New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 4, 1876.

The Western apple crop is full of promise.

Passing events cast their shadows behind.

The Russian bear is growling over Turkey.

Old age appears to overtake a fast man soonest.

The Servians are going turband Turks together.

The man who is round much often meets a rounder.

When a butcher tumbles from his cart a meteor falls.

Lake side property can be purchased at a wide margin.

In hot weather a man loses his temper in keeping his choler up.

Lucy Hooper notes an advance in the price of titled husbands.

A man should never be contented with his lot until it is paid for.

Having spent a barrel of money, Tilden can but bear ill his defeat.

The Indians have been too long deceived. They should be whipped now.

A Nebraska man is raising an acre of onions, and the grasshoppers weep.

A ready made clothing dealer will do his best to get up a little cheap reputation.

The Rev. Mr. Savage has a healthy lecture called "Make the Most of Yourself."

The Shah is to travel incog as the Duke of Tabiz. That is having "an eye to biz."

H. J. Byron's new comedy is called "A Bull by the Horns." The scene is laid in Durham.

A batter for a traveling ball club has retired. He said he had been knocking about long enough.

Morrissey is a sort of independent Hoyle. He says, "Whenever in doubt vote for Peter Cooper."

There are 200 different kinds of religion in the world, while there is only one way to go to heaven.

Texas has the champion Legislature, one that can sit all summer and hatch nothing but mischief.

If those Servian defeats and repulses go on much longer in official dispatches somebody will get hurt.

The man who loafs about the City Hall waiting for a vacancy has probably got a vacant place in his head.

When Herman Oppenheim, the Paris banker, died, the coroner found no difficulty in looking into his case.

It is easy enough for lawyers to cut out a divorce suit, but parties litigant must not be allowed to make it up.

A fashion writer speaks of "dressing sacques for luncheon." Working men require something more substantial.

When Democratic papers have nothing else to fight they fight each other. It is the nature of the Democratic beast.

Chicago reformers agreed to extinguish one-half of the city lamps. They are now disputing as to which half shall be put out.

The sympathy dodge will not advance the interests of Tilden. Because he is old, has no wife and only one eye, is no reason why he should be President.

The reform Governor of New York rents a house which costs as much yearly as his salary as Governor amounts to. He is an excellent example for working men.

Tilden proposes to be magnamimous to the South and to the Indians. He should demand, on the other hand, that Hamburg Butler shall keep on his reservation.

A man need not be so very old to become a member of the Massachusetts Antiquarian Society, but an ample fortune and a bald head will greatly favor his election.

It has just been discovered by the New York *World* that "William Cullen Bryant knows less about politics than any other adult white male person in the United States."

"Betting is the end of a fool's argument," and there is always a feeling of relief when a man has finished his little bar-room speech and offered a bet on the result of what he has been lying about.

There is no hesitancy on the part of Sam Carey. He accepts the vice presidency on the Peter Cooper ticket as soon as nominated. Mr. Carey will have the support of his old friend William Allen.

"I trust I am happy," said a good clergyman who was never quite sure of anything but a dull sermon. A mercantile member of the church said: "I trust, and I am derned miserable for that very reason."

Book-keeping by double entry is sometimes employed by grocers in hard times. When the bad customer can not pay for his sugar the good customer must be charged twice for it. Must live, you know.

Referring to a funeral which occurred Wednesday evening, the *Democrat* speaks of "a long line of newsboys and carriages filled with ladies." In the manner of filling the carriages there was nothing wrong, but the newsboys should not have been so filled.

The best informed men in New York now say that a man who can't drive a team in a hundred foot road without running into another man's buggy is not fit to be President. The sporting men are disgusted, but say that allowances should be made for a sightless eye.

In writing of amateur actors the *Bulletin* gives warning that in future eulogizing will not be indulged in when eulogy is undeserved. This is as it should be, and should have been long ago. It is thought that with proper care, hot weather and wholesome criticism, the amateur fever can be subdued within a few years. It has been epidemic, but is now gradually dying out, leaving a comparatively healthy community.

