New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1876.

George Sand is old and poor.

Blowing a bass drum is sound doctoring.

Calcutta, India, has a population of [illegible].

Speaker Kerr gave Barnum no show on committees.

The supply of Vice Presidents is unaccountably short.

Pickpockets are not doing a good business at Philadelphia.

Portugal will not live in Massachusetts unless he wants a divorce.

Colonel Ashby runs a hotel at Culpepper Courthouse, Virginia.

There was no meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last evening.

Edgar is not the first Seelye fellow who has testified in Washington.

The mind of Mr. Ferguson runs on guava jelly, and he wants protection.

It is said that Ben De Bar backs Tom Allen, the St. Louis prize fighter.

Moody and Sankey will try to do something for the morals of Chicago in June.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, eggs are eight cents a dozen and butter thirteen cents a pound.

Citizens of St. Louis have raised $15,000 to defray the expenses of the Democratic convention.

A cry for wives comes from Washington Territory. Brigham Young has a fortune before him.

Friday evening is known as prayer meeting night in Brooklyn, and the theatres then have poor houses.

Fitzhugh was the "most tickled fellow you ever see" when he could play hookey instead of going to school.

Fashion decrees that engaged ladies should dress as plain as possible. That gives a chance for others.

Levy only plays at sacred Sunday concerts. He learned in Detroit that no vile sheriff could seize his cornet on Sunday.

Hendricks says the Democratic House of Representatives has ruined the prospects of the Democratic party in November.

A two days' volksfest, for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum will commence at the Fair Grounds to-morrow.

A barber, eyeing a stylish customer, said, "You must either take down that shirt collar, or wait for a shave until I can borrow a step-ladder."

An Episcopal memorial church is to be erected with money left by A. T. Stewart. No one will dare say he was not a great and good man.

Only the lower half of fashionable stockings are now striped, so that all of the stripes can be counted without inconvenience to the wearer.

Ascension Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 1, will celebrate the second anniversary of its organization at Donaldsonville on Sunday next.

Junior Gordon Bennett's side speculation, the *Sunday Telegram*, has been discontinued. It was a two cent paper that didn't make a cent.

Boston Democrats forgive Fitzhugh for everything but his bad spelling. Even Josh Billings objects to his being "biger than old Grant."

Dr. Thomas Simpson's centennial prayer was rather long, but it is not every day that a man gets an opportunity to pray under such circumstances.

Mrs. Chanfrau will open the Eagle Theatre, in New York, on the fourth proximo. Many members of the late Varieties company are engaged.

Tilden is a practical man. While other candidates wait for something to turn up to turn up in their favor, he goes about and works for his preferment.

Offenbach promises to write an American opera bouffe, which proves that we can know the follies of France as soon as we are ready to pay for them.

A New York paper calls attention to the fact that it has been illegal to shoot wild ducks since the first of May; but the hunters love ducks more than they respect the law.

A wonderful little child has arrived in this city from Mexico, and will shortly be on exhibition. She is called Lucia Zarate, is twelve years old and about twenty inches long.

A Montgomery paper says: "An excursion to Atlanta is on the boards." The editor intends to slide on somebody's cellar door if it takes the last cent, or his bottom dollar.

A grand matinee will be given at the Varieties Theatre to-day, consisting of the children's Martha Washington reception of New Orleans, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Home on Jackson street.

Those who have full particulars of mysterious murders should send them on to Piper, the Boston convict, that he may confess them before he is hung. He seems disposed to make a clean breast of it.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed Messrs. Tobias Gibson, William Agar, James M. Putnam, A. H. Lawrence and B. M. Pond, a committee to prepare a protest, to be forwarded to the President, against the promulgation of the Hawaiian treaty, which recently passed Congress.

The Minden *Democrat* says: "The white people have had nothing whatever to do with the attempted assassination of Twitchell, and are no more responsible for the crime of the murderer than is the virtuous editor of the New Orleans *Bulletin*."

The *Bulletin* was rash enough to condemn murder, and is to be read out of the White Leagueism party.

THE WAR OF RACES IN FELICIANA.

