New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 8, 1876.

Stanley is going to Uji ji It-it-fee can.

Two nickels and one drink are seen in all quarters.

In fruit stores the prices are bigger than the peaches.

It is not decided yet where to erect Custer's monument.

Showmen report that this has been a bad year for circuses.

For minor reasons boys are not allowed to play billiards.

Florida hotel keepers are preparing for winter visitors.

The man who would jump the town is worse than acrobat.

The man with a tack hammer strikes blows where he listeth.

The Seaserpents are not drawing well at the watering places this year.

Hon. C. B. Darrall, M. C, has our thanks for important public documents.

Reform—Running a railroad sharper and a ballot box stuffer for President.

The "Democratic lead pencil" is a new invention—one end soft, the other hard.

Political currency—Hard money, soft money, acri-mony and very little har-mony.

Instead of being blind, justice should be cross-eyed, that it may see both sides of a question.

An exchange says, "Sickness among children is decreasing." Decreasing the children?

"Talk is cheap," said a hasty disputant, forgetting that Beecher gets $40,000 a year for lecturing.

"O, Carey me back," said Uncle Peter Cooper, when he heard that William Allen's man was to be vice on his ticket.

Vicksburg has prospered so under a Democratic administration that it is now unable to light the street lamps.

Young Andrew Johnson is trying to get into the Tennessee Legislature before he has been alderman of his native village.

Jennie June says there are always enough second class persons not sure of themselves, who will follow a fashion until it is worn out.

The industry and business capacity of the bee has always been commended. It steals honey all summer and loafs all winter.

The pulpit has robbed the stage in the person of W. D. Shiels, an excellent old man actor, who has frequently played in this city.

Improvements keep up with the march of crime. The Boston street car conductors have invented a bogus bell punch which rings but does not register.

General Banks must see that Jovellar is helping the Cuban insurgents when he loses his baggage train and the gold intended for the Spanish army.

The election of Tilden would be an insult to every man who fought for the Union in the war against rebellion. For that reason Southern Democrats prefer him above Hancock.

As soon as he can get some one-eyed plaster of Paris, an Italian image vendor intends to change all of his "Praying Samuels" into figures of "Tilden at the door of the White House."

Morrissey has fixed the colors of Tilden for the coming match. They are illustrated by a white flag with a very blue border, showing Samuel's position during the war and his present feelings.

The jaw bone of an ass would be considered an inferior weapon in this day and generation, and yet a man scolding on a street corner yesterday appeared to have a large quantity of such jaw bone.

"Sam Carey appears to be a fixture on your ticket, Mr. Cooper?" said an interviewer to the apostle of greenback. "Yes," said Peter, "he is a fixture; a sort of bronze gas fixture." [This paragraph may be used without credit.]

The argument of the *Democrat* that parish offices will not be lucrative another year will not keep the office seekers from crowding the ring ropes. While there is a parish to skin they hope for the pleasure of doing the skinning.

Tilden says he did not write the confidential letter which was sent to every county committee in New York, directing advance returns of votes to be sent to William M. Tweed, and he now challenges Horace Greeley to prove it.

Here is gratitude for a man who declined the position of Postmaster General under a Republican administration for the purpose of publishing a Democratic paper in Mobile. The Louisville *Ledger* says: "Our Democratic exchanges in the South should not quote Sam Bard. Sam Bard is an ass."

Not long since the Democratic press informed the country that "the Hon. Carl Schurz, the clear sighted politician and eminent statesman, and also the very able *Westliche Post*, had come out in favor of Tilden." The statement has never been taken back by the papers in question, but as they now say "Schurz is a bigoted partisan," it appears there was some mistake in estimating the character of Mr. Schurz in the first place, presuming that Democratic papers are always intelligent, honorable and just when discussing public men.

General T. Morris Chester, whose recent visit to Washington and interview with the high political magnates have been prominently noticed in all the papers, has returned home for the campaign. The General is not by any means discouraged with what he saw at the capital, though the reporters did trip a little in a non-essential feature. There is little or nothing to add to the accounts already published, however, as, with one or two trifling departures from history, they do very well as they stand.