SHALL WE STAND FOR THE INTERESTS OF OUR OWN COUNTRY, OR FOR THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES?

The Democratic party now, as it has ever done, stands upon the free trade doctrine. What is meant by free trade? The uninitiated understand it as something very desirable, very fair and very just. Nations, like individuals, we are told, should be liberal in their intercourse with each other. They should place no restrictions upon commerce, impose no duties upon the products of each other sent from home for a market, except merely for revenue purposes. There should be fair dealing among them; amity and perfect reciprocity should prevail in the exchange of products of all sorts entering into commerce; every one should be free to sell where he can sell the dearest, and buy where he can buy the cheapest, and many other clap-trap phrases intended to dupe the ignorant and to obtain popular favor are used on behalf of free trade. This so-called free trade principle in days past in this country was further commended to public sanction by the plausible but egregious fallacy that impost for protection operated a tax upon compensation; that the purchaser of a foreign article imported into this country had to pay a price enhanced precisely by the amount of duty imposed upon it, and so on. But history has vindicated most fully the wise and masterly policy inaugurated by Henry Clay, and, under his lead, sustained by the old line Whigs and numbers of the Democratic statesmen of his day. The victory of the friends of the country at large was complete. It was shown that if a temporary enhancement of price did result from protective duties upon articles which we can produce, it was abundantly compensated for by the permanent reduction of the price to a point never before reached.

The cotton manufactures afforded a striking example of the manner in which the American system of Mr. Clay worked. The British manufacturers, with their enormous capital and abundant and cheaper labor, monopolized our markets and formerly compelled the people of this country to pay them just whatever they pleased to exact for the article of cotton cloth. We can establish here and now, by persons yet living, that for a coarse, light, flimsy fabric, which the British manufacturers filled our markets with, to the exclusion of all other nations, including our own, because there were then none but mere revenue duties to pay, the price ranged from twenty-five to thirty cents per yard, and the purchaser at retail stores paid from thirty-seven and one-half to fifty cents per yard. The British capitalists had most truly "a very good thing" in it. They could sell for their own prices, and could break down any competition in this country, if any arose, by underselling the American manufacturer for awhile, and make it all good again by raising the prices and keeping control of our markets. The American system was introduced, and by it the British manufacturer was compelled to sell at prices that did not exclude him from our markets, but for prices he could afford to sell at and realize a fair profit. This, however, had the effect to prevent him from underselling the American manufacturer, breaking him down at the commencement of his business, and monopolizing the American market. A competition was thus brought about between the manufacturers of both countries most favorable to the consumers. The article of cotton goods became more abundant in the country; of a better quality, and far cheaper. The home manufacturer was sustained and British monopoly put an end to. Still, these monopolists and our senseless free trade shriekers "stuck to the height of the horse," still yelling ever after that they paid a price increased by the amount of the duty. The high tariff of 1828 did impose a duty of eighteen and three-fourths cents on each square yard of cotton cloth imported into the United States. But as the system was brought to operate this duty gradually became of no effect; a mere dead letter on the statute book. The great author of the American system, in a speech delivered at Raleigh, years after the success of his statesmanship was established, said, in reference to the constantly reiterated dogma that the consumer paid the duty:

It any man in this vast assembly will explain to me how it is that he pays eighteen and three-fourths cents duty on every yard of cotton cloth he buys, when he buys the yard for ten cents, I will give up the whole subject.

The system of fostering the industry of our own country, rendering it independent of foreign nations, was a grand success. It was in fact releasing our country from an odious British monopoly that virtually kept us in a state of colonial vassalage very little less oppressive than the one the colonies were under before the revolution. And now we may advert to the historical fact that Johnny Bull has ever been the aider and abettor of the free trade party of this country, because if it were to prevail he would make a good thing of it again. We notice that he is out for Tilden and Hendricks. He rolls free trade as a sweet morsel between his lips. When Mason, and Rost, and Yancey were sent from the Confederacy at the beginning of the late war, as a kind of commissioners to curry favor with Mr. Bull, they aimed to tickle his feelings by meanly and falsely asserting that slavery was not the cause of the outbreak in this country, but that the collision arose from restrictions placed upon commerce by the Northern States, while the people of the Southern States were advocates of free trade. The sympathies of the British ministry and of the millionaire monopolists were strongly in favor of the Confederacy, but circumstances never justified them to join and assist their free trade friends.