We have at hand information enough to cover several pages of the REPUBLICAN, from West Feliciana parish, giving the sickening details of the internecine conflict now raging there and in the adjoining county in Mississippi. We have accounts of shooting and hanging, of outrages to women and desecration of churches, and all the customary horrors of civil war except the ruthless burning of houses. This work, so far, has not been commenced. We deem it unnecessary to elaborate all the harrowing details. It is sufficient to convey to the mind of the reader a correct idea of the condition of affairs up the river to say that civil war prevails in all its horrors. The fighting men of the respective races are encamped in hostile array, and all are aware of the gravity of the situation. It has come to that pass that the colored people are afraid to separate and return to their homes, as they fear the vengeance of the regulators, while the latter have got themselves at last into a position where they must thoroughly vanquish their enemies or confess their inability to cope with them. Unless, therefore, a mediator appears upon the scene with force sufficient to overcome both parties, or at least the stronger, the conflict must be fought out. The whites are determined, but the negroes are desperate, and declare they may as well die heroically attempting to defend themselves as to give up and be hereafter shot down in detail or strung up like onions.

This fierce outburst of war is the natural and inevitable result of private persons taking upon themselves the functions of regulators. So long as there was no organized opposition to the vigilance committees, or posses, or whatever the regulators chose to call themselves, the warfare was a onesided affair. But it has now been carried to the point that about five hundred tolerably well armed white men, more or less skilled in military tactics, find themselves confronted with twenty-five hundred of their neighbors and fellow-citizens, not so well supplied with arms, not so skillful, not so warlike, nor possessed of equal means of defense, but fortified by desperation, and endowed with superior powers of endurance. Up to our last accounts there have been probably forty or fifty men killed on one side, and four or five on the other, but these casualties have not occurred in anything like a pitched battle, as the operations, so far, have been confined to raids and skirmishes.

The first thing to be considered when the house is on fire is the best means to put it out. That is the question now presented, unless each of the political parties here, at Washington and in the parishes and counties lying immediately contiguous to the scene of disturbance feels such a confidence that its friends will win in case of a battle, that both wish to see their enemies overcome by that means in preference to the employment of troops, police, or any other force under command of legal officers. The Regulators have driven their victims to the wall, and the latter have made a stand and turned on the pursuers. According to the statements of the steamboatmen who last left Fort Adams, there is a good deal of scare and panic on both sides. The whites are reported as saying that they must either conquer in this fight or leave the country. The negroes no doubt experience the same emotions.

In the meantime we hear notbing of the movements of the command of United States troops stationed up there. The last we heard anything about them was to the effect that the officers were generally engaged in hobnobbing with the leading regulators, attending balls, and sharing in all the social enjoyments, to the no small encouragement of some of the worst characters in the neighborhood. General Auger, so near the scene of conflict, did not seem to think he had anything to do with the trouble until the President sent him an admonitory reminder, and even now, in the face of an expected conflict, we have heard nothing from headquarters to indicate that the commanding officer is alive to the situation. Acting Governor Stone will not be very likely to call for troops to protect the colored people of Wilkinson and Adams counties. Were he so disposed he would not dare to ask General Auger's assistance to save the lives of the helpless people who by a fiction of law are supposed to be under his official protection, to say nothing of the national flag, which is without virtue for home use. Hence we see most of the prisoners who have been taken are considerately dragged out of this State, over the border, before being put to death. This relieves the regulators from any apprehension of interference on the part of the Governor of Louisiana, and consecrates the soil of Mississippi as the slaughter pen for the hapless captives taken in the war.

We have no doubt this emeute will be christened "another negro riot," by the Democratic papers. It has some of the usual characteristics of such an affair as described in the opposition vernacular. All the aggression and pursuit are on one side, the flight and the victims on the other, varied in this case by the unusual reports of a few casualties among the white citizens. Nor have we any that it is in the power of the sheriff up there, who is in command of the "posse," to put an end to the whole thing in five minutes. Let him send his armed forces to their several homes, and the colored people will get out of camp as fast as possible. But as this will show they have not succeeded in whipping the "niggers," according to promise, a feeling of pride or vanity may lead them to resist privation a few days longer, unless, in the meantime, a frienly United States force comes to the rescue as a cover for a retreat with "honor."

