New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HOEY & O'CONNOR, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the premises No. 62 Union, between Baronne and Dryades streets.

BY MACON, ELLISON & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot, with buildings, in square bounded by Bayou Road, Esplanade, Prieur and Johnson streets.

BY S. GUINAULT, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, premises corner of Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

BY PLACIDE J. SPRAE, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, three lots, with buildings, on Peace, between Royal and Bourbon streets; two lots, with buildings, on Erato, between St. Charles and Prytania streets.

BY VINCENT & CO., at 11½ o'clock, at Nos. 62 and 64 Customhouse street, open accounts.

BY CONSTABLE JOHN McCORMICK, at 12 o'clock, at warehouse No. 260 Poydras street, shoes and gaiters.

BY D. E. MORPHY & SON, at 11½ o'clock, at Nos. 108 and 110 Magazine street, bills, notes, judgments, etc.

Local Intelligence.

TIED FOR LIFE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. H. A. Lucich, one of Mechanic 6's most active firemen, and Miss A. W. Grashoff, one of the brightest and sweetest young ladies of the "Old Third," of which municipal district both the happy parties are natives, were united in wedlock, by Rev. Father Weiss, of Trinity Catholic Church, which was crowded to repletion on the occasion. It was a most joyous affair, and the popularity of the young couple was shown by the fact that scores of their friends, from all parts of the city, paid them warmest congratulations during the evening. More than a hundred guests were entertained at the marriage supper, and the merry makings were kept up until the dawn. We add the REPUBLICAN'S to the many other earnest good wishes which augur for Mr. Lucich and his fair bride so pleasant a life journey.

SWIMMING EXTRAORDINARY.— Professor John T. Clarke, the celebrated aquatic performer, will give an exhibition this afternoon at the New Lake End, near the hotels of Brown and Hoyt. Mr. Clarke is not a nameless force. He takes his plunges "in presence of the passengers," and is really a submarine wonder. He drinks milk, eats bread, writes poetry, and does other things, all under water. He is a graceful and expert swimmer, and will illustrate various styles of practice in the art.

THE HEPTASOPHS.—On the occasion of the grand parade and ball of the order of Seven Wise Men, which occurs this evening, the ladies of the Third District will, through Lucien Marrero, Esq., of St. Bernard, present a banner to the order. The reception speech will be made by the grand commander, C. H. Forno, Esq. These interesting exercises will take place at Stonewall Jackson Hall, on Elysian Fields street.

ROBBING A BRIDAL PARTY OF MONEY AND JEWELRY.—On Thursday, June 1, 1876, a wedding took place up town in one of the fashionable residences near Felicity street, where the parents of the bride reside. After the marriage the happy couple started for the North on a bridal tour. Intending to visit all the principal cities on the Mississippi river, the happy couple left on one of the palace steamers for Memphis. The first night out the steamer, between ten and eleven o'clock, ran aground in the parish of St. Charles, which caused a great confusion on board. At the time all the passengers were on the deck watching the movements of a tug pulling the steamer off the sand bar. While the excitement lasted, one of the employes of the boat, it is supposed, entered the State room of the bridal party and forced open a satchel containing $200 and a bridal set of jewelry valued at $500. Information was immediately sent to the lady's father, who is a cotton merchant in this city. The case was placed in the hands of Captain L. Malone, chief of detectives, who, on the return trip of the steamer, went to investigate the larceny. Captain Malone and Detective Hennessy succeeded on Wednesday in arresting Alexander Thompson, who was employed on the steamer when the larceny was committed, and recovered all the property, which was fully identified by the father of the lady. They also arrested the watchman of the boat, Emile J. Morel, but nothing was found on his person. He is also highly recommended by the officers of the boat for honesty.

A ROSE WITH THORNS.—Rose, not a beautiful blushing one, was a servant for J. P. Reams, No. 79 Philip street, and took a sudden departure. Soon afterward it was discovered that a fine gold watch had disappeared, and it was naturally supposed that Rose had grabbed it. The letters J. P. R. are engraved on the watch, and its number is 8208. A gold dollar was on the chain. Rose is about twenty years old, average height and size.

