyler thought he could build up a personal party by a judicious distribution of the national patronage. He had great promise of success during the first year or two of his administration, but the gradual dropping off of friends toward the last convinced him that he had built upon an unsubstantial foundation. Fillmore, who was nominated as a Northern free soiler to offset the pro-slavery proclivities of General Taylor, his colleague on the ticket, joined the Southern statesmen in their demands for the enactment of the fugitive slave law, and other measures in the interests of the peculiar institution. He made the egregious mistake of supposing he could conciliate the Southern sentiment of his day without alienating his former political associates who had made it the business of their lives to make war on the pet institution of his new found friends. Mr. Johnson suffered himself to be elected on sentiment and went out on "policy," the most complete failure, perhaps, in American history of a man who had been thrown by a combination of events into such a conspicuous position.

When Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln contested for the palm of superiority on the prairies of Illinois, there was little or nothing of any "coming man" in the thoughts of either at the outset. The contest was for the comparatively insignificant office of State Senator, but the point in dispute between those giants of the Northwest was national in character, and involved principles upon which the nation speedily divided. Personally, Mr. Douglas was the more popular man of the two; but the measures which he proposed and which he showed a good capacity to expound and administer were at last rejected by his own State, though he gained the first success. He was chosen Senator, but failed even in his own party to get the nomination for the presidency, while Lincoln's speeches found such a response in the hearts of the people that, unlettered and unpolished though he was, they chose him to be the leader of the system he had so well explained. He was accepted for that work because the people knew by instinct he could be depended upon to build up the nation upon a new basis. He, without his ascertained statesmanship, would have been nothing; and while he was at once a sincere and able apostle of liberty, yet it was demonstrated that the principles upon which he was elected to office, so far from being endangered by his death, became all the deeper imbedded in the minds of the people by that lamentable event.

At present there may not be any necessity for such a political revolution as that of 1860. Perhaps it will be sufficient if the rulers who are to be chosen next November simply address themselves to the business of perfecting the system which brought the Republican party into being, added four millions of citizens to the population and changed the whole character of the nation. We can look only to the Republican party for men who are fitted for this great work. Democratic politicians are bound by their education, their traditions, their errors and their record, to oppose and destroy all that has been accomplished. Aside from a general opposition to the present American system, none of the leaders of that party have a national policy. Their motto is, "Men at all hazards, and any measure for success." The Republicans, on the other hand, will contend for the perpetuity of their tried and approved policy, and at the same time take care to secure men who at once understand and are attached to them. Fortunately we have many such—men of character and admitted ability, whose names are a synonym for the living principles for which Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Wilson and the great men of their day toiled and many of them suffered. No "coming man," he be prominent or the "Great Unknown," will have any chance to succeed in the coming contest unless he can bring something in the shape of acceptable service to recommend him, unless, unfortunately, the Democracy succeed in dragging the emancipated people back into the chasm from which they have been rescued at such enormous expense. The Hills, Thurmans, Tildens, Allens, Tuckers, Bayards and others of that party stand ready at a moment's notice to undo the work of the war, even though they set up a hypocritical pretense of acquiescence.

Instead of looking for a coming man, let us inquire how best we may save our gains during the past sixteen years.

RAILROADS ALWAYS PROMOTE THE PROSPERITY OF CITIES.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell announces in a communication to the Democrat that he had intended to have submitted a series of letters embodying his views upon the commercial policy of the city, and then left the public without further remuneration to pursue their downward path to municipal muddleheadism. From this philosophical determination he has been diverted by just such an untoward incident as set Sir Isaac Newton to thinking,

and developed his great doctrine of gravitation. Mr. Mitchell has been met suddenly and violently fall in his political economy by an editorial article of the Bulletin. This stockholder has caused him to throw up an immense effusion of bile, with many epithets wholly incompatible with any sound state of stomach. It is not surprising that such a blow coming from such a quarter should have provoked any one. It is a species of reproach under which the exasperated apostle smote off the ear of the impatient servant.

Here, then, are some of his phrases substituted for that calm and cunning series of letters. The editorial missile is said to have been in fact thrown—

By some scribe who for a pitiful consideration would write upon either or both sides of any question at the same time for his dole.

It is not surprising that questions of grammatical construction should arise upon words uttered under the impulse of passion. It can not from these words be determined whether that scribe would write on both sides of the same question for the same pay. The scribe is pious until he somehow gets mixed up with Mr. Wheelock—

Under these circumstances, to the public at large, it will appear that this writer, instead of convicting me of inconsistency—a venial adage—exhibits Mr. Wheelock as a falsifier of affidavits and violator of promises; not the purpose, I presume, for which he was hired.

