

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 11, 1876.

The cane crop of Lafourche looks promising.

The Bien Public is published in Paris, and not in Boston.

A good ending never justifies the means of the road.

"Rose Michel" is to be played here by the Shakespeare Club.

The Winslow correspondence is to be published in London.

A man with genius is often great in many things and good in nothing.

Mr. Moulton can not be persuaded to lecture outside of his own family.

An Irish cook asserts that potatoes should always be boiled in cold water.

It is a low person who stares up the steps when another steps up the stairs.

Charles O'Connor will have some satisfaction in suing newspapers for libel.

The man who makes counterfeit dimes is likely to get sentences for ten cents.

The hole from which the Putnam wolf emerged will be sent to the centennial.

Politics occasionally get into religion; but very little religion ever gets into politics.

There are men unscrupulous enough to take advantage of a simple bankrupt act.

New York has a centennial fish market, which claims to be a market for fresh fish.

As a man sows so will he reap, especially if he does not sow by hand and reap with a machine.

It costs the United States \$3000 per week to be slandered by Democratic investigating committees.

Mr. Moody has said that people can not be religious in bad air. The saying requires ventilation.

Shakespeare is to be translated into the Polish tongue, and Richard's ravings will go from Pole to Pole.

It can be said that Walt Whitman writes more truth than poetry, without saying much for his truth.

The manner in which William Penn obtained land from the Indian bureau is about to be investigated.

The tobacco plants in Kentucky have been destroyed as usual, but that will not prevent a good crop.

The Tribune says the general verdict on the late New York Legislature is "good riddance to a bad lot."

The bar-keeper who has been making it hot for his customers all winter, now has an icy air about him.

It is better to be a doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, than to dwell in the tents of Austin, Texas.

Thurlow Weed says the teachers worn out in the service of the public schools should receive a pension.

A Boston manufacturer has shipped forty baby carriages to Africa. The whereabouts of Stanley remain unknown.

It is reported that an old lady in Missouri has her third set of teeth. She evidently does not care for the expense.

Money pays for a new altar in Trinity Church, to be dedicated to the Lord and erected to the memory of William B. Astor.

A man sometimes parts his name in the middle for euphony and beauty. Eren Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cobb Smith.

A wasp stings at the expense of his life; and it is noticed that the man who deliberately injures another takes himself a poison that hurts sooner or later.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "The annual sermon before the National Base Ball Association will be preached from the text, 'Where are the nine?'"

It is said the workmen of South America get four meals a day and only put in eight hours of work. They are willing to compromise on three meals and six hours work.

The small-pox is raging to such an extent at Toledo, Ohio, that the public schools have been closed. It is also reported that Toledo sends Bill Allen delegates to the St. Louis convention.

Democratic objection is made to the payment of Senator Pinchback elected under the results of 1874. We see no exception taken to the payment of Mr. Sheridan who claimed a seat in Congress under the election of 1872.

Northern Democratic papers listen to the Louisville Courier-Journal as the voice of the South. The Journal is for Tilden, therefore the South is for Tilden. It is the easiest way the vexing candidate question could have been settled.

In his book, "Why We Laugh," Sunset Cox makes no mention of Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, and yet Fitz has stated he was an immense favorite with Mr. Cox; also, that Cox is coming to Austin with him as soon as he can leave the door.

Some one has said that "the art of being happy lies in the power of abstracting happiness from very common things." According to that, a man with a happy disposition and some skill can knock supreme content out of a bass drum.

Bar-keepers who can mix drinks in all languages are wanted in Philadelphia. On Sundays they will be allowed to ruminate in the country of New Jersey. By the way, Jersey objects to the Sunday sale of liquor in Philadelphia, and will be likely to do something in the other line at home.

A dying woman can not be expected to remember everything, and it is not strange that Charlotte Chesnut forgot the Cushman school and the American dramatic fund. As to the school, Boston has learned another lesson against naming an institution for a rich person while there is the least doubt of getting paid for it.

WHAT ARE THE OLD WHIGS SAYING?

The arrogant conduct of the aristocratic Democracy has become insupportable to the mass of Southern intelligence and patriotism. The Democracy seized the situation before the war, monopolized the posts of the Confederacy; they denounced all Confederate soldiers who were willing to make peace with the North, and immediately themselves made a close combination with Horace Greeley and Francis P. Blair. They have maintained their control of the South by abuse, and by violence open or covert. They have subjugated the Conservative element in the South.

