New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 29, 1876.

The popular loan of Chicago is unpopular.

Baked apples, cooked on the trees, are a Northern luxury.

You may expect to find a lion of society when you see a college rower.

The Cornell crew drinks milk. It was thought they would come to that.

The second man on a ticket, riding behind, is expected to do the kicking.

Give him the means and a printer will cut a dash as big as any other man.

The repeal of the resumption act hangs fire, and the delay hangs Hendricks.

Old Alex Stewart was not a man to own a yacht and go out and get drowned.

From what they have seen of her the Californians very much admire Aimee.

National cemeteries are located on the battle fields because they are fit places.

Like unclaimed letters uncalled for remarks should go with the dead letters.

A witness can never make a straight story by putting two crooked yarns together.

Mr. Watterson can play the piano, and has recommended himself as a member of Congress.

The wag of a dog's tail expresses gratitude and delight. That is the long and short of it.

One should endeavor to eat soft boiled eggs without publishing the fact on his shirt bosom.

It is curious to observe how far a youth can progress on the journey of life without overtaking bunions.

It is supposed that when a man comes crookedly out of a barroom that he comes out in favor of Tilden.

The Cornell boys brought out their big guns, knowing a battle can not be won by the use of small arms.

Three New Orleans Democrats have been nominated on the State ticket. The crops can now resume growing.

Mr. Tilden is an old Bachelor of Arts, although his health was not good enough to take him through college.

The Rev. Mr. Winslow is taking things easy in London. That is the way he took things when connected with the Boston *Post*.

How time flies! The *Democrat* of yesterday speaks of "the Democratic-Conservative convention held last week at Baton Rouge."

The New York *Herald* says: "Mr. Lamar strikes the Hambug question on the head." Now, who will strike the Butler militia on the head?

A new Masonic lodge was installed in the City of Mexico, June 24, entitled the Albert Pike Lodge. The ceremonies were grand and imposing.

The REPUBLICAN is again indebted to the Louisiana *Intelligencer* for a report of the decisions of the Supreme Court at Monroe. An abstract from it will be found in the Court Record.

Wendell Phillips is temperate, and is not the man for a Big Horn expedition, even if he and Colonel Sturgis should be sent out to reason with the noble red man.

It is said that a Delaware horse prefers ice cream to oats; but as Dio Lewis prefers oats to icecream Delaware is but little ahead of Massachusetts in point of intelligence.

Madame Janauschek closed her London engagement to the satisfaction of all parties. She has seen quite enough of the British public, and has been assured that the British public has seen quite enough of her.

In his Goose creek dispatch General Crook reports that Mr. Finnerty accompanied the detachment as a volunteer, "and behaved well." Of course that was not our Finnerty who went to Baton Rouge with the the third ward.

A captious reader complains that on a certain day the New York papers gave more space to the college races than to Congress. The papers were right, for the public is getting rather tired of Congress, which develops only tongue, while the college boys cultivate muscle.

An Associated Press dispatch from Baton Rouge, as printed in a Western paper, is rather confusing, in the matter of candidates and parishes. It said, "Among prominent candidates for Governor are General Frank Nichols Assumption, and D. B. Penn, La Weitz."

A man's wishes should be respected after death, but who will protect the young soldier who wrote on the back of his parchment commission: "If I fall in battle let no American poet outrage my name with vile verse." To die is glorious; to be mangled by Walt Whitman is abominable.

The paragraphist who is making such fearful attacks on the chiropodist's disgusting sign, as seen on Canal street, appears to have "corns on the brain," to use a foreign expression. The Russian artist who announces that he has removed corns from crowned heads, should attend to the case.

The campaign stands this way: The election of a Republican mayor in Chicago was first knock down for Hayes; the massacre in South Carolina was first blood for Tilden. The showing is put up in this language that it may be more easily comprehended by Morrissey, Mr. Tilden's backer.