JURY TRIAL AND CUSTOMHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Investigation is the order of the day. Persons accused of conspiring with dishonest officers to defraud the revenues have been indicted in numerous places. Some have been convicted, and though great efforts have been made to obtain their pardon, they have been compelled to undergo an ignominious confinement in a State prison. The impartiality of the government has been demonstrated by the conviction and sentence of men who may have covered themselves up under an assumption of Republicanism. In the prosecution of persons indicted in New Orleans, the government will claim to have acted with the same impartiality. It may be that those indicted here are members of the Democratic party. It may appear that the government has pursued the same inexorable course toward them as with McKee and McDonald. There has been one conviction. There may be more. We intend to set our opponents an example of impartiality by treating the Republican investigation in the Customhouse precisely as we have treated the investigation of Democrats indicted for revenue fraud. If investigation shall show corruption on the part of a Republican, we shall return our thanks that the party has been relieved of a faithless member. We are no more bound to know the possible previous misconduct of such persons than the Democratic Congress were to have known that an officer elected to a place of high trust had been tried for felony. We trust by Democratic aid to be enabled to so purge and purify the Republican party of all worthless and faithless officials who may be convicted, as to present to the people a ticket of men against whom Democratic scandal has never whispered a breath of reproach. With nominees thus scrutinized by both parties, and with the established principles of the Republican party, we ought to have a walk over. We shall run the reformers' ticket against the *informers'* ticket.

We warned our contemporaries that they treated the whisky indictments with too much jocularity. When the keyhole reporter of the *Picayune* went up in the elevator to find when the trial, which he awaited with such impatience, would come off, we ventured to intimate that it was a much more serious situation than seemed to be supposed. When it was said that the withholding the revenues of government was a venial offense, justifiable on the doctrine that no one was bound to obey or pay taxes to a government he did not like, we controverted the doctrine. We admonished those who regarded the offense as venial or the government as too weak to effect conviction, that whether in peace or war it was not safe to treat the government as timid or inefficient. The first verdict in the whisky frauds has given a more serious complexion to the prosecutions than seems to have been anticipated. Our contemporaries do not seem to have been as impartial as ourselves. They have stationed lynx-eyed correspondents to report the violations of law in a "gathering" of a couple of politicians.

Bijou telegraphs "there's music in the air," because of a "gathering" of a few politicians. The familiar of prices informs the *Times* of the awful intimations against Republicans fulminated by Seelye, the detective. Why this distant curiosity? Why this ex parte affection for the blind side of justice? Why not applaud all investigations? We have accepted this verdict of the Fehrenbach jury in no spirit of party triumph. It is a vindication of the law. We shall regard all future verdicts in the same point of view. To our mind the investigation of the Customhouse and the trial of an indictment for a revenue fraud stand on the same platform. We will render impartial condemnation to either as they may be convicted of having violated the law.

THE RAILROAD VOTE.

It is to be hoped the courts and Council will allow the question to be decided whether a loan tax for the construction of the Pacific railroad shall go to the people. Whether the loan be voted or not, the property holders should know whether the additional trade will indemnify them for the sobscription, while people who have no property may desire to know whether to hold on for the prospective or possible business, or send their furniture to auction and invest the proceeds in railroad or steamboat tickets to some livelier city. About this time last year a committee for the relief of destitution commenced its labors, and during the season sent out of the city nearly two thousand persons. People begin to make up their minds whether to stay or migrate about this season. Of this we feel assured that no present aid need be expected from the federal or State governments. The Democratic brow in Congress is grim and lowering at all propositions of expenditure in the South, nor can we expect foreign capitalists to pour their money into our corporate coffers just at this time, no matter what local confidence may be awarded to our railroad directory. Our deliberate inference from these views is that this indispensable work must be constructed by a union of the merchants, the mechanics and the landlords of the city on the one part, and the planters of the country on the other. We have often showed how the planters can contribute their money's worth by the earthwork and cross ties. The exportation of city money among these subcontractors strengthens the application for parish subscriptions, while all the the money paid to these sub-contractors comes back to the city before the Saturday night ensuing the payments. It becomes very important, in view of this country subscription, that the planters should know promptly what to expect. There will soon occur the principal interval in their crop labor during the year. When they lay by cotton they can start the plows and scrapers to ditch, fill, and embank their contract. The water will be out of the swamps where they cut the cross ties, and the ground hard to haul and deliver them.

The postponement of the vote even for a few weeks will, perhaps, prevent the planters from taking contracts as extensively as at a convenient season they might do. Even the most rabid opponent of the tax might demand an early decision and vote, as the sailor stripped at the capstan observed to the chaplain, "If you preach, all right; if you whip, all right; but don't preach and whip both." Let us have the vote.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION AND PROTECTION.

