

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 18, 1876.

The right man never gets in the wrong place.

Sitting Bull is not the man for a square stand-up fight.

Divorce suits, if made for this weather, must be very thin.

All mosquitoes able to travel have gone to watering places.

When a mule is in question it is better to keep on the safe side.

Queen Victoria indulges in picnics at Balmoral, but they are moral picnics.

If the estate of George Sand descended to a nephew he would have Nohant.

Tramps are directed to go West. Sitting Bull will give them a steady "sit."

Men do not now thirst for fame so much as they thirst for something more cooling.

The Philadelphia Bulletin calls a patch in the seat of a boy's trousers a stern re-dress.

If a man is obliged to leap it makes but little difference whether or not he looks before he jumps.

The heated term of Congress will soon end. The members wish to spend their dog days at home.

It is some satisfaction to know that every succeeding hot day is two minutes shorter than the one preceding it.

Tilden cries out that the wolf is at the door. It is the Democratic office-seeker at the door of every office.

People too lazy to exert themselves in getting a living manage to exert other people in supplying cold victuals.

The Baton Rouge affair will be a sort of political picnic, and every candidate is expected to carry his own platform.

The camp meeting season is at hand, and in the heated atmosphere there will be crowds by day and pillows of fire by night.

The Sioux are ready to eat the Crow and that will lighten the mess for the Hendricks men to swallow at the Tilden table.

The owner of a noisy mocking bird in New York has been complained of. There was no disposition to complain of the bird.

Those lingerie waists and sleeves the young ladies wear do have the effect of making young men linger by the lakeside.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Then let the Democrats announce that the proposed shotgun campaign has been abandoned.

The prosperity of Ocean Springs has been cut off by a turn table on the railroad, which will make Biloxi the stopping place of the New Orleans coast train.

If Tilden has the power to send Morrissey as minister to England, Schenck and can beat the world.

It is said in New York that Morrissey has the ear of the Governor. It is hoped he did not bite it off in one of his rough and tumble fights for reform.

Tilden wants to make another speech about accepting the nomination, and he is looking for another militia company to call on him and get an appropriation.

A pump that pumps itself is the latest invention. It is attached to a hydrant on Camp street, and would recommend itself to every lazy man if it could go as well in a well.

Hendricks will not accept until after the Baton Rouge Convention. He is waiting to see how an office for one Governor can be made to go round among a dozen applicants, each one of whom is better than the other.

The Graphic mentions that "Governor Tilden's friends have held a ratification meeting in Hamburg, South Carolina. Six negroes were killed and seventeen wounded, and held for further orders. The rest made for the woods."

Polo, the base ball on horseback, has been about played out. The want of horses was the great trouble with the masses. It was found that the average athlete could only afford to keep a pair of spiked shoes and a bat stick.

It is reported in Kentucky that Henry Watterson will run for Congress, and that ex-Secretary Bristow will be his opponent. In that event it will be in order for the Courier-Journal to proclaim that Bristow is a bad man, although it has said he is the embodiment of all reform and honesty.

In case of Gilbert Carter, murdered in West Feliciana on the night of the eleventh instant, the coroner's verdict was "Came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound held in the hands of parties unknown." Investigation has proceeded far enough when it is found that a stranger has been around with a shotgun and a peculiar colored pony.

Edwin C. Mix Esq., expired Sunday, at his residence in this city, and yesterday followed to the tomb by his bereaved family and a large concourse of the best citizens of New Orleans. Mr. Mix came to Louisiana from his native New York, some forty years ago, and for many years past has occupied a leading position at the bar. His practice was large and lucrative, and his clients became his warm, personal friends and admirers. Truly a good and honorable man, he has gone from among us, but his sixty-seven years of well-spent life are a monument that will long keep his memory green.

When the committee hastened from St. Louis to tell Mr. Hendricks of his nomination, the Governor said, "I have been informed that during the next week I will be formally notified of my nomination on the ticket at St. Louis. I will then announce my action." It was a beautiful snub, and the old man has been snubbing ever since. The next week and the month passed and the people did not see the action promised to announce. He has lobbied a little at Washington for the repeal of the suspension act, but never once has he said he would play second violin if S. Jones Tilden led the orchestra.

