New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 29, 1876.

The good dimes have come.

A circus tumbler earns his somersault.

A seasonable question—How's cleaning?

On with the campaign dance; let jaw be unconfined.

Spring will soon be dismissed in a summery manner.

Anna Dickinson has got good clothes and is going to act.

Thieves are very busy now collecting spring chickens.

Mark Twain has taken to amateur acting. That settles it.

A blind man will never look a gift horse in the mouth.

The Kentucky meat shower was only a short rain of flesh.

The greatest freedom is allowed in Texas. There are no fences.

The straps on grapeshot canisters are bound to burst things.

One hundred feet of snow in the Sierras is looked upon very Sierrasly.

Conservatism is a good thing, but a non-committal magistrate will not do.

No publisher has yet ventured to print the life of a Presidential candidate.

Miss Mary Anderson will play at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, on the first of May.

"Cincinnati has Rose Hersee in opera." Wachtel should look to that and rise to it.

Democrats throw mud because it is most natural, and the only thing they can reach.

Stewart's greatest steps to fortune were made by always giving three feet to the yard.

Young men can always find employment in the country. They can work a plow on shares.

The man who does not like Stewart's will must make war to the Hilt-on that question.

Dom Pedro gave the slip to the New York reception mob by landing at another slip on the wharf.

It is claimed that the cholera does not attack the Hebrew race. Reference is probably made to the pork cholera.

The programme of the mule race is said to be exceedingly funny. The ears of the animals stand up in every line.

Amateur theatricals do not properly come under the head of amusements. Some of the performances are very sorrowful.

Country people always feel lonely at this season of the year, and are willing to take a few boarders, just for company.

Every young man should understand that he must make his own character, and there are chances that he will make it very bad.

Improvements are being made on upper St. Charles street, and there is a prospect that carriages may be able to pass over that thoroughfare in course of time.

Political parties are like the drivers of nuisance carts. They have ideas of reform and are frequently unloading, but only to fill up again with material of the same sort.

The Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, newly painted and adorned in the main building, will be ready for occupancy tomorrow, when services will be held as formerly.

Four thousand tickets to the centennial ball have been sold. It is possible the purchasers will not get their money back, and fears are entertained that it will not be a square dance.

Robert Dale Owen has written a drama called "Sixteen Hundred and Seven," all lucky numbers for a play. Captain J. Smith, Powhatan and Pocahontas are among the characters of the piece.

Bayard Taylor once said that newspapers were vehicles of vice, and that he had no respect for a professional journalist. Now Mr. Taylor has accepted a position on the New York *Tribune*, and he will soon learn what professional journalists think of him.

On his way to California Dom Pedro stopped at a place called Chicago, and took a cup of bad coffee from the railroad refreshment stand. He made a memorandum of the fact that the town may be mentioned in his book.

A philosopher says: "The wish or willingness to lean upon another is ignoble; to lean on one's self alone, is grand." That may do for a sentiment; but there are times when a lean on a lamp-post, or a lien on another man's property is both profitable and interesting.

Since one of Morgan's boats made her way to Sims' bayou; within seven miles of Houston, you have only to read a Houston paper to see that Houston has suddenly become a seaport city with a spacious harbor, and that Galveston is of no sort of importance in the commercial world.

The Washington *Enterprise*, a Democratic paper, published in the parish of St. Landry, says that every man but one in the parish is a candidate for some office, and that single man is in jail for kicking up a row because he was not nominated. The country is in a flourishing condition.

The man who is looking for good motives will see grace and gratitude even in a hen which lifts her head and eyes to heaven whenever she takes a drop of water; but he should remember that the hen is no sucker, and that what appears to be an attitude of prayer is only an attempt to make an inclined plane to a full crop.

Brother Murray's paper, the *Golden Rule*, says: "Rev. Dr. Hepworth's church, in New York, is to be sold at auction, under a hundred thousand dollar mortgage foreclosure." Brother Murray is pastor of a rich society in Boston, and he knows very well that no house of worship should be dedicated to the Lord while there is a mortgage on the roof, for mortgages are invariably held by wicked men of riches.