A half century, we think, has not passed since the abrogation of the celebrated "corn laws" of England. During their continuance no grain was allowed to be imported into England while its own agriculturists could furnish bread for the people. Free trade by the lexicon of British capitalists means getting control of the markets of the world to promote their own gains at the expense of every other people, and to keep everybody else out of their own markets. What response would that government make to a demand to have free trade opened in British India? Free trade does not exist anywhere in the ideal sense in which it is generally understood. The greed of nations is even greater than that of individuals. In all treaties and negotiations in regard to commercial intercourse, the same ingenuity and industry to overreach are used that are resorted to by individual sharpers to get the advantage of each other in driving a bargain. Free trade is a visionary, airy something, above the working level of diplomatic morality and honesty.

That policy is in conformity with reason and sound philosophy which fosters and sustains all the great interests of our people, be those interests State or national. That system which was inaugurated fifty years ago by Henry Clay and his great coadjutors, to render the United States independent of the manufactures and products of foreign countries, was in reality tantamount to a second declaration of independence. Before that time a humiliating dependence of the people of this country upon the looms, the machinery, the workshops, the skill and dexterity of English operatives was seen, felt and acknowledged. During the short period of the war of 1812 the people of the United States became almost naked for clothing and destitute of the common implements used for mechanical purposes.

Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks are on a free trade platform, and Louisiana is called upon to vote for them. Would it be wise in her to do so? Has she no interests that would suffer if ours should become a free trade government? Let her ponder well this serious subject and act in reference to her present and future welfare. We shall follow up this subject in our next.

THE HABEAS CORPUS REPUDIATED.

The *Times*, commenting upon the application of Triplett and Turnbull, colored men, for a writ of habeas corps, remarks:

It looks as though the object of this arrest was simply to rescue these men from the hands of the law officer of East Baton Rouge and give them the chance to escape under a writ of habeas corpus, or if possible by bail.

Well, are not these legal rights, secured to the citizen by centuries of suffering and strife? Has no white man applied for a writ of habeas corpus? Has no white man charged with murder applied for and been admitted to bail? Has no white man charged with such an offense left his bail to meet the recognizance entered into on his behalf? The records of New Orleans abound with numerous cases in which this process, the right of a freeman, has been applied for, and flagrant cases have occurred in which the offender bailed has dwelt abroad beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, and without fear of extradition. But all these cases were those of white men. It is only when persons raised to be legally equal to others in rights and responsibility are advised by counsel that they may be taken from a custody which they deem wrongful and afforded a speedy trial before an impartial tribunal, that the organs of the bulldozers come forward and intimate that these rights should be denied the applicants, because the grant might afford the parties applicant an opportunity of escape. Was it not as natural that these men should avail themselves of all legal rights, as that Mr. Henderson and his colleagues, convicted of violating the revenue laws, should have done the same thing, even to engaging the services of Republican friends to implore pardon of the President?

It is very well for the *Times* to keep step in the procession of the bulldozers, by finding fault with every act of a Republican. It is very judicious to approve by speech, or silence, the acts of every White Leaguer, but this one-sided policy does not sustain the character of an impartial and fearless journal. Process has been sent from Feliciana for the arrest of colored men charged with having murdered a colored man. Why has no process been executed on the white men of that parish for the murder of colored John Gair, by white men, upon a charge of having murdered a man now alive? Why has no local process issued for the capture of the man who killed one Republican and mutilated another in the village of Coushatta? And why have not the organs of the White League reproached those parish authorities with their dereliction of justice in the one case, as they have applauded them for their active pursuit of alleged offenders in the other? This answer is palpable. The alleged offenders in the one case are defended by the entire White League party; those of the others are poor and unprotected. They have no patronage to bestow upon their advocates, and no power to hold them to any personal responsibility if they deny them the common legal rights of freemen, and charge, as the *Times* does, that an application on behalf of a colored man for a writ of speedy trial or for bail is but a device to facilitate their escape from justice. Oh! the sham chivalry which applauds the strong and finds the weaker always in the wrong!

