

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7, 1876.

All roads lead to the centennial. Fat women do not succeed as roller skaters. Fifty vacant pulpits are reported in Kansas.

Every pocket-book should have a silver lining. The great unknown candidate is likely to remain so.

Texas has 1500 miles of sea coast and no good harbors. The Mitchell Rifles picnic at Oakland Park to-day.

Sweet months made for strawberries are not uncommon. The season ends in Florida where it begins in other places.

A sculptor has been at work on a model for a pale east of thought. May as not altogether a fair and bright creature among the sister months.

Constant employment for all men is the greatest safeguard of a community. The nameless force man should go to Hell Gate with his engine of destruction.

Boating is said to be backward at the North. That is the way the oarsmen row here. John McCullough played Lear for the entertainment of Dom Pedro at San Francisco.

Miss Whitney has been singing with the Thomas orchestra. She should have a good voice. A relative of Stewart, in Philadelphia, has been cousin ever since the will was made.

Professor Tice predicted that May would be a cloudy month, East, West and in Canada. The city is so poor that property owners back of town have to plank down for sidewalks.

Taking the failures of Brignoli's voice and body together he becomes an uncertain and indifferent artist. Joaquin Miller complains that all men in London wear the same clothes. He is waiting for his chance.

Old Rosin, the Beau, had his mind on specie payment when he "knew that good quarters were waiting." Knee breeches never will become fashionable again in America. They make dirty stockings too conspicuous.

Phillip Phillips, the singing pilgrim, has found a preaching partner, and the two are working together in India. Texas will send Governor Coke to Congress. No State can carry a Governor who will write twelve columns of a message.

A clergyman complains of the echo effect in his church. He is not accustomed to being talked back to when he preaches. The police force of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been reduced to one man. He is about to arrest himself for insubordination in the ranks.

In old times people were publicly rebuked for having "bravery of apparel." But then they had personal bravery to fall back on. A Pennsylvania clergyman lately received a counterfeited five dollar note for marrying a couple. The bride has evidently captured a treasure.

Rev. J. D. Adams, the pastor, will preach in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed. Barnum's present venture is the organization of what he calls the biggest show on earth. No other manager has a single show on earth to beat him.

Mr. James W. Morrissey is to write a book on his theatrical experience. He had a "Big Bonanza" traveling company out, and never struck a bonanza once. Miss Snyder, a Western revivalist, publishes the names of her converts in the morning papers. She is a powerful exhorter when the printers are waiting for copy.

Young men not able to go to Philadelphia can stay at home and see the boys play base ball. Having a happy disposition, a young man can not be robbed of his enjoyment. The subject of a Spiritual lecture to be delivered this evening at Mrs. Hyer's, No. 470 Magazine street, will be "Resurrection and the Future Life." The public are invited to hear it.

The Winsboro Dramatic Club postponed its performance on account of "the high stage of the water." It is the first instance on record where the stage was too high for the players. The threat to kill in the Red river country leads murderers into hospitals for the purpose of shooting sick men. Southern chivalry, as practiced by masked men, knows no bounds.

The St. Louis Globe says: "Washington has now got to be a city of considerable size; which doubtless occasions, says Spilkins, for making it once the Ab, met headquarters." The signs come from St. Louis, caused by the removal of General Sherman. Mr. Cortell telegraphs to Mr. Eads, at least it is so reported, that he found on Wednesday seventeen feet over the South Pass bar. More specific information is desirable. How far did he find it, or in how many places? How many places over the bar did he find it?

The notes of the New York delegation to St. Louis have been carefully counted, as to the chances of Seymour against Tilden, and the delegation, according to the count and names given by the Utica Herald shows a majority of four in favor of Seymour. Seymour declines precisely as he declines when put on the ticket with Blair, saying "I can not be your candidate," and Samuel Tilden might say the same thing now that it is known he can not be a candidate.

MILITARY POLITICS—ITS EFFECT ON TRADE.