"THE USURPATION" ACCEPTED—THE FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER REFUDIATED.

The incisive charges of an anonymous citizen against Mr. Wiltz are:

1. That Mr. Wiltz recognized the legitimacy of the election of 1872.

2. That he did not co-operate with the revolution of September, 1874.

In reading these defenses we are compelled by all the rules of logic to say that both these charges are admitted. We will say more. The friend of Mr. Wiltz makes it a merit that these charges are true. Yet is there a sad inconsistency in the admission. It is claimed that Mr. Wiltz took possession of the city government by storm. He gave, humanely, his predecessor, the gallant Flanders, five minutes by his watch "within which to abdicate," and—

At the expiration of that time Mr. Wiltz, without a commission from any power, and solely upon the authority of the votes of the people who had elected him, proclaimed himself Mayor, took possession of the Mayor's office, installed the Administrators, ordered his secretary to take charge of the archives of the city, and the Wiltz city government began business.

So he boasts taking office by revolutionary force. Yet, when application was made to Mayor Wiltz "to revolutionize the State, or at least the city," it is asked—

Was it reasonable, then, to expect Mr. Wiltz to assume the terrible responsibility of organizing an armed resistance to a usurpation protected by the federal army?

It would then seem that Mr. Wiltz preferred seizing upon a commission for himself by revolutionary storm and capitulation, but when it came to storming the State House for his Democratic colleagues—when asked to co-operate in the White League revolution of 1873, he was—

Utterly powerless to comply with the request of the committee, unless he had been prepared to inaugurate a revolution of arms. Would he have been justified in such a course? Would the people have sustained him in so reckless and so impossible a venture?

We admire this respect for law and order. It is true Mr. Wiltz at the head of his gallant band of Administrators preferred revolutionary force to the recognition of a government which he immediately afterward says was inevitable. It is true that he so far testified his respect for this de facto authority as to accept its commission. He even ventures to retort that the Democratic members who went to Congress to overthrow the "usurpation" of Kellogg, presented credentials signed by this very usurper as the ground of taking their seats and drawing their salaries. The guardian and next friend of Mr. Wiltz admits that he accepted a commission from the usurper, and proves that his accusers have done the same thing. It was, perhaps, strictly analogous that while Mr. Wiltz would not recognize the revolution of September before the act, he submitted to its successes immediately afterward. Really, the biographer of Mr. Wiltz will find a curious collection of commissions among the posthumous documents of that statesman.

1. A revolutionary commission like that great Jehovah and of the American people.

2. The deed of quit claim and confirmation by the usurper Pinchback.

3. Undisturbed possession in office as a part of a de facto government, guaranteed by a quasi recognition of a revolutionary government if successful.

There can be no better monument of possession than when a tenant who has entered without legal authority acquires and cancels all adversary title. It is thus that even a wrongful possession may ripen into right. Mr. Wiltz, then, as an avowed usurper, has passed through the phase of a de facto into that of Mayor de jure, by the union of all conflicting authority in himself.

The charges of "Citizen" are thereby verified by an admission on behalf of Mr. Wiltz. He admitted and accepts the authority of the usurper. He deprecated the tumult and danger of the fourteenth of September.

YORE MURDER AND MORE CALUMNY.

It was the simple explanation of an Indian defeat that "the pale faces had all the newspapers." The woes and wrongs of the negro are perverted in the same way, for whatever the cause of their murder by the jayhawkers, the negroes are invariably denounced by the Democratic press as the aggressors. Whatever may be the violence of the whites toward those whites who may not vote the jayhawk ticket, the negro is shot if he disturbs the unity of the white ticket, and hung if he dares to regulate the consistency of his own ticket.

There has been another negro murder in West Feliciana. The Pionaire reporter furnished the statement of "a plot to murder which was frustrated." The sheriff of Feliciana says:

He afterward heard that the man who was killed was a ringleader of a band of negroes who had plotted together to assassinate four gentlemen of the parish, together with their families.

