New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 14, 1876.

The balloon men appear to have gone up.

Colonel Fitzhugh will lecture after Christmas.

There are doctors who can not cure a ham.

Earthquakers are not the true Friends of peace.

The smear-case of a German was ruled out of court.

Midnight is the proper time to get the close of a naked eye.

The Pastime Social Club will give a private picnic to-day at Oakland Park.

Patriotism greatly consists in paying money to Philadelphia hotel keepers.

The nameless force man is not liable to the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Matilda Heron will train her daughter to act *Camille*, and thus get her revenge on the public.

Every preacher claims to preach from a text. Some preach further from a text than others.

The salary of the mayor of Oil City, Pennsylvania, is one dollar per year, payable in quarters, quarterly.

The American Girl is to be unveiled at Elmira in June. A more freckled time of year could not have been selected.

Moulton says either he or Beecher ought to be in the penitentiary. So far as Moulton is concerned no one objects to the proposition.

There is no foolishness about Dom Pedro. He gives himself thirty minutes for dinner, and wants all he is to eat put on the table at one time.

A fashionable hatter has invented what is known as the candidate's hat. It rests on the ears of the wearer, and will be out for the fall style.

Economy is a help to fortune, but to accumulate wealth a man must do something besides picking up pins and sticking them in his coat collar.

Preaching at Ames Methodist Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, to-day, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Adams.

The members of the New York Coaching Club are continually having their feelings hurt by being taken by the country people as men belonging to a circus.

Every man who has a patch of ground should make a garden. He can spade and plant and hoe and all that sort of thing, and if he raises nothing it will not be his fault.

Of Anna Dickinson's debut as an actress, it can be said that "you'd scarce expect one of her age, to appear in public on the stage," that is, as a beginner in a new line of business.

A series of entertainments is to be given at the Moreau Street Church, corner of Moreau and Enghien streets. The first will be a lecture, Tuesday evening, by Rev. Joseph B. Walker.

The Tangipahoa *Democrat* pays a feeling tributed to the worth and public services of Hon. Mark McAlpine, a member of the last Legislature from the parish of Vernon, who died March 31.

The Southern Dramatic Club will give its first entertainment of the season on Tuesday evening, May 23, at the Academy of Music. The bill selected is the "Home Wreck" and "Irish Tiger."

The right lapel of the coat of the Henry Clay statue in Richmond has been broken off. It is probable a politician did the deed while attempting to button-hole and get the ear of the great representative.

Brass bands are greatly instrumental in developing the resources of a country. As fast as they are organized in small towns the inhabitants pack up and go West, and gradually all Territories become settled.

A Democratic exchange notices that Roscoe Conkling and Horatio Seymour are brothers-in-law. This relationship, of course, makes Mr. Conkling ineligible as a candidate. Reform calls for men without brothers-in-law.

The most satisfying barber is one who speaks a Gaelic language and breathes the garlic breath of life. He leans on you, and unconsciously swabs your eyes with a villainous towel while a long procession of picnic orphans pass the shop door.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. A. J. Tardy, pastor of St. John's Church, corner of Third and Annunciation streets, will deliver a sermon on this Sunday evening, at half past seven o'clock, on "Temperance," and the public are most cordially invited to attend.

W. W. Ladwith is proprietor of the Waxahachie *Enterprise*, in Texas. The information is not given to play upon Waxahachie, as the editorial spinner of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* would do in a sneezing manner, but to point out the proprietor as a Texas lad with enterprise.

It is noticed by artists that the Cincinnati theatrical patrons are gradually becoming more refined and critical. Actors are not allowed to wear the same costumes for more than a dozen different characters. The protests are not made in the most elegant language, but they can be understood. The *Times* of that city has so far advanced as to say "Mose Fiske ought to shoot that linen duster."

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: "T. Morris Chester, the district superintendent of education, with headquarters at Delta, is said to have been commissioned already as a member of the Returning Board, in place of Judge Hawkins, deceased." This is perhaps good enough for a Democratic item, and with a few trifling exceptions is strictly correct. The exceptions are that Judge Hawkins was not a member of the Returning Board at the time of his death, no vacancy was created, and General Chester has received no such commission. Otherwise there is nothing to object to in the *Herald* editor's statement of events as he understands them.