Under the example of this dictatorial Democracy which seeks the friendship of "Yankee invaders," and denounces those who defended the Confederate cause, we have seen the doctrine boldly proclaimed that the alleged abuses of State government vindicate the overthrow of the government, and justify the assassination of any Republican in office or representative.

We would like to know what Democratic supremacy has done or will do for this city? All know that Southern Democracy have never favored public education nor public improvements, the employment of the people or the immigration of strangers.

If any one can point to a measure instituted and consummated by the Democratic party in any Southern State which promoted any one of these interests, we will stand contradicted. Southern Democracy is and has always been the avowed foe of progress. It has been the bulwark of stagnation. A Republican House of 1874-75 voted, by a majority of more than sixty members, an appropriation of eight millions of dollars for an outlet canal. It appropriated also, as a substitute, the amount necessary to compensate the contractor Eads for the same object. They had advocated a land appropriation for the construction of a Louisiana branch of the national Pacific railroad. They have advocated the amnesty of the Southern people. What has the Democratic Congress done for Louisiana? What for her levees? How much for her railroad? Democracy has announced an economy which effectually stops all appropriations to Louisiana. The Mint at New Orleans, which had formerly done so much to attract the precious metals to this city, has been suspended. Democracy has not given Louisiana a dollar of her just dues.

With these facts, how is it possible that men of business or men of property, that people who wish to pursue their way peacefully can submit to the rule of the demagoguing Democracy? The great Whig party of the Union was the party of progress. They built up the capital, the manufactures, the navigation of the nation. To them is due the consideration now given the American people abroad, and to their policy may be attributed the industrial perfection which attracts the admiration and concourse of the world.

What built the power of the Western States except the gift homestead and the land appropriations of the Northern Whigs? What led European immigration to that region except the provisions for its reception made by Northern Whigs, and the exclusion and failure to provide similar inducements and facilities of the Southern Democrats?

The Southern Whigs, headed by Clay, Crittenden, Bell, Reeves, Zollicoffer and Graham, would have carried out a similar policy for the South, but they were denounced by the Democracy as no better than Yankees, and secret though, perhaps, unconscious allies of abolition. On the division of parties the Northern Whigs took control of the Republican party. They had provided the means of war. They conducted the war to success under Lincoln, Morton and Greeley. At the close of the war Whig principles continued in the ascendancy. They consolidated and secured the national debt. They built the Pacific railroad, established steam lines to China and Japan, and brought the manufactures of the country to a standard of comparison with the cheap labor of Europe. The Southern Whigs came under Democratic domination and have felt the consequences of Democratic doctrine. That doctrine is war for office and hostility to every work which will educate, elevate or employ the people.

Any fusion between these adverse principles of stagnation and strife on the one part, and peace and progress on the other is impossible. The Whigs may be extinct as a party, but the instinctive sentiment which opposed Democracy is as vital and as vivid as ever. There have been objections made to Republican administration. We will not recapitulate its reforms. We need not compare the cost and taxation of a Democratic administration over one-fourth of our population with a Republican administration over the whole State. We are aware that a Democrat may do an act with impunity for which a Republican might be assassinated with applause, but we wish to know in what the Conservatives can profit by elevating to power a party which are personally no more honest than others, and who would exercise their native violence over this people with the force of arms and office.

We can understand why the Western or Northern Democrat should prefer the control of the South by a party that asks nothing except official salaries for its support, but leaves all the appropriations and public policy to the North and West. Under Whig or its equivalent Republican doctrine, the South would have its share of national justice. Under such doctrines New Orleans might become the rival of New York and the superior of Lowell. Under the doctrines of Clay and Seward, the levees would be erected and the Pacific rail traverse the Sierra Madre.

Why should Northern Democracy desire the industrial submission of the South? We have seen that it will not allow it. Holman and Randall will keep the Southern Democracy in the leash, ready to slip them against colored Republicans or Southern white Conservatives, as occasion may demand.