The sheriff was also told that this man was murdered "because he belonged to a Republican club." The sheriff did not believe the last report. There is additional hearsay that this plot for murder is "established beyond a doubt." It "appears" that "the negroes around Bayou Sara were organizing a club of assassins." Upon this published material the Pionaire bases the editorial assertion that—

A conspiracy was formed among a number of negroes to assassinate certain obnoxious white men, but the magnitude of the enterprise excited the fears of the more timid, and led to a disclosure of the plot.

It is then suggested that this secret has been arranged—this murder committed by the Republican party for the purpose of inciting "tumult and disorder." We would ask any press calling itself independent how it can possibly justify such construction and such reasoning? There is no testimony that any such plot has been formed. It is assumed to be true. It is then intimated that the Republican party has investigated this unproven plot. What could be a more insane policy than to give the jayhawker Democracy an excuse for do-

ing what they desire or intend to do?

The Republican administration is accused of a determination to protect the colored voters. What need, then, for stimulating them to do that which they have undoubtedly determined to do? The effect of Democratic intimidation and murder is sufficiently shown in driving from the polls the Republican majority in Mississippi. Why should the Republicans incite the same destructive policy here? We have already examples that fire the heart of humanity. On the White League banners are flaunted the bloody names of Colfax, Coushatta, Clinton, Feliciana. An entire family of Northern immigrants has been exterminated by the rifle of the assassin. An American citizen has been mutilated for life, and his escape from a sworn assassin has been construed into a desire to exhibit his maimed limbs for political advantage. His sister, a Northern woman, against whom the tongue of calumny had not dared an aspersion, is compared, by a chivalrous paper, to the lowest type of degraded womanhood. What need the Republicans of more bloodshed, of more calumny? On the other hand, such inevitable and invariable murders as result from the Democratic party, tend to intimidate the Republican voters, and to convince people that they can not vote the Republican ticket without the risk of character, business, life or limb.

Such is the independent press. It first sets up a charge, on hearsay, exculpates the parties who commit the violence, and then charges those who have every motive to prevent, and none to perpetrate the murder, with being the actual and covert criminals.

BRISTOW.

Out of very meagre and indifferent materials are of times great men made. Circumstance and lucky chance do what nature failed to do for many a man who has for a brief period filled the public eye and acclaim. Such a one is the late Secretary of the Treasury, the setting of whose meteor fame is becoming very murky as compared with its flashing rise.

Snatched by the President from the obscurity of his Kentucky home, and given high station, he treacherously used the powers and confidence reposed in him by his benefactor to try and stab his character to death. This is what the judgment of the near future will be of Bristow's conduct. The Secretary performed a plain official duty, ready cut out for his action. At his accession to office the crimes of the whisky ring, so widespread and manifold had they become, were culminating in the exposure which followed, and which would have happened had Mr. Bristow never exchanged the insignificance of his Louisville law office for the magnificence of the national treasury. The gushing praise of newspapers and the flattery that inevitably attends upon gift-dispensing power, aroused the vanity that is always present in little great men, and which could only be satisfied in him with

President Grant declined to aid in making one of his personal staff his successor in office, and the malignant efforts which followed to besmirch his fair fame in the eyes of the American people, are known to all readers of the American press. For the action of every false friend, the betrayal of trust by any accidental appointee, General Grant was held responsible; until taking inspiration from the known animosity of their chief, each of the understrappers of the treasury sought to win favor and promotion by innuendoes and lying reports that would promote a belief in criminality at the White House.

Mr. Bristow's ambitious schemes received the crushing defeat they deserved at the hands of the people—who are intuitively right and just—and he stepped down and out.

If the President has done aught of wrong himself, or shielded others in the perpetration of wrong, surely Mr. Bristow, with his unlimited powers and opportunities, must be cognizant of it; so the discarded Secretary and treacherous friend walked out of the treasury into the willing and waiting arms of a Democratic investigating committee. Here was a chance to drive a dagger through the back to the vials which a vicious, crafty nature would at once discern. Mr. Bristow seized the opportunity. With a well assumed appearance of reluctance, he stated to the ready sympathizers of the Democratic inquisition, that "what he knows—alas! that such things should be—he knows by virtue of his confidential relations to the President as a Cabinet officer; that his keen susceptibilities and sense of justice will not permit him to make disclosures, and that he really ought to be excused."

