New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 7, 1876.

There are nomad Arabs.

Tilden puffs cost fifty cents a lyin'.

Straws show which way the julep goes.

Ben Hill favors Bayard for the Presidency.

Mr. Kerr is better, and able to be investigated.

It costs about $10,000 a day to run the Centennial Exposition.

Sunstroke and hydrophobia are among the summer complaints.

Chicago papers say the river smells better this year. Who knows?

An unreasonable child wanted some of her little sister's measles.

The greatest sympathy is felt for Mr. Kerr on account of his health.

"After the hireling comes the master." It was poor Fitz and then Kerr.

Children will be glad to know that switches are going out of fashion.

No one can get ahead of Boss Tweed until it is known where he is.

When the nameless force man charges his apparatus there is the devil to pay.

June has five Fridays; but the intelligent uryman has abolished capital punishment.

A Granger went out to dance on the green, but found himself green on the dance.

Boston has a "Dare to Do Right" temperance society with many brave members.

The latest case of being stage struck is where a young man was run into by an omnibus.

A fashionable and considerate tailor has his bill heads ornamented with a forget-me-not.

A St. Louis paper says that "In June the only really happy man is he that owns a beer cove.

A young man notifying his landlady that he wanted to change his board, was given a rough deal.

This is the season of the year when young men shave their heads to prevent their hair from falling off.

The man who had rid himself of a troublesome corn, regarded the matter as a sore bereavement.

Beer dealers are obliged to keep whisky in their saloons now because lager beer is not intoxicating.

When a man goes to court he should leave his feelings at home. This refers to a court of justice.

A canal boat has been named after Mark Twain, but it is in Canada, and can not be reformed by Mr. Tilden.

H. H. Blunt has been sent his credentials to represent the parish of Winn in the State Convention of June 27.

Thurlow Weed is willing for Tilden to be nominated, if only for the sake of making New York certain to go Republican.

Charles Francis Adams is the ideal President filling the admiration of Bowles, and remaining unknown to the people.

A boy who turned up his nose at something his father said, had it quietly turned down again by the fingers of the old man.

Among the pleasures of fishing in the swamp bayous is to see the mocasin snake steal up playfully and eat the small fish caught.

A county editor has received an invitation to attend a moonlight ice cream sociable. He is expected to make a few freezing remarks.

Theodore Tilton is about to take up his residence in Chicago, and sympathy is about equally divided between Chicago and Theodore.

The weather is getting warm in Washington, and were it not for the per diem, Congressmen would find themselves quite uncomfortable.

"The Gray's on Deck Again." Schell, Fitzhugh's assistant doorkeeper, has been arrested for pounding a grocer who tried to collect a small bill.

The Ouachita *Telegraph* has been swindled by a circus. To be cheated by one you have praised doth work like madness on the brain editorial.

The man who loses his character will never get it back again. He may get another that will do good service, but it will not be quite the same.

The Prince of Wales, since his return home, has refused to engage in fox hunting. He has been hunting elephants, yer know, and foxes are too beastly small game.

Mr. Stokes, who is thought to have influenced the death of Jim Fisk, will come out of prison in October. He says he is not afraid of Jay Gould and his ruffians, and shall go into business in New York.

Croquet-vexillo is a new name for an old game. It begins the same as ordinary croquet, and ends where one lady says another cheats, all throwing their mallets over the fence and going quietly to the house.

The Shakespeare Club will give its second complimentary entertainment of the season at the Varieties Theatre on Friday evening, June 16, when the drama of "Rose Michel" will be acted for the first time in this city.

Four eminent lawyers of Philadelphia gave written opinions in favor of keeping the centennial buildings open on Sundays. Four other lawyers will give opinions in favor of closing if properly retained. Thus is the world balanced by great minds.

As Daniel Drew endowed his theological seminary with an unsecured note, it is doubtful whether or not he will get as much praise in another world as he has received in this. True charity stands on a cash basis, though sympathy and subscription lists are good in their way.

INVESTIGATION THE BEST VINDICATION.

