

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2, 1876.

Aimee is able to manage herself. Steam is being tried on the street railways of Baltimore. Poole, the London tailor, just dead, was an American. The hog confines himself closely to routine work. Undressed kids are most appropriate for full dress wear.

Krupp, the cannon maker, is the richest man in Prussia. The picnic weather continues, with a shower every day. Legal tender notes are retired as soon as they get old enough.

Mr. Kerr will please explain what he knows about farming. Tonyson heads the English subscription for Walt Whitman's poems. Stanley is lost. He can do nothing but send his card to the Herald.

Kerr was very Green when he disposed of that army commission. The Black Hills miners are still hopeful. They expect to get back alive.

Rossi plays Hamlet not as if Hamlet were insane, but as if Rossi was crazy. Ladies are advised not to have trail dresses on the centennial ground.

As the flood recedes in overflowed districts the farmers are reseeded. The fast mail trains protest against the speed, and are jumping the track.

The impeachment trial of Warren Hastings lasted eleven years, without much hastening. The man who has trouble with his head in the morning should take better care of it at night.

Ask a man if he is going to the centennial, and he invariably answers, "Later in the season." A pawnbroker at the head of an army would be ready to make advances against the enemy.

A Paris paper says that "the Prince of Wales is a man of iron," which appears a bit of irony. The California Chinamen must soon cut loose from their pigtail and become American citizens.

We shall soon know who is to be the next President. The thing will be settled at Cincinnati. A five legged calf at the centennial excites more curiosity than all of the two-legged calves on the grounds.

"Parted" is to be played at the Eagle Theatre, New York, by Mrs. Chanfrau and company on Monday evening. An enterprising Israelite has started a centennial clothing store, which indicates that he has second hand clothing.

The monument to Jim Fisk has been unveiled, and still the attempt to honor George Washington is unfinished. A volume of elevated poetry called "The Mountain" has been published by Roberts Brothers, for reading in high places.

Mr. Thomas Vowels, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. I O U are prominent letters in the Vowels list. Buchanan was a candidate sixteen years before he got a nomination. There is yet a chance for Hancock and Charles Francis Adams.

General Custer is not a bigger man than old Sherman, and General Sherman says there are many better officers in the army than Custer. Weston is not the sort of a man to feel bad because the English boys can beat him at walking. He is a champion familiar with defeat.

Harry Beckett, who has been trying for two years to be a good and sober comedian at Wallack's Theatre, is going back to burlesque business again. The doctors exclude the members of Vanderbilt's family from the presence of the Commodore. They might speak about the will, and excite the old gentleman.

As the names of clergymen are always appended to marriage notices, it is nothing more than fair that the names of doctors should be printed with death notices. When Fitzhugh was first appointed doctor-keeper he was described as having "a venerable face and a long white beard." He now has a venerable beard and a long white face.

The Offenbach orchestra plays a burlesque polka in which the performers hiss, sing and whistle, saving the audience the necessity of making such unseemly demonstrations of disapproval. When travelers complain of exorbitant hotel bills at San Antonio, the hotel keeper, who understands his business, says: "You are going away in the stage; you will be robbed, and you might as well pay what money you have to me before starting."

Yon Bulow is going home a sadder and wiser man. His ambition and egotism led him to give entire entertainments himself, excepting the two ballads of the programme, sung by a young lady, when he played the accompaniments, and he has well-nigh played himself out. A paragraph appeared in two of the morning papers to the effect that the grand jury in the United States Circuit Court had come in with indictments against Senator A. J. Snyper, J. J. Hannon and Superintendent More, on account of matters connected with the pay rolls of the construction department of the Customhouse. This being a mistake, both journals were furnished with a subject for an item contradicting the morning report. Not only were no indictments brought in, but "it is said" there is not the slightest foundation for any suspicion that the parties named will be prosecuted.

