

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11, 1876.

Kansas horses can feel their oats at ten cents per bushel.

The world's fare is on Philadelphia boarding house tables.

A poet is entitled to respectful consideration; he means well.

The Big Horn business is not the first "big talk" the Indians have made.

Indians are good only when dead, and it is proposed to make them all good.

A good witness is one whom the jury will believe; not the one who tells the best story.

A reduction of hotel rates is proposed in New York, to take place after all strangers leave.

The lawyer who commands the attention of a judge is clothed with a little brief authority.

No man can afford to lose his temper in this weather. Life is too short under any circumstances.

The Young Men's Concordia Glee Club will give a picnic at Oakland Riding Park on Sunday next.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, pretended to be somebody else when he was here the other day.

Sheep are selling in California at fifty cents per head, and the degradation of mutton is complete.

The gambling hell at Saratoga this year will be conducted by Hon. John Morrissy on reform principles entirely.

This is the season when a boy who has been good all winter is allowed to go to the lake and drown himself.

America is now prepared to supply a better article of poetry, and more of it, than any other nation in the world.

With the thermometer at 110° in the shade New Jersey ought to be ashamed to look a fourth of July orator in the face.

Seven Democratic county treasurers in Arkansas are guilty of stealing public funds. "What the people want," says Morrissy, "is reform."

Charles Francis Adams and John Morrissy are both for Tilden, and Boss Kelley says neither of those distinguished gentlemen will be sent as Minister to England.

A Mobile paper says, "Don Carlos actually passed through Mobile the other day, with an assumed name, going northward." He was in a sleeping car, and if Mr. Carlos had had his right name with him there is no knowing what might have happened.

Even watermelons and green apples in the market fail to improve the doctors' business. By old age and accident the undertakers are making a tolerable living out of death; but they complain that they are not doing what they should do at this season of the year.

An old chap at Biloxi read the declaration of independence twice on the fourth of July; once in the morning on the beach, and once in the evening at the hotel bar. It was the only attempt at a celebration in Biloxi, and it must be confessed that the reader got his work in well.

The black witches of the Radical convention, concluding their bacchanalian revelry, hailed S. B. Packard, "Governor of Louisiana. Wait for the woods of Dunsmuir."—Pit.

The classical dunces inane would have us believe a wood grew on "high Dunsmuir hill. Give us some more apt quotations.

The vacancy in the lieutenant colonelcy of the Seventh Cavalry, caused by the killing of Custer, will be filled by the promotion of Major N. A. M. Dudley, of the Third Cavalry. Dudley commanded the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment in this department during the war, under Butler and Banks, and commanded a brigade at the Fort Hudson siege.

A Boston physician says that blowing cornets or trombones is the best exercise man can take for the purpose of expanding their lungs and making themselves straight. Boston girls always do so, as the doctors say, and as soon as they commence on their trombones Boston will be a delightful place.

The man Ida Greeley married promises that the entire Smith family shall vote for Tilden—S. Jones Tilden. Jake Thompson, who robbed the Interior Department of \$7,000,000 to aid himself and the rebellion, is yet to hear from as leader of the Thompson party on reform.

When you see a boy having a pair of light-colored pantaloons or ornamented with only one black patch, there is a feeling that the patching may have been done in error; but when two such patches appear, in equally important places, there is nothing left but to accept Ruskin's opinion in the belief that the average small bad boy's mother has no taste in colors.

The New York Sun is anxious for something to be said in favor of Tilden. It says: "Let the poets thrum their lyres and sound his fame." Samuel may get some noise from the lyres, but honest people do not enthuse over a man who pronounced the war against rebellion a folly; a man who issued wildcat money to run a mine company; a man paralyzed and blind of an eye, so to speak. There are many doggerel writers in the Morrissy party, but no poets.

