New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 10, 1876.

The spirit of the age is very ardent.

There are no counterfeit four dollar bills.

Speaker Kerr asks for further time. Mr. Cox will grant it.

Very good paper is made from the cactus of Los Angeles, California.

Lavender pants are not beautiful after they have been worn one season.

"The One Fair Woman" of Joaquin Miller is not enough to support him.

There are in Mexico about 10,000 rebels under arms against the government.

A Massachusetts man is writing a history of whaling. He is of the old school.

A man can not realize what the English anguage does not mean until he studies law.

So long as a man wears an ulster overcoat, no one cares for the cut of his pants.

Disraeli's play is called "New Crowns for Old Heads." It will not be played out in India.

Striped croquet stockings are now made to match the colors of the ball of each player.

Stokes has become a gray headed man, and he pleads for pardon. The barberous say let him dye.

The new Hawaiian treaty provides that we shall take castor oil free of duty, also molasses and tallow.

A loafer finds silver currency hard to get, and he concludes that some penurious people are hoarding it up.

Tom Allen, the prize-fighter is to make a farewell tour with his fists, and retire to a private bar-room life.

When it comes to spanking for the championship any small boy is willing his father should carry off the palm.

To expect from others what you would not grant under similar circumstances is a golden rule that does not work both ways.

The *Times* prints it "hoi polloi." As the Greeks had no "h" in their alphabet, the *Pic* can get Roustabout on a pin-hook.

A country tanner notifies the public that parties leaving their hides will have them thoroughly tanned and dressed in a satisfactory manner.

Gideon Welles was talked of as United States Senator from Connecticut. There are many politicians who will never let Welles enough alone.

It has been discovered that a Troy man lived for many years with only one kidney. It is a case of personal economy that Dio Lewis should make a note of.

The centennial grounds are to be closed on Sundays, and Philadelphia visitors will be obliged to go to New York to break the Sabbath and spend their money.

It having been reported that Andrew Johnson would have a bust in Memphis, a paper observes that such a thing will seem quite like old times to Memphis people.

Jeff Davis tried to make a direct trade with Europe during the rebellion. He goes abroad now on account of the Mississippi valley. Dr. Worrall does not co-operate.

A young man in Tennessee recently dropped dead in church while kneeling in prayer. He was not out fishing on Sunday when death came to him the warning is lost.

Rahdon's *Semi-Monthly Review*, a journal of Mexican political and commercial affairs, published in the City of Mexico, is kept for sale in this city by C. Huner, No. 51 Exchange alley.

The circulation of silver affords an excellent opportunity for a man of family to give his little girl halves and quarters to keep until he borrows them from her bank when he is short of change.

Spain is not in a position to punish the officers of the royal army who joined Carlos, and so the deserters are all pardoned and restored to rank and duty, ready for the next confederacy.

When you address a hotel clerk on business it is always proper to beg his indulgence for one moment only; you may interrupt a conversation he is holding with a friend about the mule race.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants Doorkeeper Fitzhugh's letter circulated as a campaign document. Fitz informed his friends in Texas that he would have control of the country after Christmas.

The pretty little Miss Sara Jewett, who acted here with the "Big Bonanza" Comedy Company, lately played *Juliet* at Booth's Theatre, New York, and created an impression that she is an actress on the high road to fame.

A girl should never be asked why she does not marry. The "why" is her business. One young lady, hard pressed by her mother, said, "I am not unwilling to be married; but where is the proper man? You can not expect me to go out and lasso a husband."

A Cincinnati clergyman has been discussing the "decline of pulpit power." He believes there is as much talent in the pulpit as ever; but says the preacher does not stand above his congregation so much as formerly, because the average church audience is more intelligent. People are everywhere thirsting for information; a sermon that does not give it does not satisfy.