SOME OMINOUS ISSUES. The assembling and action of the Republican State Convention has met with the unqualified approval of the party, and affords evidence of a harmony auguring favorably for the future. We may be mistaken, but we attribute somewhat of this unity to a conviction that in the ensuing combat—we can call it little else—the sole safety of the Republican party will consist in discarding personal or local prejudices, and banding to bring every Republican voter to the polls. All controversies thus adjourned may be reopened after the election if the Republicans are successful, or dismissed forever if they shall be defeated. We adopt this construction of the conventional action chiefly from the speeches of representative men.

Mr. Pinchback reported, as from a corps of observation, that he found the Democratic enemy in force and in position, with no purpose to treat for peace on any other terms than conquest. He referred to his declaration at Nashville that there must be a division of the white and colored vote, that a final end might be put to the condition of affairs in the South. He had waited in vain for a response, but instead, there was ridicule and intolerance, and the idea was spurned. He believed, though, that violence must end if the whites pursued that policy they would not only suffer in loss of commerce and capital, but labor, for the poor do not tread and dejected blacks must be provoked or they must leave. They could not give battle.

The remarks of Mr. Packard were in the same vein. There was an indispensable necessity for harmony. "Our opponents," he said, "can not win by fair means." Such was the basis of the unity declared in the convention, by leaders who have been regarded as representing somewhat antagonistic interests.

There was another undoubted indication evinced in the action of the convention. It was the demand for a high standard of moral and intelligent nominations. Mr. Pinchback "would say to the colored man that there must be a higher standard of public integrity and ability." Mr. Hahn, who has stood in the public councils unscathed in his personal reputation, remarked:

But the victory was not to be easily won. It must be gained by a ticket that could be advocated with respect, on the stump, in the press, in private, social and public life. Good men must be selected. Both parties all over the United States had discovered this, and each desired to put forward its best men. Only the nobles, most staunch and unswerving Republicans should be nominated, and no outside or private influence permitted to control.

Here, then, is the issue; a fight on the race question on the one side, a defense for right and life on the other. We find renewed reasons for the position taken by the REPUBLICAN in this testimony.

The past deeds of the Democracy in Mississippi and Louisiana have been but a skirmish. They will attack and attempt to carry the Republican position by force of arms. They will be assisted by the Northern Democracy with arms and ammunition, or with money to purchase them. A military election would be as readily carried against all the unarmed colored people in the United States collected in Louisiana as against those who inhabit the State at present. In the next election the best Democratic qualification for suffrage will be to ring the bell with the revolver. The only use for paper will be for cartridge wrappers. The vacant fields and idle homesteads of Louisiana will surely follow this campaign of violence, and the colored constituents of Mr. Pinchback may have to determine whether they will renounce the folly of suffrage, subside into serfdom, or follow the example of the Spanish Moors who abandoned their native country, its possessions and its industries, and plant themselves in some land where the right to live and labor may be assured them.

The colored race has not only acquired from the whites revealed religion, the language, education and instruction of the American people—they have been taught to realize another fact: That when the inalienable rights of civilization have been denied a people once free they will sever the ties of country and of blood, abandon their property, cross an ocean, confront the savage and the wilderness, and hew out for themselves a home in which they may worship their own God and possess their own earnings.

Let this not possibly be regarded as chimerical, as was once the idea of emancipation. Such a body of labor, so skilled, so docile, so productive, was never before organized. Such a control of tropical and semi-tropical products was never before offered in exchange for peace and labor.

The notions of the South would compete for this industry. The Emperor of Brazil has granted freedom to all. He has given to immigrants the ownership of the richest lands in the world, the most productive of the great specie staples. He offered these inducements to the Confederates, hundreds of whom accepted the offer at the price of exile and the sacrifice of their property at home. The policy of the sagacious Emperor has not changed. He wants trained and acclimated labor, regardless of color or past condition. Does any one suppose that after having personally inspected the condition and competency of colored labor, he would not accept the immigration of those laborers who make the crops of Lawrence, of Johnson, of Duggan—who build the houses, load the boats, and whose women furnish almost the entire domestic service of the State and city? Did that man who traversed the country with the rapidity of Napoleon, avoiding deputations, dodging toadies and despising deadhead entertainments—did he visit the schools in which the negro girls and boys were reading, writing and answering questions in arithmetic and geography, with no idea of the capacity of these people to indoctrinate his freedmen, subdue his fertile forests, and fortify his new policy of freedom and industry?