Bates says that he bet that "Wiltz would get more votes than Penn at Baton Rouge," and that he lost the bet. A gentleman familiar with the rules of wagers tried to explain to Mr. Bates that as Wiltz had a respectable show of votes, and Penn had no show, that the bet was not lost. Bates spoke up quickly, like one who had been irritated by previous discussion, and said, "I spect I know when I lose a thing. I made the bet with a good-for-nothing Democrat nigger, and I lose it sure. He never pay."

THE PEOPLE GOVERN.

It is the great merit of a representative government that, when left to the honest ballot, the people will govern the partisans. In Louisiana the public sentiment of the majority has been bullied and browbeaten. It has been arrested and reversed by fraud and force of arms, yet the true will of the people will rise, as the shrub borne down by the storm, and vindicate the native rectitude of its purposes by growing straight up to God.

It was the will of the people of Louisiana to accept the result of the war. They had attempted to place their construction upon the constitution under the Union. They had made a strenuous struggle to do the same by force of arms. They had been driven into secession and subjugation. However contrary to their sense of right, however injurious to their vested interests, they accepted the conditions imposed by the arbiter they had chosen. Such a concession from such disastrous causes excited the sympathy even of those who had been the agents and instruments of this inevitable decision. An amnesty was granted for all political offenses. No State trial of political offenders was held. Public and private aid was extended the sufferers by the war, the famine and the flood. The nation stood ready to condone secession, and to reinstate secessionists as equal citizens of the United States. The majority of the Southern people accepted these terms. The Democratic leaders who had ruled the United States and monopolized the powers of the Confederacy, claimed that the Southern people had enlisted under their command for life and posterity. The leaders repudiated the will of the Southern people. They resisted the constitutional amendments and the law of equal rights. Owing their own political rights to amnesty, they instantly proscribed all who did not unite with them in nullifying the laws. The disaffection of these Democratic leaders led many of the people into the Ku-Klux organization. They measured the strength of conspiracy against the force of the law. Many of these misguided conspirators were sent to the State prisons in Albany and elsewhere, and the people confirmed in their honest convictions that the results of the war were final. Such was the popular sentiment of the Southern people, except in so much as it was in Louisiana kept down and restrained by the armed and domineering Democracy.

This party refugeeing from South Carolina, combining a foreign element hostile to republican government, and avowing the right of insurrection and assassination to defeat the election of men or the operation of laws not satisfactory to the White Camelia party, has alarmed the industry and capital of the country. The people of the State have determined to put down this revolutionary party. That they have done so is shown by the platform adopted at Baton Rouge. We have shown in our comments of yesterday that this platform is a recognition of every cardinal principle which the Republicans have maintained. It is a flat contradiction of every doctrine the White Liners have ever taught.

The people of Louisiana have there spoken out. They have rebuked those who have led them into civil war and political anarchy. These White Line politicians, after having done their worst to defeat the business interests and sense of justice of the people, have surrendered and pretend to support the Baton Rouge ticket and platform. They are insincere. There is not one word in the platform which they have not opposed, and if the nominee for Governor shall stand up to the declarations attributed to him, they would find themselves arrested for mutiny and disaffection before he had been in office a month. The sole hope of the insurrectionary element consists in getting the control of the campaign, committing acts in opposition to the platform and playing viceroy over the chief whom the conservative people have chosen to represent their adoption of Republican principles. They will not succeed, and the Conservative people of Louisiana will find in the administration of Mr. Packard the only real executor of the Republican doctrine laid down in the platform of Baton Rouge. Truly, the people will come to their own, and govern in spite of the White League usurpers.

BUCHANAN AND TILDEN COMPARED.

The election of Mr, Buchanan is alleged in the history of that day to have placed in a position of responsibility a politician whose views had been always equivocal. He was a blue-light Federalist before the war of 1812, and a red-hot Democrat after the war. He was regarded as a friend of protection in Pennsylvania, and a free-trader at the South. He treated of the government as a confederacy, yet he had sustained the right of the Supreme Court to adjudicate the rights of a sovereign State. He found Kansas in a turbulent condition. He had stationed troops in that Territory for the preservation of order. He hoped to be enabled to withdraw and employ them in branches of service where they are much needed. These troops had been kept in Kansas upon the the earnest importunity of Governor Walker to maintain the executive control of the territorial government, and secure the execution of the laws.