However conservative the thinking men of the Democratic party may attempt to be, there are those in the ranks of the party who will overstep all plans of policy and go to extremes hurtful to the general purpose. The Danville News, of Virginia, says: "Drum all drones from our camp. Show no mercy to stragglers. Keep our hands and noses clean. Trust in God and the righteousness of our cause. Shout the watchword, reform." The indiscreet editor has taken reform in a literal sense, and advocates a radical change in the party of the great unwashed. Make it a duty for every Democrat to keep his hands and nose clean, as the Danville man hopes and prays for, trusting in God and good soap, and all barrel house influence is immediately destroyed, and with it the strength of the Democratic party.

GOVERNOR HAYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Governor Hayes' written response to the committee of the national convention which informed him of his nomination will of course disappoint the Democratic editors. They expected to find in it something to attack, something to pick to pieces, and find fault with. But we can safely leave them to their chagrin, and find our gratification in the pleasure which our candidate has afforded the thinking men of the Republican party.

He has made a careful analysis of the Republican platform, and in some respects has elaborated what his co-republicans should be the national policy under the declarations. We shall of course hear men who subscribe to the St. Louis platform finding fault with Governor Hayes because he does not jot down to a minute the exact date for resumption of specie payments by the national treasury. With Tilden, a servant of the Eastern bondholding aristocracy, on the head of the ticket, and Hendricks, the idol of the Indiana Golden Circle inflationists, on the tail, and a platform calling for the repeal of the resumption act and pledging the Democracy to resumption as soon as it shall be convenient and to the interests of the country (which, of course, means the party), the Democratic fuglemen are in a fine position to charge ambiguity on the Republicans. The Republican party is on record by act of Congress for resumption in 1879. The Democracy have carefully dodged the question both in Congress and in the St. Louis convention. By nominating hard money Tilden along with soft money Hendricks, they seem to have remitted the question to divine Providence for decision. If Tilden is mercifully permitted to live, then we are to be blessed with a metallic currency; but if, like Harrison and Taylor, he sinks in the grand scramble for office when the Democracy are ready to apply the principles of civil service reform, then we shall have abundance of rag money. This, of course, provided the ill matched team is elected. The situation reminds us of the old seaman who, though fond of rum, yet wish to reform. One day he brought home a two gallon jug full of his favorite beverage, and setting it down beside him, prayed that if it were the Divine will that he should abstain from drink the inordinate thirst which beset him might be allayed by omnipotent power; otherwise he would accept it as a sign that he could attack the jug after the old fashion. As there was no physical manifestation of change, the pious old fraud drank his rum and threw the blame on the Lord. So with the Democracy. They have submitted the issue, Tilden and hard money, or Hendricks and soft, to the arbitrament of heaven, and will piously await the result. They don't care how it runs so long as they secure the national patronage, and they will surely censure Governor Hayes because he did not name the day and the hour.

There is one point, however, upon which even the two-faced Democracy can not accuse him of ambiguity. He stands squarely on the constitution, and upon every section and clause of it. He says: "All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the effort to bring these States to obtain for themselves the blessing of honest and capable local government."

"The parts that are new" have been so constantly and energetically ignored by the Democracy, both North and South, that this novel declaration will require some consideration. We have never seen in a Democratic paper, nor read in a Democratic platform, a plea for one of the new provisions of the constitution. Some of the old ones have been urged upon the attention of Congress and the courts with a good deal of industry, but it always happened that some sectional or party interests, some old prejudice, some ambitious scheme or delusion was involved. The new parts of the constitution, as well as the old which did not suit the Democratic interests, could be trampled under foot every day without eliciting one complaint. Even a Democratic House could deprive citizens of their liberty, without due process of law, till rebuked and checked by a just judge. While clamoring for a trial by jury, the right of habeas corpus, and other safeguards to personal liberty, the universal practice of the party South has been to wreak mob vengeance on negroes and colored Republicans without any sort of trial. Of what avail were the constitutional rights to John Gair and Babe Matthews, two innocent victims? What to the Coushatta victims? And we have never seen it hinted in a Democratic document that the constitution, whether new or old, was made for such folk. It is for "the people" alone to invoke its conservative provisions. Verily, Governor Hayes is preaching a new gospel when he proposes such a common sense, reasonable and patriotic construction of the constitution.

