

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 18, 1876.

A fat hen makes a good crop report.

Courage without discipline is a beastly force.

It is said that permanent safety is only found in habitual honesty.

It takes a political astronomer to calculate the eclipse of a candidate.

William Allen is rising up considerably. Is a presidential bid of much promise.

Cherries are ripe in California, and their red cheeks are turned up for the sun to kiss.

Offenbach is going over the same ground that Moody and Sankey went over in New York.

There's talk of a religious war in Turkey; but when the war commences all religion will drop out.

A fancy gardener is publishing the language of vegetables. That of the cabbage is spoken in German.

Things in Austin, Texas, are not much like things in Washington. This is given on the authority of Fitz.

The item which says that Ole Bull lately fiddled on the tallest pyramid in Egypt has met with great favor.

A man likely to be talked to death will propose drinks to change subjects, as a man over-bored will catch at a straw.

Donn Platt charged his wife to provide very carefully against moths when she packed away his winter overcoat.

Since the second advent of silver money silk purses are called for; but they can not be made from the ear of the swine.

It is reported that Tennyson keeps but one hired man, and of course he writes the most of his complimentary odes himself.

If ever Oakey Hall and Anna Dickenson play together they will probably act in the face of "Two Can Play at that Game."

One of the rules of the Royal Theatre of Munich is that actors who die on the stage shall not come before the curtain and bow.

The reform Democrats appear rejoiced to know that Barnum, of Connecticut, was able to buy his way into the United States Senate.

A recent Washington paper says: "Don Pedro visited the Treasury Department this morning." Of course, he was closely observed.

George Washington Childs did not invite Colonel Fitzhugh to the reception intended for the President. Jealousy was probably the cause of it.

Fifth avenue, in New York, has become too business like and common, and the fashionable residents are looking for more aristocratic quarters.

The physicians of Brigham Young say the old sinner can not live much longer. His wives are constantly by his bedside and express the greatest anxiety.

The comic paper published in Chicago, formerly known as Carl Pretzel's Weekly, is now called the National Weekly. The same editor, C. H. Harris, remains in charge.

Governor Coke, of Texas, has decided that he will draw his pay as Governor until his salary as United States Senator commences in March, 1877. "Who'll put me out?"

The Albany Journal says: "The biography of Dr. Eliphaz Nott has met with great success." This is accounted for by the fact that the doctor's death left a considerable knothole in the world not easily filled.

A Texas horse thief seeing two young and green lawyers appointed by the court to defend him, as courts do appoint to give the boys a chance, looked sady at his counsel and entered a plea of guilty to save time.

The Democrat made only two corrections for its brilliant Washington correspondent yesterday. It tells its readers that Mr. E. H. is not testified before the investigating committee, and that Major New did not pay Madden money to satisfy the Lowell board. The "Bijou" style is rather lame where facts are concerned.

The editor of the Busy Bee, published at Blanco, Texas, was warned to leave town because he commented on the impropriety of stealing cattle. The chief of the gentlemanly cow stealers waited upon the editor. The Houston Telegraph says: "If the local authorities do not protect the editor we shall be mistaken. Who is going to rule in Texas?"

It is intimated that negotiations are pending to secure Fitzhugh as doorkeeper for Barnum's manager, as soon as he closes his present engagements. He would then have for his own private use a spanking pair of horses belonging to the circus, and would soon become a bigger man than old Barnum.

The most galling thing about the Fitzhugh letter is the fact that the Texas man who received it sold it to a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "Fay," the son, who has a position worth \$2100, is a boy of fifteen. He rides to the office with his father in the government carriage, and has never been in the army.

The editor of the Natchez New South, in Mississippi, is evidently unhappy about some slight that has been put upon him by his party. He says: "If there is a carpet-bagger or 'scalawag' in the State so confounded mean that the Republican party will not give him an office, he has but to join the Democracy, and he is liable to be elected by that party to the biggest position in the State."

The Homer Iliad is convinced that "the jettison plan of opening the mouth of the Mississippi river is proving a failure—a humbug," and it says: "We believe that the entire 'independent press' of New Orleans, with the New Orleans Republican thrown in for good count, are all and singular subsidized and bribed in the interest of this great big scientific steal." As old Eccles would say, "This is 'ard, too 'ard."