In the opinion of this Governor two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, were necessary. The President had been thus obliged in "some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down a rebellion in Kensas."

When the final issue came, Mr. Buchanan made no opposition to the purposes of secession. This movement was organized in the waning hours of his administration. The appointment and location of the national army was arranged according to the wishes of those who proposed to use them against the government. From the timid and time serving character of Mr. Buchanan, there can be little doubt but the Confederacy might have been an unresisted success had he continued in office another year.

The character of Mr. Tilden seems, so far as we may gather, the exact counterpart of the last Democratic President. He is charged with indecision upon the questions of tariff and finance. He seems to have been the political friend of Tweed, and to have accepted the suffrage frauds by which the election of 1868 was said by Horace Greeley to have been counted in against General Grant; yet he seems to have turned State's evidence against Tweed in 1872, and claims the political reward of having captured a pal from whom in former years he had derived such important co-operation. In respect to the war, he is charged with having regarded it as a failure during its progress. While he lauds the Union since its preservation, he holds those who defended its existence responsible for having spent a great deal more money for that purpose than the Union was worth.

Before the war Mr. Tilden had declared that though the framers of the constitution—

Recognized no right of constitutional secession, *they left revolution organized when it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion.* They caused us to depend, in a great measure, upon the public opinion of the States, in order to maintain a confederated union. They intended to make it necessary for us, in every reasonable extent, to respect that public *letter addressed to the Hon. William Kent, candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket for the State of New York.*

That is if the States chose to obey the law they could do so, if they did not they could "repel coercion," and the public opinion of the States could compel obedience or not just as indifference or sympathy might determine. Mr. Tilden, like Mr. Buchanan, did not deem it an obligation of the government to preserve the Union by enforcing its laws. It is true Mr. Buchanan deemed it a duty to interfere with an expedition to Utah, "to keep down a rebellion" on the free soil territory of Kansas, but this obligation did not extend further to the States in secession against the Union.

The general resemblance in the mental traits and political morals of Buchanan and Tilden must be strong to any who will compare, after the manner of Plutarch, these two great contemporaries. There is a theory that a certain moral and physical conformity may be found between the eyesight and ethics of cock-eyed people. We expressly decline to commit ourselves to the theory that in all cases of congenital obliquity of vision there is an antipathy to think straight, or see straight. There are some who contend that where the rays of truth or light fall upon the *pia mater* or retina of a person afflicted with cockeye or convergent strabismus, these rays are refracted and reflected with precisely the same irregularity from the one surface as from the other.

We take stock in no such theories, but can testify that while the pictorial presentation of Mr. Buchanan represents that statesman as bringing his off eye to bear upon an object like a swivel, or like the eye of a parrot, the engraved portrait of Mr. Samuel Tilden indicates a similar obliquity and indirectness of vision. In like manner, while the political reflections of Mr. Buchanan seemed crooked and indistinct, those of Mr. Samuel Tilden present the same equivocal expressions. We feel in both cases like the man holding the pole for the cock-eyed man to chop, disposed to ask whether they mean to "chop where they look," or whether they mean to act as they write. We should feel in great uncertainty as to what may befall us should Mr. Tilden be intrusted with the political chop ax. He may cut the Gordian knot of an insurrection or sever the carotid of the constitution. Regarding, then, the danger which once arose from the equivocal indecision of Buchanan, we are of opinion that it is best not to take the risk of his political twin in Samuel Tilden.

LIFE INSURANCE OF COLORED VOTERS.