There is no formal order from the War Department relieving General Custer from his command. It is said in military quarters that the detention of that officer at Washington as a witness before the congressional committee will necessarily prevent the General from taking command of the expedition against the Indians, now about to be inaugurated. The command proper will be directly under General Terry, who is the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota. If Custer should go with the expedition he could only go as a lieutenant colonel with his regiment.

AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT.

We saw a few days since a well dressed white man walking arm in arm with a black man. It was in broad day, upon the public thoroughfare of St. Louis street, and as the couple approached we wondered at the reckless violation of the White League code. Perhaps it was a candidate seeking the colored vote; possibly it might have been done to settle a wager that no white man could so walk in such a quarter without being mobbed or murdered. As the couple approached the puzzle was solved. *The white gentleman was blind!*

It is this indispensable ability to render aid in all the industrial and social enterprises of our country that compels the white race to acknowledge the utility of the colored people. The violent press, wholly unaware of the nature or value of labor, stimulate the "disguised strangers" of Coushatta and Feliciana to overthrow Republican rule by intimidating or exterminating the laboring voters. Those who live by the employment of this labor plead for their crops unplowed or ungathered. The intimidation of picking off the political leaders, of field pieces fired off to terrify without injuring the simple-minded women and children, shows a forbearance to slay outright where both the provocation and justification are alleged. It proves that the colored people owe their safety chiefly to the indispensable necessity of having plowmen, draymen, rollers of sugar and pickers of cotton, household servants, sick and other nurses, and even cheap and excellent bricklayers and carpenters.

We have been specially struck with the amiable manner in which the city railroad companies came into the mixed passenger rule. First colored passengers were excluded. Then the companies were charged with the expense of special cars. Then the white people would ride in the colored cars, so that the mixed system was adopted. Can any one estimate the proportion of receipts either to the street cars or railroads arising from the transportation of colored people? It constitutes a large part of the revenues of each, and none are disposed to reject this contribution.

We reproduce from the *Sugar Bowl* the news that "Captain Thomas R. Muggah recently returned from Georgia with about ninety negroes." They were divided among planters mentioned in the notice. This importation of indispensable labor does not seem to suit the *Bowl*, which is, we believe, under the guidance of a Pennsylvania Creole. It regrets the *necessity* which caused this importation of more blacks instead of whites." The emphasis here is upon the word "necessity." With White League teachers, Feliciana and Coushatta apostles, breathing slaughter against all new comers, the immigration of white Americans or Germans is likely to be limited. It is thus the White Leaguers repel the whites, while they are compelled by necessity to go to Georgia and persuade colored laborers to save their crops and perform menial services for them.

Besides this pilgrimage and persuasion to secure this indispensable labor, we find another signal acknowledgment of its value. The steamboat Robert E. Lee has derived great profit from her sterling qualities as a vessel, the excellent character of her officers, and her popular name. We have understood that of late the officers of this boat, and perhaps of others, have bestowed a degree of comfort and civility upon colored passengers which might not have been done with impunity some years since. We believe it has been proved that separate and equal accommodations are satisfactory, and pay very well.

It appears from the Cincinnati *Commercial* that this sensible system so far from having offended the Western stockholders of the Robert E. Lee, she is to receive a decided improvement. Of the new Lee it is said:

The texas is to be 175 feet in length, and the cabin for colored people of extra size and finish.

The *Picayune* treats this accommodation as worthy of ridicule. It says:

This is certainly a peculiar distinction Captain Cannon is about to inaugurate in connection with American citizens of African descent.

We infer that the Cincinnati stockholders can not distinguish between the dividends derived from white or colored patrons. We suppose that if the one should impair the receipts from the other the accommodations would cease. These Cincinnati Creoles adopted the famous name of a Southern hero, because it would load their craft. It has employed a popular Southern officer for the same reason. The stockholders might, if polled like a jury, to ascertain their individual opinions, have preferred another name or Western officers. We should expect them to have called a boat built to run in the Amazon "The Emperor." We trust the additional and improved accommodations of the new Lee will not weigh down the popularity of the name and administration of that vessel.