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF POLITICAL COPARTNERSHIP.

We feel ourselves justified by concurrent evidences to anticipate a dissolution of that copartnery heretofore existing under the style and firm of "the Democratic-Conservative party."

Any one who will analyze the doctrines contributed by each party will find them so incompatible as to render the continued combination impossible. We shall inquire into these doctrines—

1. What is the Democracy of Louisiana? We suppose it can not be better defined than by the language quoted from the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1872. Hon. A. B. Levisee, in a recent letter to Colonel B. F. Wharton, says:

In the canvass of 1874, Governor McEnery is reported to have said: "There is not a decent thinking man in Louisiana will deny that race lines of distinction are already sharply drawn, and that as each day passes the breach gapes wider that separates the white from the colored race in this State of ours. Further, that unless this insolent encroachment on the rights of political and social, of the white people of Louisiana is ended, the day of the irrepressible conflict will come, when physical force shall solve the problems of Louisiana politics!"

Mr. Levisee adds:

This tells what everybody knows, that in 1874 we were politically divided on the color line, with the avowed determination of the whites to secure their supremacy by force. The color line policy, adopted and persisted in by the Democrats from the beginning, very naturally culminated in the revolutionary violence of 1874.

The letter of Mr. A. H. Leonard concurs in the impressions of Mr. Levisee. Mr. Leonard says:

Some insist that the campaign of 1876 should be conducted *as that of 1874 was;* that the white people should unite instinctively, as the white people, on the race issue.

The Conservatives were captured in this trap. They believed that the Democracy intended to effect reform in the administration. They had no expectation that a war was organized against the colored race, and that all white men daring to profess Republican principles should be persecuted in their local and business relations, thrown into compulsory exile, or assassinated. The Conservative men who own property and live by business could not have anticipated an armed raid on the State government, with declared determination to seize the State government by mere force of accusation, and maintain it by an army of ten thousand men. Such is the constitution of the Democracy. Intimidation, violence, and obloquy.

The Conservative members of the concern, on the other hand, have made a valuable contribution to its success.

1. They have conceded the nomination of 1872 to the Bourbon Democrat.

2. They have submitted to contemptuous imputations upon all who halt in their obedience to the White League programme.

3. They have contributed forced loans to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last two campaigns, under penalty of injury to their business interests.

When we contrast the radical, intolerant and murderous course of the Coushatta Democracy with the submission to law, love of order, demand for honest and economical government, interest in the immigration of capital and labor and rewards of industry we have all the social difference of the Middle Ages. Then, as now, there were bands of men whose trade was war, domestic or foreign. They despised trade. They demanded to live on the labor of others and regarded a predatory and vagabond chivalry, cased in armor of proof, as the legitimate masters of that servile class which loved peace and subsisted by industry.

The arrogant purposes of the Coushatta Democracy having been exposed, some Conservatives have announced their determination to throw off a dependence so humiliating and so dangerous to their interests.

The Bourbon Democracy seem to have been struck with some misgivings, and we find in their organ a violent denunciation of those who employ the terms "Last Ditchers" and "Bourbons," to designate the White League Democracy. It is, however, added, that "happily for the State these terms are no longer in Louisiana terms of opprobrium;" in which last case we can not see why their use should be objected to. The New Orleans *Picayune* was selected as an example of this disturbing influence. There was first a tone of remonstrance lest that "all shades of honest opinion should not unite cordially in the Democratic-Conservative organization." Then "our excellent contemporary" was warned that the "country parishes" and the "true Conservatives" of the city, would not "countenance it in any such plan of action." The irrepressible indignation of the Bourbon could not be controlled, and it descended to the congenial dialect which the Red river White League substitutes for argument, or for the shot gun.