The indications are, however, that De-

moeracy will command the army of opposition

and disburse the federal and State patronage, if by means of intimidation and intolerance either should fall into their hands. We see "a third party denounced." We read an exhortation to business men lest they should permit their interests to interfere with a military canvass. We ask the Conservative or Whig element to look a little at the consequences of committing this campaign and its consequence to the White League Democracy. If a party so vindictive, a party which is hostile to progress, a party which has no use for an American citizen save to arm him for insurrection or lead him to the polls, should get possession of the State government, do the Conservative men think they can sell goods or ship produce to a person of suspected politics? Could Conservative rights be defended by a Republican attorney, Conservative health be restored by a Republican physician, or could a Conservative sinner accept the mediation of a Republican Christian? Such a state of violence and injustice is too obviously the programme of the Democracy to justify the risk of putting them in power.

The Conservatives should give prompt notice that no further partnership with White Leaguers, advocates of political assassination, enemies of immigrant labor and members of a political party committed against giving Louisiana a fair share of internal appropriations, will be tolerated. Let the convention which stands on the platform of Southern Whiggy announce its support of the Union, its love of sectional peace, its hostility to dishonest and partisan administration and its advocacy of all measures of industrial progress. Let Conservatives put up some representative ticket of unexceptionable men, and if it shall carry the election fairly, as we know such men would secure success by "tabulation" or assassination, they will see the Republicans demonstrate their love of order and obedience to law. Conservative or Whig principles would be accepted by the Republicans as a doctrine and practice in no respects differing from their own.

The sooner this shall be done the better, for another fusion between the discordant and antagonistic elements of Conservative and Cushman Democracy would be destructive of our commercial existence.

THE LATE COUSHATTA TRAGEDY. The simultaneous attempt of the Democratic papers to throw the blame of the late Cushman tragedy upon a Republican, upon the vague rumor said to have been brought down by the officer of a steambot, throws more light on the dark mystery than its authors expected or desired. It places them in the light of accusers of the Democracy. Such haste to defend betrays such a knowledge or suspicion of guilt as to make it now reasonably certain that the Democratic party of Cushman are responsible for the murder of King and the wounding of Twitchell, and are anxious to lay the odium at the doors of the Republicans. For this purpose they have published a charge, which they credit to Senator Twitchell, that the late supervisor of DeSoto parish, Thomas Bean, did the shooting. This monstrous falsehood was yesterday promptly contradicted by advice received from Mr. Twitchell himself, as well as the well ascertained fact that Captain Bean is in the city, and has been here every day for three months or more. Senator Twitchell is reported to be entirely ignorant of his assailant. Either this is true or he fears to speak, surrounded as he is by bloodthirsty and cowardly enemies. Even his surgeon has been threatened. The Democracy are dissatisfied, perhaps, with the skill that has saved at least one arm, and perhaps a life, which the public sentiment of Cushman White League Democracy wished to have destroyed. The surgeon who has interposed his successful services between them and their victim has incurred their wrath, and perhaps stands in some danger of his life.

Until this sudden outburst, this attempt to screen the guilty by accusing the innocent, we had nothing but the well known character of the Cushman Democracy in proof that the murder of King and the attempted assassination of Twitchell were dictated by political hatred and policy. We regard the subsequent developments as very strong circumstantial evidence of what before we could only surmise. If we look at the apathy of the people when the murder was committed—so interested in the alleged arrival of a mail at a little country postoffice that they had no interest to spare for a crime which is enough to shock the sensibilities of the world—then the indifference which permitted the disguised murderer to ride casually through a town in which people every white man was armed; the tardy pursuit by the sheriff and his return, after a slow ride of three miles, on the ground that if the stranger were overtaken somebody else might be killed. And finally, the confused attempts of the Democratic papers to partly deny and partly palliate the crime, lead us up to an irresistible conviction that the white people of Cushman know all about the tragedy, and had full fore-knowledge of it when they repaired to the postoffice. Heretofore the REPUBLICAN has not charged this against the Democracy. It is true the Bulletin says we have, but it is in error. We admitted at first, upon such evidence as came to hand and from a pretty accurate knowledge of Red river policy, that there was ground for reasonable presumption, but we have refrained from making a direct charge until the evidence should seem to warrant it. We now consider this evidence as having come to hand. We see it in the approved suggestions that this community should not regard the crime with feelings of abhorrence because the slain man and the wounded Senator were Republicans. The satisfaction manifested by a Last Ditch Democrat whenever a Republican is murdered has been manifested

with increased intensity in the present casualty, and one writer goes to the extreme of offering to condone all the political offenses of a well known Republican, in consequence of a suspicion that he is guilty of the Democratic practice of assassination.