TOOK THE WHOLE BUSINESS.—Two men yesterday morning stepped into the grocery of Mr. Shaw, at the corner of Camp and Erato streets, and finding nobody present reached over the counter and stole the money drawer and its contents, about $12. A policeman, as soon as notified, started in pursuit, but the thieves had had sufficient time to dissolve themselves. The empty drawer was found in an alley on Thalia near Prytania street. It looks as if they will never be caught or punished for this trick.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—There should have been a meeting of the Board of Health last evening, but the office door was locked and no light visible in the windows. Section 3035 of the law reads:

The Board of Health shall meet once a month from the first of November to the first of June, and once a week from the first of June to the first of November, and as often as they may deem necessary.

MARRIED AND DIVORCED.—When Judge Meunier was a justice of the peace, in 1864, he married an anxious couple. The match did not prove a happy or prosperous one, and the husband disappeared in 1870. Afterward Judge Meunier was promoted to the Third District Court, and several weeks ago the deserted wife asked him to grant her a divorce, her plea being as stated, and she made out a case. The judge who wedded the pair in the year 1864 divorced them in the year 1876.

THE SHIP SANDUSKY.—This vessel has been taking in a full load of fine timber and lumber, she being anchored near Ship Island, and her cargo lightered from Pascagoula. Captain R. J. Lowden says that the lumber and timber are to be landed at Brest, for the French government, and will be used for ship building. There are 660,000 superficial feet.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

A QUARREL OVER THE SPOILS.—Yesterday evening about half-past seven o'clock a difficulty occurred at the third ward Democratic registration office, between Cornelius Boyle and William Condon, during which Boyle was assaulted and knocked down by the latter, who was shot twice by Boyle—once in the right breast, the ball entering about three inches below the nipple, and passing around, lodging in the back, and again in the left knee, which is only a flesh wound. Boyle was arrested by Officer Roussarie and locked up in the central station. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where his wounds were examined by Dr. Smyth, who pronounce the wound in the right breast serious, but not necessarily dangerous. The following particulars were ascertained from some of the witnesses: It seems that Boyle and Condon met at the registration office yesterday evening, when a difficulty arose between them about the city administration, during which Condon accused Boyle of being on the pay rolls, which he denied, saying he had to work hard for all he got, and never was on the pay rolls; but said Condon had been employed, but was discharged for good cause. He then started to walk off, and was struck by Condon, from behind, and knocked down, after which he got up, and a scuffle ensued, during which Condon was shot, as stated.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY EXHIBITION.—This institution last night held its closing and graduating exercises at the Central Church, corner of Gasquet and Treme streets, which were largely attended, and the audience was well pleased with the programme, which consisted of several very fine essays and a duet, which was well sung by two young ladies of the University. The salutatory and valedictory were well delivered, all under the guidance of the acting president, Professor J. A. Adams. A fine band of music also lent a charm to the occasion. The following are the names of the graduates: College class—Mary Alice Thomas and Cora Louisa Smith, of New Orleans. Law class—Alfred E. Billings, John W. Culberland, R. H. Isabelle, Eugene Lucy, New Orleans; Louis A. Martinet, St. Martinsville; Alexander F. Riard, Vermilionville; Samuel J. N. Smith and John E. Staes, New Orleans.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

A FEMININE AFFRAY.—Yesterday about one o'clock a difficulty occurred at No. 255 Burgundy street between Mrs. Antoine Philips and Lucy Davis, during which the former was wounded in the left side of the breast with a piece of bottle by the latter, who immediately ran away, but was pursued by the wounded woman to the corner of Orleans and St. Claude streets where Lucy was arrested and locked up in the fourth precinct station, charged with cutting and wounding Mrs. Philips with intent to kill. The wounded woman was conveyed to her residence on Bourbon street, where she was attended by Dr. Barthe, who pronounced her wound as slight.

Eugene Krost, Gravier street—Ice-cold beer.

BRIEF MENTION.—Thomas Wharton Collens, Jr., was yesterday sworn in as the official stenographer for the Fourth District Court, and gave a bond in $1000. This appointment is made under the new law.