It says: "Every blatant demagogue who wants an office and has been discarded by the Democracy"—this can not certainly have allusion to "Mr. Leonard's ill-timed and exceedingly injudicious fulmination"—"Every renegade, every spy in the golden livery of conservatism, every shallow-pated editor who can not distinguish between a principle and a pumpkin, every slang-whanging *independent*"—this category—a pretty formidable one, by the way—feels it a duty "to assail Democracy, and each proceeds to do so "by shouting against Bourbons and Last-Ditchers." This is precisely what the *Picayune* has done, and its head would seem to have been measured by the Democratic callipers, so exactly does the cap correspond with the cranium.

We have awaited for some days the effect of this protest by the heavy partner in the Democratic-Conservative copartnership. It has had no apparent influence. The *Picayune* stands by its avowed doctrines. In an article yesterday it says:

We have come to distrust the professions of politicians of all parties, and there is no reason why we should continue to call ourselves either Democrats or Republicans should a new organization, based upon sound principles of reform and led by men of approved character and sufficient experience, appeal to us for support.

It grows bolder and says:

The issues which formerly separated and antagonized Democrats and Republicans have been swept away by the current of events. The Republican party has accomplished its mission, and the *Democratic party has surrendered the convictions which distinguished it in the past.*

The retort to the organ is evident in this:

As a matter of course, professional politicians will *oppose the disintegration of the parties with which they are connected;* but the people have already begun to ask themselves why they are Republicans or Democrats.

We have collected these evidences of antagonism between the parties to the Democratic-Conservative concern. It is plain that Democracy has used the firm name and means for its exclusive benefit; that it intends to insist upon retaining its authority by intimidation and abuse of its Conservative associates.

It is equally evident the Conservatives have stood this arrogant and dangerous assumption as long as they could; they have declared their opposition to the White League rule and to the tactics of Coushatta; they have, in effect, given notice that the co-partnership has expired by limitation, as well as by the determination of the Conservative "Co." to demand liquidation and an account of assets. We shall expect in due time the usual notice of dissolution, with the caution that the conservatives are not liable for any future obligations which the White Leaguers, Bourbons or last ditchers may contract in the name of the concern.

We ask the attention of Republicans to the opportunity now afforded them of presenting to the conservative men of Louisiana a ticket, local and State, composed of men personally unexceptionable, comparing in character and capacity with any that may be presented to oppose them. Let the simple question be, do you desire the men of Coushatta, who expel and repel all white immigrants who will not vote their ticket? Do you desire the ascendency of men who will seize the government by force or by impeachment, barricade your streets and terrify all strangers and visitors to your city, or do you wish peace, economy, reform, stability and prosperity both for the country and the city? If the Republicans will fill the last description then will the Conservatives either vote for men, or to save themselves from the dictatorial and destructive Democracy they may protect the colored Republicans and rest neutral. Then will that auspicious era have arrived when the Conservative will not allow the Coushatta Democracy to skulk around the cotton field and regulate the register by picking off the surplus colored voters. Then will that political millennium be realized when the Conservative planter will stand in his porch and announce to the colored Republican laborers: "You can each take a mule to-morrow, go to the election and vote as you d—d please." And he will perhaps add, "If any one disputes your right to exercise the right the law has given, send some one to let me know, and I will come down myself and attend to them."

THE PETITION OF THE WHARF LESSEE.

A most extraordinary petition was presented to the Council at the last meeting from Mr. Henry Ellerman, lessee of the wharves. His document sounds like the plaintive wail of a man in deep distress, struggling with disaster and sinking deeper and deeper every day. But what does he ask for? Does he implore the city to rescue him from his dangerous position? Not at all. He only asks for the privilege of continuing longer in it. According to his statement he has got himself in a fix where he is required to carry out a contract which shows a balance against him of $118,415 56 up to April 1, 1876, and he estimates further losses which, by the first of November, will make the aggregate "one hundred and ninety thousand dollars at the lowest calculation."

