

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

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 22, 1876.

Morrissey is an aggressive reformer.

Ice cream will not sit up long now waiting to be eaten.

Foot racing is an amusement that does not concern the brain.

The Grangers are not enthusiastic over railroad lawyer Tilden.

Tilden will be Samuel I. The Graphic puts him up with one eye.

It is said Speaker Kerr is growing worse; but that was hardly necessary.

Sankey is watching the thermometer and singing "Ninety and Nine" in hot vestry.

The Sioux who reduced the army vote to the Democratic ticket it allowed to vote.

So far as respectability is concerned, a hog is more of a man than an habitual drunkard.

Mr. Watterson speaks very highly of himself as a man who would honor Kentucky in Congress.

Ice is the basis of all cool drinks. Whisky is only added to console the stomach of the old toper.

The fact that Gloucester exclaimed, "Richard is himself again," indicates that he had been beside himself.

William Allen regards Tilden with silent contempt. He says, "I will do nothing for or against him."

Reformer or not, there is Scripture to prove that "the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel."

An auctioneer has been so overcome by the heat that he has not strength enough to take out a license.

The crow of the Democracy this year will be real crow, and not that which comes from the victorious rooster.

It is said "true politeness consists in making everybody around you happy." Politeness comes easiest in cold weather.

The London Times recommends Tilden. The Times has never forgiven the United States for that little affair of 100 years ago.

The father of his country offered himself to four women before he was finally married. He was a statesman, and not a woman's man.

The Democrats of South Carolina advised that their State should be restored on the Mississippi plan. The Hamburg massacre was a part of the programme.

A Southern paper says: "We proudly demand that the men who own the land shall rule it." The short haired tribes in Democratic wards can't see it.

Richard Grant White says there is, properly, no such term as "in our midst," but he ought to know that a skirmish with a watermelon must be located somewhere.

The man who broaches the subject of marriage to a young lady this weather makes a mistake. He might find her in her melting mood, but not weak enough to say yes.

The amateur actor who struggles with a part while the thermometer is up among the fies and pulleys of the stage, finds little difficulty in throwing sufficient warmth into his representation of character.

The person who wants to see a yacht race can stand on a hot beach three hours and imagine the boats are sailing over a fifteen mile course. He will not get excited over it, but he will feel just as well as night.

A pair of diamond ear-rings, worth \$1200, presented to Mr. James A. Oats at Cincinnati as a slight testimonial from an admiring friend, is brutally spoken of by a Chicago paper as "the best mash of the season."

In Mexico a young man was murdered for refusing to drink a glass of beer. Such a thing has never occurred in this section of the country; but it is not known what might be done in case such obstinacy was found out.

Judge Lowell, of Boston, decided that Shook & Palmer's copyright claim to the "Two Orphans" play was not sound in law. He can not deny that it has made a great sound among lawyers. It has just enough law about it to shut up a theatre in New Orleans.

In Democratic conventions it is customary to admit contestants by half votes, counting two Democrats equal to one man. When it comes viva voce voting, however, the Democrat equals ten men, and the sub-trickers of a second class ward are as powerful as a whole convention, so far as lungs are concerned.

Colonel Sturgis, of the Seventh Cavalry, comfortably fixed at Jefferson Barracks, has attempted to soften his unjust criticism of Custer, but he finds himself in an unpleasant position in the army and thoroughly despised. If General Sherman would send Colonel Sturgis to his regiment the returning mail would probably bring a resignation that would be accepted to the benefit of the army.

John Quincy Adams once expressed himself in this way on the question of the impeachment of ex-Presidents: "I hold, therefore, that every President of the United States, every Secretary of State, every officer impeachable by the laws of the country, is as liable twenty years after his office expired as he is while he continues in office."

The Hon. Jake Thompson, who robbed the treasury sixteen years ago, holds that Adams was a crazy old fanatic.

The Baton Rouge gentlemen, brought to this city and bound over to appear for trial upon the charge of having interfered with an internal revenue officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty, have returned home, and were accorded a grand reception. The Advocate says: "In the midst of volleys of artillery, cheering music by the independent silver cornet band and a sea of stern, determined faces, the committee of ten met and conducted Booth and Robertson to the sidewalk facing the river, where they were formally welcomed home by Colonel Andrew S. Heron, in a short, neat and appropriate address."

AN OMINOUS HEADING.

The Times heads the election results of Thursday "Bound for Baton Rouge." Notwithstanding the very disreputable character given to that gathering by some of the ir-Republican press we hope it is not so bad as this heading might lead us to apprehend.