He who would undertake to vindicate the integrity of all the subordinates of a government, having had in its employ within the past eight years perhaps two hundred thousand employes, must be a very credulous person. He who would assume that other two hundred thousand persons not having been in office at all should, therefore, be installed in place of the honest and dishonest incumbent must present an expanse of cheek upon which every mosquito in America could comfortably pasture.

We published some weeks since the opinion of the *True Delta*, a Democratic Douglas paper, upon the character of this custom at New Orleans while in Democratic hands. It was charged by the *True Delta* with corruption and with attempting to run the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge. There have been Democratic defaulters who have robbed the treasury and absconded, as did Swartwout, celebrated in his day, and the long list of Democratic land receivers found in history, but apparently forgotten by their political descendants. We throw no impediment in the way of a Democratic investigation, evidently ex parte, because we know that its results can not prove the universal corruption of a majority of the American people, still less will it establish the exclusive and peculiar fitness of these political Pharisees who "thank God they are not as other men; even as this [re] publican."

We invite investigation into every department of the government. We do not guarantee that there have not been improper appointments ignorantly made. In the small modern opportunity which the Democracy have had they elected a confidential officer of the House of Representatives who had been indicted for arson, perjury and robbery. The counsel for his defense was a member of the House, but does not seem to have considered these charges a disqualification. The Democratic party, however, upon arriving at a knowledge of this charge, simultaneously with the publication of a letter in which the officer charged the Democratic House with a shameful rapacity for the small patronage at his disposal, produced this record of the felonious charges against the officer, and asserted in debate that these charges afforded proper ground to declare the offices unfit for trust. Now, we accept this as an evidence that the Democratic party was deceived in the character of this officer, just as the Republican government has been deceived in the character of McDonald and Todd or James. We accept and adopt the severe censure of Judge Woods:

The man who undertakes to serve the government, and who takes upon his conscience the obligation of an official oath, owes to the government fidelity, honesty, and the vigilant discharge of duty.

From which it follows that we are prepared to award exact justice to all official offenders, and can safely assure the committees of investigation that no official proven by them guilty of dereliction shall receive nomination or appointment at the hands of the Republican party. We would not certainly be required to say that those Republican officers who have met this display of predetermined justice with demonstration of innocence should be also declared unfit for further or future trust. We put it even to the most "rancid" Democrat—as it has been innocently mispronounced by an unlettered Republican—if it would be just to disqualify officers of proved honesty because other officers may have been convicted of unfitness? If such be the ruling, then the whole Democratic Congress should resign without hope of re-election because Fitzhugh, the doorkeeper, dispatched for his schoolboy son and installed him in an office whose salary would have supported an experienced man with a dependent family, and charged the Democratic members with indecent rapacity for patronage.

Let us have a fair application of this principle: Tilden and Tweed belonged to the Democratic party. If Tweed, a Democratic leader, stands as the centennial thief—if he has acknowledged his theft of six million dollars of public money by absconding with the escort of Democratic jailors, and is but hiding to await the election of a Democratic government, why should Tilden or any other person of the same party be permitted to hold office? Why mention the name of Tilden as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people?

The syllogism presented is this:

A number of Republican employes, out of several hundred thousand, have been found guilty of official dereliction. All the members of the party to which the derelicts belong are responsible as the moral indorsers of the derelict officers, therefore, the whole party is incompetent for office. It, however, transpires that officers of the Democratic party have also proven derelict; therefore, no man professing the principles of either of the two leading parties should be capable of holding office; but the members of these two parties constitute a large majority of the American people, and to exclude the majority from participating in the administration would be alike impossible and absurd. It would, therefore, follow that both the Republicans and Democrats ought to be disqualified for office or neither. This would be logically inevitable unless it be admitted that one of the parties is infallible, and so exempt from the application of its own principle.

Let us, then, have a strict scrutiny into the character and competency of any or all officers under federal, State or municipal governments; let the guilty persons be punished by exclusion from party appointment, but let honor and promotion be awarded the innocent, and let each party pledge itself to renewed vigilance in bestowing of its patronage. Thus far, the Republican party having been intrusted with the administration of its principles, has the advantage of an official scrutiny by its own government and its political opponents. It must, therefore, have the will in the future, trusts of the republic over the Democratic party, which having shown in the past and present that its agents are not above suspicion and are very hungry of office from long abstinence, appears under the disadvantage of concealing a man of undeveloped rascality which might swamp the treasury of the United States. Let no guilty man escape and let no man be appointed to office without a good record of personal and official qualifications. On the other hand, let the people repose renewed confidence in the men who, having been intrusted with office, have withstood the most embittered and ex parte scrutiny and emerged with testimonials of integrity reluctantly awarded them by those who came to work their ruin.