The revenue cutter Dix, Captain Freeman, has been ordered to make a survey of Lake Pontchartrain, as per instructions from Washington. This action is caused by the REPUBLICAN'S reports that the muddy river water from the Bonnet Carre crevasse is gradually filling the lake with sediment.

Governor Kellogg yesterday appointed Mr. H. Bonzano a member of the Board of Health in place of Mr. Lewis, and Mr. A. Shaw in place of Dr. Russell.

Anna Brown's name was called loudly in the First District Court to stand trial on a charge of larceny, but she had left her bondsman to look out for her interests, she fearing to stand up before before a jury. Officer Thompson found her on Basin street, and so waltzed her to prison.

The Union Base Ball Club is out with a flat challenge to any club this side of Baltimore to play for any sum from $10 to $100. Acceptances can be sent to No. 283 Poydras street, J. Mitchell, captain.

John Trick was arrested at the corner of Canal and Basin streets and locked up in the central station by Officer M. Conners, charged with the larceny of a hat and $15 in currency.

The Excavations at Olympia.

New valuable discoveries have been made at Olympia. On the the southeastern side of the temple the Altis wall has been found, which surrounded the temple grove, and the tracing of which is of the highest importance for the topography of the whole place. A great number of pedestals have been laid bare; some of them still standing, others thrown down. From them a rich harvest of inscriptions is expected. Fragments of an imperial statue, new fragments of warrior figures, of horses and tripods, and masses of gilt bronze have been excavated. The soil on the southern side is now being cleared, where the colossal remnants of columns lie as they were scattered there by the earthquake. The remnants of the Cella wall have also been discovered, as well as the lower parts of columns set up in the Cella. In the vestibule (pronaos) of the temple the heaps of rubbish are being removed. A splendid marble slab was dug up there, on which a female figure, whose wavy hair is covered with a cap, a nude male bearded figure, carrying a burden, and a Herakles, with three apples in his hand, are represented. The figure in the middle is supposed to be Atlas. In style and contents that sculpture is supposed to be of exceeding value by the German commissioners. Many beautiful photographs of the works found have been executed, and successful casts have been taken of various sculptures. The high road not being finished, the transport of these casts will take place down the Alpheios river. Of the inscriptions discovered within the last few weeks the majority belong to Roman times. Toward the end of May the works will be suspended.

Since spring the long deserted temple region has once more become a place of pilgrimage, there having been in the Easter week from 300 to 400 visitors daily.

Miss Alcott will publish a collection of stories under the title of "The Little Pitcher."

Fitzhugh has gone to Denison, Texas, to look after the man who gave up his letter to the Bohemians. If Maddox is not sorely "jurked," it will be because Fitz is not a "bigger man."

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS

THEIR DUTY TO THEMSELVES

THEIR DUTY TO THE PEOPLE

Remarks of General Leonard Sewell Before the Southern Club, Wednesday Evening, June 7, 1876.

The subject of this evening's discourse is one with which we are all familiar, for we have heard it and joined in it hundreds of times in this hall—yet, it may not be inopportune at the present moment to take under consideration the oath of our organization, and to dilate somewhat upon its objects, the obligations it imposes, and the sacredness with which it should be held inviolate.

An oath, according to our best lexicographers, means a solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; hence, oaths have been used and are still administered in courts of justice in the endeavor to elicit the truth and nothing but the truth. It is usual, also, to administer oaths to men who congregate together for certain purposes, such as Freemasons, Odd Fellows, political associations, clubs, etc, and, according to the nature of the oath, it is meant to bind persons to conform to certain rules and regulations, or men are solemnly bound by oath to perform certain duties, or they are pledged never to divulge certain things which it may be considered fit and expedient to keep secret. In all cases, whether in a court of justice or elsewhere, an oath should not be lightly taken or administered, for the man who takes an oath should well consider the nature of the obligation he takes upon himself, and the officer administering the oath should be deeply impressed with the solemnity of the act which he calls upon the Supreme Being to witness, and asks Him to deal with the man according as he may be true and faithful to his engagement. The man who violates a solemn oath calls upon himself the wrath of God, and must be conscious of evil consequences hereafter, should he apparently escape unscathed in this world. But does he escape? In a judicial court the violation of an oath can be reached by a prosecution for perjury. It is a crime punishable by law, and the man who commits the crime knows the risk he runs and the penalty he is liable to in this world.