We may say, incidentally, that any recognition of the comfort of the colored people would be, perhaps, more consistent with the character of General Lee than with that of some of his most conspicuous White League apostles. It is matter of history that General Lee proposed the emancipation of the colored people, and their adoption into the Confederate army. It is also known that some of the most eminent and ultra Democrats opposed the proposition.

All these incidents point to the fact that the colored people are indispensable to the social and industrial system of this State, and that if they should be decoyed and driven away, the cottonwood would take our plantations, and the grass overrun our bourse and boulevards. The colored citizens are indispensable to Louisiana.

A SURGICAL CONSULTATION.

The *Picayune* seems to find some relief in our humorous effusions. We write them with a humane motive. When we have seen the *Pic* writhing under the legal investigation to which it is being subjected, we feel no disposition to exasperate its misery. We would like to see even the ghost of a grin upon its agonized countenance, and contribute our jocose suggestions with motives of the purest humanity. It is our mission to comfort the afflicted. Yet we did expect a little more endurance from the *Pic*.

It is so used to the process of having its business insides revealed, it has so often looked dissolution square in the face, that we expected it to stand all the anatomical demonstrations and to have risen rejuvenated from the political contagions to which it seems to have been subjected. We, however, derive professional instruction from the consultations of political surgeons who surround this bed of affliction. The following astounding complication of functional disorders has been exposed upon the sworn testimony of an unexceptionable expert. It really seems worse off than Commodore Vanderbilt, upon whom there has been lately held a medical survey. In both cases it would appear, as according to the report of Falstaff's physician, that there are "more diseases than the party wots of."

According to the testimony of a sworn witness the *Picayune* has at the same time represented the interests of an aspiring Lancaster in politics, while it solicited and received assistance from the political competitors of Lancaster. This is the strategy of disabling political opponents by borrowing their money on slow notes. It, however, forfeited the support of an able and veteran journalist by publishing "eulogistic articles in favor of a prominent and ambitious politician." The *Picayune* has, moreover, employed the influence of "an unexceptionable family newspaper" to remove the false prejudice against a purely philanthropic institution dedicated to the support of schools and hospitals. We call for further illustration, varying our figure from physiology to philosophy. The *Picayune* has vaunted its independence. It is a casket suspended by cords, each of which counteracts the attraction of its opposite. These equipolent forces so check and suspend the law of gravity, that the fall of the casket is prevented by the common contribution of antagonist forces. It is the independence of Mahomed's coffin.

Thus sustained by powerful and conflicting friends, each afraid to acknowledge its own agency or to expose that of its opponents, the "independent" press has had little to do except to keep "a way on," as the sailors call it, by catching the steady breeze of public prejudice against the Republican party, against colored education and popular suffrage as applied to real estate.

Yet we owe acknowledgments to our possibly moribund compatriot. Its abuse of Republicans has been in the lump. It has not attacked personally the leading officials of the Republican party, calling them thieves, liars and niggers as the *Democrat* has done. We admit the valuable aid given by the *Picayune* to the Republican State government in the matter of the compromise. This it rightly construed as a guarantee and safe conduct for the executive incumbent to the end of his term. It also gave substantial aid to the same government in repelling that absurd impeachment. The *Picayune* would seem, however, if the testimony of the witness Walker be admitted, to have violated even the comity of political warfare. It has recently imputed almost a criminal responsibility to the executive rights which had been sustained with so stalwart an arm in the compromise and impeachment. The *Picayune* has recently argued that the pardon of Newton palliated, if it has not tended to occasion, the murder of Collector King, the mutilation of Senator Twitchell, with the crippling of a negro ferryman thrown in by way of lagniappe. This last imputation would seem, according to the testimony of the witness Walker, a clear breach of amity.