NEGLECTED FOR POLITICS.

It has been notorious that all the material interests of Louisiana have been subordinated by the Democratic politicians to the defeat of "the Radicals." The "workingmen" have been told that the sole cause of their depressed interests has been the incumbency of the Republican party in the offices of the State. The dilapidation of these material interests has been apparently preserved as a cause of political agitation. The patient has been kept at the door of death that the physician might fatten on the fees.

The passage of the Hawaiian treaty took New Orleans by surprise. It was perfectly posted as to the prosecution of Belknap, and prepared for the investigation of the Customhouse. The REPUBLICAN published the cry of danger raised by Representative Gibson, but the timely speech of that gentleman received no attention at the hands of a press preoccupied with partisan abuse or the profitable puffs of local celebrities.

At last the sugar and rice interests procured a crevasse opening through the protection levee. It was but the crawfish hole of the twenty-five planters in a territory not larger than a couple of Louisiana parishes, but it menaced an enlargement which might in time open and sweep away the entire capital and labor of Louisiana invested in the culture of these two staples. An authentic letter published in the New Orleans *Times* upon the Hawaiian treaty says:

Some of the Southern committees were amazed at the idea that the members of Congress did not fully appreciate the importance of the subject when it first came up, and especially that they did not understand the actual value of the product.

Why should these members have known anything of the productions or commerce of their constituents? They were not elected for that purpose. Their proclaimed object was the overthrow of the Republican party, the eviction of the "usurper" Kellogg, the occupation of all the patronage of Congress, and similar measures of partisan success.

The people have been compelled to send a supplementary delegation to Washington to furnish the partisan Representatives with some knowledge of their interests. In the words of the press—

These delegates found a great lack of correct information among Congressmen with respect to the probable effect of the treaty upon domestic production and upon the laborers of the rice and sugar growing sections of the South.

It is alleged by the delegation—

That in Louisiana alone there is $40,000,000 invested in sugar and $10,000,000 in rice, with a total capital of $80,000,000. There are united in this interest 3139 planters and 34,000 laborers, and that all the persons connected with and dependent upon this culture number 200,000. The delegates have discovered facts of which the partisan delegates were unconscious. The sugar products of the Sandwich islands are being introduced into the United States, and even sold in New Orleans at a profit.

The delegates prove the fact that this "new era" in American commerce, as it was characterized by General N. P. Banks, will bring the admission of all rice and sugars duty free from Costa Rica, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, New Granada, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, San Salvador and Venezuela.

The United States has with each of these countries commercial treaties, containing a condition known as the "most favored nation" clause. According to rational construction the admission of Hawaiian sugar and rice duty free would subrogate the nations enumerated to the same rights of introducing their rice and sugar products duty free.

When we consider the relative weakness of the rice and sugar representation, and preponderance of the interests which consume sugar and rice, we can see but one feasible means of procuring the protection to these interests. It is to demand that they be as articles of prime necessity to the workingmen of the United States, embraced in the list of articles protected by the manufactories and shipbuilding.

The Democracy of Louisiana has proclaimed its utter indifference of the opinions of the next President. A majority of the votes for the free sugar treaty with Hawaii were Democrats. With a Democratic free trade majority, a "free breakfast table" vote is possible. What, however, are the two hundred thousand people and the eighty million dollars concerned in the production of sugar and rice to the advantage of the patronage of offices, a couple of seats in the Senate and a flush of foreign missions for the Democracy?

The planters and laborers of Louisiana had better confer with the mechanics and merchants of Louisiana and see if they can not obtain some conditions from the protection interests of the Union. It will be found impossible to so dry nurse our Representatives by delegations as that they can protect the sugar and rice interests of Louisiana.

ANOTHER SACRIFICE DEMANDED.