THE FREE TRADE DEMOCRACY ATTACK THE PROTECTIVE DUTY ON LOUISIANA SUGAR.

The precipitate *Bulletin* says:

The Radical President and Cabinet entered into a treaty with the King of the Sandwich Islands, and now, mainly by Radical votes and influence, the Senate and House have ratified the treaty, under which the following articles of merchandise, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian island, shall be admitted to the United States free of duty: among them rice, muscovado, brown and all other refined sugar, cane, melado and molasses.

The *Bulletin* seeks to draw from the institution of the treaty the inference that the Republican party is responsiblee for its execution. The *Bulletin* has been too anxious for a party advantage to avow the true state of the case. The treaty made by the Radical President and Cabinet would have failed without the passage of an act by the Democratic Congress to give effect to that treaty.

What will the Louisiana public think when told two facts?

1. The Democratic House ratified the treaty.

2. There was a majority of free trade Democrats among those who passed the bill.

We stated yesterday that out of the one hundred and fifteen members of the House who voted to give effect to the treaty, and thus to make free Hawaiian sugar, a majority were Democrats. Without the Democratic vote, therefore, the admission of Hawaiian sugar could not have been effected. A perusal of the vote will show Southern Democrats voting for free sugar. Why should they not have so voted? Are they not, in theory, for free trade? When Louisiana furnishes but one pound of sugar in every fifteen consumed in the United States, and when she has but six votes in something less than three hundred to defend this important interest, why should the planter or laborer be surprised that the free trade Democracy should like free sugar "in thurn?"

The Democrats have admitted foreign sugar duty free. The Republicans might have done the same thing at any time within the past ten years. They recognize the principle of protection, and would not disturb an industry conducted by colored labor, small in itself, but standing on the same platform of safety with iron or cotton goods. Neither on principle nor in interest would the Republicans have disturbed the protected industry of colored people working for the first time for themselves. So soon as the free trade Democracy got a whack at this, they struck a double blow against protection and free labor. The Republican Congress so far from having impaired protection, enacted this very bill at the instance of Louisiana planters. This very law, obtained through the efforts of General Sheldon, Republican, has been impugned against the ineffectual remonstrance of his successor, Mr. Gibson, Democrat. Now as the Democratic Congress seems to have availed itself of the first opportunity to strike a blow at protected sugar, the obvious reasoning would be that the sooner Mr. Gibson and the sugar laborers can get a Republican Congress, the better both for the planter and laborer.

This Democratic legislation for free sugar thus far affects but comparatively a small interest. The Hawaiian planters are as yet numbered but by hundreds, and their products to a few thousand tons; but the principle of admitting free sugar would be applied by a Democratic free trade administration and Congress to the sugar of Cuba, of Mexico, of all the West India islands, and the whole of South and Central America.

Reciprocity is free trade. This principle once introduced, no special interest can rely upon escaping the competition of foreign imports. Hon. N. P. Banks, whose election is numbered among the Democratic successes, made an able speech upon this free sugar bill in the House. In the course of that discussion he argued with great ability the constitutional power, and the policy of commercial treaties. He expressly said that the Hawaiian reciprocity would constitute a precedent. He also sketched a system of free or reciprocal trade, especially proper for application to all Asia and to our whole Pacific trade. With this precedent and a Democratic government, free trade in sugar will meet no further obstacle. If then, we repeat, the planters and laborers of Louisiana wish continued protection to their rice and sugar productions, they had better defeat the free trade Democracy, who have let in one competitor, and reinstate the protection Republicans, who in protecting themselves will also protect their fellow Republicans, the colored sugar planters and laborers. We thought Louisiana would become sick of that scriptural condition where she has been denied any share of public appropriations, and from her "that had nothing even that she had shall be taken away."

NOTHING SACRED FROM THE POLITICIANS.

It was the saying of a French lady, when a jolly soldier threw her poodle into the slop tub, that there was nothing sacred from a zouave. The same may be said of the rollicking politicians who cast the most valued interests of society into the muddy pool of party disputation.