The Democratic party generally, from Cushman to Camp street, betrays too much anxiety and trepidation to be entirely innocent of the death of King and the blood of Twitchell. Aside from these indications, we know nothing more of the particulars of this assassination than has been published, but our opinion of its enormity could not be changed by the political character of the perpetrators. We quoted the attempted assassination of a man wounded and in hospital by six "disguised strangers." They shot the helpless wretch full of bullet holes, and returned as they came, without arrest or exposure. We had attributed both the crimes to the same cause—the lessons of blood taught by the White League Democracy. They had published, in effect, that if a man will say that he regards the oppressions of his government insupportable, he may then shoot any political opponent with perfect propriety. The private citizen, learning that he may vindicate his own personal construction of the acts of others by taking personal vengeance into his own hands, waylays a neighbor who he thinks cheated him in a horse swap, or ward nomination, and commits what the decalogue calls murder, but the White League Democracy regards as a justifiable execution of a private judgment.

SCALE THE WHARF BONDS.

A suggestion has been made to us since the reopening of the discussion of the wharf lease by the petition of the lessee for relief—to the effect that wharf bondholders should consent to a scaling or reduction from the face value of their bonds, proportioned to the decreased revenue from wharf dues. Several figures have been named, from twenty-five to forty cents on the dollar, as the amount which should be taken from the face value of the bonds, and the same scaling of the coupons after the first of June next, and the interest on remainder of the bonds to be fixed at five per cent, instead of seventy-five per cent.

This suggestion will not be likely to meet with much favor from the bondholders, but upon serious reflection it may not appear so unreasonable as at first blush it would seem. All other creditors of the city have been subjected to losses from the inability of the city to meet all her liabilities with her decreased revenues. A large number of the holders of other city bonds have consented to exchange them for premium bonds, by which scheme the bonds will be paid from one to fifty years, with the interest reduced to a uniform rate of five per cent.

These premium bonds are only quoted at say thirty-seven cents; consolidated, old and new, at say forty, and city scrips at from forty to sixty. All these creditors have been compelled to abate a part of their claim from the simple inability on the part of the city to pay at maturity and at their face value all the bonds, showing a much greater loss on the part of these creditors than is proposed to subject wharf bondholders to.

It is true the wharf bonds are secured by a pledge of the revenue from wharf dues, but it is also true that before any revenue can be collected from vessels landing at the wharves, such wharves must first be built and afterward kept in order, and whatever surplus revenue is collected over the cost of building, maintaining, collecting and other necessary expenses will go toward the liquidation of the wharf bonds and interest.

It is manifest that the revenue from vessels landing at the city wharves is less now than when the wharf bonds were issued, and is gradually decreasing, and from present indications will continue to do so. This is the case at the Old and New Basins, where the decrease of receipts has been nearly one-half, as compared with 1870-71. If the wharf bondholders will stop forward and consent to an abatement of, say, twenty-five cents on the dollar, or two hundred and fifty dollars on each bond of one thousand dollars, and the interest to five per cent from the first of June next, there is no doubt that such modification can be made of the lease, between the lessee and the city, and will be mutually satisfactory, and to the interest of all parties and the public.

It is very evident the city would have retired no bonds, nor paid any interest during the last nine months, had she kept control of the wharves and made the same extensive repairs which the lessee has made; and with less repairs the business on the levee last winter could not well have been conducted. The revenue collected would not have been sufficient to make the repairs and pay any portion of the wharf bond debt, and the city has no other revenue applicable for this purpose. It is very problematical if the city will be in a condition for years to come to reduce this debt materially, unless the holders of the bonds make a reduction of the face value of their bonds and interest and give an extension of the time for final payment, to correspond with the reduced revenue derived from the wharves.