MR. TILDEN ON FINANCE.

We have read carefully the financial views of Mr. Tilden. They seem first to condemn the Federal expenditures since 1865. He does not, with Mr. Saulsbury, take in the war waste as constituting a part of Republican responsibility. Mr. Tilden, however, does not seem to admit that any enhanced expenditure should have followed the war. He stood by watching the inevitable expense attending the close of a conflict in which he had stood neutral, and at the earliest moment demanded that those who conducted the war should be cast out, for having met its obligations. He has lumped the aggregate taxation *since the war* at "seventy-five hundred millions of dollars," currency. Of this extravagant estimate a principal item has been the interest of the war debt. This has cost, with the incidental expense of placing specie interest at home and abroad, more than two thousand millions of dollars. It was then necessary to provide for the restoration of government in eleven States, whose citizens had been disfranchised by laws of Congress.

Troops were called for by the authorities of these States, and the whole cost of the restoration fell upon the only government which could pay. The government, moreover, during and after the war, built a navy appropriate to the character of a conflict in our own bays, harbors and rivers. Were the vessels constructed for this purpose to have been dismantled even before the act of restoration had been executed? Congress, during and since the war, has built one Northern national railroad and commenced another. Of the benefits of all this expenditure, Mr. Tilden and Wall street have derived the chief, almost the exclusive, advantages. Neither he nor his money changing constituents have said a word or raised the slightest objection. New York has taken this profit. No contract for food, arms, clothing, transportation or medical aid to the federal army was ever granted by a Republican Congress without a New Yorker, we may almost say a New York Democrat, having a percentage in the gains. Not an expedition was fitted out against the South that its construction, supply and armament was not conducted through New York. Not a loan was negotiated that the money changers of Wall street did not grease their fingers with. Not a bale of cotton ever ran the blockade of sea or river that the New York constituents of Mr. Tilden were not directly or indirectly interested in the proceeds. It would seem a little ungrateful, then, on the part of the money changers of New York, whom Mr. Tilden would propitiate and protect, to put in their pockets such large fortunes as that with which Mr. Tilden is accredited, and denounce the necessities of the nation by which they have been the chief to profit.

But Mr. Tilden must have seen that the Democratic city of New York was as badly misgoverned as any human community could have been. He must have known that the Democratic gang who created indefinite millions of city debt had not the excuse of saving the life of the State. Why does he not intervene and oppose that increasing waste at home? If he possesses the capacity to meet the national debt without taxation and sustain the gold par of the national currency, why has he not effected a similar economy and reform in New York?

Mr. Tilden is not sincere in his professions of public virtue. He is a quack pretender to a power to cure a derangement of the national finances brought on by the violent struggle for national existence. He now charges the Republican party with having made no provisions to meet the resumption of 1879. We pass over the fact that the Democracy have had possession of the appropriations for the present term, at which the Republicans must have commenced to carry out the resumption orders of 1875. Mr. Tilden limits resumption to the legal tender notes, amounting, with the fractional currency, to some four hundred million of dollars. He says he could resume very soon upon the national resources provided by the Republican revenue laws, which, by the way, the Democracy has never changed.

Take Mr. Tilden's arraignment of the Republican party for the war debt and its consequences, and his empirical proposal to redeem the currency—his charge that the Republican party have done nothing to prepare for resumption, when they have not had the control of the revenue laws—since the order of resumption—and we have never seen a more malevolent, insinuous and unjust assault upon a political opponent than Mr. Tilden has chose to make upon the war debt of the nation and the efforts of the Republican party to sustain the credit and restore the peace of the nation.

THE PROTECTION OF SUGAR AND RICE RENOUNCED.

The national Democracy says, in the platform of St. Louis:

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense.