Politics in Mexico is conducted for this campaign on the same basis with that of the Mississippi and Conshatta Democracy. The chief opposition candidate for the presidency has declared war against the government, proclaimed a change in the constitution, to take effect when he shall have "captured the capital," and the election is now being conducted with sieges, marches and skirmishes. There has been as yet no general battle delivered, and it would seem to be the tactics of the revolutionists to avoid such a decision. We have heretofore shown that the basis of opposition to the re-election of the constitutional President consists in a catalogue of charges brought against his administration, more democratic. It is in Mexico just as it has been in Louisiana, assumed by the party aspiring to power that all these charges are true. The illogical deduction has been made there as here, that those who have made the charges are absolved from all further obedience to law, and are entitled to administer the government for the sole reason that they have denounced it. Another consequence has befallen Mexico, the direct result of revolutionary violence. The favorable disposition of foreign peoples to accept the stability of the government and social system under President Lerdo had already occasioned a decided immigration of enterprise and investment of capital. Foreign capital had already constructed a railroad second to none in the difficulties of location, the perfection of its construction and the efficiency of its administration. It has been seized by the revolutionists, interrupted and even broken. The business intercourse of the country interrupted everywhere by passes and countersigns, travelers and merchandise arrested by guerrilla parties, capital shrinks within its coffers, enterprise leans idly on the implement of its labor, water gathers in the mines, and grass usurps the coffee fields. Among other consequences of stagnation and personal peril always incident to military politics is the exodus of non-combatants and of capital—always a non-combatant—and the precipitate departure of those who dislike the canvass or who dread the result.

The steamer Merida, from Mexico, brought at her last trip a large number of passengers who represent this consequence. There are many Mexican ladies and children, with persons of other nationalities who, we may suppose, have no motive for taking the risks of a Mexican election. Louisiana has suffered from this same foreign apprehension of political violence, and the singular arrest of immigration and withdrawal of capital in a State naturally among the most attractive in the Union demonstrates the evil of revolutionary violence.

We trust the conservative interests of Louisiana will profit by the evidently evil consequences of political violence, and exact some sort of assurance from all candidates that they will not assume unproven charges against the government a reason for its overthrow. With a campaign of terrorism, assassination and intimidation, may come a military occupation as a guarantee, however imperfect, of rights and of life. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of party controversy, no man having a political opinion adverse to the revolutionary sentiment will be allowed to come to, or permitted to remain in, the State. Merchants and mechanics may expect to be proscribed, and it would be a dangerous stretch of political toleration for a Democrat to borrow money from a Republican unless it could be proved that he dedicated a part of the loan to overthrow Republican government. We will see from the candidates nominated and the strategy employed whether we are to have such a canvass as those which prevail in the Republican States of the Union, or whether our banks will be besieged for the remittance of capital elsewhere, and our boats and cars crowded with the exodus of people whose business may have been stopped and their lives endangered by a revolutionary canvass. The business interests of this city, from the wholesale establishment to the cigar or soda stand, should bind over all parties upon their own recorded recognition to keep the peace toward the public generally, and particularly toward those who depend for their living upon the free transit of the public over the streets by day and by night, and their safe access to hotels, stores, the daily market places, the confectioneries, shoe shops, and even policy offices. The importance of education is usually admitted, but an atlas or a satchel would be a very insufficient protection to a pupil passing to or from the public school. Religion is also esteemed by many a valuable institution, yet we have seen the vicinity of a church desecrated by the dead body of one or more men slain in the civil commotions of this city.

The recognition recommended should be conditioned that the parties politically combatant shall not employ social or business proscription, field artillery, Winchester rifles and revolvers in the conduct of the election, nor supplement their efforts, if unsuccessful, by the modern arts of the brooch leading ballot box, tabulation, itinerant election records or other dishonest devices of modern elections. If a third party, *quod hoc*, confining themselves to demanding and enforcing this recognition, shall superintend this election and assure the safe pursuit of business, New Orleans can survive any political result. In such case we may tide over the election without material withdrawal of capital and without any other than the usual exodus of those who seek health or pleasure elsewhere. Let the peace party exact the recognition from all parties. Let us see what party will refuse to give the pledges to public order, or to keep them.

The St. Charles Mirror has interviewed a New Orleans politician, and says, "His views of the political situation are cheering for the Democratic party." Rather noisy views.

HAVE THE WHARF LESSEES FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THEIR CONTRACT?