The interjected parenthesis leaves it in doubt whether Mr. Wheelock "was hired for the purposes" attributed to the scribe. The Bulletin is, however, held directly responsible.

The article is crowded with misstatements, misrepresentations and false reasoning drawn from premises that are assumed and evidently known to be false.

The particular objection urged against Mr. Mitchell seems to consist in this:—

This writer asserts that I am anti-railroad, and one would infer from my present utterances always was so, and that I have proclaimed my belief that all railroads are ruinous to cities. Now, it is utterly untrue that I am opposed to railroads or have proclaimed my belief that all railroads were ruinous to cities.

Mr. Mitchell's vindication of himself from a charge which if established could not fail to seriously affect a large class of persons, is, we think, conclusive. He concedes to all persons laboring under the hallucination that this or any other railroad will pay, entire liberty to put their money into its stock. They are, however, notified that they must not expect "legislative aid" nor any additional tax upon the people.

Here we think the vindication should have stopped. No man can be "anti-railroad" who would allow people to build a road with their own money. We may even suppose that in denying "legislative aid" it was not intended to refuse an act of incorporation to such stockholders. This doctrine would, it is true, have deprived us of almost all our principal roads, which from the Pontchartrain to the Union Pacific have been built with legislative aid and public credit.

While, then, it is proved that one professing such an opinion can not be "anti-railroad," we have a right to protest against the introduction of an argument to show that if people put their money into the New Orleans Pacific they will never get it out again.

It is first assumed that because the construction of the road has not been secured by the investment of private capital in its capital stock, the road itself will not be of "public advantage." Here is the corollary from the premises stated:—

Therefore, I deduce that when efforts have been made to obtain stock subscriptions to build a railroad, which have failed, and taxation is resorted to, it is prima facie evidence that this road will not be of public advantage.

He then completes the demonstrated failure of the road, and triumphantly claims to—

Have shown that railroads do not necessarily promote the prosperity of the cities into which they run.

We state the syllogisms thus: 1. Railroads do not always promote the prosperity of a city. 2. A railroad which can not command the private capital to build it, would not, if it were built, promote the prosperity of a city. 3. The New Orleans and Pacific Railroad belongs to this class, therefore that road would not promote the prosperity of New Orleans.

The understanding that these private stockholders who could not build the road should be left to their own unaided resources seems to have been, says Mr. Mitchell, "the feature that commended this enterprise to me and to the Union."

We can not see how a newspaper should have permitted Mr. Mitchell to bring the whole weight of "me and the Union" to crush out an enterprise whose inability is assumed as proof of its unworthiness. He, however, goes even further in demonstrating that he is not anti-railroad. In doing so, in our opinion, he violates the restrictions of logical debate. He announces this proposition—

That they [railroads] are mere instruments for the purpose of producing wealth, and, like every other investment, if they do not yield a revenue equivalent to the ordinary interest of money in the community which built them, they would be, to the extent of the difference, a loss to that community instead of a gain.

Now, just here, we make our stand, and interpose on behalf of "public advantage." We understand this to signify that if the capital invested in a railroad does not produce a net dividend equal to the average rate of business profits in the community where it is laid, that community will lose the difference between the rate of dividends and business profits.

In this proposition there is, as we conceive, a fallacy. It consists in not separating the concerns of the stockholder from those of the community. The one may have made an investment as unproductive of dividends as the leaves; the community may perhaps profit by the use of the unproductive investment. Suppose we give an example which proves the proposition quoted to be fallacious. The principal cities of the United States are provided with railroads. The quotations from all these railroad stocks show that nearly all of them are below par. That is,

the dividends upon these stocks do not equal the average business profits of the cities respectively. Yet so far from these cities having experienced a loss equal to the difference in the rate of dividends and business profits, they all prosper, increase in population, wealth and commerce, and much of this increase is credited to these very roads whose stock is below par in market, and whose dividends are often below the rate of simple interest. It would, perhaps, startle Mr. Mitchell to be told that the prosperity of a city may be promoted in direct proportion to the decline in the market price of the stocks of railroads leading to that city. Thus: A railroad should lay a tariff sufficient to pay its running expenses, reparation and interest account. If that road be sold under mortgage, or otherwise comes to be held by purchasers at a lower rate than its original or par value, it may follow that the road can be worked at a lower tariff in second than in first hands. The stockholders who built have undoubtedly in this case sustained a loss, but the community will get the use of this road at lower rates of service, and will prosper in the proportion of cheaper facilities.