It has been some months since our toiling merchants and mechanics invited the public to attend the fair grounds for the purpose of noting the progress of Southern manufactures, and for decorating with blue ribbons the choicest specimens of foreign skill then on retail in our city. The interests of agriculture and stock raising were also principal objects of development.

One would have supposed that the orator of the occasion would have confined himself rigidly to these material objects. Hon. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, was invited to give the introductory lecture on material progress. Hon. Mr. Hendricks was laboring under the electoral influenza. He employed the occasion to explain himself upon the principles of public finance. He discussed the policy of internal improvements. He touched upon the superior value of free trade and the injustice of a protective system. In a word, Hon. Mr. Hendricks succeeded in getting into an address on manufactures and agriculture an expression of his political creed, with a distant intimation of "That's the sort of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency I would make."

Among other provisions of regular business to political ends may be noted the capture of a commercial celebration by a couple of eminent politicians. It was at a dinner given by merchants. The honorable antiquity of the association was under celebration. Orators might have been expected to speak of the commerce of New York from its origin in beaver and bear skins of the Dutch traders to the serried masts of a hundred nationalities now crowded together in her spacious port. What the men of the ship and yardstick had to say has not attracted much attention. Governor Tilden and Hon. Mr. Pierrepont descended upon humble workers in the field of usefulness pretty much as a couple of pugilists might, with their attendant roughs, light out of the cars to settle the question of contested championship in the best wheat field of a laborious farmer. These combatants set the merchants out of the way, in the spirit of Governor Tilden's observation:

I think the wisdom of the commercial community, no doubt, is concentrated and personified in your presiding officer. [Laughter and applause].

The laughter and applause show what a joke the politicians consider an association of men for mere purposes of honest business to be.

Hon. Mr. Pierrepont had the floor, and said many things which are, in our political opinion, perfectly true. He has vindicated, by his own personal testimony, the integrity, the magnanimity, and the public services of President Grant. He contrasts the poverty of the President with the opportunities of aggrandizement. He enumerates among the embarrassments of administration the emancipation of "four million ignorant slaves," and attributes to the President the undoubted merit of having received the sword of Lee, and terminated "a great civil war." Then, Mr. Pierrepont passes to the commercial situation of New York, chiefly to hang upon the reference a theory of financial reform. He premises that when, "a year ago," he went into the Cabinet at Washington, and says:

You told me that you were not prosperous, that trade was depressed in this great city, but that in the coming fall it would revive; and last fall when I talked with some of you who came to see me in the city of Washington, you said that trade had not revived, but it was going to revive in the spring. Well, I come here in the spring, to-night, and I have talked with several of you, and you have told me that spring has nearly passed and yet trade has not revived.

He then asks:

Well, what is the matter with your trade? Conceding that all the elements of business are prosperous, he pronounces that the decline of trade arises from the system which has arisen in this country, and which has not been corrected. Does anybody who has reflected for a moment think that you can have values except such as depend on government? Proportionate to the goodness of your government is the value of the things you have. You can not have values without government. Why have your values so shrunken? Because your government has not been good.

Mr. Pierrepont has obviously in his mind the Democratic misgovernment of New York city, with the millionary frauds of Tweed & Co., the immense increase of municipal debt, and the excessive rate of municipal taxes under a Democratic administration. This is plainly his meaning from the following phases:

Suppose you have blocks of houses here in the city of New York, or in the city of Brooklyn, and your government, through fraudulent taxation for the purpose of robbery, so taxes your blocks of houses that when you have paid your taxes, your insurance, your repairs and your assessment, you have not a dollar left, where is the value then of your blocks of houses? And why has their value departed? Because your government is corrupt, and is not an honest and faithful protector of your property. [Applause]

He further impresses this purpose:

Every man of you tells me, and one of your oldest members told me in the other room, that in his experience of fifty years never was New York so depressed. Why is it so depressed? Because by fraudulent government your taxes have been so increased that trade can not prosper here; that everything is made so expensive that other cities come in and undermine you and take away your trade.