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. We court investigation of all official offenders. We defy investigation of charges against Republicans. Why? Because if an individual deceive the appointing power and defraud the people he is no Republican. He is of the same material with the great six million dollar thief of the century, and is of no party, since he can have no principle. Do we object to the exposure and conviction of such men? The Republican administration has done and is doing the same thing. It has pursued Republican gagers and inspectors, and it is prosecuting Democrats upon the same charge of conspiracy with the Republican officials in the shameful offense of robbing the treasury, from the outside, by cutting off its receipts.

Let the Democracy, then, abandon the business of the country. Let them refuse Louisiana a Pacific railroad, admit free sugar from Hawaii, suppress our Mint and deny our levees. An investigation which shall establish the dishonesty of official underlings will be esteemed a sufficient equivalent for this deprivation of millions. Customhouse committees, if made, will go into the issues of the campaign. If the Democracy should be successful the leading politicians of Louisiana would be installed in the places of the evicted offenders. The people of Louisiana will say whether a foreign mission, or collectorship, with the assured subsistence of a gang of relations, will be a sufficient indemnity for the loss of the great works which Republicans had instituted, and which under continued Republican supremacy would have been completed.

When, however, the people of Louisiana see that the investigations are ex parte, that they are only intended to bring the Republican party into disrepute, leaving the inference that the Democracy is therefore proper to succeed them, it becomes the interest of the people to investigate the Democracy. Has any one been so bold as to say that because a man calls himself a Democrat he has thereby a patent of integrity? Can any one affirm that because men call themselves Republicans they thereby admit themselves to be knaves? The first proposition would be contradicted by the Democratic centennial thief, and the second by the fact that a majority of the nation can not be thieves. Assuming, however, that the Democracy are all honest, there is no proposition to throw any guards around official dereliction, still less to check the abuse of party patronage. We have no civil service bill with its restrictions against abuse. No candidate of the Democratic party has pledged himself to bestow office upon none except the most competent nominations. There is no pledge that the Democratic practice of using the people's patronage as the means of acquiring an office will be renounced. On the contrary, the Democracy is playing for the national patronage precisely as it did for that of our own State. It captured the patronage in the hands of the incumbent, Governor Kellogg, and proceeded to its distribution. Mr. McEnery had duplicated every appointment which the successful competitor had conferred. The national policy is the same. Its method is different. Here the Democracy assailed the incumbents of office by force of arms. The national Democracy has no idea of attacking Republican soldiers in that manner. It would be a war which could not be conducted by substitutes, nor could the veterans of Vicksburg and Appomattox be driven from the polls as the unarmed and timid voters of the South.

The policy of scandal and slander is, then, the safest and, among the honest people to whom the appeal is made, the most effectual system. Congress has been opened as a school for scandal. It invites all informers to come forward and give their tales to be heard. It sits as a secret inquisition. The probable charges against Republicans are published with every pulsation of the press. Those which incidentally implicate a Democrat are palliated or not pursued. To pretend to knowledge injurious to a Republican is a free ticket and subsistence at Washington city. It was the trick of an impetuous court fool to procure transportation. He labelled one package "poison for the King," and another "poison for the Queen." The swift loyalty of the period secured his arrest as a State criminal. He was conveyed in great style to London, where he indicated his innocence by swallowing the contents of both packages in the presence of their imperiled majesties and the whole court. Many of the Democratic volunteer witnesses have played the same game with a similar result.

This ex parte and indiscriminate accumulation of charges has wearied the public patience, and extinguished the public credulity. The wanton expression of malice and greed of office before the assembled world, has made men ashamed of a party, which for the chances of political success, would involve in a wholesale, and in good part futile, defamation of the national character. There is a determination on the part of the people to prosecute and convict all official offenders. Convict a hundred Republican incumbents and we have a thousand honest Republicans to fill their places. Demonstrate that Belknap is at heart as great a rogue as Tweed, though he has never stolen six millions of dollars, and we will say, "Sparta hath many more worthy sons" than he, and install a sound Republican in place of one adjudged defective. We suppose that the next Republican administration will review most of the present incumbents in office, any way, so that the conviction or discharge of convicted offenders will but improve the field of selection. Let, then, the Sir Benjamin Backbiters of the Democratic school for scandal shiver their slanders upon a majority of the people of the United States. Republican principles have been too firmly established to be overthrown by want of men adequate to give them effect, and

although the investigations may turn many a Republican out of office, they will be far from proving the Democratic informers fit to take their places.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY AND THE CITY POLICE.