It is precisely because individuals may not be induced to take money out of their business and put it into a railroad that the practice has prevailed of substituting the general for particular credit. A merchant can not be expected to take a thousand dollars out of his capital, and put it into a railroad, which may benefit his landlord as much as himself. It is better that these men should unite in the contributions.

The merchant will sell more goods, the landlord will get better rents. If the common credit of both be hypothecated for the money necessary to construct a railroad, it is easier for either to pay the interest on his loan than to advance the principal. Both are protected by the revenues of the road, and neither may be called on to pay the interest on their loan.

Such is the theory of public credit, whether to wage a war, or build a railroad. That it should be abused in practice we do not deny. Upon this subject the people must exercise their best discretion. We offer no opinion upon the policy of constructing the New Orleans and Pacific railroad upon the credit of a tax imposed upon the property of our citizens, but we have endeavored to demonstrate two propositions:—

1. That every voter has the right to judge whether such a tax would be proper. 2. That if such a tax loan should be imposed it will be constitutional and proper.

ABOUT CERTAIN ALLEGED NUISANCES.

Yes, we may say to the Picayune that most of the charges preferred against Superintendent Loan and the police are of the haziest and most unsatisfactory description. The police can only act upon information of others, except in cases where they actually see offenses committed, when they can appear as prosecuting witnesses. If a man is aggrieved, robbed or otherwise annoyed by gamblers, it is his duty to swear out a warrant and have the offenders arrested and tried. He should also appear as the chief witness for the State. Instead of taking this manly, straight-forward course, they generally sneak into the back room of a newspaper office and tell the editor or some eager reporter a harrowing tale of how he attempted to make a few dollars in an honest kind of a way on the outside of bunko and was defeated through the superior adroitness of his antagonist, who was intent on the same purpose. All this is told in the strictest confidence, for he would not have his name get into the papers as the victim of such a shallow device for anything. He is a respectable man and has a family, you know, and would not have mentioned the subject at all, only for the fact that he happened to lose a few dollars when he hoped to win a fortune. Perhaps he goes to the police office and enters a half complaint. He relates his disappointment in the matter of the money he hoped to win from the gambler, but asks as a special favor that he shall not be called as a witness. The police have no more right to enter a gambling house under the pretense that the gamblers are about to commit an unlawful act than they have to look over the shoulder of the editor of the Picayune when he is at work, to see that he does not write treason. A policeman has no judicial powers whatever, and is no better witness to acts which he does not see than anybody else. He can only arrest and lock up suspected persons, and is liable to punishment for false imprisonment if he makes a mistake. If men will suffer themselves to be cheated out of their money and persist in dodging the affidavit clerk, they are as bad as those who cheat them. One party breaks the laws and the other winks at the crime by concealing it. The same is true of the woman who permits herself to be insulted in a crowded street, in open day, without making some sort of an outcry and endeavoring to have the offender arrested.

When we hear that the police refuse to arrest persons on warrants placed in their hands, or upon any proper demand, we shall join with their enemies in censuring them. But so long as their duties are defined by law, we shall object to their arresting anybody upon the anonymous testimony of those who will not face the music long enough to testify. We know very little definite about Count Turenne and his alleged loss of \$2000 in a gambling den. But if he will go before the grand jury, instead of the newspaper offices, to recount the story of his losses, we shall at least accord him our sympathy and respect. And we very much doubt whether the Picayune, or the police, or both together, know enough about the story of his robbery to make them competent witnesses. Without testimony such as the law requires the courts can do nothing, and the police have no right or authority to interfere with anybody, except to a very limited extent, without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction. Doubtless the

arrations of Count Turenne, or the excited lady who says she was insulted at the corner of Jackson and Magazine streets, and as they have been dressed up by the city papers, would set a vigilance committee careering through the streets with ropes for any one who might be pointed out as a possible offender. But there would be no certainty of justice in all this. The evidence adduced would be too vague and hazy to be admitted on the whistly trials, where more latitude is allowed than we ever remember to have seen admitted before in a criminal trial. If Mr. Loan has ever been confronted with his accusers in a case where the evidence fairly established his complicity, the fault was with the tribunal that acquitted him; but he was not to blame because he did not insist upon locking himself up. Of course, we never heard of such a case, but will accept the Pic's own statement for the sake of the argument. There surely is very little encouragement for the police to make arrests of suspected persons so long as the courts are unable to convict for want of evidence, and we think the Police Board was quite right in refusing to punish Mr. Loan for neglect of duty when it did not appear that he had refused to do everything reasonable that the law required. If he is really guilty, he is amenable to the criminal laws the same as anybody else, and the alleged acquittal by the Police Board is no bar to an action before Judge Abel or Judge Steele, if anybody thinks it is worth while to try the experiment.