While we accord to the Bulletin, the credit of entire sincerity and the most correct motives in its position on the wharf bonds question, we cannot say anything complimentary to its legal or financial acumen. The interested lessees seem to have found in our usually clear minded editor a friendly and partial advocate rather than a rigid judge in their controversy with the people.

The statement of the wharf debt, and which is no doubt correct, shows that of the one million dollars worth of bonds originally issued, about four hundred thousand dollars have been redeemed, leaving six hundred thousand dollars outstanding. The contract with the bondholders bound the city to redeem one-tenth of the amount yearly. This would require annual payments of one hundred and four thousand dollars for principal and varying amounts for interest on all the outstanding bonds at the rate of seven-thirty per cent. Upon the allegation that the city could not derive enough revenue from the wharves to defray expenses of repairs and collections and make these annual payments a contract was entered into with private parties, who professed to be abundantly able to do the work under certain stipulated conditions. These parties have been in possession for nearly a year, and now come forward with the complaint, substantially, that they are unable to comply with the terms of their agreement. Under the guise of amending the terms of the old, they really ask for a new contract, and their request is supported by the advocates of the change on the ground that the city cannot make any better terms elsewhere, nor succeed in any other manner without the aid of the present contractors. During the existence of the lease less than one-tenth of the bonds have been redeemed, and only about nineteen thousand paid for interest. The reason for this meagre showing is ascribed to unexpected heavy outlays for repairs and a serious shrinkage of levee dues. It would seem, therefore, that private parties who have to pay their own salaries out of the wharf funds are unable to net more from the receipts than the city officials who are paid for their services out of another fund.

The logic of the Bulletin's reasoning, which we understand is that of the lessees also, is about this:

After about a year's trial there remains about as much debt as before, but not so much wharfage, nor so many wharves. For we are told the Council "can not collect wharfage where there are no wharves or where the wharves are utterly unfit for use." If such a condition of things exist at the end of one year's management by lessees, how will we stand at the end of another twelve months? What has become of the alleged improvements put upon the wharves by the lessees? It seems to us that if Mr. Ellerman is permitting the wharves to rot away and become unfit for use, without even paying the debts as per agreement, the city ought to put him in default, and either administer the wharf business itself or let the contract to some lessee who has capital enough to do the work without being obliged to await the slow process of daily collections. Anybody, we take it, can stand upon the river bank without a dollar in his pocket, collect the dues that come in, pay a portion to the bondholders, a fraction of the remainder for a few repairs and keep the rest himself. A man could easily be hired by the city for \$2000 a year to do this, and require him to pay the balance, if any, into the treasury. The lessees can not reasonably expect the city to give them a contract to do nothing and take no risks, and assure them a profit in the enterprise.

We can not admit that the city is so utterly powerless as the Bulletin endeavors to make it out. There is no doubt that the wharves have been badly managed. During the past ten years it has been necessary to pay large sums to build new and repair old landings. Some of the work done is of an imperishable nature, and will remain so for years. A large portion of the expenses, fifty per cent perhaps, represents discounts for bad pay and shrinkage, from bad management and extravagance.

If there be a perceptible falling off in commerce, as there is likely to be, there will be no necessity for so large an area of wharf accommodation as formerly. If the Eastern railroad interests, the Conshatta Democracy and the Democratic enemies of levee appropriations are permitted to succeed in their attempts to cripple if not ruin our commerce, there is no reason why we should go to the expense of an extensive landing along the entire front of the city, and nail down several million feet of planks merely to rot in the successions of rain and sunshine. And as no human foresight can penetrate the future to say with sufficient accuracy whether we shall be able to hold our own or not even in the lower river trade, it will be wise at least for the city to assume full control of the landings and hold itself in readiness to furnish accommodations in exact proportion to the demand. If the contract with Mr. Ellerman be annulled, the city will have the same power it had when the present lease was issued, or later, when the present lease was signed. The bondholders can only look to the wharf revenues for their security, as none of the city property is pledged for the redemption of their bonds. They were issued without the authority of law, and have none of the equities of legitimate bonds. The best that can be said of them is that they are orders in advance, properly drawn, or perhaps, for the wharf dues, and only differ from an ordinary order in form and by the fact that they draw interest.