Quickly is this excuse granted. The point—the only point to be made—is achieved. The foulest suspicions, without base or corner-stone, are erected around the intended victim. The howling idiots of the press toss their hats in air and cry aloud, "Behold, this sweet good man. What an honorable man is Bristow," and coin from their feigned brains foul slanders that their hero might have told, if he would.

But Bristow had a man to deal with, an earnest, honest, decisive man—one who will make him realize the truth of the aphorism:

Like him that shoots up high, looks for the shaft and finds it in his forehead.

Speedily leaving Washington after delivering his blow, Mr. Bristow hoped to escape all consequences, but a letter from the President immediately followed which ruthlessly tears away his veil of crocodile sympathy and false delicacy. "I demand that you tell all you know as far as the President is concerned," is the tenor of this peremptory, and to the recipient, crushing message. And Mr. Bristow must "tell all he knows," and exculpate him whom he hates—or by silence and inaction confess an infamous conspiracy with the Confederate inquisitors to blacken one of America's most illustrious names.

Low as we are compelled to estimate Mr. Bristow's sense of personal honor, we

can not believe that he was officially dishonored, as criminal accusations at this late day against any occupant of the White House would necessarily imply. Neither his relations to the President and his household, nor his own personal interests, would warrant the belief that the ex-Secretary has ever been guilty, even by concealment, of compounding felony. Nor do we imagine he will have the hardihood, desperate as is his dilemma, to admit having willfully hid from Congress and the country that which it was their right and interest to know.

THE SHYSTER PRESS.

The art of journalism seems in the estimation of the anti-Republican press to be compressed and comprised in these few words: "Defend those who can reward, defame those from whom no compensation is to be expected." We take the anti-Republican press. It is directed to the most fulsome and futile argument to prove that a monopoly repudiated in most, if not all the States of the Union is as old as sin and is justifiable by inevitable necessity. With this pious preparation this slyster press hurries to an abuse of Republican principles and a willful perversion of the crimes committed upon Republican men.

We find the great institution of charity and good fortune billed on the whole first page of the Sunday papers. A fortune in gold is insidiously offered for fifty dollars, and we are assured that "the real centennial" is "the big prize," placed with the Sunday sermon on the first page.

Having thus secured the reputation of a moral and truthful spirit, the anti-Republican slysters commence their work of political defamation. The President of the United States is a stupid and brutal sot. He fears exposure from the criminals whom he has convicted of robbing the treasury. The Republican government of Louisiana is a usurpation, and the Republican council a venal and drunken mob, while every Democratic club is a harmonious body of gentlemen, who never promise an office nor utter a disrespectful word to each other. Does a press conducted on this unfair, mercenary and blackmail principle expect to be believed and respected abroad? It is so well known for its unfairness that any political assertion in the slyster press saves a Republican the trouble of a denial.

The American public is satisfied that the White Leaguers of the South have employed Tilden and Hendricks to represent their vote as a friend of the Union. They even hope to cast the whole vote of the negro to carry out this corrupt compact, and they expect to employ the power thus surreptitiously obtained to revive sectionalism and repeal the constitutional amendments to which Mr. Hendricks has avowed his opposition by his vote. The slyster anti-Republican press is appreciated exactly at its true value as the venal advocate of anything or anybody that will pay, and the reverse public opponent of anybody that will not.

HOW CAN IT BE?