He tells that a bale of goods can be put down "in Chicago cheaper" than in Union square to-day, and attributes it to the bad government from which the city has suffered, and reiterates that "the property of the city has been destroyed," and its value ruined by bad government." He then proceeds to explain what has been the influence of federal legislation upon local prosperity. In the opinion of Mr. Pierrepont the stagnation of New York is due to the want of "a permanent and uniform system of finances." So the causes of commercial decline are municipal robbery and the uncertainties of specie resumption. What this system is, or to whom New York is to look for its institution, we are not told, but we receive the Delphic assurance that when it shall have been established confidence will return, industrial enterprise move, millions of unemployed hands will go to work, and when "some man of tried ability, of unquestioned integrity, of experience in public affairs, with that knowledge which fits him to administer the government," "shall have been elected, the prosperity of the country will be greater than it has ever been."

We can not see the precise logic which Mr. Pierrepont has learned in his twelvemonth at Washington, but we can imagine an ingenious antagonist might translate it into an intimation that Washington City suits him very well; how that he would like to remain there another term in precisely the same capacity; but if Hon. Mr. Pierrepont had any such logical remedy for hard times in his head it was adroitly seized by Governor Tilden and turned with powerful effect in favor of his personal and party advantage. He contributes the opinion that "the principal source of the (commercial) difficulty was the municipal government." He attributes this commercial difficulty to the government of the United States. He assumes, from a report of Mr. Opdyke—

The taxes of the federal government from the State of New York at eighty millions of dollars.

Thus he affirms—

The federal government draws from this whole population—draws from the men of business; draws from these 4,000,000 people, more, far more of taxes than the State government, or the local or the municipal government, or all of them put together. [Applause.]

So far, so good. Mr. Tilden makes a stand-off. He even goes back over Mr. Pierrepont. He does not bother his hearers with any essay upon currency or finance, but places the solution of the difficulty on the "reduction of taxation." He perfectly agrees with Mr. Pierrepont in the assertion, that if the country is governed by—

Bold, fearless, faithful men, who will strike at the root of these evils, prosperity will return to us. [Applause.]

And now as to filling this bill of industry, integrity, ability and experience. Governor Tilden complains of the arduous labor he performs at present:

I am myself to-night depressed, a little depressed and a little joyous, for I have left to-day in Albany 270 bills [laughter] which are to become laws, on which I have to pass within the next twenty days, but when I think of the several hundred others which were not passed I am rejoiced. [Laughter.]

This agreed attribute of a presidential candidate is really got in under plea of fatigue. The Governor gets in two telling electoral shots. By the way and in connection with the enormous federal taxation he says:

I have the satisfaction to announce to you that this session of the Legislature has kept down the tolls on the Erie canal, provided for all needed repairs, and remitted $8,000,000 of taxes that it drew from the people of this State two years ago. [Applause.]

It also incidentally occurs to the Governor to practicalize his doctrines. He adds:

It is idle to talk about the abuses of taxation unless we reduce them. Now, at the close of this session, the State government remits to the people $4,000,000 of taxes. [Great applause.]