His remarks on the school plank in the platform are equally straightforward with his demand for a recognition of personal rights. The only arguments against it which we have seen are: 1. There is no danger of the schools being made sectarian in any of the United States; and 2. If the question requires legislation at all it should be supplied by the several States. If the first proposition be true, there can be no harm if the whole people of the United States lend their assistance to make the danger impossible, since such action will be in accordance with the admitted tendency of popular sentiment. A constitutional amendment which affirms a popular idea, and sets agitation at rest, is certainly appropriate. As to the second objection, we can only say that whatever subject the sovereign people of the nation desire to transfer from the jurisdiction of

the several States and place under the protection of the constitution is fit for such action. It is a question of taste and policy, and there is no argument in the demand that it or any other matter of general interest ought to be left to the several political municipalities designated for convenience as States. Such duties and privileges as the constitution leaves with the several States remain intact till taken away; but there is nothing which may not be regulated by the paramount sovereign power, when exercised in the manner provided by the constitution. As to the propriety of taking the control of the school question from the States and vesting it in Congress, people may, honestly or dishonestly, be the Republican party has declared for the affirmative. The Democrats are at liberty, however, to take the negative. The power of the people to adopt this amendment is clear and unquestionable, and we do not believe we shall ever have a perfectly secure system until it is exercised.

We regard Governor Hayes' letter a clear, manly, statesmanlike exposition of the matters referred to, and shall be glad to see as good a one from Mr. Tilden.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY POSTPONED.

We have seen that the ratification of the treaty with the far king of the Sandwich Islands depended upon the passing by the Senate of a House bill admitting the rice and sugar products of the island of Hawaii into the United States duty free.

The House bill was on the first instant reported back from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations without amendment. Mr. Morrill, Republican, moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Finance. Upon this proposition Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, to whose constituents free sugar and rice may be supposed desirable, objected to this reference, and said in the course of his remarks:

The bill has been before so important a committee as the Committee on Foreign Relations, and has been considered carefully and at length, fully investigated, and is now reported from that committee by the chairman. It appears to me that it is scarcely necessary to refer it to the Committee on Finance, and more especially as it is so late in the session that there will be scarcely any probability that it will be again reported to the Senate.

Mr. Morrill, no doubt, contemplated the question whether the reciprocity clause in this convention would subvert other nations producing sugar and rice to the benefit of its provisions. Louisiana may therefore expect a respite, during which she may address herself to the inquiry whether this "ruinous tariff" upon foreign sugar and rice should be continued or repealed. Attributing due prudence to Mr. Morrill lest such a treaty may affect revenues of perhaps twenty-four millions derived from duties on sugar alone, we may, without disrespect, refer to another possible cause of postponement. Lieutenant Governor Antoine first called the attention of the Republican Senate to this great injustice which free sugar and rice might inflict upon the colored laborers employed in the production of these articles, as well as to the premium which their free admission might give to slave and coolie grown sugars. This simple and substantial suggestion first set the Republican protectionists to reflect. Independent of the injustice to any protected interest, it was seen that if the colored people were abandoned to such injurious competition the political effect upon them in the impending canvass might be very serious. The Democracy would instantly charge the Republicans with their abandonment, and thus the whole colored representation, amounting to ninety-four or ninety-six votes in Congress, would be instantly authorized to demand from the Republican party some guarantee of future faith. The passage of that treaty might cost the Republican party the vote of Louisiana.