The Picayune attributes the disorders in West Feliciana to the weakness of the State constabulary. Bunko and other swindling games, which are daily practiced in the city, are in like manner attributed to an inefficient police force. Perhaps the Picayune will not object if we add that the murders in Conshatta, the mobs in St. Martin, and the killing of Ducoite and others in Avoyelles, besides the almost universal existence of disorder in every parish in the State, arise from the same reasons which make the troubles in Feliciana and bunko in New Orleans possible. There is no doubt whatever that riot, murder, robbery, swindling and tumult are superior to the law in nearly every parish. But the fault is not with the constabulary in the country nor with the police in the city. It is with the people. A virtuous people will always be served by virtuous officers, whether their rank be high or low. What ever politicians may say about it, public officers nearly always faithfully reflect the public sentiment. They are the fruit that grows on the popular tree, and naturally partake of the characteristics of the stock.

It should be remembered that the constabulary and the police can only arrest offenders. They can not punish them. The sheriff may arrest; the district attorney prosecute, and even succeed in obtaining indictments before the grand jury. The judge may be an upright officer, and go as far as the law will permit in intimating to the jury that the accused is guilty, and all without avail. For the people still sit upon the petty juries, and shape their verdicts to suit their instincts, passions, interests or prejudices. It would be next to impossible in West Feliciana, Avoyelles, St. Martin, Red River or Caddo parish to impel a jury of twelve men of whom at least one-half had not fallen out with the law in some manner, or fallen into unpopularity by their neighbors for refusing at some time or another to join in the commission of an illegal act. Does the Picayune suppose the murderer of George King and the assassin of Twitchell could be convicted by a Conshatta jury, no matter how strong might be the proof? Does our neighbor believe the arrest of the regulators in West Feliciana would be a popular act? Will the editor pledge himself to applaud the arrest of these men, whether it be done by the constabulary, the military or the Metropolitan Police? We pledge the Republicans to assist, so far as it may be in its power, the bringing to justice of every offender, without regard to color, politics or religion. For we hold the public peace and the safety of life and property to be far above all abstract notions of politics or theology.

Take the case of bunko, which the city papers declare with a knowing air not only exists, but thrives in this city. They look to the police to suppress it, which it is no doubt their duty to do. But the police have not been clothed by law with judicial powers. They can only act on information received, or in cases where offenses are committed in their presence. Let our contemporaries furnish the necessary information, and we assure them the police will do their duty. A paper that declares so oscularly that a certain description of offense exists here, ought to be able to furnish some proof of it, or say where such proof can be found. Every citizen owes to the State the duty of giving testimony in case a breach of the laws comes to his knowledge. It is a principle of law that he who conceals a crime or shields or harbors a criminal is himself an accessory. If the Picayune, therefore, knows that bunko is carried on in this city, and fails to impart this knowledge to the proper officers, it becomes an accessory to the unlawful game, and it would be guilty of a grave neglect of duty were it not authorized by precedent to feel morally certain that it would be next to impossible to convict any dealer who has a few dollars before an average New Orleans jury. If formal complaint were made, the police would promptly make the arrest. Judge Evans, or any other police justice, would send the accused before the proper criminal court. Mr. McPhelin or Judge Braughn, in the absence of the Attorney General, would conduct the case with fidelity and ability; the presiding judge would sum up the evidence and charge the jury with as much zeal as Judge Woods has shown in the Grant parish cases and the whisky trials, and then the prisoners would be either discharged outright, or let out on bail in consequence of a disagreement of the jury. We all remember the heroic efforts made by Colonel Field to convict Wickliffe in 1869, and another State official last year. In the first case the accused received a clear verdict of acquittal, and in the other he obtained a mistrial, on account of one jury refusing to concur with the other eleven in a verdict of guilty.