A SENSATION HEADING.

The organ of the White League has learned the trick by which "the largest circulation in the Southwest" may be claimed. During the evening, and up to an unseasonable hour Wednesday night, the town was startled from its propriety by the mad cry of "extra *Democrat!* extra *Democrat!*" Men supposing some terrible event had occurred which could not keep until morning, rushed forth and arrested the bearer of this fiery cross, that they might relieve the apprehensions of a terrified family. Had the Sioux driven in the United States army and crossed the Mississippi? Had the colored militia of Hamburg crossed the Savannah in full march upon Vicksburg? It was no such dreadful danger to the White Leaguers. What then called up and alarmed the timid? This sensational heading: "Grant wants more troops for the Indians, he says—Congress will refuse his request—Not another soldier until those now in the South are removed—Congress to appoint a safety committee to protect the South from military interference during the campaign." This, to be sure, was a terrible stride of oppression. It had been instantly checked and turned by Congress. And all since the regular evening edition of the paper. We doubt whether the inventors of the handbill heading had ever got up so much partisan cry upon so little political wool. The first announcement is made good by the following:

Upon the recommendation of Sheridan, Grant calls for more troops, an increase of the cavalry, nominally in order to carry on the Indian war.

The requisition of an officer in command for additional force to repel the savage invaders is thus explained by authority:

Sheridan does not really wish these troops to defeat the Sioux, but really to harass Southern States and dragoon them into line for Hayes and Wheeler.

The second heading assures the public that—

The House of Representatives will positively and emphatically refuse the request, on the ground that there is now sufficient, and more than sufficient, force idle on police duty in the South to put a speedy end to the Indian war.

It is moreover asserted that—

Until these troops are called into requisition, and put on duty where they are needed, the House will positively refuse to answer any appeal, any cry for more troops.

The information that Congress will appoint a committee of safety rests upon this:

Prominent Congressmen speak of appointing safety commissioners on the part of the House of Representatives, with the authority to sit and act during the recess of Congress. Their duty will be to watch over the manner in which the campaign will be conducted, and particularly over the conduct of military affairs in the Southern States during the election.

The protection of the South from military violence during the campaign is to be effected thus:

They will be given power to take testimony, send for persons and papers and be prepared to report, next session of Congress, on the question of military interference with the election.

There is an obvious difference between protecting the South from military violence during the campaign, as promised in the heading, and a report to the next session of Congress. The rudely awakened public will wish to know upon what authority is founded this heading, so variant from the narrative which it precedes. Who is it that knows the mind of Congress, as Dame Quickly knew that of Mistress Ann Page? The signature is anonymous. It is assigned by public belief to a petty employe of some House committee, or of the House Clerk's office. What opportunities of knowledge, what weight of authority, has this or any other anonymous writer, whether House employe or other, to assume that troops are wanted for a purpose different from that alleged by the applicants, and who dare say what the American Congress will do upon such an application? The whole sensation heading, with its unfounded deductions, is the most absurd gossip that ever sold an extra—and the public.

We can not forbear, however, to add a comment upon the Democratic proposal to leave the Sioux in possession of the frontiers, lest the bulldozers shall be interrupted in their campaign. Any demand for aid made by the States upon the Federal government must be given. The Federal government can not refuse to give this guarantee, once so dear to the Southern States. The President has no power to send troops within the States unless to enforce some violated law of the Federal government, or upon the demand of the State authorities. We repeat, the suppression of domestic violence in Pennsylvania and the protection of Virginia from invasion and domestic disturbance—these cases fix the obligation of the Federal government. The effect of congressional interference with this obligation will be to expose the troops on the frontiers to massacre and the country to depopulation. It will be virtually to give "aid and comfort" to those—in such case—practical allies of the Democracy, but enemies of the country. This we are told Congress will do to prevent the Federal government from complying with its constitutional obligations to protect the States. Congress will never take such a responsibility.