Such is a specimen of the value of the colored influence in Congress. It has, in our opinion, checked the imprudent legislation of the free trade Democracy in the lower house, and it may, when properly appreciated, render even greater services to the Southern people. The fable tells us that a great mouse may gnaw the tools which bind the lion. It is thus that the modest services of a colored representative man have relieved the State of Louisiana from the meshes of a treaty that bound her most vital resources. Let, then, the planters of Louisiana render justice to the colored influence which has contributed to postpone a measure from which they apprehended such imminent injury. Let it not be forgotten that the arrest of the Hawaiian treaty and its consequences has been due at least in part to the remonstrance of the colored laborers against the repeal of this "ruinous tariff" on slave and coolie grown sugars of Asia and America.

THE HEROIC DEAD SLANDERED.

While the loyal inhabitants of our country are mourning the mishap of the gallant Custer, sorrowing for the death of the noble young men who lost their lives while battling against the foes of all civilized men, the New Orleans Democrat takes occasion to say:

Among the killed in the massacre on the Little Horn we notice the names of Lieutenants Hodgson and McIntosh. Hodgson was the lieutenant who led a detachment of Dog Merrill's troops through North Louisiana with Seelye, arresting peaceable citizens, handcuffing them, and chasing them through the country. McIntosh was the brute who headed a detachment of the same troops and led them on a similar raid into the parishes of Red River and Natchitoches.

The heart that could indite a paragraph like the foregoing, at such a time, fills the average American mind with horror. It is something to shrink from. Fair play is a jewel in the American coronet. The true American can do justice to his worst enemy, under all circumstances. Here is an attempt to heap infamy upon the dead. The words written to degrade our dead soldiers may reach the eyes of loving mothers, wives, sisters, and wound

deeper than death. The thought is too terrible. Granting that the officers named executed orders in this State which did not meet the approval of the Democratic State Central Committee, is that any reason why they should be followed to the very grave with such epithets as make humanity shudder for humanity's sake? The officers of the Seventh Cavalry who fell with Custer were officers of the United States army, gentlemen and accomplished, and among the best in the service. They died gloriously, fighting savages who are more cruel, if possible, than the bulldozers of the South. When their precious lifeless bodies, after such deaths, are being wet with the tears of comrades and loved friends, is it good to speak of the gallant dead as dogs and brutes? Heaven forbid!

It should be remembered that we are now in the centennial year of the nation's existence. To heal all differences of opinion there must be some forgiving done on both sides of the line which the rebellion drew. All antipathy against the soldiers of the United States should have gone out when the curtain fell on the drama of the war. On the tenth of July, 1876, the New Orleans Democrat speaks of the administration as—

Overruling Louisiana with Dog Merrill, Phil Sheridan, De Trobriand, and their ruffian soldiery.

Major Merrill graduated from West Point twenty years ago. He has a clean army and war record that can not be tarnished by epithets applied by a Democratic organ. Glorious Phil Sheridan needs no introduction and no defense. He always speaks and fights for himself when occasion requires. Colonel De Trobriand is at present in this city, and he is not offensive to the general public. It is to be regretted that the soldiers of Colonel De Trobriand's regiment should be even indirectly referred to as ruffians. Dissensions can never be healed by the use of such language. We are proud of the soldiers of the United States army, notwithstanding Congressmen Cox and Randall want them mustered out, and we desire they shall be spoken of respectfully, and not termed ruffians while in our midst and conducting themselves properly. For the noble dead, who have given up their lives while fighting the battles of their country, we bespeak immunity from all slander.

POLITICAL TEMERITY.

The Bulletin has violated the creed of the infallible Democracy. It has pointed out the inconsistency of reformers who tolerate the extravagance of certain political offices. Of the civil sheriff and his profits the Bulletin says:

Here is an office which draws more money from the people than any other six offices in the State. One-quarter of its present fees would pay its expenses and handsomely compensate its incumbent. If the man who is fortunate enough to obtain it does not grow vastly rich on the emoluments of one term of office he is either a spendthrift or else he is obliged to declare a dividend with outsiders. The absolute title to the office is vested in the Democratic party, and there can be no doubt that the Radicals positively yearned to reduce the princely income it exports from the people. Any bill looking to such a reduction would have passed the Radical Senate with wild acclaim. Yet no such bill was passed. Who is to blame?