In a political society like ours, there is no rule or regulation providing a severe penalty for the violation of an oath; it is simply a matter of honor and character; we can not call in the aid of the law, and prosecute a man for perjury. Then how can punishment reach the culprit? Shall we constitute ourselves into a tribunal to try the offender, pass judgment, and sentence him according to his deserts? There are those who think with Draco, "that the smallest offense deserves death, and there can be no severer punishment for grave offenses." And shall we, who at all our meetings renew our solemn obligations, and whose voices in unison join with the incoming members in the oath which binds us all in one bond of friendship and brotherly love, shall we turn upon a misguided and vacillating member, and under the plea of punishment, imbue our hands with the blood of one who, though a renegade, was once of our confraternity? No, we are no common executioners. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay."

But, my friends, the violation of an oath, besides being a sin against God and a defiance of His most sacred laws, is an offense against society, and socially will the punishment be meted out to the offender.

Know you a man who has broken his oath, and will you take his word as worth anything? Are you ready to extend the hand of friendship to him, or will you not rather shrink from his advances? If asked by a third party why you treat this man with so much coldness, will you not answer, "I wish to hold no communication with him, for I know him to be a false swearer?" This is the first step to the downfall of that man's reputation for honesty. If in business, will you trust him?

You are called upon to sit on a jury, and this man is a witness in the case—can you rely upon his evidence? No matter what the judge's charge may be, you feel unable to return a verdict according to evidence; your fellow jurors question you, and you are compelled to answer: "I can not rely on that man's statement, for I know him to be an oath breaker." So little by little, that man's credit and respectability are destroyed; he has outraged public opinion and social laws, and society will avenge itself by holding him up to the contempt of all true men, a thing to be despised and reviled through life, whose name shall be a legacy of scorn when the grave closes upon his last scene.

We are here a society of men banded together to perform a certain work, as we firmly believe a good work, having for its object the resuscitation of Louisiana by "forwarding the nomination and election in 1876 of men of integrity and capacity to all local trusts." We are no idle children, nor weak or ignorant men who can not understand the nature of an oath. Our members are men of mature years, above the average understanding, and of remarkable shrewdness; therefore we may presume all are fully aware to what they pledged themselves, and if any one recedes from his obligations it must be looked upon as a willful and culpable act. Our oath is one of allegiance; we virtually swear not to misrepresent the nature of this organization, nor conspire against, nor do anything that may in any manner injure the association or frustrate the objects for which it was organized. In a body like ours, composed of large numbers and from all classes, some will creep in simply for the purpose of promoting, as they suppose, their individual interests. They find we have a loftier object in view, and are disappointed, consequently may flaunt the flag "Resignation" before our eyes. Others are weak hearted, and faint before obstacles in our way. They lack the energy to buckle on their armor and stand up to the fight. To the discontented and faint-hearted we say go; we want no disaffected in our ranks; we want with us those who, casting aside all personal considerations, can raise themselves to the level of the goal we have in view. Let no mists of selfishness or discouragement veil from our eyes our guiding star, reform. Again we say to the disaffected, "Depart, ye of little faith," but in going we bid you not to misrepresent the nature of this organization, nor injure the association, nor frustrate the objects for which it was organized. You have sworn, and we can not absolve you from your oath. It lies between you and your Maker; for each man solemnly concludes: "So help me God;" and shall we say to any one retiring from our association, "We release you from your oath?" Can we come between that man and our Maker, whose Divine anger he has incurred by breaking His commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain."

We have already considered the social degradation that attaches itself to a man who willfully swerves from his most sacred obligations. The punishment that will be awarded to him by the outraged Deity is among the mysteries enveloped in the veil of futurity.