The "Bijou" who forms public opinions in Washington, and publishes them in the New Orleans *Democrat*, has written seriously of the situation. He has canvassed the entire list of Democratic candidates, and concludes there is no Democratic salvation except through General Hancock. A few weeks since it was announced that a vigorous move for Hancock would be made, and that it would commence at Washington. All politicians knew what that meant. The wires were to be laid and the influences of the quill drivers solicited at the Capitol. Democratic desire has not greatly changed since the organization of the House with a Confederate majority, since the composition of the Democratic hymn called "The Gray's on Deck Again." Jeff Davis was talked of for President, then it was concluded that Pendleton or some illustrious Copperhead would answer the purpose, and at the same time conciliate the Northern Democrats, whose votes were to be retained as a matter of precaution, in case of a close election; but it was settled that a Confederate officer, Gordon or Lamar, must have the second place on the ticket. The Democratic party was strong in the House. It could have effected legislation to challenge the admiration of the world. It was a noble army demoralized over a captured sutler's shop, and descended to guerrilla warfare. The Congress of Confederates spent its force on investigations. It attempted to make no good name for itself, but went into the business of throwing mud on the Republican party. While it was listening to the tales of every cashiered officer, discharged customhouse night watchman and blackmailing vagabond that would testify, federal appropriations for the South were defeated and the agricultural industries of the Sandwich Islands encouraged at the expense of our own. "The Gray's on Deck Again," but is sick and wants to go below. The Hancock influence is working. "Bijou" says it can not be ignored that circumstances "over which the Southern people have no control, forbid them from nominating either one of their favorites whom it would be their delight to honor with the first and second offices in the gift of the nation." There are circumstances under which Democrats will sacrifice all principles; they frequently occur. The Frank Blair castor oil and the Horace Greeley pill are still remembered. The party sold itself and voted itself for radical and original abolitionists, and got nothing but defeat for the bargain. Now, in this centennial year, when the gray has been holding admiral's court on the quarter deck, we read in the Washington department of the New Orleans *Democrat* that "success demands still another sacrifice, another concession at the hands of the South." General Hancock must be nominated to save the Democratic party, or rather to make it, and the Democrats of the South must swallow the dose and help do the voting. They can do it. They can organize Second Army Corps clubs, and hurrah for the man who licked the rebels at Gettysburg. Political discipline will conquer honest convictions. After eight years of howling against a soldier in the White House, the Democrats of the South are asked to vote for another, and a Southern man says they must do it.

MR. BLAINE AND HIS PURSUERS.

Nearly all of Monday was occupied by the Confederates in the House in discussing Mr. Blaine. The debate turned upon a lot of private letters, running back some fifteen years or more. Several members had been told that these letters were equal to a confession on the part of Mr. Blaine of deep and damning guilt. An effort was made, therefore, to get possession of the precious documents, in order to have them published in the Democratic papers. Mulligan, Fisher and Proctor Knott made a fierce onslaught on the gentleman from Maine for the letters. But he resisted, declaring they could only have the one which he thought bore on the subject before the Judiciary Committee. This determination, as soon as it was generally known, provoked a perfect storm of shrieks and howls. Members were sure the letters contained evidence of startling transactions. Correspondents wrote to the same effect, and the telegraph wires vibrated with a thousand messages informing the country that Blaine had as good as convicted himself, and there was nothing left for the House to do but expel him and attack some other Republican.

On Monday, however, Mr. Blaine put an end to all this chatter by quietly rising in his place and reading all the letters to the House. Of course, there was nothing sensational in them, and Messrs. Knott, Hunton and two or three others appeared to be greatly exercised and provoked. The former, like a true Kentuckian, wanted to have it out with somebody, and expressed his willingness to fight any man in the world except Mr. Blaine.