The office still stands, with its enormous fees, untouched, defeating even the meagre relief afforded the overburdened taxpayers by the premium bond act, and at the same time keeping a city of thousands of dollars that might be paid into its treasury but for its exactions. It preys upon the community like a vast parasite, its numberless fees, like the pores of a sponge, absorbing thousands of the people's money annually.

We are too magnanimous to wish that the Bulletin should suffer from this bold avowal. It will be read out of the party. The emoluments of this lucrative office will not be devoted to improve the circulation of the Bulletin. On the contrary, that independent journal will be read out of the party, nor will its name be ever put into the hat at the drawing for a partisan organ. What, Mr. Bulletin, do you not know that all office belongs to the Democracy as of right? that it is a heinous crime for others to aspire to such office? that a Democrat may be honorably raised from insolvency to wealth by the fees derived from an impoverished people? that such an office may be a joint stock concern in which others than the incumbent may live in idleness upon a quota of these lucrative revenues? You may, then, Mr. Bulletin, prepare to hand in your political checks. The inordinate profits of this office will not be reduced and the Bulletin will receive a part of them. It is rather Bismillah. Mr. Bulletin, we are sorry for you. You have made a great blunder in having attacked a monster enormity. You will be crushed, pulverized, extinguished. We can not withhold the epithet pronounced by a feudal Scotchman upon the fragments of a small bull who had attacked a locomotive: "Ah, my little fellow, ye have good pluck, but dommed bad judgment."

William Cullen Bryant, in a late "issue of verse," expresses gratitude that "our sacred league of States" has been preserved. There was no good reason to suppose that the justly admired poet, who sang so sweetly of the flowers, the groves, the brooks and the meadows, who wrote "Thanatopsis," and who has given us the best literal translation of Homer, is a profound statesman, and deeply versed in the character and structure of governments. "Your poets," said Sir Robert Walpole, "are not generally statesmen and men of business." Lord Mansfield was endowed with considerable poetic talent, and Mr. Pope, regretting that he had not cultivated it, exclaimed: "In view, however, of Mr. Bryant's knowledge of governments and his capacities as a statesman, staunch Republican though he be, and standing as he does pre-eminent among American poets, and unsurpassed in scholarship and elegant literature, we should not feel inclined to say:

How great a Webster was in Bryant lost.

Hancock must be a Governor before he can be a President. Let his Pennsylvania friends give him the first lift.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

DANZIGERS AT DANZIGERS DANZIGERS

POPULAR DRY GOODS STORES. 203..... Canal Street..... 203

Branch Store at Nos. 225 and 230 Royal Street, Corner of St. Phillip.

The large attendance at our stores during the whole season warrant us in asserting that OUR LOW PRICES, OUR SYSTEM OF MARKING GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES,

Our Polite Attendance to all Visitors, Meet with general favor, and we are continuing to offer UNRIVALED BARGAINS in every department of our immense stock.

White Goods Particularly Cheap. White Goods Particularly Cheap. SWISS MUSLINS reduced from 15c to 10c. SWISS MUSLINS reduced from 20c to 12 1/2c. SWISS MUSLINS reduced from 25c to 15c. NAINSOOKS, plain, striped and plaid, at 12c, worth 20c.

NAINSOOKS, plain, striped and plaid, at 15c worth 25c. Checked and checked LAWNS at 20c, reduced from 30c. Striped and checked PIQUES at 20c, reduced from 30c. Checked SWISS MUSLINS at 15c, reduced from 25c. Open work PIQUES at 20c, worth 30c.

Immense Reduction in our Linen Department. All our WHITE LINENS reduced 25 per cent. We guarantee that you will find us have the cheapest stock of LINENS, in prices from 25 cents to \$1 a yard.