There are some men who have no idea of a Creator, of an omnipotent personal God, of an eternity; have no belief in a future state, or of rewards and punishments. Some have heard of heaven and of hell; but their minds are in a mist; the great and sublime subject for meditation is rudely dismissed as one that interferes with their revels and iniquities. Some men there are who have been taught in their childhood the value of religion, the knowledge of God, the hereafter, and the consequent rewards and punishments. At that time they have a wholesome dread of false swearing; but it is sad to reflect how often that, passing from childhood to manhood, religion passes away, also, like a dream. They only enjoyed a fleeting knowledge of the Creator. They emerged from the sunlight of childhood and religious teachings into the uncertain twilight of doubt—to that of manhood and the total eclipse of all religious thought and obligation. Let us hope that there are not any among us so constituted.

Mercy, justice, charity and temperance may form a code of morality for any gentleman, but he who disregards an oath can have no pretense to any such dignity. The observance of an oath is of first importance; it is a virtue without which no man can lay claim to morality or gentility. It is the oath that sanctified our brotherhood a union of fellowship to support a cause intended to crush out political corruption and rescue our State from pending and existing evils, evincing thereby a patriotism noble and generous that will give us honorable rank among the people of our State for all time to come.

If we respect our oath, or desire to serve our State by useful reforms, nothing should be permitted to impede our march. The enemies to progress may confront us, may attempt to break our ranks, but in an army, when ranks are broken, the soldiers close up, and once more present an even front to the enemy; so be it with us. Close up the ranks and show a steady front. In an extensive organization like ours, to insure victory, discipline must be maintained; obedience and faith in their leaders are the secrets of success with all bodies of men. Take the best army in the world and what is it without good generals? And what results can be hoped from the ablest military tactics if the army be undisciplined? Were each soldier to exercise his individual judgment, however wise he might think it, defeat would certainly follow, even if the opposing army was inferior in numbers and material. Let us take this lesson to heart, and keep united by a steadfast reliance upon each other, and a firm trust in our leaders.

There are several among us who have been coerced for daring to think for themselves; they have suffered political persecutions, because they dare to believe that our organization can conquer existing evils. But I still see you in your places; you look sad, but more determined to make the fight against ignorance and despotism. For truly may it may be said that adversity is the touchstone of greatness of soul, of magnanimity, and of sincerity of action. There are some who can not stand the test of adversity, the test of disappointment, the test of misfortunes; they lack the firmness of character which arises from a well-balanced mind; they soon become discouraged and disheartened, and are apt to impute to others the blame that attaches to their own indiscretion. Happily, these are only the few, and as they are not of the material required to carry through an arduous undertaking, may be easily dispensed with. Let them retire when confronted with danger or threatened by opposing factions, and let those who are willing to bear the cross with patience and fortitude reap the reward due to faith and patriotism, and exult when, through their efforts, Louisiana will be rescued from her fallen fortunes.

Free as we now are from murmuring and restless spirits, and harmony once more reigning in our midst, it will be no hard task to achieve our purpose. Full of an honest determination to work for the good of the many, let us cast aside selfish desires and petty jealousies, bearing in mind that no prosperity can be secured unless individual views are made subservient to the general advantage.

Let us be inspired with nobler considerations than the yearning after personal aggrandizement; let love of country and love for one another be our motive power; let us steadfastly hold to our oath, and strong in our allegiance to this organization, its rules and regulations, be ever ready to fulfil our duty to our country and to this association.

I have, in conclusion, to remind you that the time is drawing near for action when our organization will be felt; we shall then cease sentiment and plunge into the vortex of the contest in all our manhood, we shall vigorously make a pressure from the outside to secure for the State in the November contest a solid prospect of reforms. I know of nothing that can obstruct us, the thinking men of parties are roused, the discontent that reigns throughout the country will afford all good men an opportunity to resist corruption, and our organization will soon prove to the country their sincerity and determination to aid in electing to places of trust and honor men of integrity and capacity. We want reforms and can secure reforms by electing to places of trust and honor men of influence, integrity and undoubted capacity.