These items of personal testimony of electoral fitness are admirably "snaked in" under the issue as presented by Mr. Pierrepont, and will furnish several spokes in the presidential *roulage* of Governor Tilden. We sat down, however, merely to protest against the professional prize fighters disturbing with their ambitious conflicts the sanctuaries of commerce and other business. The testimony of Governor Tilden in his own behalf has apparently given that, economist and reformer, "a lick ahead" in the presidential race. Such a programme will really strike Tammany with such dismay that it will throw off on his excellency and favor the more malleable metal of Schell, Belmont or John Kelly. We should not be astonished to note a decline in the Tilden stock to date from his imprudent disclosure of virtuous purposes.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the request of the National Bureau of Education, at Washington, an examination of the higher departments of the public shools of Louisiana has been made and recorded in a prescribed form, and the result forwarded to the educational committee of the Centennial Exposition. To accompany this record, Charles W. Boothby, Esq., superintendent of the public schools of New Orleans, has prepared and printed a brief record of the progress of education in the State, and particularly of the advancement of school interests in this city. From the reports of public officers to the Legislatures he has culled some interesting items concerning educational affairs. It can readily be understood that popular education had no firm foothold in the State until after the war. Good schools there were in New Orleans, for certain classes, but education in the country was ill-provided for. The working class was kept purposely ignorant, the teaching of a slave to read and write being made a penal offense. The poor whites were not forbidden education, but circumstances and want of schools prevented instruction, so that thousands of whites grew up nearly as illiterate as the negroes. Charles Gayarre, State Superintendent of Education in 1846, said of the reports of his predecessors since 1833: "The perusal of these documents has convinced me that the system of public education adopted in this State has been a complete abortion from its birthday." As late as 1866 Mr. Lusher's report was not more encouraging. He complains of the lack of attendance in the country, of the imperfectly provided school huts many miles from the residence of the majority of the children, and of incompetent teachers and directors. The great blessing of a good school system, such as is now in practical operation, was received with much reluctance by those able to educate their own children at private schools, in their own way. This prejudice is rapidly being overcome by unanswerable arguments in favor of the education of all classes. Intelligent men and women are wanted in every community, and the means to educate all children must be provided. Schools and churches are better than workhouses and jails. Considering the progress of popular education in Louisiana since 1866, the opposition it has met with, the lack of buildings at the beginning, and the limited means supplied to establish schools throughout the State, it must be admitted that wonders have been accomplished. Mr. Boothby says that "during the last five years the schools have steadily gained in numbers and efficiency, despite many obstacles which they have encountered," and what he relates is apparent to all. In New Orleans the board of directors have recovered enough of the misappropriated McDonogh fund to build five fine schoolhouses which accommodate three thousand pupils. Other school buildings have been erected by private enterprise and rented to the board. When the States are called up at the centennial to give an account of the condition of education within their borders, Louisiana can not expect to stand at the head of the class; but it is certain that few States can show more rapid progress in common school instruction during the past ten years than our own, in spite of a sea of opposition encountered by the industrious division and State superintendents of public education.

IS IT LAND, OR A FOG BANK?

The steamship Hudson has just steamed up through the jetties without being detained. The feat is regarded as a subject for great rejoicing. It is held up as a complete refutation of all the doubtful suggestions on the subject prompted by caution if not begotten of some experience. We are glad the Hudson came up safely. The Attwood made her escape by the same channel with some difficulty. The Hudson, the Grand Republic and the John A. Dix skim along more successfully. The Hudson is said to have drawn fourteen feet eight inches of water when she left New York. Captain Gager thinks she may have been raised from eight to twelve inches on the voyage by the consumption of coal. This would leave, say thirteen feet eight inches, or perhaps, fourteen feet of water, in a channel where twenty is called for by the contract. The success of Captain Gager's experiment is satisfactory enough, so far as it goes. But that experienced navigator was only a week out of a port that has just spent some millions to blow the rocks out of Hell Gate because twenty-six feet was considered inadequate for its commerce. We do not feel called upon to become excited and toss up our hats in a frantic manner for one inch less water than is nominated in the congressional bond. Nature unaided has at various times scoured out the channel at the Balize deep enough to admit ships drawing twenty feet. Art must first show a better condition, a decided and permanent improvement, before we shall feel justified in calling upon the world to send us bigger ships. Let us first make it easy for our cockle shells before we permit our ambition to call for severer tests. We may be exacting, and even unreasonable, but fortunately our refusal to hurrah before we are out of the woods will not have the slightest effect on the great experiment. The contending forces are at work in South Pass as they have been in one or more of the outlets for hundreds of years. So far it has been comparatively easy sailing, as the maximum depth heretofore obtained by the river itself has not been reached. It may follow, and we sincerely hope it will, but while there remains five or six feet of obstinate deposit to be removed, we must recognize it as a difficulty to be overcome. When this shall have been entirely removed, and twenty feet of water actually established, it will be time to exult. But as the channel deepens the difficulty will naturally increase, so that the accomplishment of the twentieth foot will be a greater achievement than the first five. As the case now stands, it is claimed there is a depth of seventeen and a half feet of water. Then why so much gush at the passage of a ship drawing scant fourteen feet? Surely, if there be the depth claimed, Captain Gager must have had three feet and a half to spare, and there was no more necessity for his vessel to scrape than there is reason for so much fuss. The one may have been the result of unskillful pilotage, the other of overzealous engineering. Let us be sure that it is not a fog bank before we cry out, "Land, ho!"