It would be too much, perhaps, to expect this pursuit of this prominent Republican to slacken up after such a culmination. His enemies are animated by the double motives of personal resentment and partisan zeal. Mr. Blaine has been rather frank in giving his opinions of certain political acts, and is, withal, a prominent candidate for the presidency. In his speech, on Monday, he complained that some of his opponents had been watching an opportunity ever since a certain debate last January, to find some point of annoyance against him. We see a corroboration of this in the persistent attacks of the so-called investigating committees. Every resolution of inquiry is aimed at the gentleman from Maine, and the House seems to show no interest in any matter, even the ordinary business of legislation, which does not afford the Confederate Democrats a chance to put Mr. Blaine on the defensive. Thus, the time is taken up in shielding Mr. Kerr on the one hand, and accusing his predecessor on the other. Messrs. Knott, Hunton and the rest of them seem to think Mr. Blaine is the head of the Republican party, and all it is necessary to do is to kill him off to open the White House and all its patronage to some one, who, as Senator Gordon puts it, can be elected by the Democracy. So far as the Republican party is concerned, neither Mr. Blaine nor any other individual is absolutely necessary to secure success. He and a dozen leading Republicans may be libeled into unpopularity for the time being, without seriously impairing the resources of the party to furnish candidates. This the Democrats will learn when they find that the nominee at Cincinnati is one who has either been purified by their numerous investigations, like Conkling, Morton or Blaine, or never accused because even Democratic audacity dared not go so far. Democracy may succeed in defeating Blaine's nomination for the Presidency, but they can not very well keep him out of Congress, where he develops a wonderful talent for heading off their most ingeniously devised schemes.

A CARD.

E. L. Weber, of this place, in the issue of the New Orleans Republican of the first of June, comes out in a card, and is evidently riled at the statements of 'Quadratus," a correspondent of the Democrat. What he says about this correspondent is not the object of this card, as "Quadratus" is perfectly responsible for what he writes, and his address can be obtained at any time by calling at the Democrat office.

It is only in regard to Weber's personal attack on myself that I appear in print. Were the charges made here, where I am so well known, I would consider the source, and treat them with the contempt they deserve; but as they appear in a city paper, I take the same method of refuting.

He says: "I have a correspondence from my brother, D. A. Weber, which was given me for publication some time since, which denies in toto that he ever wrote the articles in the Feliciana Republican, during the year 1872, relative to me. He says that he figured as editor of the paper, but in reality, F. M. Mumford, of Bayou Sara, edited the paper and wrote all the lying statements concerning me." This is an infamous lie, and E. L. and D. A. Weber know it to be a lie. I not only ask, but have demanded a copy of the letter referred to, and defy those model brothers to prove that I ever wrote for the Feliciana Republican, or was in any way connected with the paper. The Webers being absent from here at present, I await their return. F. M. MUMFORD.

West Feliciana, June 3, 1876. je7 1t

PROCLAMATION.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 5, 1876.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS reward will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the parish of Iberville, killed FRANK McCARDLE and MURRAY GRAHAM, and wounded AUGUSTE DUMOSVILLE.

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

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. je7

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 1876, 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 siege or battles of New Orleans, in December, 1814, and January, 1815, as well as for the surviving widows of such veterans; to fix and determine the mode and cost of ascertaining who shall receive such pension, and to repeal all laws hitherto enacted on the same subject matter.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1876, each and every surviving veteran of the war of 1812 and 1815, who participated in the siege or battle of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and is and remains a citizen of and domiciled in this State, as well as the widow of any such veteran, shall be entitled to have and receive from the State of Louisiana a pension of twelve dollars per month, payable quarterly, on his or her own warrant, drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall warrant therefor upon the State Treasurer, out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person residing or domiciliated in this State, claiming to be a veteran of the war of 1812 and 1815, and to have participated in the battles or siege of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, being a resident then and a citizen now of this State, and desiring to avail himself of the benefits of this act, shall be required to prove his right to such pension before the parish court in which he may reside, when such parties reside outside of the parish of Orleans, and before the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans, when such person shall reside in the parish of Orleans; that such proceedings shall be taken contradictorily with the State, which shall be represented therein by the district attorney of the particular district where such proceedings are had, and that in all cases the party so claiming or seeking the benefits of this act, shall establish upon the evidence of two or more witnesses, that he was regularly enlisted in the military service of the United States, or this State, in the war of 1812 and 1815, that he participated in the siege or battles of New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, and was honorably discharged afterward 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-five years of age, in order to warrant a judgment or decree to be rendered in favor of the person so applying, granting him all the rights and benefits of this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in cases where a person entitled to the benefits and privileges of this act has departed this life, or may hereafter die, leaving him surviving a widow, and such deceased veteran may not have been the recipient of such pension, or may not have established his right to such pension, the widow of such deceased veteran shall be required to furnish the same evidence, as specified in the second section of this act, and in like manner, together with evidence of her marriage, before she shall be entitled to have and receive the pension herein granted; and in case where such deceased veteran may have been the recipient of such pension, it shall be only necessary for his widow to furnish unto the Auditor of Public Accounts satisfactory evidence of the fact of her marriage with such deceased veteran, or they lived together as man and wife.