Now, if from this wheel and rack of judicial investigation upon which the *Picayune* is stretched; if under this public gaze of pity and astonishment to which the *Picayune* is subjected, it can by any process of abstraction or induration to pain and shame derive relief from abusing the Republicans, we could not in common kindness object. There is even an argument against the use of any opiate or other palliative of pain. It is that the poignancy of intense excitement stimulates the nervous system and counteracts the lethargy of the anesthetic.

A healthy old yell or two at the excruciating exposure of the witness Walker, an outburst of profanity against "Radicals and carpet-baggers," a criticism on the grammar of Roustabout, or a galvanic grimace at the humor of the REPUBLICAN may, therefore, relieve the torment of our suffering neighbor. Neither the witness Walker, "the disguised stranger," nor other parties involved in the agonized imprecations will, we are sure, object. We are assured they will unite with us in our adjuration to the afflicted sufferer. Yell away, neighbor; inflate your circulation with your wrongs, and maybe you will stand the operation better.

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

We have refrained from any comment whatever on the proceedings against many parties indicted for having violated the revenue laws. Our colleagues of the press have been even more impartial than ourselves. The public abroad is therefore not so well advised of the importance of these trials as we have been of the heinous offenses committed elsewhere in the same line. Our Democratic contemporaries seem to have had such intense horror of the revenue frauds attributed to Republican officers, that they have had since the opening of Congress special correspondents who telegraph daily the reported defalcations.

The especial impartiality of the *Bulletin* has been emphasized by a free condemnation of the discomforts to which the jury have been subject in the Fehrenbach case. This it apparently attributes to the prosecution. We do not remember that it remonstrated against the exception taken by the whisky defense, that a Confederate soldier was unfit to try the rights of a citizen. We are unaware that the Democratic press made any acknowledgment of federal magnanimity when the prosecution waived any objection to jurors because they had been Confederate soldiers. Everything done in behalf of the indicted offenders seems to have been right in the eyes of Democracy.

That the same generous concession has not been made to the federal prosecution, is shown in the censure by the *Bulletin* of a late ruling of the federal judge. The court declined to permit counsel a copy of the jury list. It is, thereupon, said:

We consider this conduct illegal, arbitrary and unjust.

These are pretty strong terms to be applied to a tribunal whose decisions have been heretofore respected. What interest has the *Bulletin* in this ruling? In what consists the impartiality of treating the accused distillers and vendors of whisky with such delicacy that their names scarcely appear, and in condemning the court for the ruling referred to?

The Democratic press seems to consider this prosecution an imputation upon our social character. It treats the prosecution as a public injustice. The prosecution is made for our own benefit, for the economy of our own treasury, for the honor of our own name. The arm of public justice should be upheld and strengthened rather than weakened by an imputation of despotism and injustice, which may pass into the minds of the public, of witnesses, and even of jurymen.

We are apprehensive that there is a different moral standard for offenses alleged against Republicans and against Democrats, against the indicted elsewhere and the indicted here.

The offense of robbing the revenue before it is paid into the treasury, and its theft or misapplication after it comes into the treasury, is the same. It is public robbery. The crime of one convicted of having bribed a revenue official, of having withheld from the treasury a tax which honest men pay into the treasury, of underselling the honest manufacturer by means of this fraud, is at least as great as to misapply the public funds intrusted to the hands of a defaulter. Republicans make no degree in this crime. They have permitted no plea of party allegiance to be filed in defeat or arrest of judgment. The most serious revelations and the most signal punishments inflicted for these revenue frauds have proceeded from the Republican President, and have been executed by Republican officers.

We shall soon have an opportunity to test the impartiality which has not had a word to say during the trial of the men indicted for frauds on the revenues. We will see whether this same rose leaf sensibility will continue when the investigation of the Customhouse affairs shall commence. This investigation, in common with all others, meets the approval of the Republican party. They wish all the dishonest Republicans in office so branded and marked, that the next Republican administration will have a list expurgated, as the jury list is, of all incompetent men.