A BRIGADE OF MERCENARY INFORMERS.

The dead beats and bummers of the Democratic party have succeeded in getting a considerable amount of patronage out of the present House under the pretense of having important information to sell. They hang around the capital like flies around a molasses barrel, inventing the most impossible slanders against decent Republican officials, relating them to such gullible old pumps as Heister Clymer, and getting them sent out through the country by the congenial spirits of the Newspaper Row. This, we suppose, the Democrats will call "cleansing the Augean stables;" this the grand work of reformation and reform, of which we hear so much promise and have so little performance.

Congress has now been in session four months and a half. During that time, there has been on an average at least one new charge per day brought against prominent officers of the government, but not a single conviction. In most cases the witnesses have been paid off and discharged, and sent out to other parts of the country to hunt up information enough to base fresh charges upon and thereby enable them to go in again, receive a summons from the committee and save the country and its honor by drawing more money from the treasury for nothing. The moment an important official is accused, hundreds of these vagabond spies by profession mysteriously give out that they know enough about the assailed man to hang him or send him to the penitentiary. A convenient go-between intimates this to the chairman of a committee, and summonses are issued with one hand and orders on the treasury with the other. The American people will be called upon to pay large sums in the aggregate for this species of dirt throwing and blackmailing. For there has been maintained all winter a perfect army of idlers and gossips under the empty pretense that their testimony was necessary in certain projected investigations. More money has been squandered on this kind of patronage than was required to pay the expenses of a short session of Congress a few years ago, and not the least good has come out of it, or is likely to. On the contrary, by bringing discredit upon faithful, honest officials, there has been temporary injury to the credit of the nation.

The Democrats have two objects in keeping up this scandal agency. One is to pension off on the public treasury the characterless employes of the party; the other to impair as far as possible the popularity of the Republican leaders. They have already failed, and failure is known to the country. The attempt to deceive the people was made too soon, and the result is already seen in the contempt in which a congressional investigation is held. Backlog will not be even seriously prosecuted. Kilburn, a witness, was bullied and badgered till he was compelled to seek protection in the courts from the Star Chamber tyranny of the House. It is not improbable that the Democrats contemplated the possibility of his escape by legal means when they pushed him to desperation. Perhaps they adopted this means to get rid of him. They had made such an outcry, and proclaimed so loudly in advance what they expected to prove by him, that when they found out they had gone too far in their manifesto, they set a scheme on foot to get rid of the witness without incurring the responsibility of his discharge.

Aside from the temporary annoyance to the Republicans of life-long integrity occasioned by seeing their names linked with alleged disreputable charges which have no possible foundation in truth, this business of slander will not inflict any injury upon anybody but the base creatures engaged in it. Time has already, to a great extent, vindicated the right and exposed the malice of the mercenary brigade of professional witnesses who have been robbing the treasury and blackening the characters of good men.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The action of the Board of Health last Friday evening, in displacing Dr. C. B. White and Dr. C. S. Russell, who have been president and secretary of the board for the past eight years, has excited considerable comment. The movement for their displacement was evidently partisan in its character, and resulted from motives hardly creditable to the majority of the board. The newly elected officials are, doubtless, sincere and honorable gentlemen, but the fact can not be ignored

that they represent sentiments and views not in keeping with the spirit of the age. It is undoubtedly owing to the sanitary regulations heretofore prescribed by Dr. White and carried out by his well-chosen and energetic assistants that those rival scourges, small-pox and yellow fever, have been kept under control for the past eight years. At any rate, the methods adopted have proved successful and have met with general public approval. The newly elected officers are pledged to an opposite course, and will undoubtedly inaugurate their system at a time when the masses of the people will look upon any change with great disfavor. Governor Kellogg is himself greatly dissatisfied with the result of the meeting Friday night, and yesterday removed two members of the board, Dr. W. H. Hine, who was chosen sanitary inspector, and Alfred Shaw, Esq., and appointed in their places Dr. C. S. Russell and Dr. George W. Lewis. It is thought the board will reconsider its former action at the next meeting.