There is nothing like this in the old Democratic platforms. They denounced the principle of protection. The old Democratic statesmen demanded a tariff for revenue. This Democratic document takes no exception to the principle of protection, to which Mr. Randall owes his seat in Congress. In its attack upon the Republicans for fighting the war, and sustaining the national credit, it brings a charge against the universality of the taxation which has made everybody and everything responsible for the national salvation. It is a bad specimen from the war record of the Northern Democracy. But among these four thousand articles thus protected are those of sugar and rice. We have seen the Democratic House of Representatives amend this obnoxious tariff by admitting duty free certain products of sugar and rice. This by implication has been contended by Representative Gibson and others, equivalent to subrogating to the same right Cuba, Mexico, the British Indian possessions, with other rice and sugar growing countries.

Here, then, the free trade Democracy propose to regulate the tariff according to their own ideas, and one of those ideas seems to be that sugar and rice ought to be free. We note incidentally that the Democratic House of Representatives, having had within their control for eight months past this war tariff, have not dared to touch it, thus showing that it must be indispensably necessary, or that they must be insincere. Now the Republican party in its State platform has declared the rice and sugar of Louisiana as much entitled to protection at the hands of Congress as the iron of Pennsylvania or the cotton cloth of Massachusetts. The Republican Lieutenant Governor has visited Washington and participated in a remonstrance—thus far effectual—on behalf of the capital and labor engaged in the production of rice and sugar.

What says the Baton Rouge convention about these products vital to Louisiana? Not a word. What say the nominees of that convention? These gentlemen, chosen as representative statesmen, have confined their addresses upon that occasion to biographical sketches and personal pledges. We may have had a right to some expression of opinion, to some sagacity of counsel upon the political, industrial and commercial interests and relations of Louisiana, but they have not yet been avowed. Mr. Nichols has laid down a programme of abnegation and duty which, if executed, would have lost him the whole Tammany vote of Louisiana, as the Roman virtue of Mr. Tilden turned temporarily the thieves and shoulder hitters of that ancient Democratic rookery against his nomination. Our Tammany knows that surrounded as Mr. Nicholls would be by the bullies and brokers of Democracy, he would no more execute his own doctrines than the United States can enforce its laws in the chapparel of Coushatta.

But this is all that General Nicholls has given us, while Mr. Wiltz comprehends his obligation in the following:

I scarcely can say anything in regard to what will be the policy, but I will follow second to a gallant leadership.

Setting apart the pledge to be no longer a Democrat if elected, but a just Governor of the State, with other excellent doctrines, which with other "now I lay me down to sleep" protestations will scarcely be found proof against the contradicting forces that daily render their execution extremely difficult to follow, let us see what Mr. Wiltz will have to follow in regard to the Federal policy of his leader.

Mr. Nicholls says:

Let us not go into side issues or false issues; let us not divert upon questions of tariff.

The Baton Rouge convention, however, went a step further than its nominee. It candidly approved of and indorsed the platform of the national Democratic party adopted at St. Louis, so that Mr. Nicholls, in accepting the nomination, accepted also the anti-tariff doctrine which we have quoted.

We may safely and logically say, therefore, that in accepting the denunciation of the war tariff—with the declaration that it shall not be an issue in our State election, the Democratic party have left the sugar and rice to the tender mercies of the anti-protection and free trade section of their party, and so have renounced the protection of sugar and rice.

Bullying and obloquy in the South, sycophancy and submission at the North, are very well as political tactics, but the time must come when Louisiana will demand an administration having some positive and progressive policy for the welfare of Louisiana. The agricultural and commercial interests of the State and city demand and will have such a policy and such an administration, and it can not be Democratic.

THE DOUBLE-ENDER HYPOCRATIC TICKET.