Ordinarily, when a man finds himself doing a losing business, he asks to be let off on the most favorable terms he can obtain. It does not occur to Mr. Ellerman, however, to make such a request. He appears to be ambitious to go on with his suffering for two years longer. And in support of his petition he files a very explicit recital of balances, which certainly show an apparent loss to the contractor, however it may affect the bondholders. We do not intend at this time to discuss the financial features of this contract. When the public know that the bondholders and the lessees are nearly identical in interest, they will find in the $92,000 paid for redemption of bonds and $19,659 90 for interest some consolation to the bond pocket for the losses of the contract pocket. A small amount of these wharf improvement bonds, which alone of all the city obligations are affected by this contract, are held by outside parties. Hence, a stay in the business of redemption for eighteen months would have a most beneficial effect financially upon the interests of the contractor. First, he would gain the interest on a small round amount of bonds for a year and a half. Second, he could devote the few dollars out of the receipts for wharfage which could be spared from salaries, repairs, etc., to taking up voluntarily such bonds as he has an interest in. Third, he might possibly worry other holders till they would be willing to part with their bonds at the ruling rate for other city securities, say 33 to 35.

If the lessee has made a mistake in supposing he could manage the wharves as a private enterprise so much better than it could be done by public officers as to enable him to pay a large bonus for privilege, he had better ask for an annulment of his contract. Let him give that up, and see his bonds take their chances on the market. He would not long have to complain that wharf improvements were up to 76. They could be had for much less.

The public will remember that this is a case in which the chief duties of one of the city Administrators and a portion of those of another were taken from them and let out to contractors on terms which at the time were unsatisfactory to nearly every body, except the lessees, and, perhaps, one of the officials. One of the Administrators who was thus shorn of his patronage made obstinate opposition, but was overruled by his colleagues, and had to submit. The apparent failure of the plan as at first agreed to, now shown by this proposition for a new one on terms less favorable to the city, vindicates the sagacity of those who, one year ago, looked upon the alienation of the city control of the wharves with suspicion.

We doubt whether the city has the legal right to grant the relief asked for. It is such a modification of the specifications which accompanied the notice for proposals as to amount to a new contract. As such, the law requires it to be let to the lowest bidder.

Perhaps a capitalist may be found who will take the lease as it now stands on much better terms than those proposed in the petition. Perhaps those bondholders, be they few or many, whose claims Mr. Ellerman wishes to postpone for a year and a half will not consent to let him and the city settle their legal rights, or deprive them of their proper lien on the wharves. They might, perchance, step into court and seize the landings for their debt, and thus leave the lessee and the city in the lurch. Unless the contractor owns or controls all the bonds he can not interfere with the time of their payment by postponement.

As there will be ample time to think of these matters before the day of action arrives, we will not pursue the subject further at this time. If Mr. Ellerman can make it appear by a frank and proper showing that he has equity in his favor, he is entitled to relief, but not in the manner proposed in his petition.

ARE WE TO HAVE AN EPIDEMIC?

Just at the time that the Board of Health has been remodeled by a change of officers comes the consideration of means to protect the city during the summer. For five years the means employed by the board have steadily increased in efficiency, no epidemic has occurred, the causes of yellow fever become less and less powerful, and confidence in the board grown greater. The disinfectants employed have been improved, their use better understood and opposition decreased. The cheapest and best agent has been found to be carbolic acid. Its success in confining yellow fever to the locality where discovered has been demonstrated to all but a very few. With the experience of past years it was desirable to expect greater success in its application this year.

It now seems likely that this policy will be abandoned. The newly elected officers, President Gaudet and Secretary Lemonnier, are generally believed to be opponents of carbolic acid disinfection.

At a meeting at the Opera House last September, besides an unlimited quantity of hard names, much bad grammar, threats of shotguns, tar and feathers, and an accusation that the board made money by the use of carbolic acid, which is impossible under the system of purchase by the city, one case of alleged death by its effects on the nerves was cited. It was afterward shown that the patient could not have so died, because he had had black vomit several hours before carbolic acid had been employed in the neighborhood, and had been sown up in a blanket by the physician who cited the case. On another occasion it was seriously said by by a learned physician that it was enough to cause the abandonment of carbolic acid because the last words of a little boy had been "take away that smell." It was suggested by one of the most violent that a list of cases of such poisoning should be made, and the board sued to make them prove that carbolic acid was efficacious. Such a list has not been made yet.