ANONYMOUS EMPHASIS.

The *Bulletin* informs us:

Speaker Kerr has now occupied the chair for five months, and it is emphatically said of him that, as a presiding officer, he is fully the peer of any of his predecessors in that important position.

To know who says it, is about all we need now to make us reasonably contented. We knew enough about the rest of it before. We can tell by the calendar that Kerr has been Speaker six months and eight days, except a week or so of Fitzhugh Cox's inglorious reign; we knew, also, that he had constructed the committees in such a manner that the South will get anything, if at all, by the skin of its teeth. We knew all this, and much more, but never dreamed that anybody could feel like complimenting the Speaker, and especially doing it in an emphatic manner. By whom is "it emphatically said?" Mr. *Bulletin*. Ah! we think we can guess after all. It must be that great Southern statesman—that "greater than old Grant," Fitzhugh—the jehu of the spanking equipage, the favored guest of the Speaker, the pet of Sunset Cox, and the envy of all the best society in Austin. He is about the only man on the continent who is likely to be emphatic in pronouncing such a eulogy, and the *Bulletin* does well to suppress his name. "It is said," is more effective and authoritative with the public than would be "Fitzhugh, the doorkeeper, says emphatically," etc. If Fitz did not say this excellent thing about Kerr, who did?

DIED.

ISABELLE—On Saturday, May 13, at 10 A. M., DORA, the youngest daughter of Mary Henderson and James Isabelle, aged five weeks and one day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 479 Rampart street, May 14, at 10 A. M.

HARVEY—On Monday, May 1, 1876, at 1 A. M., ANN HARVEY, a native of Fincastle, Virginia, aged sixty-six years, and a resident of this city for the past forty-six years.

San Francisco, California, Xenia and Gallipolis, Ohio, papers please copy.

DOWN AT THE FRENCH MARKET,

AT

S. ALEXANDER'S

RED STORE NO. 3,

Received Ex-Steamship Hudson:

One case White Honeycomb QUILTS at $1 apiece.
One case White Crochet QUILTS at $1·75 apiece.
One case White Crochet QUILTS at $2 apiece.

ALSO,

Choicest styles PERCALES, LAWNS, PRINTS, COTTONS, LINENS, AWNING STRIPES,

AND

A complete assortment of OILCLOTHS, SILK PARASOLS, FANS, SILK and LACE SCARFS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc. my13 3t

ANNUAL EXAMINATION

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Division Superintendent Public Education,
Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall.
New Orleans, May 13, 1876.

The order of the annual examinations and closing exercises of the public schools for the scholastic year 1875-76, will be as follows:

1. The examination of the classes of the High Schools, for promotion therein, must be completed by the sixteenth of June.

2. The public oral examinations and literary exercises of the Grammar and the Primary Schools will be held as follows: The schools of the Sixth and Seventh Districts, on MONDAY, June 19; Fourth District, TUESDAY, June 20; First District, WEDNESDAY, June 21; Second District, THURSDAY, June 22; Third and Fifth Districts, FRIDAY, June 23.

3. The examination of the candidates for admission to the High Schools will be held at the respective High School buildings, on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of June. On these same days the examinations for the promotion of classes in the Grammar Schools will take place.

4. At least three days before the twenty-sixth of June, principals of Grammar Schools will forward to this office lists containing the names of their candidates for the High Schools, together with their ages, proficiency in study, etc. All candidates must be present at the High Schools on each day of the examination, before 9 A. M., otherwise they may be excluded from the examination.

5. The graduation exercises of the Lower Girls' High School will be held in the assembly room of the Boys' Central High School, on the twenty-first of June, at 7 P. M.; of the Upper Girls' and Boys' Central High School, at their own buildings, on the twenty-second and twenty-third of June, respectively, at 1 P. M.

6. The patrons of the public schools and all friends of popular education are invited to assist at the annual examination of our schools. The undersigned respectfully counsels the principals and other teachers not to devote too much time and attention to the rehearsal of declamations, dialogues, etc. The closing exercises should be literary, not theatrical, in their character. They are not designed for display, but to exhibit the character of our school work. The comparative rank of the various schools will be judged not by their exhibitions, but by the results of their written and oral examinations.