We could not see why Messrs. the Democratic nominees did not accept the honors conferred upon them at St. Louis as well within telegraph lines of communication without the delay which has postponed their reply until some weeks after adjournment of the convention. Of course it was known by each member who nominated the candidates whether the principal would accept. In the case of Governor Tilden, a newspaper agency had taken the responsibility to recommend and solicit the nomination on his behalf for some weeks before the conventional session, and as it is usual for a man whose named is used without his consent to prohibit such a liberty, we assume that Mr. Tilden might have made known his acceptance of that which had been solicited as well at the first moment as at any time afterward. We are told, however, that it was important that his ideas upon the subject of finance should be brought into concurrence with those of his lieutenant, Mr. Hendricks. Speaking for the White Leaguers we may safely say that whatever the financial ideas of Mr. Tilden, they constituted no impediment to his enthusiastic support in this quarter. It may have been, however, that his constituents of Wall street were more exacting, and required some committal as to the means to be taken for the restoration of the national currency to gold par.

Those Northern capitalists and Eastern bondholders were afraid, else the administration might be by some accident Tylerized, and their securities diluted by a flood of currency sent out by Hendricks for Western diluvian. Hence, we infer Mr. Tilden reduced his demand for hard money to a form, and Mr. Hendricks called for time to accommodate his extreme financial freedom with the demands of the money changers of Wall street. The programme of Mr. Tilden is so strict in profession and so intelligent in practice that Mr. William Allen himself might have stood on the platform without imputation or impediment. Mr. Hendricks, therefore, comes to the front gracefully and gravely. He arraigns the Republicans for all the waste of war, reads them a lecture upon their imprudence in saving and securing the life of the nation in a manner so expensive, says that the resumption of specie payment should be accomplished in the shortest possible time consistent with a popular supply of currency, and thus subscribes to the hard money creed of Mr. Tilden without a grimace of remonstrance. Whether he had so subscribed or not would not have diminished his ticket by a single vote in the South. The Hypocracy in this section would take a New Englander against a man of the West, a hard money man against an inflationist. They would have reversed the schedule. They would have taken, as they have in effect taken, a President and Vice President the opposite of each other, and run this double-ender to catch those who opposed any principle with those who, like themselves, cared for no principle at all.

So the double-ender, Tilden and Hendricks, is duly launched, and may be expected to fly around and pick up passengers for a month or two before the proprietors become convinced that such an experiment in political navigation is a dead failure.

THE OVERSEER CLASS.

Few persons remember that the over seer takes his title from the same deriva tion with that of the meek and lowly bishop. Yet, as if to mark the vast difference between the original intent and actual perversion of terms, it is so. The overseer was an institution which has brought more reproach upon slavery than everything that was ever perpetrated by the slave-owners themselves. The overseer, in the planting districts, was a coarse, brutal and energetic compeller of labor. He was, in many sections of the South, indispensable to the inability or to the necessities of the planter. Were the planter and his family at Saratoga or in Europe; did the mortgagee demand an installment or threaten a foreclosure, the most truculent overseer, with the most ruthless bull-whip, became a necessity, and the master sighed as he turned over his slaves to a taskmaster who had no other ambition than so many bales or hogsheads to the hand.