It is a fact so well known to every one that during such a panic and shrinkage of values as we have had since 1873, the debtor class is most affected by it. Such unfortunately was the position of the city when the panic commenced. Her bonds were out to an enormous amount and her resources cut off to such an extent as to reduce the problem simply to repudiation or an abatement and scaling of the interest and an extension for the final payment to fifty years of her bonded debt.

There is no good reason why the wharf bonds should escape the shrinkage to which all other bonds were subjected. It is supposed only a few of these bonds are in first hands, and parties now holding them have come in possession at a less figure than seventy-five cents on the dollar, and therefore can well afford to ac-

cept that price for them, the loss being sustained by other and prior holders.

Even should any of the bonds be in first hands, the holders, it is claimed, can well afford to take seventy-five cents on the dollar for them, as they were the contractors, and received very large prices for the work for which these bonds were issued. They have also received five years' interest on them. The city should demand an abatement of at least twenty-five cents on the dollar on every wharf bond outstanding at this writing.

HON. B. L. LYNCH.

By appointment of Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine, this gentleman was yesterday promoted from the bench of the Fourth District Court to be judge of the Superior District Court, parish of Orleans, vice Jacob Hawkins, deceased. Judge Lynch was born in Ireland, and when a boy in his native land he received the benefits of an excellent education. He came to New York from Ireland in 1851, and to New Orleans in 1855. His first employment here was as a teacher, and to this day he has continued a firm friend of teachers and the public schools. While teaching he employed his spare moments in reading law, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar of practice in the courts of Louisiana. When the severe ordeal of the civil war came on, and through the dark days of its progress, Judge Lynch was found faithful among the few Union men of New Orleans, true to the oath he had taken to support and abide by the fortunes of the government of his adoption.

In 1861, when General Banks attempted the reconstruction of the State, under the plan advised by President Lincoln, Judge Lynch was nominated as Attorney General of Louisiana, and was elected to that office on the ticket with Governor Michael Hahn. He held the office of Attorney General until the latter part of 1865, when the State government reverted to the returned Confederates, and Colonel A. S. Herron became his successor. He was reappointed by General Sheridan, vice Herron, deposed, and served a short term. Judge Lynch then resumed the practice of his profession, until 1870, when he served a term of two years as a member of the House. At the November election, in 1872, he was placed on the Republican ticket as a candidate for judge of the Fourth District Court, parish of Orleans. A split in the Democratic ranks secured his election. He received 12,945 votes against 8,972 cast for T. C. Cooley and 12,573 for J. M. Bonner, both Democrats. He has held the judgeship of the Fourth District Court from the time he assumed the duties of the office by virtue of his election, until the present, when he is called to higher honors by being made judge of a court of greater jurisdiction. He enjoys the reputation among the more intelligent members of the bar of being one of the ablest jurists on the district bench. His selection as Judge Hawkins' successor is, therefore, peculiarly felicitous, not only on account of his legal attainments, but his long tried integrity as a man.

"HOLD THE FORT."

Regular meeting of the American Union Club FRIDAY EVENING, twelfth instant, at half past seven o'clock.

By order of T. S. JOHNSON, President.

T. W. EATON, Secretary.

A CARD.

In relation to the editorial of the Democrat of the morning of May 10, the communication signed "Retribution" in the same issue, the article in the Bulletin of that morning and the article of that paper that afternoon, I wish to say to the public that all statements connecting me with the cowardly attempt on the life of Senator Twitchell, or the crime of burning the house of Lou Dudley, are false.

When Senator Twitchell was fired at, according to the dates of the various dispatches, I was in New Orleans. I was in New Hampshire.

I also desire to say that I believe the contents of the letter of "Retribution" to the Democrat, being false, are malicious, because the writer knew them to be untrue.

E. N. BEAN.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 9, 1876.

To Tax Collectors of the State of Louisiana:

In order to avoid any misconception 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,

G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

NOTICE.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES M. COOPER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said James M. Cooper, deceased, has filed in the Probate Court of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, a true and correct copy of the said will, and that he has taken and filed in said court the oaths of office and qualification, and that he is now ready to receive and pay over to the legatees and devisees of the said estate, the same as they may be entitled to, and that he is now ready to receive and pay over to the legatees and devisees of the said estate, the same as they may be entitled to, and that he is now ready to receive and pay over to the legatees and devisees of the said estate, the same as they may be entitled to.