The Bulletin mentions such "pleasanties" as these: Carrying large bodies of men around in vehicles and voting them in half a dozen wards, the use of duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate registration certificates, and all the rest of the dreary dodges which from time immemorial have been resorted to by the free and incorruptible voters of this glorious republic.

It testifies also: There are a great number of instances in which men who presented themselves late in the day were rejected on the ground that their names had been already used by persons regularly identified, and many of these were gentlemen, so prominent and so widely known in their wards as to leave little ground for a theory of innocence on the part of the judges.

The pleasantry of counterfeiting absent voters would intimate that the gentlemen of Louisiana are engaged in the forlorn hope of beating the roughs at their own trade. Moreover, it is asserted: That there will be ample testimony to establish the fact of the "repeating" and of the improper use of fraudulent registration papers.

Any Sunday school teacher will caution the lads that the practice of robbing hens' nests and melon patches will prepare the small hand for larger enterprises, and that he who commences life by borrowing a nickel from a neighbor in the name of his mamma will very likely take a similar liberty with the check book of his employer when a proportionate pressure of necessity or temptation shall present itself.

It is in like manner that the gentleman who would carry large bodies of voters and vote them in half a dozen wards—who would intelligently counterfeit the name and presence of the absent, may come, under given emergencies, to practice penal violation of the law granting licenses, or personate another party before a paying teller. It is true, the impunity of a moot election does not subject the persons perpetrating these pleasantries to a legal prosecution, but it shows the value of law in repressing the depraved disposition of the average politician, unrestrained by the saving grace of a penal statute.

That these Democratic frauds may be "bound to Baton Rouge," is therefore not impossible. That they may ultimately expiate this larceny of names, this procurement of votes under false pretences, is by no means, in the course of human depravation and degradation, improbable. This very primary election may be the moral black Maria which conducts them from the dock of the political convict to the parti-colored pants, the half shaven head, and conventional pick into the hands of the elect. This very thing has happened to Aleck Newton, and many other primary politicians who have graduated at Baton Rouge.

When the Times thus employs such an equivocal heading as "Bound to Baton Rouge," it may be well to say to which institution in that metropolitan city.

THE RESERVED RIGHT TO SCRATCH. The Times says of the primary election: "White in all the wards the scratching of candidates was simply a contagious fever. According to the Bulletin: The voting was lively, and there was considerable scratching. The right to scratch the ticket is a last relic of a freeman's right. Those who have had their eye on a public salary have in past times got together, and by dint of abusing the Radicals—whatever that may mean—and vaunting the high-toned chivalry of the Democracy, have taken unto themselves the most profitable posts of government. The average voter was commanded on pain of business proscription to confirm the ticket thus compounded under the bargains of "the gentlemen of Louisiana." This working element have seen the little game practiced upon them. They have learned that anybody can hold a pay office who can make a cross mark to a pay roll, and have an attorney without other practice to do his writing. Having seen, these intelligent mechanics know that to afford them employment there is needed an able, liberal and enterprising government, which will devise some mode by which the conduits of our trade, cut by enterprising rivals, shall be repaired or substituted.

It is in vain to tell a mechanic of education and experience; that the White Leaguer and Last Ditcher, whose only qualification for government is that he can ring the bell at a shooting gallery four times out of five, and who will not recognize any mechanic who does not vote his ticket in a fit man to conduct the affairs of a community suffering from a perversion of trade and a stagnation of industry. Such mechanics are far more intelligent and really much better educated than the average Last Ditcher with his derring at his hip.

When, therefore, a division of all the offices has been harmoniously agreed upon among "the gentlemen of Louisiana," and the mechanics are called together for the formal ratification of it, the only remedy this industrial element can offer is to run a workingman's ticket, or to scratch the name of every political dead-head and of every advocate of assassination as a means of reform which offend his eyes or his conscience. These intelligent men have had experience of the promises of employment and prosperity made before the election by leaders who offer the election put up their eyeglass to recognize a mechanic, before putting off a kid glove to go through the form of shaking hands with him. These workmen were promised such a change at the last election by the Democratic City Council as would make their workshops hum like a beehive. They waited on that Council and found no one to give them a satisfactory answer. They looked to the property holders of the city and were told that magna charta had made cities sovereign, that corporations could not be required to

submit questions of public policy to the vote of the people, and they learned also that while a mechanic could be trusted to defend property on the battlefield, or from the fire, a man who had no real estate could not be trusted to vote a tax on the property he had shielded with his life! The mechanics saw through the sham of attributing the decline of the city to "Radicalism," and the failure of Last Ditch reform, they have become disgusted with this mechanic nonsense and have taken steps to place politics in more practical hands. One effectual means consists in scratching off the names of the leaders and so destroying their interest in politics entirely. Adopting the doggerel joke of the day, we have to add our exhortation: Scratch! noble workmen, scratch with care! The black and white, with his ancestors, Scratch the bold baron, with his ancestors, Who would be-natch your serfdom to his heirs, Blacken the banner of the White Leaguist, And fill their trenches with the Last Ditchaire.