The fury of reform has caused a Democratic Representative to leave the important measures in which Louisiana is concerned to take their chances. The levees are to have "a report" from the committee. This is a great concession, we admit, but there is an obvious difference between a bill and an appropriation. Still we await the investigation, prepared to give the public all information of argument and testimony precisely, as we alone of all the New Orleans press have given the proceedings of the revenue fraud trials. We consider that frauds upon the revenue are of equal enormity, and should be condemned with an equal censure. In our mind, a criminal is of no political party, and a robbery of the revenue equally infamous, whether published outside or in, and whether perpetrated by a false Republican or by a Democrat.

A SIGNIFICANT ORDER.

In the Belknap impeachment case on Monday, the following order was adopted:

"That until further notice the attendance before the Senate of the managers and respondent will not be required."

The court then adjourned for a week.

This action implies that there is a strong doubt in the minds of the majority of the court whether the trial should be proceeded with. It has the appearance of a dismissal of the case. It may be that some of the Democratic lawyers in the Senate have expressed a wish to be heard and the Republicans have consented to give up a day or two for the ventilation of their oratory in secret. After which, probably, Mr. Knott and his committee of managers will be informed that they have not presented such a case as the Senate can take hold of As we have good reason to anticipate such a result finally, we are curious to know what excuse the Democrats will offer to the country for having indulged in such expensive trifling.

The House persists in its Star Chamber system of conducting the political investigations. On the eighth, Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine, moved that the twenty-five or thirty committees that are taking testimony sit with open doors. The proposition was promptly rejected. So far as any immediate effects are concerned, it makes very little difference whether these committees sit with closed or open doors, or not at all. So far they have not struck a single trail that leads up to anything except the public treasury, where the pursuers get paid, if we except an awkward blunder or two, as in the case of Morton, Blaine and Conkling. It is not, perhaps, the policy of the Democracy ever to make the proceedings public, as a whole. Here and there, excerpts will be taken of points deemed most damaging to the Republicans, which will be carefully given without the rebutting testimony. This will be published after the adjournment of Congress and received by the Democratic press as conclusive evidence of guilt. It will not make much difference, however, one way or the other, as the people of the country have long seen through the whole shallow dodge, and voted it a farce, harmless to everybody and everything except the public treasury, which has been bled to the tune of thousands a day since the investigation fever broke out.

If the Secretary of the Treasury will issue orders to cease paying the expenses of the House which are incurred for purely political purposes, it will put a stop to the lively trade of the informers, and send them packing home, leaving their unpaid board bills behind them. So long as the treasury gives down at the rate of four dollars per day and board, there will be no end of investigation.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1876.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, Nos. 6, 48, 58 class No. 109, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $6000, on Monday, May 8, 1876, said ticket having cost, the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of P. H. Bechtel, No. 14 Frenchmen street, between Victory and Moreau, streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

VICENTE VIZCAYA,
my10 1t 2p No. 560 Royal street.

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. ap20

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 hereunto attached, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the acting Governor:
F. G. LLORENS,
Assistant Secretary of State. my5 2p

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

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, Auditor.
ap20 30t 2p

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 revenue 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,

my3 30t G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

NOTICE.

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CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

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

FLORINE—For female diseases.

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

ja30 tsel 2p

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251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents.

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The Editors of New Orleans have given this Book a strong indorsement.

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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.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

Comprising the Pianos of the best makers in the world.

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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

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BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

my6 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

AUGUSTE'S
COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 9, 1876.