If the people permit the commerce of this city to languish and die away the holders of wharf bonds will have no legal recourse upon the city, unless it puts itself in default by farming out the revenues of the levees to parties who fail to apply the proceeds to the extinction of the debt as per agreement. The city has

THE RETURNING BOARD AND THE REVOLVING RIFLE.

We note an admirable anxiety among our Republican friends throughout the city and State to participate in the organization of the nominating convention. We trust that they will in all cases hold primary elections to determine who is the choice of the voters, because a candidate without the united support of the party is very much like a steamship without fuel. He can not count much in a race. After those selections, made in the most unexceptionable manner and with the most unobjectionable candidates, there are some other considerations. Will the Conshatta Democracy allow any Republican candidate in the country to go through the canvass alive? Will they permit him to speak without interruption or insult? Can he carry to the polls the votes to which he is really entitled? The Conshatta Democracy assert that if a Republican is defeated at the polls he will be elected by the Returning Board. We have a right to apprehend that if a Republican is elected he will be picked off by a Winchester rifle before his credentials can be acted on by any board. We apprehend that the only returning board before which our candidates will be presented will be the deal board upon which their murdered remains will be exposed.

If the past spirit of the Conshatta Democrats predominate in the coming election and conduct the canvass, the most doleful spectacle may be presented in the acceptance of Republican nominations. The successful candidate may, like a knight of old, be shaven of his sins and notified of a forfeiture of his policy of life assurance. He will be armed with all modern improvements of weapon, and defended, it may be, by a bullet-proof shirt of mail. It might not be amiss that he should be trained in the gymnasium to feats of sleight, that he should be practised in running, dodging and concealing himself. He might be trained to circumspection of scrutinizing every object which could conceal the antagonist and assassin. A course of practice at the pistol gallery and on horseback would be found useful, and a knowledge of navigation or gunning would prepare him for any of those many accidents of flood or field to be anticipated in the next campaign.

So much for the bold candidate who may decide to take the field. Other and more prudent nominees, in response to the honor, may say something like this:

Gentlemen of the Republican Convention—I have learned with deep dismay that you have determined to confer upon me the honor of leading our columns into the approaching fight. You will bear me witness, gentlemen, that so far from having sought, I have zealously avoided this honor. I have deemed that this cap should have passed to more ambitious lips. Yet, gentlemen, I can not avoid accepting this signal evidence of your confidence, or this unanimous proof that I can be better spared than any other man among you. I am, gentlemen, resigned to the apparent lot which you have assigned me. I will march upon the torrid hope against a stubbed ballot box and the reserved fire of the Winchester rifle. Possibly, gentlemen, I may survive both. You are aware that all life assurance will be raised for the ensuing six months upon all Republicans who will take the extra life risk of a nomination. You know the additional watchfulness and loss of rest, with the added cost of putting myself and friends upon a war footing. All this must be done. As my personal presence in this canvass would but exasperate the Conshatta killers, you will appreciate the propriety of a strict seclusion upon my part. If I appear in public I can not expect permission to speak. Any assembly of our party would draw the fire of our antagonists. The ascertained fact of my election would anticipate the Returning Board by the verdict of the revolving rifle. You will see, gentlemen, from this reasoning, that the best and indeed only chance for my success will be to withdraw from the district, and conceal myself in some distant spot, and in some peaceful community. I shall appeal to the magnanimity of my enemies that they will not have me killed until my election may render it necessary.

In accepting your nomination, gentlemen, I shall communicate with your executive committee the precise locality to which I shall withdraw, and only ask, gentlemen, that you will telegraph me the result. If defeated, I may return home even under a Conshatta safe conduct; and if elected, I may keep out of the way until I shall have learned the fate of the Returning Board.

Something like this, we may imagine, will be the response of every prudent Republican, in the event the Conshatta Democracy shall put a full ticket in the field and organize their cohorts to meet the reports of the Returning Board with the report of the revolving rifle.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

The Cotton Exchange has so demonstrated the extraordinary advantages of combined efforts and expenditure that it seems surprising that other branches of business have not employed the same co-operative agency. Especially would we suppose the dealers in Western produce, under the obligations of a common interest, would adopt the same system of reunion and sales now universally prevalent in the Corn Exchange and produce sales elsewhere.