The influence of interest and of humanity was in one direction, the pressure of necessity, and inaptitude for business in another. The overseer left in charge of the sugar or cotton plantation of an amiable absentee, or of a prolonged minority, came to use all its agencies as his own, and not uncommonly by economy and a judicious use of his perquisites became the successor of an improvident or unfortunate proprietor. The large proportion of blacks over whites in some districts, with, perphaps, exceptional displays of cruelty on the part of these irresponsible agents, created a feeling of uneasiness which justified the habitual carrying of weapons. That these apprehensions were not well founded was shown by the subordination of the blacks when the white men were absent in war. The overseer class were, however, inimical to the negro, and seemed to dread the approach to social equality, in the grant of suffrage, and capacity for office. In those slave States in which there was no cotton or sugar produced, the overseer was not a necessity; masters worked with the negroes, and relied on a negro head man for the simple culture of grain or the care of cattle. They could not afford to employ the overseer, and relied more on the increase in value of the colored people, than on the amount of labor that could be exacted from them. As this somewhat patriarchal relation existed in those States, the relations of master and slave were more kindly, and have adjusted themselves with more readiness since emancipation. In those States in which the planter purchased his slaves and mules as an industrial force, committed them to an overseer of the bull whip and revolver, the relation has been far less kindly, and the hostility to the negro far more pronounced. The ex-overseer is enraged for the loss of his indolent employer. He is angry with the negro because his labor is no longer furnished as a capital to be administered by energy and enterprise. This enmity of the overseer to the emancipated negro has been continued and diffused, and the Coushatta and Feliciana bulldozers represent the exasperated compeller of labor, called an overseer. We have heard the largest ex-slaveholders say that they have experienced no incivility or insult from the emancipated. The kindly relations between these two classes has not been changed, but wherever the large system of gang labor existed there seems a jealousy that "a nigger" should be allowed the same political or legal rights as a white man. The arrogant and dictatorial manners of the overseer have been transfused into politics. The White Leaguer looks upon his followers as the hands upon his political plantation. His oaths "pop like a bull whip." He follows an absconding Democrat with the bloodhounds of defamation, and he attacks those of a different party with the most improved firearms, as if, in exercising the rights of action and opinion given them by law, they were in actual insurrection against him, the wielder of the political bull whip.

This arrogant assumption of authority, this violent discharge of obloquy, this murderous assault upon the colored voter for his audacity of obeying the law, have passed away in the more moderate society of other Southern States, and we may anticipate that the lawless presumption of the overseer class will be repressed and put down by force of public sentiment in Louisiana and Mississippi.

NO CREDIT FOR HAVING SAVED THE UNION.

No one has ever claimed that there have been no rats in the Republican warehouse. It was impossible that it should have been otherwise. Charged with the duty of waging a war, there must have been an addition to the national debt and a depreciation of the national currency.

In the lapse of fifteen years of peace and war there must have been at least three hundred thousand agents employed by the government. Then there must have been many unworthy and incompetent employes.

The gratitude of the voters naturally preferred for office those who had borne themselves well in the national struggle. That few of Mr. Tilden's political friends have been implicated in official malversation is due to the fact that they did not generally come in that category of patriots. It could not, however, have been expected that mere gallantry in the field should be as careful or as well skilled in civil office as men prepared by experience in those departments. If a faithful soldier hold the stump of an arm and mildly appealed that his country should supply the industrial employment of which his fidelity to the country had rendered him incapable, what patriot—what taxpayer or bondholder whose property had been appreciated by the services of that soldier could refuse him the means of bread? The cost to which this genuine gratitude has subjected the Republican administration is national as it is notorious.

That administration is proceeding with a civil reform which has not spared the military employes of the republic. It is gradually bringing the credit of the nation to par, as it is restoring the national amities by amnesty and equal rights. If Mr. Tilden will sustain the Republican administration in peace with the good faith which he should have manifested in war, both these great objects may be attained. To expel the Republican principles would have an injurious effect upon the future of the republic.

Mr. Tilden, having stood ignobly by while the Republicans were waging the war for the preservation of the Union, would now drive that party from all political rights for consequences of the war inevitable in themselves, and which the Republican party is competent to correct, and have corrected. It is a poor record for a patriot. Mr. Tilden would wreck the Union as the newspapers allege he has "wrecked a railroad."

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division. No. 39 Burgundy street, August 7, 1876.

All teachers who do not contemplate accepting the positions held by them at the close of the schools, when the schools reopen, are requested to notify the committee on teachers, through the secretary of the board, by the first of September.

Principals or, in their absence, first assistants, are requested to send to this office a complete list of the teachers in their respective schools, noting specially the names of those who are not likely to return.

By order of the committee on teachers.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary of the Board.

au8

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS AND KINDRED WORK

Promptly and neatly done at

99.....Camp street.....99

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

au6 2p

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

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for our

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Seon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of

CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

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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.

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SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of M. B. Clifford.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,840.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Julia M. Clifford has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late M. B. Clifford, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

jy30 au4 8* FRANK PACE JR., Clerk.