CLASS 110.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	71	6	5	51	55	26	24	39	60	20	33	26	—

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, May 9, 1876.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 96
Income for the year 1875	624,030 94

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

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

Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Patjo,
Pierre Poutz,	D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876		$355,767 78
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		276,187
Fire, marine and river losses	$140,348 89	
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, etc	73,705 33	214,054 22
Leaving, after paying ten per cent on capital stock, net profits		$62,133 13
Total assets		$610,301 91

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company that a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the fourteenth day of June next to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

Trustees.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman.
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	Adam Thompson,
Henry Abraham,	F. N. Strong,
Victor Meyer,	Joseph Bowling,
Edward J. Gay,	Andrew Stewart,
Simon Hernsheim,	George Martin,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	L. C. Jurey,
Edward Pilsbury,	George W. Sentell,
Frederick Camerden,	John M. Sandidge,
Simon Forcheimer,	R. B. Post,
John E. King,	J. I. Harris,
Joseph Stone,	Alfred Moulton,
Edward Nalle,	A. Levi.

my 27 8u

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	6:45 A. M.	Express	10:30 A. M.
Express	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.

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

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

NORMAN C. JONES, General Agent.
no21 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Monday, April 24, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

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

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

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

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y H. D. FROST, General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S MARTHA WASHINGTON TABLEAU AND CALICO DRESS BALL, AT EXPOSITION HALL, On May 11 and 12, 1876, at 6:30 P. M., For the Benefit of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HOME ON JACKSON STREET.

Admission—Adults twenty-five cents; Children ten cents.

Refreshments.

Ice Cream	15c.	Chicken Salad	25c.
Strawberries	15c.	Sandwiches	5c.
Biscuit	25c.	Turkey	10c.
Lemonade	5c.	Coffee	10c.
Cake	5c.		
Strawberries and Ice Cream			25c.
Tea, with Cup and Saucer			50c.

my9 4t

WENGER'S GARDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Bourbon Street. H. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Two fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. The best wines and liquors. First class restaurant at moderate prices. Phil. Best's celebrated Milwaukee Lager Beer at five cents per glass. jal3 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KRUG & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, SARDINES, ETC. No. 8 South William street, New York. Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street, New Orleans. mh19 3m

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, 191..Magazine street..191 Between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

Diplomas awarded at the two last Louisiana State Fairs.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at Prices to Suit the Times. Orders promptly attended to. fe13 1y

$5 TO $20 PER DAY, AT HOME. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO Portland, Maine. my29 d&w 1y

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S., DENTAL SURGEON, Tivoli Circle, New Orleans. Entrance, No. 180 Delord street. Permanent restoration and preservation of natural teeth, and management of children's teeth a specialty. fe13 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL FIRMS or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have their petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Customhouse building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Terms reasonable. Postoffice box 3097.

oc6 JOHN S. CARTER.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If so, Apply at the Corner of Dauphine and St. Louis Streets, Where second hand Furniture, Men and Women's Clothing, French, English and Spanish Books, etc., are bought. Subscription to the Reading Room, $1 per month. Goods inspected at home if desired.

J. BEGON,
de3 1y Corner Dauphine and St. Louis streets.

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

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

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

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	February 2	About March 11.
STRASSBURG.	March 1	About May 2.
Direct to Bremen, with steerage passengers only.		
FRANKFURT	March 15	About April 28.
HANNOVER	April 19	About May 17.

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

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

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

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

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	36 gold

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

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana:

Cabin	$35 gold
Steerage	15 gold

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

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

For further particulars apply to ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents, au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line. Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, WILMINGTON, EMILIA.

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

Every Week.

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

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

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

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, ja1 No. 120 Common street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

B. H. Peterson vs. Steamers Martha and Marie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana, No. 10,863.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, May 18, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz—

THE STEAMER MARTHA, her tackle, etc., as she now lies at Algiers, near the Canal street ferry landing.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 3, 1876.

my4 td S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

George Sanders vs. Steamer Clarksville.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 10,832.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, May 13, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, the following described property, viz—

THE STEAMER CLARKSVILLE, her tackle, etc., as she now lies, near the Convent, below the city.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 2, 1876.

my3 td S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

J. W. Platt vs. Steamer Iberia.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana, No. 10 734.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, May 13, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz—

THE STEAMER IBERIA AND HER TACKLE, as she now lies at Algiers, near the Second District ferry landing.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, May 3, 1876.

my3 10t S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.