It should be remembered that it is impossible to detect the poison of yellow fever, and it baffles the tests of the chemist. It has been discovered that it adheres to surfaces, and is not gaseous. The disease is one of extreme localization in its nature, and any remedy should therefore have a local application. It moves at the rate of forty feet per day. The poison is known to have been in some force some days before the beginning of sickness. It is not essential to contagion that there should be only unacclimated persons within its reach. Dr. Holt stated that of the seventeen cases in his district, eleven were born in Louisiana and seven in New Orleans.

The system of disinfection has mainly for its object the prevention of the spread of the disease, and is therefore applied beyond the locality where it appears. A few facts in regard to its success are noteworthy, and destroy the theories against it as it checks the disease itsef. It was commenced in 1870. Since then we have had no epidemic. In 1870, by its practice, the fever was confined to a space, in one district only, twelve squares by four. In 1872 it was in all districts, and in each was restrained to the spots where it first appeared. At all points where it appeared a year since it grew to an epidemic, but New Orleans had it under control.

All this was accomplished by the use of carbolic acid. Will the city prefer the yellow fever to it because it smells bad?

SHAKES THE LIBERALS.

The *Democrat* says:

And Warmoth, if he leads at all, must lead the same bands of thieves he led when he plundered the State from Caddo to the sea, unsustained by any honest element of the people of Louisiana.

This is particularly hard upon those Democrats and Fusionists who were last led in the election of 1872. It is a piece off the same stuff which accepted the Returning Board law as made for Democratic success, first filled by a Democratic majority of members, which still holds the mystic returns, and tabulated Mr. McEnery into office. But we submit that some sort of respect is due past friendship and services. To accept the aid of an ally at one time and turn State evidence at another, certainly savors of ingratitude. By this return, however, let all Republicans take warning. So long as their services may promote Democratic designs they may be tolerated, but when no longer needed they may expect to be denounced as an atonement for the sin of having associated with them.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The exercises appointed for Commencement Day in this department will be held at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

On Saturday Morning, April 29, at Twelve O'clock.

The attendance of the public is respectfully invited. CARLETON HUNT, Dean.
ap29 1t Of the Faculty.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Dr. Munsey having recovered from his recent illness, will preach on Sunday next at the Methodist Episcopal Church on St. Charles avenue, between Louisiana and Napoleon avenues.
ap29 1t 2p

NOTICE.

COPYING, CORRESPONDENCE, Etc., IN THE ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES, AND

Book-Keeping in all its Branches,

Executed with neatness and accuracy.

Strictest secrecy observed and satisfaction guaranteed. A No. 1 references. Charges moderate.

Address "Correspondent," care of New Orleans Republican, or Postoffice box No. 1430. ap28 1w

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the renting of the booths, bars and other privileges at the GRAND MAY FESTIVAL of Mississippi No. 2 and Mechanics' No. 6 at the Fair Grounds, on SUNDAYS, May 7 and 14, will be received until May 2 at

TOBY HART'S,
ap26 t my2 2p No. 23 Commercial place.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of the State Board of Education,
New Orleans, April 25, 1876.

By order of the President, a special meeting of the State Board of Education is hereby called at the Capitol on SATURDAY, May 6, at 12 M.

ap26 1w M. C. COLE, Secretary.

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S

FOR YOUR

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., 55,500 now in use. Every family should have one.

Before closing arrangements elsewhere, call on

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, near Canal. ap23 30 my7 14

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

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It is a book which has been long wanted, and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world.

GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller,
Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookseller in this city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country. If its true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand.

C. C. HALEY, Bookseller,
No. 19 Commercial place;
Branch, No. 153 Poydras street.

An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
ap13 Nos. 92 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

LADIES' CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

CENTENNIAL.

Those desirous of contributing articles for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial Exposition, will please make application at an early date to

MRS. M. C. LUDELING,
New Orleans,
Member of Women's Centennial Executive Committee for Louisiana. mh8 2p

NOTICE TO VETERANS

AND

Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, April 19, 1876.