A GALLANT CONTEST.

We have not the excitement with which we entered into the struggle in 1861.

It is natural that such an intense supporter of the lost cause should remember with pride the period at which it buckled on its armor to resist the oppression of the North. Shouldering its crutch to show how the field was won in 1861 is an innocent exhibition of gallantry in which an old soldier should be indulged. While this gallant Confed is alive and active in the Democratic effort to fight the States rights war over again, it is painful to remember the fate of the Bulletin of that day, whose gallant editor illustrated his faith by his death on the field of battle, or of the Crescent, whose very type was consecrated to the foundation of an organ of the invaders. There were some other journals which owed their existence to the valor of their discretion. They ate the humiliatory pie prescribed for them by his excellency, General Butler. They became his quasi organs for the moment, but have long since vindicated the wisdom of their strategy by an abuse of everything Northern, lest they be suspected of having been Yankees, and of everything Republican, lest the sincerity of their devotion to the Confederate cause should be questioned. The Times, or those who conduct it, we may suppose entered under great excitement into the struggle of 1861, we infer, on the Confederate side, and have, therefore, a right to take a leading stand in Louisiana politics at present. We always admire those bluff old soldiers, no matter on which side they stood. That a man should perill his life for his opinion is a proof of sincerity not to be questioned. We always respect it accordingly. To us who are locally supposed to know the desperate Southern proclivities of the Times in 1861, it is not necessary, but for Europe and posterity, would it not be well that the Times should say on which side it was excited in 1861? We can not, of course, doubt but it would be more satisfactory to the present world and to posterity, you know.

THE PRIVATE MARKETS—WHO WILL BE BENEFITED IF THEY ARE CLOSED?

Efforts have been made, through a portion of the city press, to produce the impression that the impoverished condition of the city is owing, in a great measure, to the existence of the private markets, and to create a public sentiment against them on that account. How unfounded and foolish such a theory is, can best be shown by the facts. On the twelfth of July, when the movement was made by Mr. Raymond and others, against the private market men, only eighty-nine such were found against whom they could ask an injunction. Now, supposing these eighty-nine establishments were all closed, and their owners driven to hire stalls in the public markets, the market landlords would have the right to charge them only sixty cents per day for the rent of their stalls—an aggregate of \$53.40 a day, or less than twenty thousand dollars a year. When it is considered that there are within the corporate limits of the city twenty-one public markets into which the private market men would scatter, it will be seen that an average gain of less than a thousand dollars per year to each public market would be the result. This calculation is based on the supposition that, in obedience to the petition of Joseph Raymond et al., every private market man, as soon as enjoined, would break up his establishment, pack up his wares, and apply to the market lessees to be taken in. The chances are, however, that not half of them would do anything of the kind. If broken up, the majority would close up their places and retire from business altogether. Little local enterprises would be brought to a stand-still, stores now rented would become idle, and the innumerable caravan of those who stretch their legs across the banquettes, smoke their pipes and abuse the government, would be correspondingly increased.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

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

J. S. WHITAKER, No. 21 Carondelet street.

DISCOVERIES FROM THE GOTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. SURE AND RAPID REMEDY FOR FEVER, SICKNESS—CERTAIN SPECIFIC FOR MALARIAL FEVER, CHOLERA AND QUININE.

TELEGRAPHIC REMEDY. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies. If not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO., corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF HEALTH FEES. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 21 Carondelet street, New Orleans, July 20, 1876.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana held July 20, 1876, the following ordinance was adopted: An ordinance to fix fees to be required by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana in certain certificates and permits required of said Board.

Section 1. Hereafter there shall be required from any person requiring certificates or permits from the Board of Health, the following fees, viz: For every certificate to be issued in the parish of Orleans, or to ship therefrom any dead body, \$1. For every certificate to be issued in any other parish, \$2. For every building permit furnished in compliance with the ordinance of the Board of Health, adopted June 14, 1872, \$1.