MARKIED.

BOARDS—VAN OSTERN—At Christ Church, on Thursday, April 20, 1876, by Rev. Bishop Wilmer, L. SOARDS to Miss ERECTA VAN OSTERN, both of this city.

DIED.

COOK—In this city, Saturday night, at half past eleven o'clock, MOLLIE COOK, aged about 119 years. Her funeral will take place at four o'clock this evening, from the residence of Colonel F. C. Antoine, No. 3 Priens street. Friends of the deceased and Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine are invited to attend.

FOR THE LAKE!

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, April 21, 1876. For the Lake—The regular trains over the New Orleans, Mobile, Gulf and Lake Railroad will begin running Saturday, April 22.

FOR THE LAKE!

For the present trains will leave Metairie Ridge and the Lake EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 A. M. to the last train leaving the Lake at 10 P. M. Fare from City Station to Lake, TEN CENTS. ap22 3p

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 18, 1876.

Gentlemen—I afford me pleasure to state that I regard your discovery from the cotton plant as the most efficacious medicine I have ever used for fever. I had a burning fever, from one dose of KEMPER, taken at bed-time, it was broken up before morning, and I have had no return since. I know of its having abated fever in two other cases as speedily as in my own. Yours respectfully, JOHN F. THOMAS, Office German Gazette, No. 106 Camp street. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents. ap23

W. D. MATTHEWS, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTER.

598.....Magazine street.....598 ap22 2p

UPPER CITY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH; \$5.00 PER YEAR. W. D. MATTHEWS, No. 598 Magazine street. ap22 2p

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street. Wholesale agent for the world renowned CHECKERUP upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALL, the excellent upright ZIGLER Piano. The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices an earliest terms in the South. Wholesale agent for the unequalled Eton and Mason & Hamill's Grand Pianos. None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted. Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. oct16m

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR SHIRTS.

Six Warranted New York Mills.....\$12 00 Six Warranted New York Mills (partly made)..... 9 00 Six Warranted Wamsatta Mills..... 10 50 Six Warranted Wamsatta Mills (partly made)..... 7 00 Six Warranted Louisiana Mills..... 9 00 Six Warranted Home Mills..... 7 00 Six Good Shirts (in box)..... 6 00 FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES. New styles in BROCK WAR and HONEY HOBBER direct by express from New York. LEIGHTON'S, ap22 1c Corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, Comprising the Pianos of the best makers in the world. Sold on Easy Monthly Payments or Cheap For Cash. The celebrated Organs of PRINCE & CO., \$5.00 now in use. Every family should have one. Before closing arrangements elsewhere, call on LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald Hall, No. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, near Canal. ap23 3m 14

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 18, 1876. Whereas, on or about the twelfth day of April, 1876, SAMUEL MYERS, aged twenty-three years, and JERRY MYERS, aged sixty-nine years, reputable colored citizens of the parish of East Baton Rouge, were brutally murdered, the one by being shot twice through the head and six times through the body, the other by being hung to a tree, by parties unknown as appears by the testimony at the coroner's inquest held on the 15th inst. Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of these heinous crimes. Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. By the Governor: WM. P. KELLOGG.

PROCLAMATION.

N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State. ap19

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 18, 1876. Notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the night of the thirteenth of October, 1875, in the parish of East Feliciana in this State, took from the custody of a sheriff's posse JOHN GAIR, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, and murdered him by shooting him to death; and a further reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the same night, at the town of Clint, parish of East Feliciana, removed one BARE MATTHEWS, sister-in-law of the aforesaid GAIR, from the custody of the sheriff of East Feliciana, and murdered her by hanging her to a tree in the courthouse yard. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereto attached, this nineteenth day of April, 1876, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. By the Governor: WM. P. KELLOGG.

PROCLAMATION.

N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State. ap20

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 18, 1876. Notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the night of the thirteenth of October, 1875, in the parish of East Feliciana in this State, took from the custody of a sheriff's posse JOHN GAIR, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, and murdered him by shooting him to death; and a further reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the same night, at the town of Clint, parish of East Feliciana, removed one BARE MATTHEWS, sister-in-law of the aforesaid GAIR, from the custody of the sheriff of East Feliciana, and murdered her by hanging her to a tree in the courthouse yard. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereto attached, this nineteenth day of April, 1876, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. By the Governor: WM. P. KELLOGG.

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