In an article intended to demonstrate the opposition of the national Democracy to the protection of Southern sugar, we said:

A few days since the House of Representatives passed an act to give effect to this treaty. Does the reader suppose that the Northern free trade Democracy stood by the Louisiana protective Democracy? We find the bill passed by 115 to 105. Of these affirmative votes sixty were Democrats. None of the Louisiana delegation voted against the bill. So much for Democracy and free sugar.

Our attention has been called by Hon. Mr. Ellis to the error conveyed in the statement that "none of the Louisiana delegation voted against the bill." We should have written that none of the Louisiana delegation voted against the principle of protection; or, that none of the Louisiana delegation voted *for* the bill.

We stated in the article that—

Mr. Gibson made an elaborate argument in favor of the protection duty. He showed the risk to which his constituents would be exposed if the precedent of free sugars should be adopted.

The record then, and now, before us shows that Messrs. Ellis, Gibson and Morey were present and voted against the bill. Mr. Levy had paired with Mr. Schumacker, of New York; Messrs. Darrall and Nash are noted as not voting.

We make this correction with great pleasure. It strengthens our argument, which went to show that while the Louisiana Democrats supported the principle of protection with a zeal and ability which should endear them to their constituents, both planters and laborers, the national Democracy was opposed to protection on principle. They suspend this principle as to Connecticut and Pennsylvania; they enforce it inexorably against Louisiana. The Louisiana Democracy were at their posts; they fought for protection ably and resolutely; they are entitled to all honor with protectionists. National Democracy, however, seems not disposed to yield them any of their demands, and this should, in our opinion, teach them that more is to be expected from Republicans and Republican devotion than from the inexorable Holman who takes away our Mint, and who has not vouchsafed to give us our railroad.

PRIMARY NOMINATIONS AT A DISCOUNT.

Chicago has just vindicated the supremacy of law and order. Mr. Hoyne has been elected mayor by an overwhelming majority, but the incumbent, under some construction of the laws, has held over. The excitement has at times threatened a riot, but it is understood that the question is to be left to the decision of the law. What has possibly contributed to maintain the peace is the presence of Governor Beveridge, who announces that he will employ the whole force of the State, with its two or three millions of people, to enforce the law.

Apropos of the practice of indicating candidates by primary elections, the Chicago *Tribune* says the people of that city will stand the dishonest practice no longer. It has been customary to march voters from one poll to another, hence it has happened that the worst element in society has often secured representation, from the impotence of respectable people to prevent it. This, the *Tribune* says, has been the practice of both parties. At the late primaries the respectable people who did not attend the nominations were present at the election. They so scratched and superseded the ring tickets that they were utterly smashed. The *Tribune* cites some cases in which the ring nominees did not even get as many votes at the election as they had claimed on the nomination. They were then out their bribery expenses. From this it would seem that a nomination is not necessarily an election. Such, we think, is rapidly becoming the conviction of the American people everywhere.

If the *Picayune* can make it appear that the "dominant party" controls affairs in every parish, city, town and village in the State, then it may rightfully charge it with the responsibility for the troubles of which it complains. Because we claim a Republican majority in the State, we do not deny the power and influence of the minority for good and evil. The minority party in the State is the majority party in very many localities. It has given us the present city goverment; the two coroners and two sheriffs, for the parish of Orleans, besides the judges of four of our district courts, all the justices of the peace and constables save in one district. Besides, we compromised in a majority of the House of Representatives from that party, and put a fair proportion of them on every jury. The district attorney and the special counsel employed by the Attorney General to conduct criminal prosecutions are also Democrats. Besides, a claim is set up that the majority of the wealth is owned by, and nearly all the intelligence centered in that party. The party most numerous in numbers and strongest in the agricultural fields is certainly and admittedly the weakest in the battlefield, the riot, or any place where fighting men are required. And the fact that the victim of nearly every political murder in the State proves to be a Republican, shows from which side that description of wrong doing comes. If this State is to be governed by law, the Republican party will dominate, by virtue of its superior numbers; if by brute force, the opposition must prevail for a while, in consequence of its superiority in skill, discipline and fierceness.

A London genius has invented a contrivance which acts upon the nasal cartilages, and shapes a nose to any required form. Customers have only to order a Roman, turn up, or pug nose, and the doctor gives an article warranted to suit, or he will refund the money.

NOTICE.

VETERANS OF 1812-14-15.

CLERK'S OFFICE THIRD DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Parish of Orleans. New Orleans, May 16, 1876.