MR. TILDEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A second edition of the *Democrat* on Wednesday evening gave us a keyhole report of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Tilden, accepting the nomination for President, and trying to define his future policy in case of success. The aspirant for the seat once filled by Buchanan has evidently had a sultry time over that letter. How many reams of paper were used up on the occasion is not stated. We can presume, however, that the great professional reform theorist must have spent many anxious hours in trying to shape his letter so as to avoid running his lance into Hendricks on the rear of the ticket. Of course we have to make allowance for the dilutions of the summary and the incapacity of the reporter to comprehend the subjects treated; yet we have enough to satisfy us that the Democracy will "heartily approve" his sentiments, because it will be orthodox to do so. Had the same non-committal trash been written by a Republican, however, the *Bulletin* would have dissected it with its keen wit long ago. So far as we can understand the letter at all, Mr. Tilden proposes to resume specie payment in two ways:

1. By greater industry and economy. This means that the short-haired Democracy of the cities and the long-haired bulldozers of the country will have to work harder and save more money than heretofore.

2. By reducing the expenditures of the government fifty millions of dollars, and applying the surplus to the extinguishment of the greenback item of indebtedness.

These novel remedies are suggested to prevent a panic, which would result from "forced resumption." In other words, the government is to make no effort to return to specie payments till the two forms of currency approximate each other so closely as to leave too little margin to create a financial jar. There is wisdom for you!

But the *chef d'oeuvre* of his letter is his Southern and Indian policy. He will pursue a "magnanimous policy toward the South and the Indians!" Modocs, Sioux, Bulldozers and Ku-Klux are all to be grouped in the same category, and patronized with executive magnanimity! If some Republican had broached such an idea! We shudder to think of it!

If we understand the South, it wants to be treated as an equal factor, so far as its numbers, wealth and intelligence entitle it, in the family of the Union. Those who obey the laws of the Union and live up to the spirit of the constitution do not wish to be degraded to the position of proteges of the government along with the savages, and treated with "magnanimity." And it will be a weak and mistaken policy for any executive to encourage our outlaws in their evil ways. However, we must await with patience the full text of this long delayed letter.

THE OLD TEMPER STILL.

If General F. T. Nicholls proposes, as the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Louisiana, to make good the terms of his speech of acceptance at Baton Rouge, it is about time he insisted that its pacific pledges are a peremptory mandate upon those who have already begun their mischief and violence in the espousal of his political interests. If he can not restrain them, let him make acknowledgment of the fact at once; if he can restrain them, it is due to his own good name, as their highest political representative in the State, that he should lose not a moment in addressing himself to the effort. General Nicholls is announced by his partisans to be a scrupulous gentleman, and we are inclined to accept their judgment in this regard; he can not, therefore, with a proper jealousy as to such pretensions, be indifferent to crimes perpetrated solely to advance the political cause he leads. Tidings reach us from different parts of the State that the old Democratic system of violence has already been revived.

Our information comes from responsible gentlemen, known to us as being entitled to full credit, and we do not reveal their names simply because the brutality they narrate would be vengefully visited upon themselves after the disclosure. Many colored citizens have recently been run out of the parishes of Richland and Morehouse by Democratic "rifle clubs" and "midnight rangers," while in Tangipahoa parish the "regulators" venture out in open daylight to prosecute their hellish designs.

Our informant writes as follows concerning the last named parish:

An armed force of forty regulators rode through the town of Tangipahoa to-day (July 26). As there was a funeral of a colored man here they even *surrounded the graveyard* and excited great alarm in the minds of the friends of the deceased. They had already rushed through the town, yelling, howling, cursing "niggers," firing and reloading their weapons, and at times directing their fire recklessly amid even women and children.