Special Bargains in Towels. Good size Buck TOWELS at 7c. Solendid Buck TOWELS at 10c. And a large assortment at 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Damask TOWELS, all linen, at 17c, worth 30c. Damask TOWELS at 20c and 25c, worth double the money.

We have a stock of fine NAPKINS, and have reduced them regardless of cost. ALL OUR GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. Great Reduction in Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Hem Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS at 12 1/2c, worth 20c. Ladies' Hem Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS at 20c, worth 40c. Ladies' INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, at 9c.

Gentlemen's all Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at 15c. Gentlemen's all Linen INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS at 25c. We offer special bargains in this department.

Immense Reductions in Parasols. All Silk PARASOLS at 50c. Medium size PARASOLS at 75c, worth \$1 25. Our whole stock of PARASOLS has been reduced fifty per cent. Our whole stock of FANS has been reduced fifty per cent. Our whole stock of ROSIEYS has been reduced fifty per cent.

Black Goods at Most Attractive Prices. We have a complete stock of BOMBASIES, TAMMIES, BLACK ALPACAS, DELAINES, etc., and guarantee the goods as well as prices. All our Black GREYDINES reduced fifty per cent. Samples of goods for comparison freely given.

Dress Goods: Dress Goods: A new stock of Linen LAWNS at 20c. A new stock of Linen LAWNS at 25c. All the fashionable shades in 20c LINENS. No one urged to buy at DANZIGERS.

We have received from the late auction sales in New York large stocks of Bleached and Brown COTTONS, TICKS, STRIPES, etc., which we will retail for less than the manufacturers sold them by the box, previous to this sale. Call and see, or send for samples, at

DANZIGERS POPULAR DRY GOODS STORES. No. 203 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

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Samples sent free to all parts of the country. j7-11-76

\$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS! AT COST AND BELOW COST, ON ACCOUNT OF TAKING STOCK.

GREAT CASH HOUSE

PEPIN & BROUSSARD, No. 135 Canal Street, WHITE BUILDING, CORNER BARONNE STREET.

On account of taking stock, we will sell from MONDAY, July 2, the greater portion of our large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AT COST AND BELOW COST. Special attention is called to our heavy line of

WHITE GOODS, SUCH AS VICTORIA LAWNS, reduced from 35c to 15c. 50 pieces LINENS, reduced from 20c to 15c. 100 pieces LAWNS, reduced from 35c to 20c. Checked and striped NAINSOOKS, reduced from 25c to 15c. 500 pieces MULLS, reduced far below cost. 64 French ORGANZES, reduced from \$1 to 57c. 64 French ORGANZES, reduced from 75c to 42c.

15 cases WHITE IRISH LINENS, marked down at exactly Cost Price. We can offer also a complete line of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS TOWELING, NAPKINS, DAMASK ROBBERIES and MULLIN for BARS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, etc., at prices defying competition. 10 cases best PRINTS at 5c a yard. PEPIN & BROUSSARD. j5-2

CAUTION.

It having come to our notice that certain unscrupulous sewing machine dealers are offering as a genuine a BOGUS MACHINE for the

SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. We hereby caution the public against buying them. They are a worthless article, and the mere fact of their adopting the word "SINGER" to impose their nefarious trash upon the community is conclusive evidence of the popularity of this household treasure, and must convince all their rightminded people of the dishonesty of their purpose. The only place in the city to secure a

GENUINE NEW SINGER MACHINE IS AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 91 Canal Street, Or from our authorized canvassers who are provided with papers by which they can be identified.

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NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

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A FORTUNE!

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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.....30,000 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 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at \$300.....\$30,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

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WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTYFIFTHS.....2 00

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ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD.

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UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, And must, in every instance, accompany applications.

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New Orleans, Louisiana. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. j7-11-76

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AND COTTON DUCK AGENT, AT THE OLD STAND, 107.....Poydras Street.....107

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