Sec. 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, after judgment shall have been rendered therein, unto 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 thereafter recognize the warrant of such person for said pension as valid, and issue thereafter regularly the necessary warrants in his favor for the amount of his pension accruing or inuring from and after the day and date of judgment being rendered in favor of such applicant, and moreover place the name of such person on the list of those declared to be entitled to said pension.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the clerk of the court in which such proceedings may be taken shall not be entitled to demand or receive anything for his fee, for all costs entailed in such proceedings, including the aforementioned certified copy of the record.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That any sale, mortgage, hypothecation or transfer of the whole or any part of any pension that may become payable to any person under this act, shall be void and of no effect; that no pension 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 for the parish in which the applicant resides, nor shall any widow receive such pension beyond the period of her widowhood, and that the pensioner may be required, if thought proper by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to substantiate that he is the proper person entitled to receive the pension.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the whole amount to be expended under this act shall not exceed ten thousand dollars annually, which, if inadequate to pay all pensioners proving up their claims, as above provided, shall be ratably distributed among them.

Sec. 8. 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 herewith be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
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 period 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,
my31 & je25 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 $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
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $100	10,000
100 Aproximation 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
TWENTIETHS	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. 692, 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. my9 sd

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
KERMINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.
RHONE—Certain specific for chills and fever, containing no quinine.
FLORINE—For female diseases.
Sent free upon receipt of $1 for large size bottle. If not, they can be had of M. E. HOFFMANN & CO'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. je30 tuel 3p

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents.

Liberal Reduction to Dealers.

16,000 Copies Just Published. 3000 Copies Sold.

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

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers:

It is a book which has been long wanted, and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world.
GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller,
Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookseller in this city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country. If its true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand.
C. C. HALEY, Bookseller,
No. 19 Commercial place;
Branch, No. 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,
ap13 Nos. 92 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

ASSASSINATION IN COUSHATTA

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 4, 1876.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who, on the second day of May, at Coushatta, in the parish of Red River, in this State, shot and killed GEORGE A. KING, tax collector of Red River parish, and shot Hon. M. H. TWITCHELL, State Senator.

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

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the acting Governor:
F. G. LLORENS,
Assistant Secretary of State. my5 2p

AMUSEMENTS.

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. my16

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BEER SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
128.....Gravier street.....128
my27 1m EUGENE KROST, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.
GRAND HOTEL,
Point Clear, Alabama.
The most attractive and delightful summer resort in the South, situated on a point of land jutting out into Mobile bay, only ten miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Finest surf, bathing, fine fishing, boating and driving, and a constant salt breeze from the Gulf.
The Hotel is entirely new, and one of the most extensive and comfortable in the country, containing all modern conveniences. Fare unsurpassed.

Board per day	$3 50
Board per week	15 00
Board per month	50 00

Daily communication by swift steamers with Mobile, which is only one and a half hours distant.
Hotel opens for visitors on June 1, and remains open summer and winter. For further particulars address HENRY C. BALDWIN & CO.,
my21 1m Mobile, Alabama.

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE),
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.
This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.
my6 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

AUGUSTE'S
COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.
All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL.
Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.
Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.
Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasam, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156.....Canal Street.....156
OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES:
Thomas A. Adams, George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke, John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison, Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton, T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey, David Urquhart.
Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51.....Camp street.....51
CAPITAL, $500,000.
R. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
ED. CONKRY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. S. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON,
R. C. PALMER.
This company insures against loss by burglars, thieves and fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to depositors.
Small deposits received, and six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.
jy11 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.
G. F. WALKER, M. D.,
Has removed to
No. 930 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. my23 1y