It must be remembered that our laws do not authorize the Governor, the constabulary or the police to pick up suspected men here and there and punish them without trial. That high privilege is conferred only upon courts of justice through their adjutants, the juries. It has been usurped on various occasions by vigilance committees, as in the case of John Gair and Babe Mathews, who were hung for a crime they never committed, by posse of citizens; as in the West Feliciana troubles, where a suspicion of having stolen cotton seed is deemed sufficient to warrant the summary shooting of as many negroes as the "citizens" deem necessary to appease offended justice; and by the safe-conducts of Red river, where helpless prisoners are ordered to dismount to be shot. While irresponsible and bloodthirsty men, banded together for violence, are permitted to roam

about at pleasure, under the gingerly title of citizens, killing all whose votes they can not control, the constables, sheriffs, soldiers and police are very properly restrained by the laws. They can only strike after a prisoner has been condemned in regular fashion, and the "citizens" take good care that the condemnation of any of their political following, for any offense whatever, is rendered impossible. This conduct amounts, of course, to a contempt of law and denial of justice, and is and has been justified by the Democratic papers in arguments more or less plausible and ingenious. With what face, then, can these apologists for open defiance of the laws complain of the weakness of the Governor, the constabulary or the police? Were the Picayune to devote some of its surplus energies to lecturing the people and the juries into a sense of duty, it would be doing better service than when it complains of the executive and police officers of the State.

GIVE THEM "FITZ."

The Democratic House has been arrested in their claim of exceptional purity by the awful developments of one of the legislative menials. It has been compelled to take up this footman and doorkeeper who has divulged in the kitchen what he has heard while standing behind the chairs of the confidential circle. The letter of the doorkeeper was the subject of a grave discussion. There was a declared purpose to remove him, and a series of judicial charges were produced and considered. Both Democratic and Republican members declared that these charges, howsoever serious, had been examined, and no conviction has been found, every consideration of justice then demanded a trial by investigation and forbade the removal of an officer upon mere accusation. In this, Congress emphatically condemned the Democratic practice in Mississippi, attempted in Louisiana, of declaring an office vacant upon the mere exhibition of articles of accusation against him.

This evasion of the annoyance would not answer its object, and after an extended comment upon the "foolishness" of Fitz, it was decided to refer the subject to the Committee on Rules, with an instruction "inquire into the propriety of consolidating the offices of doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms."

This will squash the scandal. It will neither impugn the words of Fitz, nor will it allow him to evade his employers. It will be a warning to others. This episode is entitled to attention. It is, in one sense, a lucky—we will not dignify it as a providential incident. There has been much effort by both the Democratic press and politicians in Congress to produce the belief that this doorkeeper has made a ridiculous boast of his influence. There is a parade in the debates of the legal documents in which he is charged with the heinous offenses of larceny, perjury and arson. The inference would be that if the disclosures made about Democratic members were anything more than the ebullitions of vanity, they rested but on the testimony of a man once indicted for discreditable crimes.

Let us see if the letter admitted to have been written by the doorkeeper does not demonstrate something more than the folly of its production and publication. We take an authentic copy from the House record.

It proves that the Democratic like the Republican members of Congress bestow their patronage upon their friends.

Fitzhugh requests his correspondent to let an applicant for office:

I tried to save a place for him, but the members are so clamorous for their constituents that so far it has been impossible to do so.

He subsequently says: I am a bigger man with the members than old Grant. I can not put my foot in the hall but they make a break for me and sometimes a dozen begin at me at once for places for some friend.

How well this corresponds with his first statement. He can not get a place for a friend in Texas, but may have to smuggle him into a department after Christmas. Did not those Democratic members give Fitzhugh his place? How then could he reproach or resist them for claiming their own? Fitz held those offices but as trustee for the Democratic members. We ask: Is there anything ridiculous or impossible in all this? Why should the man have made such an excuse for not giving a friend an office if it was not the fact that the members monopolized them? Do we not know that every Republican official was promptly "bounced" to make way for the hungry hordes which swarmed to Washington? Do we not know Democratic employes of the House from Louisiana, who are now active politicians, and correspondents of the partisan press? There is nothing improbable about the clamorous Congressmen and his greedy constituents. It has been the same with other, and with all parties. The shame of the matter consists in the hypocrisy of a party which claims peculiar purity, proven guilty of the condemned practices.

2. A Democratic office holder will provide for his son without objection from the Democratic reformers.

Fay (the son of Fitz) arrived on Saturday all safe. I set him to work in a \$2100 place, and he is the most delighted fellow you ever saw.

3. A Democratic office holder may be as fond of a fine pair of horses and a dead head excursion as a Republican.

The goat furnishes me with a fine turnout and spanking pair of horses. I have more invitations to frolic with the members and Senators than any man in Washington. Then these stern investigators and these Solons of the Senate do indulge in a frolic, and in their staturalia permit their legislative menials to participate, and this decent and demure Democratic domestic invites his fellows all the way from Texas to come on and participate in this dead-head revelry with a political skunk. Verily, this state of Democratic morals is worse than we could have conceived. They discharge the skunk without a character

to deprive his revelations of any power of mischief.