Succession of Ambroise Grabert.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38,873.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Eliza Grabert has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Ambroise Grabert, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au3 8 12 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

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Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted au22 1y

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

Terms:

Per day	$2 50
Per Week	15 00
Per month	50 00

jy9 1m B. MARGOT, Manager.

TEGARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI City, Mississippi.—The new buildings and general improvements added to this hotel enable the manager to offer to guests greater facilities than heretofore. A barroom has been built outside of the grounds; the kitchen has been removed from 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 beach 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, $10 per week. Liberal arrangements made with families for the season. J. O. NIXON, Manager.

Extra dinners for the Sunday excusion trains. je25 2m

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

This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

my6 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 prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

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. au2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE DRAWN BY William Braun, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated twenty-second of March, 1876, payable one year after date, for $2500, and secured by mortgage, per act passed before E. R. Hogan, notary. The public is cautioned not to trade or purchase the same, as said note has already been paid.

au5 10 15* WILLIAM BRAUN.

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.

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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.

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E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CENTENNIAL EXCURSION TO BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI, Monday, August 14, 1876, BY THE UNION SONS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA,

For the benefit of their Relief Fund.

A fine band of music has been engaged, and refreshments will be provided at city prices on the cars and grounds. Strict order and decorum will be preserved. Suitable arrangements have been made in case of inclement weather. Excursionists will purchase tickets before day of excursion to avoid inconvenience, as the cars will positively leave the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad depot, Canal street, Monday morning, August 14, 1876, at eight o'clock, sharp. Rev. George W. Bryant, African Methodist Episcopal Church; Colonel Fred K. Hyde, and other eminent speakers will deliver addresses. Cars will stop at French Market and Claiborne streets going and coming from Bay St. Louis. Tickets can be purchased from any of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Henry Clay president, No. 131 Perdido street; W. H. Alexander, vice president, No. 131 Perdido street; Frederick K. Hyde, secretary, Fourth and Willow streets; John Piereman, treasurer and chairman of committee, Marengo, between St. Charles and Prytania; Benjamin Johnson, No. 95½ Franklin street; Peter Mickerson, No. 426 Liberty street; Nelson Childress, Franklin, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets; John H. Pierre, No. 319 Thalia street; W. B. Russell, No. 129 Franklin street; Henry J. Johnson, No. 217 Erato street; Moses Dorsey, Julia, between Dryades and Rampart streets; Isaac Price, Franklin, between Poydras and Perdido streets; Edward Thompson, Villere and Customhouse streets; Joseph Morrison, No. 137 Union street, Third District; Charles Joseph Marigny, No. 179 Marigny street; Rolla Jenkins, Canal, between Villere and Robertson streets.

No person will be allowed on the cars unless they have the proper ticket. Come one, come all, and get on board for Bay St. Louis.

Fare for the round trip: Adults, $1; children under twelve years, Fifty Cents.

FREDERICK K. HYDE, Conductor. J. H. PIERRE, Assistant Conductor. au6 13

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 a moderate prices. The largest Orchestr in world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my16

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, August 5, 1876.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SECOND DISTRICT pound, corner of Prieur and Orleans streets, on August 3, 1876—

ONE SMALL BAY MARE, branded with figure eight on right hip, two large lumps on left side, and two lumps on belly, stripe on forehead and barefooted.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on SATURDAY, August 12, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

THEODORE BLANCHARD, Secretary. No. 95—au6

AUCTION SALES.

By D. E. Morphy & Son.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. MARGARET RUPPEL.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 38,831.

BY D. E. MORPHY & SON—A. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.—Will be sold, on MONDAY, August 14, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., in store No. 464 Ursulines street, in this city, Second District, as per order of the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROCERIES, FURNITURE, etc., contained in above described store Also, a COW.

Terms—Cash. au3 5 12

By Nash & Hodgson.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE STOCK.