CHARLES W. BOOTHBY,
my14 2t 2p Superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
City of New Orleans, Sixth Division
No. 39 Burgundy street, May 13, 1876.

Payment of salaries for April, 1876, will be made at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, sixteenth instant, at 3 P. M.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
President.
H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. my14 2t

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S

FOR YOUR

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

Comprising the Pianos of the best makers in the world.

Sold on Easy Monthly Payments or Cheap For Cash.

The celebrated Organs of PRINCE & CO., 55,500 now in use. Every family should have one.

Before closing arrangements elsewhere, call on

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

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

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.

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents.

Liberal Reduction to Dealers.

10,000 Copies Just Published. 3000 Copies Sold.

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

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers:

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. 133 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.

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

NOTICE TO VETERANS

AND

Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815.

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

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

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

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

A CARD.

TO THE MOBILE TURN-VEREIN.

Having as a member of the Louisiana Turn-Verein been one of the invited guests from New Orleans at the great May Festival of the Turn-Verein in Mobile at Frascatie, on the 8th instant, I wish to return my sincere thanks to my Teutonic friends of the Mobile Turn-Verein, especially to Messrs. Frank Drexler, R. Benz and C. H. Preye, their marshals, for the overwhelming hospitality and kindness which myself and others have so profusely received at their hands. To the Mobile Turn-Verein prosper long, as well as it has before, and may I have a chance to return their favors in our own city. Respectfully,

JAMES COUGHLIN,
Of Louisiana Turn-Verein, corner of Carondelet and Lafayette streets. my14 1t

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 19, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of TWO 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 BARNEY 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. ap19

DISCOVERIES

FROM THE

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KEENINE—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 1se 1 2p

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 18, 1876.

Wherees, 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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BUILDINGS WANTED.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
City of New Orleans, Sixth Division.
No. 39 Burgundy street, May 6, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office until May 15, for the lease of buildings for the following named schools:

Rampart School, situated on Rampart street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, and Fulton School, corner Josephine and Fulton streets. The buildings offered must be in the vicinity of those now used. HENRY C. DIBBLE, President.
H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. my7 15

TAXES OF 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, May 10, 1876.

BUT TEN DAYS REMAIN BEFORE THE LEGAL citation to delinquent taxpayers will expire and the bills filed in court. Debtors are invited to pay before further costs are incurred.

ED. PILSBURY,
my11 9t Administrator of Finance.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, April 26, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY, the first of June, at twelve o'clock M., for the exchange of 3500 drawn premium bonds at their face value and interest, for old bonds of the city of New Orleans and of the late cities of Jefferson and Carrollton.

Bids must state the amount of accrued interest on the bonds offered for exchange. Proposals must be directed to the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt and indorsed proposals for exchange of bonds.

The right to reject all or any bids is reserved.

ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.
ap26 my4 11 18 25 je1

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Department of Improvements until FRIDAY, May 19, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER, as per specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

my9 E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
New Orleans, La., May 10, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited until JUNE 1, 1876, at twelve o'clock, M., for furnishing fresh beef to the troops stationed at Jackson Barracks and New Orleans, Louisiana, commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

The beef to be delivered, in all cases to be of good and merchantable quality, and in equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, with the shanks and kidney tallow extracted, and be furnished as often as the government may require. The deliveries to be secured by a contract, with a good, sufficient bond, and to continue in force until June 30, 1877, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and directed to the undersigned. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
my10 6t Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

John Younger vs. Schooner Katie, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,342.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER KATIE, her boats, tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by John Younger, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of June, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 5, 1876.

m 6 17 26 je4 S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

William J. Cooley et al. vs. Steamboat John F. Tolle.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,834.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT JOHN F. TOLLE, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by William J. Cooley et al. for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of May, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 15, 1876.

ap16 28 my6 14 S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID or Nurse, to leave the city, by a respectable colored woman. Apply to MRS. C. W. JOHNSON, No. 266 St. Charles street. my16