There can be no doubt that foreign nations would offer magnificent inducements to such an exodus of trained labor as has not been driven away for conscience sake,

since the revocation of the edict of Nantes founded the mechanical industries of England upon the expelled industries of France. Spain, or France, or England, would offer the highest inducements in land and guarantees. The whole of Central America, and even of Mexico, is open to the trained laborers and soldiers of the colored race. England would welcome upon her territories, with a premium, the stalwart army which has always fed her looms and her spindles. What! when the slave trade has been suppressed on the western coast of Africa, could there be a voice raised against the emigration of American citizens to any country they might choose? Can there be any question that the trained, Christianized and civilized laborer would be preferred to the savage and idolatrous Bozal? Could the place of the colored laborers and domestics be supplied here, as in California, by Chinamen and coolies? These are considerations which raise the politics of the South above the partisan and render them a subject of grave consideration for the statesman and the Christian philanthropist.

What effect even a preliminary and conditional negotiation entered upon by the leaders of the colored people for a guarantee of safety, a recognition of right and an allotment of land might have upon the value of Louisiana property, we shall not pretend to anticipate. If the ensuing presidential election shall result in the success of a Democratic candidate, and be carried in Louisiana by the practical denial of rights guaranteed to the colored citizen, there will, in our opinion, exist no alternative for them, save a political and personal bondage, or such a negotiation as that to which we have alluded. It is very certain that with terror brandishing its bloody scourge behind them, with kindness and safety waving their invitation, and even with some motive of retribution in abandoning those who have repaid respect and service with persecution, such an exodus will not be impossible. What will the colored people leave behind? They are but labor pilgrims.

No foot of land do I possess. No cottage in this wilderness. The promised line of steamships to Brazil and a line of emigrant transports would run full for some years to come, and the labor which now animates the fields of the Mississippi might find homes on the Amazon. We deprecate the possibility of such a calamity. We would prevent it. We shall deem it important to this object that the Republicans will make a State and parish ticket unobjectionable on account of any personal unworthiness in the candidates. Men must be put up who can carry the party, not men who may require the most strenuous effort of the party to carry them under a fire of obloquy directed against the candidate of the party without a word spoken against the principles of the party. We reiterate the assertion that a nomination is not an election; we repeat, that the purchasing power of patronage is exhausted in the choice of a man mean enough to be bought or sold by it.

The Republicans must present these issues: 1. A ticket personally unexceptionable. 2. The consequences of labor disorganized or destroyed, which must follow an election of force. We favor a firm and final struggle for the rights guaranteed by the amended constitution. Beyond that we can claim no influence over those whose lives and rights may be involved in a result adverse to the success of the Republican majority in the State of Louisiana.

We commend these views and possibilities to the landholders, factors and others interested in the continued cultivation of Louisiana. Few of those men need office or would indeed hold it. Will they not be interested in protecting "the down-trodden and dejected blacks," as they are called by Mr. Pinchback, from death or desperation? "They must be protected," says their representative, or "they must leave." Will the conservation of property stand indifferent and permit the triumph of arms over order, of rapacity over right? Such are the ominous issues of the campaign.

ROE. PIERRE LANDRY. The Republicans of Ascension have always been justly proud of their worthy Senator, and delight to honor him on every fitting occasion. Being a man of wealth and culture, and representing the very best element of his race in that or any other parish, it is natural he should be looked up to by his colored neighbors, who are not so well favored by nature and fortune, as an exemplar and counselor; and it is both true and at the same time just to say of him that he has always deserved their confidence. But the additional fact that he is not less esteemed by the white Republicans may be taken as evidence of very superior qualities as a man and a citizen. He has discharged his senatorial duties faithfully, quietly and acceptably; but with the exception of an occasional instance, wherein an opportunity was offered for a display of unflinching fealty to his party, and devotion to the interests of the State, his senatorial career did not present a field for calling out the very excellent, if not remarkable executive abilities which he possesses. He has, more recently, however, found himself in a position where these qualities were put to the highest test, and we are glad to certify to our friends in Ascension that their favorite representative comes fully up to their most sanguine expectations.