The description of Fitz by Mr. W. G. Welch, of Kentucky, renders this affection for fine horses and free feasts very probable. Here it is:

He was a smiling, courteous, well-looking fellow, free-handed with his money, connected by birth and marriage with a number of years (though not intimately), I had never heard of them till the last two or three weeks, and knew nothing of them.

The Democracy was liable to be deceived in the character of the men they appoint to office.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, was "active in securing his election as doorkeeper of the House." He says:

I deem it due to the House to say that as to the charges of criminality while I have known Mr. Fitzhugh more or less for a number of years (though not intimately), I had never heard of them till the last two or three weeks, and knew nothing of them.

Thus we see that even a Democratic House may be deceived and subjected to "annoyance" by the discovery that an officer who has received a caucus nomination and an election at the hands of the party, may have been subject to imputations which, if known, would have deprived him of party support. Of course the Republican administration which has to fill eighty thousand offices, directly or indirectly, is expected to vouch for the virtue of every incumbent, and the principles of the Republican party, and the party itself, is to be discarded as participants in the personal corruption which they could no more suspect than Hon. Mr. Reagan and his Democratic associates, who elected a man to a confidential post in utter ignorance that he had been charged with crimes, and stood self-condemned of being a fool and a babbler.

The Democracy may republish the testimony against the doorkeeper. They may discredit what he has said by what he has done. They may even yoke him with the itinerant informer Seelye. It will not all do. The fables of a greedy appetite for the spoils; of a ruthless proscription and a reckless indifference to official qualification; of a legislative love of pleasure, and of a disposition to sacrifice a follower who has been "unfortunate in the selection of his friends and confidants," are all patent. The best policy will be to consolidate Fitz. It will be better not to investigate him lest he make other developments, in which case we shall take pleasure in giving the Democracy Fitz. It will be a fair set-off against Seelye.

NOTICE.

VETERANS OF 1812-14-15. CLERK'S OFFICE THIRD DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, New Orleans, April 18, 1876.

The veterans of the wars of 1812-14-15, claiming the benefits and privileges of act No. 61 of the General Assembly of 1875, before this honorable court are hereby notified that all such cases will be fixed for trial on SATURDAY of each week. The proceedings will be had in open court, and contractually with the District Attorney. By order of the Court.

CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Clerk.

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 18, 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 night of the thirteenth of October, 1875, in the parish of East Feliciana, 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 eighteenth 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.

WM. P. KELLOGG, Assistant Secretary of State.

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 endorsement.

Opinions of New Orleans Bookellers: 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, No. 23 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

DISCOVERIES.

FROM THE COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

SHEDDEN'S—An infallible remedy for such a disease.

SHEDDEN'S—Certain specific for chills and fever, and all malarial diseases.

FLORIDA—For female diseases.

Buy your drugist if he keeps these remedies. If not, they can be had of E. B. ROBERTSON & CO.'s, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

1207 1/2 1st St.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE!

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize, \$100,000.

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3590 PRIZES.

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, AT THE OPERA HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a GOUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000

1 Prize.....50,000

1 Prize.....20,000

1 Prize.....10,000

2 Prizes at \$5000.....10,000

4 Prizes at \$2500.....10,000

20 Prizes at \$1000.....20,000

50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000

1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000

3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000

100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: 3590 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets

WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00

HALVES.....25 00

QUARTERS.....12 50

TWENTYFIFTHS.....5 00

TWENTYTENTHS.....2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 693, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT THAT IN THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF JULY 29, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, And must, in every instance, accompany applications, TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, New Orleans, Louisiana.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Whereas, on or about the twenty-four day of April, 1876, SAMUEL BYRNE, aged sixty-three years, and JERRY BYRNE, aged sixty-nine years, a reputable colored citizens of the parish of East Baton Rouge, were brutally murdered, the bodies being shot twice through the head and falling through the body, the other by being hung from a tree, by parties unknown as appears by the testimony at the coroner's inquest.

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 this dastardly crime.

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 18, 1876.

In order to enable this office to carry out the provisions of the pension law, act No. 61 session of 1875, 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.

<