SUCCESSION OF JOSEPH SANTINI, DECEASED.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,394.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 13 Carondelet street.—On TUESDAY, August 8, 1876, at 12:30 P. M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated July 27, 1876, docket No. 37,394, for account of the succession of Joseph Santini, deceased, at public auction, will be sold—

FIFTY SHARES capital stock of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, of $100 each full paid.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes. jy28 au3 8

By S. Guinault,

THREE VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE corner Exchange alley and Bienville street.—On SATURDAY, August 12, 1876, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 27 feet front on St. Peter street, by 57 feet 2 inches 7 lines in depth, between Derbigny and Roman streets. Together with a handsome house, No. 303, of two rooms, gallery on the side, a kitchen of two rooms, with a pantry adjoining house and kitchen, the whole slate-roofed, cistern, privy, well, etc. This property was acquired by the vendor, Alexandrine Noel, from V. Asmar, by act before L. T. Carre, October 20, 1848.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 7 lines front on Poet street, by 63 feet 11 inches 2 lines in depth, between Moreau and Casacalvo streets. Together with a frame house, No. 8, having three rooms, side gallery and hall, kitchen, sheds, cistern, privy, well, etc.

3. A VACANT LOT OF GROUND, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 7 lines front on Frenchmen street, by 116 feet 7 inches in depth, between Liberal and Force streets. The two last described properties were purchased by Alexandrine Noel from Pierre Monette, by act before E. A. Bienvenu, October 16, 1856. See plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One half cash and the balance payable at a credit of one year, for notes bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date and mortgage. Purchasers to submit themselves to all penal clauses in use.

Acts of sale before T. Buisson, notary public, at the expense of purchasers, including the taxes, payable in 1877, and drainage, besides the price of adjudication. au8

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CONSOLIDATED LAND OFFICE, New Orleans, August 5, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that by act of Congress of June 22, 1876, the vacant and unappropriated public lands in this district are made subject to settlement and purchase under the provisions of the pre-emption laws, in favor of actual settlers, and that we are now prepared to receive the filings of settlers thereon. JOHN E. BREAUX, Register. au6 1aw 4t JULIAN NEVILLE, Receiver.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, August 4, 1876.

THE ATTENTION OF RESIDENTS OF THIS city and officers of the Department of Improvements is respectfully called to the following city ordinance concerning the cleanliness of streets and gutters. Sanitary considerations demand that this ordinance be rigidly enforced; and officers of this department will upon the first violation serve the proper persons with a copy of the ordinance. A second violation by the same party must be promptly reported to this office for legal proceedings.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, May 20, 1875.

[No. 3126—Administration Series.]

An ordinance to provide for the cleanliness of streets, gutters, etc.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall keep, throw or deposit any offal, filth, foul or offensive matter, corrupt or putrid water, or any shells, hay, straw, kitchen stuff, paper, cloth, vegetable matter, or any substances of any kind that may be offensive to smell, or injurious to health, or liable to become so in any yard, lot, space or building, sidewalk, gutter, drain or canal, or shall suffer or allow or permit the same to be done or remain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each and every offense; provided, that ordinary refuse and sweepings from stores, dwelling houses and other tenements and kitchen offal shall be deposited in tubs, boxes, barrels, baskets, or other suitable receptacle, and be placed on the outside of the banquettes, convenient to be taken off by the offal carts; and hereafter such deposits shall be made not earlier than 3 A. M., nor later than 8 A. M., and the receptacles as above shall not be left on the banquettes after the hour of 9:30 A. M.; and the phrase "any person" shall be held to include not only the adjacent proprietor, resident, occupant or person actually doing, or who has done any of the things named herein, but also any one whose duty it is, by law or contract, to remove or cause to be removed, or carried away, any such matters, substances or things as are herein set forth or intended.

SEC. 2. No person shall impede or obstruct the passage or flow of water in any gutter, ditch, draining pipe or drain, or in any manner dam the same, under a penalty not exceeding $10.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, May 18, 1875. CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy: J. H. HARDY, Secretary. au5

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 Erato street.
Third ward, No. 345½ 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 ob