In the preliminary business of organizing the late Republican convention, Senator Landry was selected to the delicate and arduous duties of temporary chairman. As there were contestants from many of the County parishes, composed of the loudest if not the ablest and most consistent members of the party in the localities whence they hail, it can be easily imagined that the task of reconciling the differences and evolving perfect order out of seeming chaos was neither light nor easy of accomplishment. Yet, as our reports have shown, Mr. Landry bore himself with firmness, intelligence and good nature, and finally handed the convention over to the permanent chairman, Judge Beattie, a harmonious, almost unanimous body. To those who have not had much experience in presiding over the deliberations of free American citizens, at times the most irrepresible and independent of mortals, it may be difficult to fully appreciate the merit of an officer who can command obedience without losing respect, and insure harmony and even cordiality where the heated debates are very likely to engender enmities. Senator Landry is entitled to the credit of the most complete success as a presiding officer, and to his good qualities is due a very large share of the good results of the convention which he has just been called upon to organize.

NO DISGUISE NEEDED. The special artist of the Times comments jocularly upon the perfection to which the art of political assassination has been brought in the Democratic primaries. It begins—

We question if there is a city in America where a job of the kind could have been so neatly and completely done as was the killing of Roberts, at the Ninth Ward Club room last Friday night.

The poor woman, whose children have lost their father, is supposed to appreciate the consummate skill with which she has been bereaved:

Ah, what a consolation it must be to a young wife to know that her dead husband has been rightfully taken off. While she looks for the last time in his face, she must feel a proud satisfaction, even in her bitter grief, in looking at the one red spot on the forehead that gives proof of the matchless skill with which he was done.

The name of the club member who has perpetrated this work of skill is made known. Such excellence could not be suppressed by any degree of modesty. The name of this murderous member is said to be Jean Boisdre—In English, Jack Giltwood, Esq. The Times says:

It is almost impossible that the murderer should be entirely unknown, and it is superfluous to say he could have escaped had there been anything like a general disposition among the lookers-on to apprehend him. And offers the suggestion—

It is the law that any one who did know, and concealed his name, in order to facilitate his escape, is *particeps criminis* as accessory after the fact.

The custom of wearing green goggles, a false beard and a long linen duster, the trouble of lying in wait in byways, or, indeed, of making any pretense of concealment, is demonstrated by the device of Jack Giltwood to be wholly useless. When you spring your man in a crowded assembly, it is only necessary to make a good, clean shot and menace the surrounding members with a small sprinkling of the same metal, and a sentiment of honor binds the whole club neither to interfere in the assassination nor to disclose the name of the shooter to the officers of justice.

Mr. Roberts, the member of a Democratic club, shot in the head by a brother member, Mr. Jean Boisdre, will have thus gone to his account with no other vindication than a return of not found, against his slayer, and another epitaph than the triumphant skill of Mr. Boisdre as heralded in the Times. Such appears the club law of the Louisiana Democracy. We hope that an investigation will take place, and the usual and only penalty of a couple of attorneys' fees and a verdict of acquittal by a jury will at least be imposed upon Mr. Jean Boisdre. The reputation of Louisiana for justice to the widow and fatherless demands at least that much.