In order to enable this office to carry out the provisions of the pension law, act No. 61 session of 1876, persons claiming the benefits of this law are notified to properly qualify and cause to be sent to this office on or before the twentieth of May proximo, the prescribed certified copy of the record of judgment or decree.

The sale, mortgage, hypothecation or transfer of claims to such pension is prohibited by law, and payments will be made to individual claimants only or upon duly executed powers of attorney.

G. B. JOHNSON,
ap20 30t 2p Auditor.

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 inquests.

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 dastardly 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.

N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap19

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.

$580 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 3p

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Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in superior style. Good fitting Pants a specialty. PRICES MODERATE. ap2 9 16 23 30 my7 2p

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KERMINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

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

FLOMINE—For female diseases.

Buy from your druggist if he keeps these specifics; if not, they can be had of M. E. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. ja30 tsu1 2p

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 19, 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 Clinton, parish of East Feliciana, removed one BABE 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, hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of April, 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.

N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap30

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, April 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to twelve o'clock M., this day, for the collection of the revenues of the following mentioned markets for the month of May, 1876:

FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
POYDRAS AND PIJIE MARKETS.
TREME MARKET.
LE BRETON MARKET.
CLAIBORNE MARKET.

Terms and Conditions—Cash in United States currency.

The amount of the bids to accompany the proposals.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. J. O. LANDRY,
ap29 Administrator of Commerce.

PROPOSALS FOR 500,000 FEET OF LUMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, April 27, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET OF GOOD MERCHANTABLE LUMBER, as per specifications in the office of the City Surveyor. LEON BERTOLI,
ap29 td Acting Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT bonds are invited to meet the City Administration in the Mayor's parlor on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

ap28 3t CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

LIGHT HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE
Seventh District.
Washington, April 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until twelve o'clock M. on the first day of June, 1876, for furnishing and delivering 13,000 rations, more or less, to the inspector of the seventh light house district, for the light houses and vessels of or in that district, in such quantities and at such times, during the twelve months next ensuing, as the inspector may require. The rations are to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at Key West, Florida, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases; and in good order, for that number of persons which may be specified by the inspector, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables which will form a part of the contract.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for rations for the seventh light house district," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The forms and tables referred to can be obtained at the offices of the light house inspectors at Staten Island, New York, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Key West.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the government to do so, is reserved.

By order of the Light House Board:

H. B. SEELY,
Commander United States Navy, Light House Inspector. ap25 28 my2 5 9 12

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
New Orleans, La., April 13, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER the usual conditions, will be received at this office, or at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, June 1, 1876, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877, as follows—

Wood, Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw, or such of said supplies as may be required at the following named posts: Depot at New Orleans, Louisiana, and such posts in the department not hereinafter mentioned: Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Shreveport, Louisiana; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Jackson, Mississippi; Holly Springs, Mississippi; Little Rock, Arkansas; Key West, Florida; Fort Barrancas, Florida.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank forms and printed circulars, showing the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters of the various posts, or to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for (naming the articles) at (naming the post or posts)," and addressed to the undersigned, or to the respective post Quartermasters.

ap26 6t J. A. POTTER, Chief Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

JACKSON BARRACKS, LA., March 31, 1876.

AT 10 A. M., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, AT Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana, there will be sold a lot of Iron Bunks, Tents and Flies, Cook Ranges and Stoves, Harness, Carpenter and Miscellaneous Tools.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

FRANCIS B. JONES,
First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. ap27 3t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
New Orleans, La., April 13, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER the usual conditions, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 1, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing such articles of stationery as may be required by the Chief Quartermaster for the public service in this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank forms of proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.

ap26 6t J. A. POTTER, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR DRAYAGE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
New Orleans, La., April 13, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER the usual conditions, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 1, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation by wagon or dray, suitable for the purpose, of all public property which may be required to be hauled in this city and vicinity during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Blank forms of proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.

ap26 6t J. A. POTTER, Chief Quartermaster.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 17 Commercial Place,

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Will henceforth give his personal attention to all matters intrusted ap28 1y