The present condition of Louisiana fills us with sadness, fears and doubts. We are fretting and festering in all kinds of grievances; we are overweighted with the public want of confidence, a stagnant commerce, overwhelming ignorance, party cliques and the struggle for personal aggrandizement; beyond all precedent town and country are agitated; the people are restless and ripe for an outbreak; the danger is imminent, and yet, in the midst of and smarting under all these evils, we are about to plunge into an election campaign with all the trickery and cunning, all the cupidity, all the anger and all the wretched material of past elections, raked out of ward clubs regardless of integrity or capacity. "Verily, I say unto you," "the end is at hand;" "the writing is on the wall."

We can not afford to patch up or palliate, we must keep united and always remember the oath, to keep firmly together for the suppression of corruption, and at all times be it written upon the tablets of our memory: Louisiana first and party afterward.

Republican Parish Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the above named committee took place last evening at the rooms of the Crescent Club House, No. 70 St. Louis street.

Present—Vice President P. Creagh, in the chair; Charles A. Baquie, secretary, and the following members: Messrs. Anderson, Bechtel, Boothby, Barrow, Bennett, Bruce, Banduit, Bush, Creagh, Claiborne, Collins, Devezan, Diaz, Duhart, Dibble, Evans, Falls, Garstkamp, Green, fifteenth ward; Green, sixteenth ward; Howard, Johnson, Lewis, Long, Labostrie, Pinson, Sayers, Vigers, Wilson, Wright—30. A quorum present.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, on motion of Mr. Devezan, was dispensed with.

The special committee on rooms, through Mr. Howard, reported progress.

Mr. Dibble, chairman of the campaign committee, reported that the committee had organized and had elected Mr. R. C. Howard vice chairman, Charles A. Baquie secretary, William Vigers assistant secretary, R. M. J. Kenner sergeant-at-arms, and H. McCay doorkeeper.

The report was received and approved.

A communication was received from the ninth ward informing the committee of the adoption of certain amendments to the constitution of the central club of the ward, and requesting the committee to direct the secretary to furnish to the said club a copy of all the documents forwarded to this committee in the contest case of that ward.

The communication was received and referred to the committee on clubs, excepting the portion therein referring to the request for copies of papers on file.

A communication was then read from the tenth ward, from Thomas Boswell, vice president of the Central Club, notifying the committee of his intention to call a meeting of the Republicans of the ward on Tuesday, June 13, 1876, inasmuch as the president, before leaving the city, had failed to issue said call. The meeting is called for the purpose of nominating the candidates for delegates to the State Nominating Convention of the twenty-seventh instant.

The committee, after the arguments pro and con of Messrs. Wilson, Devezan, Dibble, Green, Howard, Barrow and Lewis on the subject, concluded to approve the vice president's action herein, and to authorize him to issue said call and hold said meeting.

[The president in the chair.]

Mr. Johnson called up the resolutions relative to the election of delegates to the fourteenth representative district convention, offered by Mr. Bush two weeks ago.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bush the committee adjourned to meet again on Friday, the sixteenth instant, at 7:30 P. M.

Looking into things the Vicksburg *Herald* has discovered that the bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air instead of marrow.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

No. 128 Gravier street—Ice-cold beer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, New Orleans, June 8, 1876.—The stockholders of the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company are hereby notified that in accordance with the charter of the company, the annual election of seven directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the company, No. 153 Common street, on MONDAY, June 12, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
By order of the President.
P. E. BECHTEL, Secretary.
je9 3t

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. mhl eod&wem

Office Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.—An annual election for directors of this company was held on Monday, April 17 1876. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:

CHARLES CHAFFE,	A. THOMSON,
ALEX. MARKS,	H. M. PAYNE,
B. J. VOSE,	JOHN H. PIKE,
JOHN I. ADAMS,	ANDREW PATTON,
T. C. HERNDON,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
JAMES I DAY,	JOHN S. GROVES,
J. W. STONE,	E. B. BRIGGS,
JOHN HENDERSON.	E. A. TYLER,
S. S. NEWMAN,	B. T. WALSHE,
E. H. FAIRCHILD,	J. B. CAMORS,
R. W. OGDEN,	HENRY ABRAHAM.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held Tuesday, May 9, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL MANNING TODD, President.
R. W. OGDEN, Vice President.
ANDREW PATTON, Second Vice President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
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POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms Republican Parish Executive Committee, New Orleans, June 10, 1876.—At a regular meeting of the above named committee, held on the ninth instant, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. N. D. Bush, of the fourteenth ward, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the fourteenth representative district (namely, the thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the parish of Orleans), be and they are hereby authorized to hold an election for delegates to a district convention called for the purpose of selecting two candidates for the House of Representatives; said election to be held at the time of holding the election for delegates to the State nominating convention of June 27. The following is the apportionment of delegates from each of the aforesaid wards, viz: thirteenth ward, 4; fourteenth ward, 4; sixteenth ward, 4; seventeenth ward, 4. The delegates elected as above stated will assemble in the courthouse in the late city of Carrollton, on the FIRST MONDAY in July next, at twelve o'clock M.

By order of the Parish Executive Committee.
je10 2t CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Hall Camp Parapet Club—Club No. 1. Camp Parapet, parish of Jefferson, left bank, June 6, 1876.—At a meeting of this club, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Charley Small were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Sixth Senatorial Republican Nominating Convention did assemble at the Courthouse, situated in the Seventh District of the parish of Orleans (late city of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson), on the fifteenth day of May, 1876 pursuant to a call issued by the Hon. Henry Demas, late president of the Sixth Senatorial Republican Executive Committee, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate, to be voted for by the qualified voters of the sixth senatorial district, at the general election to be held in November next; and,

Whereas, The said convention, in their wisdom, did nominate the Hon. T. B. Stamps as their choice and the choice of their constituents for re-election to the State Senate, as their true representative from the Sixth Senatorial District; and

Whereas, The said T. B. Stamps has proven himself worthy of such position, and being a true advocate of the most sacred rights of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the Hon. T. B. Stamps we find a true friend and a champion of Republican principles, a gentleman of integrity, honesty and fidelity, and an untiring defender of the wishes and rights of his constituents, and fully qualified to discharge the duties entrusted to him as a Senator, and having unlimited confidence in his patriotism and qualifications, we do hereby pledge our undivided support for his re-election in November next.

Resolved, that the thanks of this club are hereby tendered to the delegates in the said convention for their united and earnest support in securing the renomination of the Hon. T. B. Stamps for Senator.

Be it further resolved, that we the officers and members of Camp Parapet Republican Club No. 1, of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, do hereby approve and acknowledge the validity of the proceeding of the said convention, held on the fifteenth day of May, 1876, and we fully concur in maintaining its legality.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded to the New Orleans Republican, Louisianian, Jefferson Sentinel, Louisiana State Register and St. Charles Herald for publication.

WILLIAM ELLIS, President.
H. RAPHAEL, Secretary. je10 1t

Hall of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Central Club, New Orleans, June 9, 1876.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and members of the above Club that there will be a meeting on MONDAY, June 12, for the transaction of important business.

By order of the President, H. POWELL.
N. D. BUSH, Secretary. je9 3t

Rooms Republican Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans, New Orleans, May 27, 1876.—Whereas, The Republican State Central Executive Committee has called a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education and Attorney General, and to nominate candidates for members of Congress from such congressional districts as have not otherwise provided for a district convention, to wit: The first and second districts, and to nominate candidates for electors for President and Vice President of the United States; also, to select a new State Central Committee.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered that an election be held throughout the respective wards in the parish of Orleans (except in such wards where said delegates have already been elected) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first of June, 1876, between such hours as the several clubs may appoint, for delegates to the State Convention aforementioned.

The representation from each ward shall be as follows:

First ward	2	Tenth ward	2
Second ward	3	Eleventh ward	3
Third ward	2	Twelfth ward	2
Fourth ward	3	Thirteenth ward	2
Fifth ward	4	Fourteenth ward	1
Sixth ward	3	Fifteenth ward	4
Seventh ward	6	Sixteenth ward	2
Eighth ward	1	Seventeenth ward	1
Ninth ward	2		

It is further ordered that the presidents and secretaries of the several Republican central ward clubs furnish such delegates elected with proper credentials, which shall be forwarded without delay to the secretary of the Parish Executive Committee for attestation and transmission to the Secretary of the State Central Executive Committee of Louisiana.