The Times claims that "the Democratic party contains the entire wealth and intelligence of the community." In another column we are informed that "the reign of the ward bummers" has been proclaimed in this party of wealth and intelligence. How can it be that this exclusive and exceptional association of the rich and wise should be subject to the rule of what the Bulletin has characterized as the violent and vicious? The anti-Republican press does not dare speak out and tell that "the gentlemen of Louisiana" can no longer control the spirit which they have evoked. They will not admit that these aristocratic directors of public thought have taught the working men that they are entitled to subsistence by public office. These aristocratic rulers have supposed that the men who aspire to office or employment will consent to take their orders from the headquarters of the Boston or Pickwick clubs. These men have found a shorter cut to office and employment. It is to take it themselves. The great secret of the centennial is that any man can hold any office if he can make his cross to a pay roll and hire an attorney to write his letters. The short haired who would be shoulder hitters in New York are heeled with the best weapons here. They would as soon use them upon the gentlemen of Louisiana as upon any one else who may stand in their way to the baker's shop or the barroom.

The "ward bummers" who a short time since called a member to order with a pistol shot in his head has never been identified and can not be distinguished from any other member of the Democratic club to which he belongs. He was not disguised in goggles, neither did he ride "a peculiar colored" pony, yet he has been neither arrested nor so far as we have heard—disqualified as a delegate to the Baton Rouge convention. How can it be, then, that there can be harmony and unity in a party which contains such deadly enemies among its members. There must be an issue between Democracy and Conservatism. There can be no solid union among the gentlemen of Louisiana, who, like the Pope's soldiers, only come out in good weather and their short haired and hard headed colleagues who are about in all weather. "The gentlemen of Louisiana" have taught these men to believe that misgovernment of the State is the cause why their workshops and drays are idle. They have told them that the first step to their restored prosperity will be to capture the offices. The very necessities of these laboring men have been kept by the gentlemen as a standing excitement to political strife. These men have concluded that it will be better for them to take the offices themselves and thus insure the consummation of expectation.

The anti-Republican press can not correct the deadly antagonisms which rend the anti-Republican party. There is more conservatism, more respect for law and love of order, more respect for social

subordination in the Republican ranks than in those of their opponents. There is a remarkable tendency to co-operation between the bitter elements of the anti-Republicans and the law-obeying Republicans, nor should we be surprised if, before the end of this campaign, "the gentlemen of Louisiana" would be fully as glad to see the federal enforcement of peace as any Republican whatever.

We can not believe it possible that the volcanic elements now comprised under the organization represented by the Times can be prevented from an explosion or explosions which will shatter that organization into fragments.

THE PRESS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Tobias Gibson some weeks since blamed the city press for not having kept the people advised of the great danger with which the capital and labor of Louisiana was threatened by the free trade Democracy. Mr. Gibson did the press injustice. It will furnish the people precisely what they ask. If the people wish able and vigilant advocacy of their individual interests, the press will search for the best writers on those subjects and accumulate the most abundant statistics for the satisfaction of such readers. If the people, on the contrary, wish violence and abuse, it is natural that a press depending on the popular patronage should publish a police gazette, if needed by these patrons. If the patron likes a puff, if he likes to see his opponent for office or for business made ridiculous, he will be accommodated by the publisher as he would be by his saloon-keeper. People get what they pay for. They pay for what they want. John Hawkins or the Ruby had as well run a temperance house and expect to see the ruddy faces of their friends around the counter as for a press which has been abusing everything Northern or Republican to run a semi-daily issue upon articles limited to an exposition of the law or the gospel. Change the constituency of the press. Turn to business; cultivate the amenities of trade and association, and there will be a press representing these ideas. Continue to make office the staple trade of the city and the press will continue to quote the market rates of politicians and to inflame and to agitate every incident which will affect the value of political stock in the Louisiana market.

MARRIED.

DELILLE—SAINOS—On Monday July 17, 1876, by Hon. John Le Monnier, MR. JACQUES DELILLE, son of Joseph Delille, of Bordeaux, France, and Marie Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and MISS AMELIA SAINOS, daughter of Pierre Sainos, of Louisiana, and Pauline Mongrin, of Santiago de Cuba.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, New Orleans, July 15, 1876.

Penalties on delinquent taxes have been remitted by executive authority, under date of July 8, but the costs and expenses attending seizure and sale can be avoided only by immediate settlement.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Persons who may have lost merchandise or property through negligent cruizers on board the Texas, Lenny, Arcole and other vessels, may have their claims collected from the United States by applying to the undersigned.