The veterans of the wars of 1812-14-15, claiming the benefits and privileges of act No. 61 of the General Assembly of 1876, 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 contradictorily with the District Attorney.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Clerk.

my16 6t 2p

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents.

Liberal Reduction to Dealers.

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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. 153 Poydras street.

An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, Nos. 92 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

ap13

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the night of the thirteenth of October, 1875, in the parish of East Feliciana, in this State, took from the custody of a sheriff's posse JOHN GAIR, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, and murdered him by shooting him to death; and a further reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who on the same night, at the town of Clinton, parish of East Feliciana, removed one BABE MATTHEWS, sister-in-law of the aforesaid Gair, from the custody of the sheriff of East Feliciana, and murdered her by hanging her to a tree in the courthouse yard.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the Governor: WM. P. KELLOGG.

N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State. ap20

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Whereas, on or about the twelfth day of April, 1876, SAMUEL MYERS, aged twenty-three years, and JERRY MYERS, aged sixty-nine years, reputable colored citizens of the parish of East Baton Rouge, were brutally murdered, the one by being shot twice through the head and six times through the body, the other by being hung to a tree, by parties unknown as appears by the testimony at the coroner's inquests.

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of these dastardly crimes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the Governor: WM. P. KELLOGG.

N. DUBAND, Assistant Secretary of State. ap19

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, Auditor.

ap20 30t 2p

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

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

FLORINE—For female diseases.

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

ja30 tsel 2p

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. my10

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.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

LICENSES OF 1876.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL LICENSES OF 1876 REMAINING UNPAID on the first of June will be placed in the City Attorney's hands for collection by injunction and suit. ED. PILSBURY, Administrator of Finance.

my20 td

PREMIUM BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, May 18, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE NO. 3471, Administration series, approved April 18, the allotments of series of premium bonds will hereafter be made quarterly, to wit: on the thirty first of January, fifteenth of April, thirty-first of July and fifteenth of October, and the distribution of premiums as before, say on the fifteenth of January and fifteenth of July of each year.

ED PILSBURY, Administrator of Finance.

my19 6t

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, Administrator of Finance.

my11 9t

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SAN ANTONIO DEPOT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 12, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., and of the Chief Quartermaster, department of Texas, until twelve o'clock, M., May 31, 1876 for furnishing material and work for the construction of the San Antonio Quartermaster's depot.

Plans and specifications of the work, and full description of the same, can be seen and examined upon application at the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., Chief Quartermaster, department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, and also at the depot quartermasters' offices in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Separate bids for the different materials and for the different parts of the work will be considered as also general bids for the whole of the work and materials.

Blank forms of proposals, giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for construction of San Antonio Depot," and addressed to the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, D. C.; or the Chief Quartermaster of the department of Texas.

my20 6t M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

LIGHT HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, May 15, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until twelve o'clock M., on the first day of June, 1876, for furnishing and delivering 7700 rations, more or less, to the inspector of the eighth light house district, for the light houses and light house vessels of or in that district, in such quantities and at such times, during the twelve months next ensuing, as the inspector may require. The rations are to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases; and in good order, for that number of persons which may be specified by the inspector, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables which may be had on application at this office, and which will form a part of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the government to do so is reserved.

No contract can be made, however, until after the passage of the bill making appropriations for the support of the light house establishment, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3679 and 3732 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for rations for the eighth light house district," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

C. M. SCHOONMAKER, Commander United States Navy and Light House Inspector. my16 6t

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.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Nelson A. Wilcox.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,528.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by G. C. Wilcox, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

my20 24 28 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Francis Sitges, Sr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,425.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Francis Sitges, Jr., administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

my20 25 28* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles F. Grater.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,604.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Edwin C. Pitcher, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

my11 16 20* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mary Lloyd Grieff.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,725.—Whereas, William C. Wilson, Jr. has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mary Lloyd Grieff, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

my12 17 21* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Thomas M. Scott.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,730.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Fannie Ada Scott has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Thomas M. Scott, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

my20 25 28* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Francis Bone.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,734.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Louisa Bone has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Francis Bone, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

my14 19 23* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of J. B. Mathews.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,737.—Whereas, E. F. Parker, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late J. B. Mathews, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

my13 23 27 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James M. Reynolds.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 27,005.—Whereas, John S. Whitaker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late James M. Reynolds, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

my11 16 28* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND GERMAN VOLKSFEST,

For the benefit of the

GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

Sunday and Monday, May 21 and 22,

AT THE

FAIR GROUNDS.