SHOT IN JAIL. The blood of another man, shot in the jail at Natchitoches, now flows down with the current of the Red river. It is the usual story. Andrew Douglas, colored, was incarcerated in jail for some offense not stated. Sheriff Bonet and Deputy Clerk Harlow were seized near the jail by armed and disguised men—the green goggles kept was not among the party—and the keys taken from them. The ruffians then proceeded to the jail, opened it and found twelve prisoners inside, including the one they wanted. Having shot the helpless prisoner through the head, the masked men politely returned the keys to their officers, who probably waited with their fingers in their mouths, or at any rate on their lips, while the work of assassination was going on. Messrs. Bonet and Harlow are said to know nothing about the disguised men, yet they assert positively there was nothing of a political character in the assassination. We wonder how they managed to find out that much.

There is something peculiarly horrible and revolting in killing a defenseless prisoner who can neither escape nor defend himself. And it does not make the slightest difference what may be the inciting cause, whether politics, whisky or mere brutal depravity, such a murder is a lasting blot on the town in which it is committed, and remains so until it is effaced by the execution of the perpetrators.

Democrats concede that every State in which delegates have been instructed for Tilden will go Republican.

DIED. MCCARTHY—Wednesday, May 21, 1876, at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, of JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY, aged twenty-nine years. The friends of the family and members of Typographical Union No. 17 and Magnolia Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 240 Carondelet street, corner St. Joseph, on Friday, Friday Morning, at half past ten o'clock. Galveston and Nacogdoches (Texas) papers please copy.

New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17.—The officers and members of the above association are respectfully invited to meet at the residence No. 240 Carondelet street, corner of St. Joseph, at 10:30 A. M., on FRIDAY, June 2, to attend the funeral of the late JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY. The funeral will be held at 10:30 A. M., on FRIDAY, June 2, at the residence of J. C. MURRAY, President. GEORGE C. CROWTHER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR. 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 the same are as such unchanged, you are expected to use every effort to enforce the collection of taxes and levies. Respectfully, my330t G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

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. 3580 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 COUPON 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 \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1,000 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 1,000 Prizes at \$50.....50,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50.00 HALVES.....25.00 TENTHS.....5.00 TWENTYFIFTHS.....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. my33td