G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

DISCOVERIES.

FROM THE COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KRAMER'S—An infallible remedy for fever, ague, malarial, and all febrile diseases. FLORENCE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. L. MORRISON & CO'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. Each bottle 25 cents.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

ASSASSINATION IN COUSHATTA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 10, 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 Cushman, in the parish of St. Landry, in this State, shot and killed GEORGE A. KING, late collector of that parish, and shot HON. M. TWITCHELL, State Senator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, this tenth 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. LORENS, Assistant Secretary of State.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The soldiers of the Mexican war went out to the aid of their country to uphold its banner and demonstrate at once its force and its loy. Their deeds proved that in neither the one nor the other had they degenerated from their ancestry. The government of the United States gave place to a conquered country. It restored the right of self-government. It demanded no other compensation or indemnity than that the rights of American citizens should be respected abroad as at home. The United States purchased from Mexico a portion of the conquered country, which, though in possession of the Spanish race for more than two centuries, was still of small population or productive value. To the American soldiers of the war with Mexico is then, due the recognition of American rights in a foreign country, and the acquisition of Oregon, California and New Mexico. Most of these soldiers of Taylor and Scott have passed away. None of the survivors can be suspected of desiring political advancement on an issue of glory, which has been recognized and rewarded by national gratitude. Such an issue could amount to political questions of the day. From what authority, then, could it emanate an appeal to the citizens of our State to remember the origin of our liberties and our common nationalities? Moved by these considerations, the Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican war appeal to the whole people of Louisiana to unite in a celebration of the centennial anniversary in the city of New Orleans. The reasons are: 1. It is very important to impress upon the rising generation, as well as upon the great number of our citizens who have in person or by immediate ancestry, immigrated to the United States during the period of peace and prosperity, the sacrifices necessary to secure the form of government and immense progress thereby accomplished. To these add to all others it will be useful, that we should like the Hebrews, keep the Passover by taking up the burden of our ancestral endurance, in passing out of the house of bondage, through the sea and wilderness of revolution. 2. A very small portion of our people can visit the centennial celebration at Philadelphia on account of the cost and distance. A State celebration, then, unites our whole people, on a practical perception of the value of our Union, and especially of the sacrifices necessary to establish and maintain it. They would be less disposed to think lightly of the treasure which they have inherited, and which they should not waste or barter away. They would, as well if the whole American people could unite at their homes in a common acknowledgment, on the same day and hour, of the favor which God has vouchsafed our country, with sincere and simultaneous prayer that He will continue the same protection for centuries to come, and that the public and private virtues of the American people cease to die. Captain WILLIAM TEBBINK, President; Captain JOHN PURCELL, First Vice President; Captain J. E. BOHLEB, Second Vice President; Private J. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Secretary; Captain J. M. YARD RUFFE, Treasurer; Sergeant J. W. DIMARIST, Marshal. Executive Committee of Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, No. 52 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

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 St. Feliciana, in this State, took from the custody of a sheriff's posse JOHN G. BARKER, 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 Grand parish of East Feliciana, removed one BARK MATTHEWS, sister-in-law of the aforesaid Bark, 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 of Louisiana, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the Governor: WM. P. KELLOGG, Assistant Secretary of State.

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 BERRY, aged twenty-one years, reputable colored citizens of the parish of East Baton Rouge, were brutally murdered, the one by being shot twice through the head and six times through the body, the other by being hung to a tree, by parties unknown as appears by the testimony at the coroner's inquest; and whereas 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, Assistant Secretary of State.

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 of Congress of 1838, persons entitled to 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 on this pension is prohibited by law, and payment will be made to individuals claimants only or upon duly executed powers of attorney.

G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

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—1:30 P. M. Express—5:30 P. M. Express—8:30 P. M. Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and western cities. Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel. NUBS & JONES, General Agent. E. D. FROST, Agent.

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—12:00 A. M. Second—5:00 P. M. Second—10:00 A. M. Third—7:30 P. M. Third—12:00 A. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Baltimore. Only one change of sleeping cars to St. Louis. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.

E. D. FROST, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S.

MARTHA WASHINGTON TABLEAU AND CALICO DRESS BALL.

AT EXPOSITION HALL, On May