It is very natural that with the shooting, burning, hanging and whipping of colored people, which pervade this and adjacent States, that these people should be somewhat charry of their lives, and distrust the ability of the Federal government to protect them from the bullet of the bulldozer or the bull-whip of the overseer. To refuse a man wages, or to destroy his growing crop; to terrify the women and chase the children into the swamp, are powerful agencies for depressing the moral nerve of an ordinary man. When these terrible motives are brought to bear upon the timid, ignorant and needy, poor human nature must give way somewhere. The revolver and the bull-whip are awful tests of principle. Few men can stand proscription in business and the social circle. Think, then, what must be the pressure of those agents of physical torture. When, moreover, this is coupled with a conviction that the colored vote can not practically reach the representatives of principles for whom it is intended, what wonder that there should be conservative colored clubs. They do not exasperate the reproaches of of conscience to these poor people by calling them colored Democratic clubs. The term Conservative is employed for the registry of the negroes, whose vote is really cast for the Democracy. The club is truly conservative of the life and wages of the colored man, so that by and by when these rights may be repealed by Democratic amendment of law, the colored voter will not suffer so much from the privation of that whose exercise cost him either the loss of his life or of his self respect.

The Conservative colored club is then an office humanely opened for the preservation and insurance of colored life, crops and wages. He who is crippled may have a certificate of membership with the Democratic ticket attached, and with this he may pass the pickets of the bulldozers and black the cow skin boots on the very feet of the most morose rough rider of Coushatta. It is a humane institution. It may prolong the lives of some until their vote can be amended out of them. They will then relapse into the condition of serfs, with the privilege of labor at low wages, and the care of their old, infirm and destitute. But it is a humane and conservative institution. We would not take the responsibility of advising men to refuse its policies, lest it be said we wished to cause the murder of these people for the political issue they would bequeath us. Yet we would suggest as a by-law of the Joint Stock Mutual Life Insurance of Colored Voters that they should be allowed to take out a policy and not vote at all. These suggestions will, at least, prove that we would rather lose a Republican vote than a Republican life. We, therefore, paraphrase Butler's humane suggestion to warriors—

For he that from the polls shall stay,
May live to vote some other day;
While he that at the polls is slain,
Can never cast his vote again.

RINGS IN THEIR NOSES.

The truffle is a small globular mushroom, which presents little attraction to any except the most depraved taste of the exquisite epicure. Your epicure, by the way, cultivates a fancy for the strangest articles of diet. He likes game so high that a plain man must endure the pangs of hunger, and hold his nose to partake of it. He glories in snails, shrimp and other "insects," as the late Horace Greeley called these entomological delicacies. The favorite cheese of the epicure offends the honest nostril in the same manner, while every item in a bill is so disguised with condiments, and so disfigured with French, that no unsophisticated palate can by any possibility know what it is all about until an irrepressible nausea arises to protest against further complaisance.

The truffle, as we have been informed, affords no external indication of which the epicure can lay hold, nor, indeed, could he be expected to grovel upon the earth in pursuit of that which subordinate natures can be trained to procure. The truffle hunter, then, avails himself of the animal instincts of the pig. He employs that sagacious individual to pursue the spoil by the unerring indications of aroma, and to dislodge the truffle from its bed by that subsoil plow, his nose. Were, however, his natural appetite thus employed left without restraint, the epicure would never see a truffle. The hunter has put around the mouth or through the nasal cartilege, a ring, so that when the precious spoil is found the hunter has nothing to do except to kick off the pig and pocket his prize.

The Democratic politician has for a long time followed this easy mode of securing the spoil through the agency of subordinates who it was supposed could no more aspire to hold an office than a pig could have cooked a truffle. The ward bummer was sent into the election to "work" for the election of a superior who reclined in his easy chair, and indulged the actual and anticipated treasures of the campaign until it was assured that the spoils had been secured. Then the baronial Democracy assembled in council, they assigned and assorted the offices among themselves and their invited convives.