By order of the Committee.
JAMES LEWIS, President.
CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary. my27

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS AND SHIP CHANDLERY FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., May 21, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until twelve o'clock, noon, of THURSDAY, June 15, 1876, for supplying rations and ship chandlery for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service, in this collection district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application to this office.

No award of contract will be made until Congress shall have made the appropriation for the next fiscal year; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JAMES F. CAREY, Collector.
my21 26 je1 6 10 14

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 8, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF BONDS OF THE State of Louisiana (issued by this association) to the amount of $50,000, par value, will be received by the undersigned until the seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock M. Bids to be indorsed, "Proposals for sale of Consolidated Association bonds." The proposals will be opened by the board at the time named in the presence of parties interested. The offers to be made flat, and a description of the bonds by number and amount of each bond to be given. The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any all bids.

By order of the Board.
H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.
je9 1d

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CONFECTIONERY and Cake Bakery, doing a good business, almost exclusively with colored people. As the stand is near one of our principal markets, this would be a splendid chance for an enterprising colored man. Rent very cheap. Price $500. For particulars inquire at this office.
je10 Su Tu Fr 2w

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

G. F. WALKER, M. D.,
Has removed to
No. 930 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. my23 1y

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Louisiana.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 20, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the fifteenth of July, 1876, (to be decided by the thirty-first of July), for carrying the mails of the United States from October 1, 1876, to June 30, 1878, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz—

30,187 From Alexandria, by Carmel's Bridge (n. o.), to Calhoun's Store (n. o.), thirty miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alexandria Monday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Calhoun's Store by 5 P. M.;
Leave Calhoun's Store Tuesday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Alexandria by 5 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $300.

30,208 From Cameron to Sabine Pass, Texas, forty-two miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cameron Tuesday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Sabine Pass next day by 6 P. M.;
Leave Sabine Pass Thursday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Cameron next day by 12 M.
Bond required with bid, $500.

30,209 From Delhi to Baskinton, eighteen miles and back, once a week.
Leave Delhi Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Baskinton by 12 M.;
Leave Baskinton Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Delhi by 7 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $200.

30,210 From Greenwood to Bethany (n. o.), seven miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greenwood Saturday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 11 A. M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Greenwood by 4 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $100.

0,211 From Manny to Columbus (n. o.), twenty-two miles and back, once a week.
Leave Manny Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Columbus by 3 P. M.;
Leave Columbus Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Manny by 3 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $300.

30,212 From Mooringsport to Black Bayou, twelve miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mooringsport Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Black Bayou by 11 A. M.;
Leave Black Bayou Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Mooringsport by 6 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $200.

30,213 From Point Jefferson, by Jones' Ferry (n. o.), to Girard, twelve miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Point Jefferson Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Girard by 12 M.;
Leave Girard Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Point Jefferson by 5 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $300.

30,214 From Saline, by Lake Village (n. o.), to Coushatta Shute, thirty-five miles and back, once a week.
Leave Saline Friday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Coushatta Chute by 6 P. M.;
Leave Coushatta Chute Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Saline by 6 P. M.
Bond required with bid, $400.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS, CONTAINING ALSO CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

The Postmaster General warns bidders and their sureties to acquaint themselves fully with the laws of Congress relating to contracts for the carrying of the mails (the important provisions of which are cited herein), and also to familiarize themselves with the instructions and forms herein furnished, before they shall assume any liabilities as such bidders or sureties, and to prevent misapprehension or cause of complaint thereafter.

Postmasters are required to make themselves familiar with these and the instructions that they may be able to inform and direct others.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agent of the Postoffice Department, also postoffice blanks, mail bags, locks and keys are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts, prepared by postmasters or other agents of the department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a postoffice; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for assigning the contract; for violating the post