The ancient idea of exclusive information and better bargains has passed away,

both in cotton and other sales, with the change of relations between the planter and factor, and with the telegraphic transactions of trade. It may have been practicable for the Dicks or Hills of the past to admit "a constituent" planter into his sanctum, take from his "portfolio" a forged letter, explain what cotton was to be worked, and regulate the crop of the constituent or the acceptances of the house. The provision dealer might have banked somewhat upon the same superior and exclusive knowledge of the domestic demand and of the foreign market—when New Orleans had a foreign market.

When, however, the planter and laborer buy their goods at the country stores and the telegraph daily exposes the secrets of trade and the rate of prices, much of that abracadabra of superior and extensive knowledge, which send factors into bankruptcy by platoons, has, with the belief in witchcraft and other social delusions, passed away everywhere and forever.

We are glad to see the persistent efforts of President Odendahl, General Bussey, and other gentlemen of influence to establish this exchange on a permanent and practical footing. It is too plain to require comment that such an institution is an economy of time, cost and labor. No one can doubt at this day that co-operation is better than conflict.

Our produce merchants will, however, pardon us if we intimate one deficiency in their system of business. New Orleans was for merely a port of export to foreign countries. It was also a point of distribution for the products of the interior throughout the lower valley of the Mississippi. The completion and competition of the cross routes have diverted the export provision trade to the Eastern Atlantic cities. The direct delivery, by straight rail, to every local centre of the Southern States, has deprived New Orleans of the deposit and supply of Western produce to such points in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and even Georgia, as could never have received these supplies by no other route than by way of New Orleans. The foreign provision trade to the East and to Europe is now conducted by cross rail. We have no access to Texas adequate to supply the interior demand of that State. This points to the necessity of one or more railroads from New Orleans to the region indicated. There should be, however, an immense demand for Western provisions and manufactured products in the Spanish American States and colonies south of New Orleans. There are impediments, however, to this commerce which require the attention of our produce merchants and their representatives in Congress. We need steamships to Brazil, Venezuela and Panama, with connections on the west coast of the continent. We need a modification of the duties on American provisions in the ports of Cuba and Mexico.

The Produce Exchange should, then, bestow its attention upon the enlargement of our trade. It should, in addition to the prices current and samples of produce, address its consideration to these measures of commercial and diplomatic negotiation. It should demand an equal appropriation of steam postal facilities for regular intercourse with neighboring States, and it should conduct a cordial and business correspondence with the commercial chambers and boards of trade which represent a reciprocal interest in foreign countries. We would even suggest the appointment of a standing committee on foreign trade in American provisions and other products. With such inducements, such examples, and with merchants of such ability and perseverance as those who conduct the Produce Exchange, we may confidently hope to see it established among the most useful institutions of our city.

THEY TAKE THEIR SNUBBING WITH COOL INDIFFERENCE.

The President has just sent a message to the House in response to an impertinent inquiry, which shows he is becoming tired of the disgraceful trifling which has characterized the proceedings of that body. Not long ago a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to his various absences from the capital. He has politely informed them that it is none of their business to make such inquiries, and declines to answer. We are told the Democrats, who of course voted for the resolution merely for the purpose of annoying the President, took their punishment with cool indifference, while the Republicans manifested evident signs of enjoyment at the effect of the President's shot.

This is the third rebuke which the President has felt it to be his duty to administer to the dominant party in the House. He says a determination exists on the part of wholly irresponsible country members to obtain possession of and scatter the public records under pretense of investigating things. As there was no guarantee that a paper once taken from its place would be returned, but on the contrary a very strong presumption that it would be lost or destroyed, especially if it implicated such members as went into the rebellion, it was time for some conservative authority to arrest the spoliation. If the Confederate Brigadiers who find themselves at the head of investigating committees, instead of places of just desert but less personal comfort, could once get into the room where the Confederate archives are kept, there would no doubt be a magical disappearance of some of the most damning records in Washington. But the President has given a peremptory order to "halt!" and the Democrats are asking each other what they are going to do about it.