By order of the Board, G. GAUBERT, M. D., President. T. B. LEMONNIER, Secretary. ALFRED SHAW, Treasurer.

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GAME LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

We are told the game law is enforced throughout the State of Mississippi. The colored man is at present "out of season," it being the time when he is indispensable to the cultivation of the White Leaguers' crops. When the toil of the year is over, and the crop matures before the first Tuesday in November, the colored buck becomes lawful game, and may be bagged either with a rifle or a lasso. The game law will be rigidly enforced in the preservation of this game during the period of indispensable utility, but a grand hunt will occur on the day following the ex-

piration of the grace, in which every able-bodied Democratic gunner is expected to participate.

OFFICIAL.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

An act to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

[No. 96.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereto, That the following amendments be published and read in the public journals of the State in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, and that the same shall be submitted to the people, at said election, in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately, to-wit: First proposed amendment, "For approval," "Against approval," and in like manner as to the others; and if a majority of the voters, at said election, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered, and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

1. The expenditures of each session of the General Assembly for per diem and mileage of members, for payment of officers and employees, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; and members of the General Assembly shall receive five dollars a day during their attendance, and a mileage of twenty cents a mile for actual distance from the court house of their respective parishes to the State Capitol.

2. The last sentence in article sixty-six of the constitution, which reads as follows, to-wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be returned by the Governor within twenty days after said adjournment."

3. The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby abrogated and withdrawn. The district courts of the State, outside the parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars. The district courts of the State, outside the parish of Orleans, shall have appellate jurisdiction over cases decided by justices of the peace when the amount in dispute exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. The original jurisdiction of the district courts shall be limited to probate and succession. Each of said district judges shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrant. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in civil cases when, without reference to interest, the amount in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, with power to pronounce judgment for that amount, and such interest, not to exceed eight per cent per annum, as may be proved, and shall have, in addition to the jurisdiction now vested in them, all such criminal jurisdiction as is now vested in parish courts. Clerks of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of arrest, attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure and injunction; to receive and probate wills; to appoint administrators, executors, curators, tutors and under-tutors in cases in which no opposition is made; to homologate accounts, tableaus and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto; their judgments being only prima facie evidence of correctness; to grant orders directing sale of property belonging to minors or minors, and to grant orders of seizure and sale by executors process, and shall receive each fees therefor as may be provided by the General Assembly.

4. The Governor shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

5. No fees or perquisites of office shall be allowed to be received by the Governor, Auditor, Attorney General, or by district attorneys.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILLETTE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing was received in the office of the Secretary of State July 17, 1876, and is made public in accordance with article 117 of the State constitution, which provides: "Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be published in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election, and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If the majority of the voters at said election shall not approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately."

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NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE!

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize, \$100,000. ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

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

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

It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

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

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme!

30,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000

1 Prize.....50,000

1 Prize.....20,000

1 Prize.....10,000

3 Prizes at \$5000.....15,000

4 Prizes at \$4500.....18,000

20 Prizes at \$1000.....20,000

50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000

1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000

4000 Prizes at \$50.....200,000

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

TWENTYTHIRDS.....2 50

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

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT THAT IN THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF JULY 29, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES 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. m39td

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANG YOUR BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALL.

J. C. MILLER, SAIL MAKER AND COTTON DUCK AGENT, AT THE OLD STAND, 167 Poydras Street.....167

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 requiring the most elegant articles, are invited to call. j672m

Drs. WALKER & MOSES, DENTISTS, Tivoli Circle, entrance No. 180 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 patrons.

Dr. Otto Meiss has formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. E. Walker and Dr. J. C. Miller, at No. 277 Baronne street to No. 109 Delord street Tivoli Circle. j672m

HENRY BALLARD, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AND DEALER IN FUR, COAL AND WOOD, respectfully requests public patronage in his line of trade. As well as sorted stock is always kept on hand, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash. Orders will be filled without delay from the forenoon warehouse, No. 25 Fulton street and No. 101 Peter street, near Lafayette, or from the feed store and coal yard at the corner of Bonin and Water streets. Government orders are solicited, 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. j671y

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

Between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

Diplomas awarded at the two Louisiana State Fairs.

Customers made to order and repaired. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 gallons to 100,000 gallons, made of material and workmanship always constantly on hand and for sale.

Prices to Suit the Times. Orders promptly attended to. j671y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 21, 1876. CLASS 172.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54