9 P. M.—I reopen this letter to say that a colored man has just come nearly fifteen miles by a circuitous route to say that something is afoot. He passed near one crowd of armed regulators, numbering about sixty, and further on another crowd of thirty men. Their openly avowed purpose was to arrest and "lay out" the five delegates of this ward so as to break up the Republican nominations. The feeling is one of intense alarm in this community among the peaceable elements.

The recent infamy at Coushatta is familiar to our readers. Our informant, after describing the escape of Tax Collector Sheridan to the military camp for safety, states:

The Democrats here held a meeting on Saturday and passed resolutions. [These are already known to our readers.] There were quite 100 in the meeting, many of them armed and violent.

We are in possession of other data which we wish to have more fully authenticated before they shall appear in print. We give the "bulldozers," "rifle clubs," "midnight rangers," "regulators," and all other rascally gangs in Louisiana, due notice that we shall pillory them in public opinion from this time forth. The Democracy may be vain of them as diligent partisans, or it may not, but we call upon General Nicholls, who is claimed as a representative of a less murderous and more Christian sentiment in the Louisiana Democracy, to declare at once whether he disowns or countenances such combinations against law and order. If he can not control them he should resign a candidature whose success must entirely depend upon their activity. Republicans will continue to keep the peace, and if the Democracy shall be content but with disorder, the former will be left no resource save as United States citizens to remind their national government that this fragment of its territory needs to be held so far in ward as to be able to save herself from the ignominy of systematic murder. Now what says General Nicholls?

We owe our gentlemanly neighbor, the *Bulletin*, an apology for the oversight by means of which an ill-natured, characteristically mean and malicious paragraph from the Alexandria *Democrat* found its way into our columns. The *Bulletin* is, of course, an uncompromising Democratic journal, and as much opposed to the REPUBLICAN, politically, as any in the State, yet it bears itself in a courtly manner, and defends its principles, and such as its party has, without descending to coarse abuse of its opponents. The smaller fry journals, especially those in the country, not having the ability to imitate it in this respect, show their envy by malicious attacks on the supposed owners, editors and writers. This is what our neighbor, the *Times*, the other day called "personal vindictiveness," and is unworthy of imitation by honorable members of the profession.

REMNANTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY,

SPECIAL SALE

OF CHOICE GOODS, IN SHORT LENGTHS, AT

HALF PRICE,

AND UNDER.

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,

au4 1t 2p No. 163 Canal street.

THE NEW ORLEANS

SANITARY EXCAVATING COMPANY

(Incorporated by an act of the Legislature with exclusive privilege of EMPTYING VAULTS, PRIVIES, SINKS, etc.)

Are now in full operation, and are prepared to perform the above work with promptness and dispatch.

The advantages derived from the use of the

GODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS,

as used by the company, are that the work can be performed at any hour of the day or night, the thorough manner in which the deposits are removed, the absence of all offensive odors, the short space of time required (an ordinary sink being emptied in from ten to fifteen minutes), and, above all, ITS CHEAPNESS.

All orders left at the company's office, No. 153 Common street, or sent to Postoffice box No. 913, will receive prompt attention. au3 6m

NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 38 Magazine street, New Orleans, August 2, 1876.

The regular monthly installment of TEN PER CENT to the CAPITAL STOCK of this company is now due and payable on demand. By order of the board.

B. B. WHEELOCK, President.

E. L. RANLETT, Secretary. au3 3t2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY'S WAREHOUSE, No. 151 Fulton street, New Orleans, August 1, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day the business of the above warehouse will be conducted by the undersigned, for his own use and his own accounts, and will hereafter be known as United States Bonded Warehouse No. 1, class three.

au2 1w CHARLES A. THIEL.

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 tsel 2p

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY AND others vs. New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company and others.

In Equity—No. 7789.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY THE authority of the court aforesaid, I have been appointed special master in the above entitled cause, now pending in the said court, to receive and take proofs of the amount due to the complainants, or to such other persons who may hold any of the bonds or coupons described in the deed of trust on file in the said cause or who may desire to claim (under the decree) upon any other mortgage or lien upon the property described in the said deed of trust, comprehending the railroad, property and effects of the said defendants in this cause.