In the case of Caster, too, the lion gave his mane an angry shake. This officer, it seems, left his command in the West for the purpose of appearing before one or more of the twenty or thirty House committees, for the purpose of indulging his propensity to criticize his superior officers. As he showed himself such a willing witness as to offend the good taste of his associates in the army, the President has relieved

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 shall 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 of the Parish of East Feliciana, a member of the Legislature JOHN GARR, formerly a member of the Legislature 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 Calton, who on the same night, at the town of Calton, in the parish of East Feliciana, removed one BARR MATTHEW, sister-in-law of the aforesaid GARR, 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, in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven 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. ap12 1w

NOTICE.

COPIING, 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 reference. Charges moderate. Address "Correspondent," care of New Orleans Republican, or BOXES No. 1429. ap12 1w

DISCOVERIES.

COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. A REMEDY—An infallible remedy for fever, ague, malarial, and other febrile diseases. Strictly certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLEETING—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. 1430 Canal St. ap12 1w

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 3, 1876. To Tax Collectors of the State of Louisiana: In order to avoid misapprehension on the part of the taxpayers of your parish let it be known that up to date no changes have occurred in the returns laws heretofore in force, and that in the absence of any such changes, you are expected to use every effort to enforce the collection of taxes and licenses. Respectfully, my33 3t G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

MARRIED.

McDONALD—CHARLES—On Saturday, April 29, 1876, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. A. S. PREL, S. J., ANGUS McDONALD to ELIZABETH L. CHILES, both of this city. No cards.

F. FINLEY MORRISON, TAILOR, No. 179 Thalia street, near Prytanica.

Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in superior style. Good fitting pants a specialty. PRICES MODERATE. ap12 16 23 my37 2p

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S 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 PRINCE & CO., 55 56 57 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. ap12 30 my17 14

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

ASSASSINATION IN COUSHATTA. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 4, 1876. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who, on the second day of May, at Coushatta, in the parish of Red River, in this State, shot and killed GEORGE A. KING, tax collector of Red River parish, and shot Hon. M. H. TWITCHELL, State Senator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of Louisiana. By the acting Governor: F. G. LLORENS, Assistant Secretary of State. my5 2p

NOTICE.

THE regular monthly installment of TEN PER CENT TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY is now due and payable on demand. E. B. WHELOCK, President. E. L. BANLETT, Secretary. my3 4t 2p

NOTICE TO VETERANS AND Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, 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, Auditor. ap20 3t 2p

PROCLAMATION. TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 19, 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. ap12 1w

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COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. A REMEDY—An infallible remedy for fever, ague, malarial, and other febrile diseases. Strictly certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLEETING—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. 1430 Canal St. ap12 1w

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 3, 1876. To Tax Collectors of the State of Louisiana: In order to avoid misapprehension on the part of the taxpayers of your parish let it be known that up to date no changes have occurred in the returns laws heretofore in force, and that in the absence of any such changes, you are expected to use every effort to enforce the collection of taxes and licenses. Respectfully, my33 3t G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

MARRIED.

McDONALD—CHARLES—On Saturday, April 29, 1876, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. A. S. PREL, S. J., ANGUS McDONALD to ELIZABETH L. CHILES, both of this city. No cards.

F. FINLEY MORRISON, TAILOR, No. 179 Thalia street, near Prytanica.

Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in superior style. Good fitting pants a specialty. PRICES MODERATE. ap12 16 23 my37 2p

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S 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 PRINCE & CO., 55 56 57 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. ap12 30 my17 14

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

ASSASSINATION IN COUSHATTA. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 4, 1876. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who, on the second day of May, at Coushatta, in the parish of Red River, in this State, shot and killed GEORGE A. KING, tax collector of Red River parish, and shot Hon. M. H. TWITCHELL, State Senator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of Louisiana. By the acting Governor: F. G. LLORENS, Assistant Secretary of State. my5 2p

NOTICE.

THE regular monthly installment of TEN PER CENT TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY is now due and payable on demand. E. B. WHELOCK, President. E. L. BANLETT, Secretary. my3 4t 2p

NOTICE TO VETERANS AND Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, 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, Auditor. ap20 3t 2p