J. S. WHITAKER, No. 31 Carondelet street.

DISCOVERIES.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KEMIN—An infallible remedy for fever, BRINDLE—Certain specific for cholera and fever, contains no quinine.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1805.

Capital, \$500,000.00 Assets a market value, \$52,377.94 Income for the year 1875, \$24,030.94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks, issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. T. TUNNEY, President. A. SCHREIBER, Vice President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors: Ernest Merill, A. M. Bleckham, Placide Forstall, A. Schreiber, E. Dally, J. Tunes, Charles Leffler, W. A. Bell, Van Benthuysen, D. P. Fajó, Pierre Fouts, D. D. Rogers.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL, IS OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Terms: Per Day, \$2.50; Per Week, \$15.00; Per Month, \$50.00.

THE GARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI—The new buildings and general improvements added to this hotel enable the manager to offer to guests greater facilities than heretofore. A bar room has been built outside of the grounds, the bar is generally removed from the south side to the east, and this giving two unobstructed fronts to the house. Shade trees have been set out and the grounds generally improved and beautified. Sufficiently removed from the beach to avoid the glare from the water, rendering it the coolest house on the coast.

The table will be furnished with the best market afford.

Terms—\$2.50 per day; by the month, \$10.00 per week. Liberal arrangements made with families for the season. Extra diners for the Sunday excursion trains.

MONTROSS HOUSE, (FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE), BLOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury for the reception of the guests is provided, and the most liberal terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

PETER J. MONTROSS, AUGUSTE'S COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT, No. 107 Customhouse street, Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, cold meats on hand, also all that is necessary for sales, weddings, etc., and the necessary for the restaurant in full. Regularly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight.

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.

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES. PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize, \$100,000. ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES. IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, AT THE OPERA HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize, \$100,000; 1 Prize, 50,000; 1 Prize, 20,000; 1 Prize, 10,000; 2 Prizes at \$5,000, 10,000; 4 Prizes at \$2,500, 10,000; 20 Prizes at \$1,000, 20,000; 50 Prizes at \$500, 25,000; 1,000 Prizes at \$100, 100,000; 2,000 Prizes at \$50, 100,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200, \$20,000; 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100, 10,000; 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75, 7,500.

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

Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS, \$50.00; HALVES, 25.00; TENTHS, 5.00; TWENTIETHS, 2.50.

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Postoffice.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans.

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 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANG YOUR BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALL.

J. C. MILLER, SAIL MAKER AND COTTON DUCK AGENT, AT THE OLD STAND, 107 Poydras Street.

is prepared to furnish for the GREAT CENTENNIAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN Every description of FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

An experience of over twenty years enables him to guarantee the

Best Work and Lowest Prices in the South. Clubs, Associations, Companies, Hotels, Steamers, and all desiring the most excellent articles, are invited to call.

D. WALKER & MOSES, DENTISTS, Tivoli Circle, entrance No. 150 Delord street.

Solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them careful attention in all operations pertaining to their profession, at charges in keeping with the present distressed pecuniary condition of the people of Louisiana.

They have engaged the services of competent assistants, and every care has been taken in the arrangement of their offices for the accommodation and comfort of their patients.

Dr. Otto Moses having formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. R. Walker, has removed his office from No. 247 Baronne street to No. 189 Delord street, Tivoli Circle.

HENRY BALLARD, UNITED STATES GOV. HENRY BALLARD, CONTRACTOR AND DEALER IN FUR, COAL AND WOOD, respectfully requests public patronage in his line of trade. A well assorted stock is always kept on hand, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash. Orders will be filled without delay from the feed warehouse, No. 85 Fulton street and No. 101 Peter street, near Lafayette, or from the feed store and coal yard at the corner of St. Denis and Washington streets. Commodities are sold, and will be disposed of to the best advantage of consignees. Quick sales and prompt returns are guaranteed, and the best references can be given.

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, 191 Magazine street—191

Between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

Diplomas awarded at the two last Louisiana State Fairs.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. A lot of cisterns from 100 to 200 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at

Orders promptly attended to.