NOTICE TO VETERANS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 30, 1876. The following act of the Legislature, passed at the regular session of 1875, is hereby republished for the information and guidance of all concerned: (No. 61) An act to provide an annual pension for the surviving veterans of the war of 1812 to 1815, who participated in the battles of New Orleans, in December, 1814, and January, 1815, as well as for the survivors of such wars, and to determine the mode and cost of ascertaining who shall receive such pension, and to repeal all laws heretofore enacted on the same subject matter.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That any person residing or domiciled in the State (claiming to be a veteran of the war of 1812 and 1815, and who participated in the battles of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and who remains a citizen of and domiciled in this State, as well as the widow of such veteran, shall be entitled to a pension of twelve dollars per month, payable quarterly to his or her widow, or to his or her child, or to his or her next of kin, drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall warrant therefor upon the State Treasury, out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person residing or domiciled in the State (claiming to be a veteran of the war of 1812 and 1815, and who participated in the battles of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and who remains a citizen of and domiciled in this State, as well as the widow of such veteran, shall be required to prove his right to such pension before the party in whose name he may reside in the parish of Orleans, and before the Third District Court of the parish of Orleans, who such person shall reside in the parish of Orleans; that such proceedings shall be taken to represent a therein in all cases the party so claiming or seeking the benefits of this act, shall establish upon the evidence of two or three witnesses, that he was regularly enlisted in the military service of the United States, or that he participated in the siege or battle of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and was honorably discharged from such service; that he is a resident of this State, being a resident then and a citizen now of this State, and that he is over seventy years of age, in order to warrant a judgment or decree to be rendered in favor of the pension or gratuity herein provided for the benefit of this act.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in cases where a person entitled to a pension or gratuity of this act has departed this life, or may have departed, leaving his surviving widow and minor children, or other persons dependent upon him, and the recipient of such pension, or may not have established his right to such pension, or may not have been honorably discharged from such service, and the deceased veteran shall be required to furnish the same evidence, as specified in the second section of this act, and in like manner, for the widow or her marriage, before she shall be entitled to have and receive the same, and the same shall be required to be furnished by the surviving widow of such deceased veteran may have been the recipient of such pension, it shall be only necessary for the Auditor of Public Accounts satisfactory evidence of the fact of her marriage with such deceased veteran, or their living together as man and wife.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That a full and complete certified copy of the record in each and every case of any person applying for the benefits of this act shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court wherein such proceeding may be taken, to the Auditor of Public Accounts for preservation and reference, and that upon judgment being rendered in favor of any person so applying for the benefits and privileges of this act, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall thereupon recognize such person as entitled to the same, and shall issue therefor regularly the necessary warrants or orders to the proper revenue officers, or collector or insurer from and after the day and date of judgment being rendered in favor of such applicant, and to receive the same, and the names of such persons on the list of those declared to be entitled to said pension.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the clerk of the court in which such proceedings may be taken shall not be held responsible for the same, or anything for his fee, for all costs entailed in such proceedings, including the aforementioned certified copy of the record.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That any mortgage, hypothecation or transfer of real estate of any person under this act, shall be void and of no effect, until such person shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, or his or her order certified by the clerk of the district court in the parish in which the applicant resides, nor shall any widow receive such pension beyond the amount of her pension, and that the pensioner may be required, if he or she shall be so required, to be expended under this act shall not exceed ten thousand dollars annually, which, if inadequate to pay all pensioners providing their claims, as above provided, shall be ratably distributed among them.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws heretofore enacted on the same subject matter, as well as all laws inconsistent with and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) E. D. ESTLETTE, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Signed) C. C. ANTONIO, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Approved March 24, 1876. (Signed) WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy. N. DURAND, Assistant Secretary of State. In order that this office may be enabled to properly carry out the provisions of the above act, and particularly those of section seven, the prior wherein qualification is required to be made, as per notice heretofore published by this office, is extended to the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, proximo, and claimants are required to conform to the provisions of the law within the time specified.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON, Auditor. AT WALSH'S, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST SHIRTS IN NEW ORLEANS, AND EVERYTHING NEW IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. GOOD SHIRTS (either any or white), \$1.50 each. GOOD SUMMER FURNISHINGS (sage or light colored), fifty cents each. BEST JEAN OR MUSLIN DRAWERS seventy-five cents per pair. Finer Goods at Equal Reductions. Full lines of Cartwright & Warner's well known Undergarments, Sunnier Silk, Lisle, Gaiter and Linen Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes, and at moderate prices for cash. B. T. WALSH, No. 110 Canal street, my3142p Near St. Charles street.

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. GENUINE—An infallible cure for CHILLS AND FEVER. SLEEPS—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLORENCE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist; if he keeps these remedies, if not, they will be sent by mail to the BAYOU BRIDGE & CO'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. [Seal] my312p

THE CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD COMPANY informs the public that their cars are now running to New Orleans Park, and are being sold at five cents each way. No more beautiful or healthy place of resort for families or individuals can be found in the State, so abounding in natural beauties, green sward and cool temperature, maintained always from the ocean by the Mississippi, which rolls over tranquilly forward to the sea along the entire front of the park. The closely packed dwellers of the swamp districts will find for themselves and children in the pure air of the park and the grateful exercise of a solitary ride along the river front the genuine antidote to the malarious inspirations of the back streets, and as the cost will be within the reach of all, the Crescent City Railroad Company are confident their line will command a steady and profitable patronage. my3272p

DEPARTMENTS OF IMPROVEMENTS, } CALLED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT } this office until TUESDAY, June 6, 1876, at } twelve o'clock M., for remodeling the Bayou Bridge } opposite Magnolia Garden, across the Bayou St. } John, according to specifications on file in the } office of the City Engineer. my312p

DEPARTMENTS OF IMPROVEMENTS, } CALLED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT } this office until TUESDAY, June 6, 1876, at } twelve o'clock M., for the sale of ENGINE and } steam boiler, for the use of the } McCann's ferry. my312p

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