Proof can be made before me at No. 31 Nassau street, room No. 9, in the city of New York, State of New York, during a period of four days, between the eighteenth day of August and the twenty-second day of August, 1876. Also, at the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the city of Jackson, State of Mississippi, on the eleventh day of September, 1876; and also at the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, during a period of five days, between the fourteenth day of September and the nineteenth day of September, 1876.

The examination of the proofs made will take place before me between the second day of October and the seventh day of October, 1876, at the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court, District of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, with a view to making up the report of the debt.

The decree on which the proofs are to be made is on the record of the said court.

E. A. WOOLFLEY, Special Master.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Solicitors.

jy21 2t au4 1t 18

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No. 17 Commercial Place.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted au22 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, GRUNEWALD HALL,

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL 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 Hasam, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

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156.....Canal Street.....156

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Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF HENRY GUTMAN, INDIVIDUALLY, and as a member of the late firm of Gutman Brothers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 22, 1876.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Henry Gutman, individually, and as a member of the late firm of Gutman Brothers, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

jy23 au5

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, EMILIA.

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

F. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 120 Common street.

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 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, August 3, 1876.

THE OFFICES OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS, Department of Improvements, are located as follows, viz:

First and second wards, No. 253 Frato street.
Third ward, No. 3453 Common street.
Second District, No. 77 Bourbon street.
Third District, No. 141 Elysian Fields street.
Fourth District, No. 754 Magazine street.
Fifth District, Levee, between Seguin and Bouny streets.
Sixth District, Napoleon Avenue Market.
Seventh District, Carrollton courthouse

Citizens are requested to report all complaints at the above offices, or to the undersigned at the City Hall, in writing, and they will receive as prompt attention as possible with the present limited force.

Notice is hereby given that the obstruction of streets or gutters by store sweepings, rubbish, or shrubbery, etc., is a violation. The department is now without any force to remove such obstructions.

The garbage carts are continued on duty and will remove garbage, sweepings, etc., if placed in boxes, barrels, etc., as required by law.

au4 E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, July 18, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until twelve o'clock M. on the fifteenth day of August, 1876, for the purchase from the city of the IRON DRAWBRIDGE over the New canal at Magnolia street.

The successful bidder will be entitled to all of the material in the old bridge, which must be removed at the cost of the bidder, and clear of all obstructions to the putting up of the new one before the first day of September ensuing, if required, or within ten days after adjudication of the contract.

The foundation for the turntable will not be disturbed, and all work connected with removal shall be subject to the directions of the City Surveyor, who shall designate the time when the removal shall begin in case of unexpected delay in arrival of new bridge.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator of Improvements.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY ASSESSORS, No. 153 Common street, up stairs, New Orleans, La., August 1, 1876.

THE TAX PAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW Orleans, parish of Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified that the assessment on real estate and personal property, for State and city taxes for the year 1876, exigible in the year 1877, are completed and will be exposed for inspection and correction from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1876, at which time all complaints of excessive or erroneous assessments will be considered. In order to avoid delay, facilitate and expedite business, tax-payers are requested to bring their last year's tax receipt, or a description of the property, as to district and number of square.

J. L. HERWIG, President Board of State and City Assessors.

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 96
Income for the year 1875	624,030 94

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

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber.
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Laffite,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Patjo,
Pierre Poutz.	D. D. Rogers.

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LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 3, 1876.

CLASS 183.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	52	21	17	54	59	23	29	74	70	9	22	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, August 3, 1876.

H. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE containing eight or ten rooms, with good yard, situated between Canal and Felicity streets, payable in monthly installment. Address

GEORGE PEARSON, Auctioneer, jy21 No. 98 Camp street.

LOST.

LOST.—ON THE SIXTEENTH OF MAY, 1876, A NOTE, dated May 14, 1873, payable to the order of Antoine Petit one year after date, for the sum of $150. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate for the same, as payment has been stopped.

R. St. UPERY, au1 10t* Bayou road and Villere street.