The ward bummers who had hunted the offices, with the ring of incapacity to fill them, were duly rewarded with subordinate salaries as policemen and porters, and grunted their uneducated content with the share assigned them. Somehow or other these Democratic spoil hunters have found out that truffles are good; somehow they have discovered that these delicacies belong to those who capture them; somehow it has been suspected that even the preparation of these spoils has never been patented, and somehow or other the subordinate hunters of political spoils have slipped the ring which their Democratic trainers had put through their noses, and they are now devouring with ravenous appetites the luxuries which it was once supposed could only be appreciated by the cultivated appetite of the Bourbon Apicius. Really, this is a bad business, thus slipping the ring off the nose of the Democratic bummer. Really, if it shall come to this, that the bold baron is to ask the O'Leary for office, society will be utterly disorganized, you know. Yes, the Democratic ring has been slipped or broken from the nose of the Democratic voter, and all "the gentlemen of Louisiana" can never hunt the truffle of office with those whom they considered but created to perform that service. The Democratic pig has become a learned pig. He has a cultivated taste for office. He can enjoy that luxury with the best. It will be a difficult matter to get the truffle out of his jaws now that he has no ring in his nostrils.

MORE CLAIRVOYANCE.

When a congressional committee announced the motive of the assassin, whom nobody before them could identify in his person or domicile, it was regarded as proof of the highest psychological attainment.

The *Times* announces a Republican caucus at the Customhouse which was closeted in the office of Mr. Beckwith for an hour, "their proceedings, of course, being kept a profound secret." There was then a meeting of the State committee "with closed doors," while—

Later in the day a number of the leading (colored) State officials had their heads together in close confab at the State House.

With this imputed wish for secrecy, the *Times* assumes that the Republican camp is alarmed by "the handwriting on the Baton Rouge wall." The fertile imagination of the key-hole imp manufactures from this hermetical seclusion of Republican counselors, a corollary to the visionary heading, and the public is assured by the *Times*, with all the authority of a Congressional committee, that the whole Republican ticket is to be completely reformed and reorganized.

We think the public has a right to complain of this mode of journalism. It is to run the demi-dailies with a sensation heading utterly at variance with the substance of the item. It no doubt helps the accumulation of nickels to start the news fiends with the cry "Republican ticket steps down and out," but it impairs that trust in the veracity of the press, which all know is essential to its influence. The respectable public will want to know how the motives of the atrocious unknown of Coushatta were revealed to the two itinerant Congressmen, and how the secret intents of a Republican caucus were headlined and vouched for by a Democratic newspaper. The only apparent theory is by clairvoyance in the one case, and invention in the other.

Proctor Knott, the low comedian from Kentucky, has fallen into disfavor with his own party on account of his conduct in regard to the Caldwell dispatch. It appears he received it on the sixth of June, and said nothing about it till he saw a London telegram in a Boston paper referring to it. This publicity made its further concealment impossible, and he showed it to some of the members of the committee, at the same time expressing doubts about it being genuine, and pretending he had "just received it." During the six days he had concealed the dispatch, he vigorously denounced Blaine for the very offense which the Caldwell dispatch categorically denied. For being exposed in this mean and shallow trick, his partisans have turned their backs upon him. Had he succeeded through the means employed, he would have been a sort of a hero, but as he failed, he has to pay the penalty of failure.

DISCOVERIES
FROM THE
COTTON PLANT.
CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.
SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.
FLORINE—For female diseases.
Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.
ja30 tae1 2p

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.
251 PAGES.
Its Topography and Valuable Resources.
BY DANIEL DENNETT.
Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents.
Liberal Reduction to Dealers.
10,000 Copies Just Published. 3000 Copies Sold.
The Editors of New Orleans have given this Book a strong indorsement.
Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers:
It is a book which has been long wanted, and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world.
GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller,
Opposite the Postoffice.
During my long experience as a bookseller in this city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country. If its true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand.
C. C. HALEY, Bookseller,
No. 19 Commercial place;
Branch, No. 153 Poydras street.
An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.
JAMES A. GRESHAM,
ap13 Nos. 92 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.
THE MOBILE LINE.
THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
To the East, North and West,
Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	6:45 A. M.	Express	10:30 A. M.
Express	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.
Coast accommodation	3:15 P. M.	Coast accommodation	9:20 A. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
The coast accommodation runs to Biloxi.
Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
no21 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	10:00 A. M
Accommodation	3:30 P. M.	Accommodation	9:30 A M.
Sunday accommodation	7:40 A. M.	Sunday accommodation	9:35 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
al2 1v E. D. FROST, General Manager.