The festival will be inaugurated by a Grand Concert, to commence on SUNDAY, at 12 M.

The formal opening will take place at 2 P. M. precisely. The programme consists of Operatic Selections by a double orchestra; orations, in German by Charles F. Buck, in English by G. H. Braughn; songs by the German Glee Clubs, etc.

A series of popular plays and games, under the leadership of Mr. Louis Stein, will commence at four o'clock, consisting of Sack Race, Running Race for boys and girls, Rooster in the Pot, Foot ball Playing, Shaking Pole, Climbing Pole, etc.

Other amusements in abundance.

An extensive and well supplied Restaurant, located in the Exhibition Building, next to the race stand, will be under charge of the Ladies' Aid Association, where all the delicacies of the season can be had at the lowest city prices.

Two large orchestras are engaged, and dancing on the platform, as well as in the main building, will be kept up until 11 P. M.

The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated and strict order maintained.

The several bars are under charge of well known citizens, members of the association.

On Monday, May 22,

the programme of the first day, except the opening ceremonies, will be repeated.

The friends of the little Orphans and the public in general are cordially invited to attend.

Tickets, Fifty Cents; children free.

F. RICKERT, President;
CHARLES POTHOFF, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Platz Commandant;
ALBERT P. NOLL, Secretary. my19 4t

CARROLLTON GARDENS.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS, May 20 and 21, instant; Saturday evening at seven o'clock, and Sunday evening at six o'clock,

GRAND CONCERT,

Performed by

Twenty of the Best Musicians of New Orleans,

As a trial to make up

SUBSCRIPTION SUMMER CONCERTS.

The garden will be elegantly lighted.

Admission—Saturday fifty cents, Sunday twenty-five cents. my19 2t

GRAND CENTENNIAL PICNIC,

To be given by the

BULAH BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

For their benefit, on

Thursday, May 25, at the Fair Grounds.

The Restaurant and Tables will be under the supervision of the Ladies. The different Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges are cordially invited to attend. my20 3t*

CHILDREN'S MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

WITH TWO ADDITIOALN TABLEAUX,

Will be repeated at a Matinee, at one o'clock at the Varieties Theatre, SATURDAY, May 20, 1876.

The box office will be open from ten to four o'clock on Friday and at ten o'clock on Saturday morning for the sale of reserved seats and the exchange of cards of admission for coupon tickets. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Admission fifty cents.

Tickets for sale at Gresham's, on Canal street, until Thursday morning. my15 3t

WENGER'S GARDEN,

11.....Bourbon Street.....13

S. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my18

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

ELIZA McCORMICK VS. ANDREW McCORMICK, her husband. No. 43,707.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SIXTH DAY of October, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Eliza McCormick vs. Andrew McCormick, her husband, No. 43,707.

This case having been submitted for adjudication and the court considering the law and the evidence to be in favor of plaintiff herein, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Eliza McCormick, wife of Andrew McCormick, decreeing a separation of property in her favor, with recognition as owner in her own right of the two lots of ground situated in the Sixth District of this city, in that part thereof commonly known as and called Greenville, and designated as lot No. 41, which is bounded by Wall, Chestnut, Walnut and Esther streets, and more fully described in an act of sale from Randall M. Bowes to Mrs. Eliza McCormick, passed before W. J. Castell, notary public, dated July 9, 1874, and on file in this court; together with all costs of this suit:

Judgment rendered October 6, 1875.

Judgment signed November 4, 1875.

B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and the one hundredth year of the independence of the United States.

my9 20 je7* J. S. CHALON, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES W. SLACK, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1519.

WHEREAS, CHARLES W. SLACK, OF IBERVILLE parish, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act. Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the eighth day of June, 1876, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register S. J. Clarke, Jr., on the thirty first day of May, A. D. 1876, at 11 A. M., at his office, in the city of San Francisco, California.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, May 19, 1876.

my20 27 je6 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

PERT, YALE & BOWLING ET AL. VS. MRS. Nancy Y. Taylor.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1501.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE are hereby notified that a second and third meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register, in the Customhouse, at New Orleans, on the first day of June, 1876, at 11 A. M.; that I have filed my final account as assignee, and shall apply to said court for the settlement of said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the twenty-eighth section of the bankrupt act.

my20 WALTER C. FLOWER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. G. BERMEL, BANKRUPT.

In B