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS
VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips in October, 1876. The days of departure and price of passage will be advertised hereafter.
These steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton. The company reserve the right to change the route.
Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.
For further information apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
je10 No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMELIA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana
Every Week,
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa.
Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.
Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.
No freight received without permit from the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WENGER'S GARDEN,
11.....Bourbon Street.....13
H. WENGER, Proprietor.
Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my16

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.
3380 PRIZES.
IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO
OVER
HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!
The drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876,
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
It will be conducted with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.
LOOK AT THE SCHEME!
Extraordinary Scheme!
20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.
LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
50 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $75	7,500

TOTAL:
3380 Prizes in All,
AMOUNTING TO
$502,500 IN GOLD!
Price of Tickets

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.
REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.
OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT
THAT IN THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF
July 29, 1876,
ALL THE TICKETS
ARE
SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.
ALL THE PRIZES
ARE
PAID IN GOLD.
Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,
And must, in every instance, accompany applications,
TO BE MADE TO THE
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY
New Orleans, Louisiana.
All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
my9 1d

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANG YOUR BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALL.
J. C. MILLER,
SAIL MAKER
AND COTTON DUCK AGENT,
AT THE OLD STAND,
107.....Poydras Street.....107
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 elegant articles, are invited to call. je27 2m

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. R. Otto Moses having formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. R. Walker, has removed his office from No. 247 Baronne street to No. 180 Delord street, Tivoli Circle. je13 tu

ESTABLISHED 1865.
American and Foreign Patents.
GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Bonner & Co., solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to interference cases before the patent office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to GILMORE & CO. for pamphlet of sixty pages.
Old Bounty Land Warrants.
The last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of bounty land warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. GILMORE & CO. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.
United States General Land Office.
Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining claims, pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.
Arrears of Pay and Bounty.
Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received, inclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and a full report after examination, will be given you free.
Pensions.
All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slight, can obtain a pension by addressing GILMORE & CO.
Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & CO. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission.
Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of thoroughly experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business intrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to merit success by deserving it. Address
GILMORE & CO.,
mv31 Washington, District of Columbia

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL FIRMS or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have their petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of Thos. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Custom house building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Terms reasonable. Postoffice box 2097.
oc6 JOHN S. CARTER

HENRY BALLARD, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR, AND DEALER IN FORAGE, 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. 33 Carondelet 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. Consignments are solicited, and will be disposed of to the best advantage of consignees. Quick sales and prompt returns are guaranteed, and the best reference can be given. je26

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 warranted to give entire satisfaction. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at
Prices to Suit the Times.
Orders promptly attended to. fe15

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,
Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors. Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.
Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasan, W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my9

NEW ORLEANS
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156.....Canal Street.....
OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams	George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap9

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

GRAND ISLE HOTEL,
IS OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
Terms:
Per day
Per Week
Per month
jy9 1m B. MARGOT, Manager.

TEGARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY, Mississippi.—The new building and general improvements added to this hotel by the manager to offer to guests greater facilities than heretofore. A barroom has been built outside the grounds; the kitchen has been removed to the south side to the east, and thus giving two uninterrupted fronts to the house. Shade trees have been set out and the grounds generally improved and beautified. Sufficiently removed from the city to avoid the glare from the water, rending it the coolest house on the coast.
The table will be furnished with the best the markets afford.
Terms—$2 50 per day; by the month, $[illegible] a week. Liberal arrangements made with families for the season. J. O. NIXON, Manager.
Extra dinners for the Sunday excursion trade.
je25 2m

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE),
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.
This superior hotel, located on the front, pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords liberally furnished by the proprietor. Cuisine splendid and terms reasonable. Special arrangements offered to excursionists.
my26 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

AUGUSTE'S
COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.
All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate rates.
The restaurant is open till midnight. ap9

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 17 Commercial Place.
Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.
Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted to him. ap9