New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

Jerry Black looks dark.

The pole-star shines for voters.

Uncivil service should be reformed.

Election hats can not be becoming.

Lost time can never be found again.

Almanacs for 1876 are at a discount.

Always let some other man begin a fight.

Lamp dealers are doing a light business.

Little men should never take big drinks.

A dress made of raw silk should be well done.

The trade of politics leads to a trade of votes.

England has many poets, but Ireland had Moore.

Two-foot rules are standing rules for dancing.

Whatever promises to pay is a favorable owe men.

When a man orders it up he must show his hand.

Republicans have Chandler for the ship of State.

A paling fence can not be expected to look well.

The true bills of a grand jury are taken collectively.

The banks take an interest in Morrissey's pool money.

When a rogue would avoid a rest he stays up all night.

Dried grasshoppers make the best of chicken food.

Who will be the next speaker? Don't all speak at once.

No man can tell how big his mind is until it is made up.

Memories of the past are stored up in the scrap book mind.

Wagon wheels are among the things which go by turns.

News editors wish their headlines to fall in pleasant places.

Low variety theatres give entertainments for man and beast.

Minnie Palmer earns her bread and cheese by playing "Kisses."

Correspondents who telegraph news have a "special" end in view.

Congressional absenteeism should not be called a be-setting sin.

Rain is mysterious, but it is easy to see the drift of a snow storm.

Mince-piety is about the only religion seen on thanksgiving day.

The man whose house is in a swamp can not complain of a hard lot.

The political blows of the blower should be warded off in city wards.

The centennial hotel clerks are looking for other worlds to conquer.

The best thing defeated candidates can do is to file up and file protests.

When men get spurious twenty-five cent pieces they try to change them.

The Vassar College clubs have only increased the row-mans of boating.

The man who registered as living in an open lot was left out in the cold.

The play of Henry IV. should be well mounted and have a good Hotspur.

The lantern-jawed man has been scolded for walking in a torchlight procession.

Long John, of Chicago, wishes to be spoken of as he is; nothing extenuate.

Colonel Mulberry Sellers has given way to pool sellers. "There's millions in it."

The man who joins in the opinions of others against his own will, stoops to concur.

Joseph Proctor, the actor, is lecturing in Boston. His "Red Pocket book" is empty.

In New York it is considered a sort of self abasement to voluntarily sleep in the kitchen.

It is an error to suppose that Congress and the Northern and Western States can be bulldozed.

Frank Moulton very properly dismissed his Beecher suit when it was taken to another county.

Distinguished strangers are invited to look at the Canal street corn doctor's sign, made of real corns.

For a man who has rode in carriages, and puffed cigars, it is a good deal of a come down to walk and smoke a pipe.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's daughter is to write his biography. It would be much better if he wrote it himself.

"Matilda, I am young and rich. I can make you supremely happy." You "can, George, by leaving me forever." He went his way.

The restaurant boarder who raps on his glass for a waiter, and shouts, "Hay, hay," to attract attention, shows at once what sort of an animal he is.

Only horse car drivers and high toned gentlemen can afford to wear Ulster overcoats. Those garments give mules confidence and hide crooked legs.

Mr. McVicker, manager for Edwin Booth, is making a fight against the ticket speculators of New York. He does not want his patrons to pay twice for going in once.

It is said the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians will not allow negro children to attend their schools. They are getting their education on the Mississippi plan.

A new sect has been established in the Ural mountains called Gynarchy. It is a Greek word signifying the supremacy of woman, and should not be confounded with an intemperate gin-archy.

## VERY INEXACT.

The *Times* vindicates its ultra devotion to the South by imputing to the REPUBLICAN an inference not warranted by the text:

In the REPUBLICAN the inference is thrown out that ex-Governor Wickliffe was a disunionist in 1860, and, with Governor Moore, lent his assistance toward bringing on the war.

The article in question was limited to the specific purpose of showing that the Democratic situation of an "entire South" in 1859, with "a portion of the Northwest," is identical with that at present. It defined the Democratic doctrine in 1859 to be that "each separate State is sovereign," and that of the Republican party that "the majority of voices in the whole United States, considered as a nation, ought to rule." Is there any difference in this division of parties now? To this repetition of the historical situation the paragraph was directed, nor can there be any imputation of the disunionism assumed by the zealous advocate of Mr. Wickliffe.

The *Times* asserts:

Governor Wickliffe was, from the beginning to the end of the struggle, a pronounced Union man.

We do not controvert any assertion which may be authorized by Mr. Wickliffe, but should have supposed he would have been found among the pronounced Union men who remained and aided in the maintenance of the Union. He, however, seems to have retired to Kentucky, "where his counsels were unheeded," which was perhaps as prudent a course as he could well have taken.

We do not propose writing the biography of this gentleman, nor impugning his devotion to the Union. We have confined ourselves to showing that he has found the same sectional and political division of parties since his return from the political Patmos in which he found refuge that he had left on his departure. Since, however, the *Times* has brought a question into discussion which the REPUBLICAN has never discussed, we may quote somewhat further from the record. It will explain our surprise at the evident change of opinion which his excellency underwent in a very short space of time. We quote from the State executive message of 1858 the following exposition of principles:

The doctrine of States rights, the cornerstone of our system of government, the great bulwark against centralization in a purely representative republic, appears to be making steady progress. The cardinal feature of our system is that we are not one nation, with a supreme government at Washington, but an aggregation of thirty-one sovereign nations with a central agency there, intrusted for convenience with certain specified powers, and it is a matter of congratulation that this, the *true intent* of the framers of the constitution is becoming more and more familiar with the people of all classes and of every political hue.

As the South is necessarily a unit upon all the great subjects of national politics, it behooves the Legislature to turn its attention to those great objects of State policy which have been so long neglected.

In the annual message of 1860 we find it said:

The times that are upon us have rapidly precipitated a crisis which must be met manfully. In any event I know that the people of Louisiana will not be found wanting in a practical vindication of their assailed rights and in a proper defense of their honor.

With a recital of the consequences which will follow "compromise of constitutional right and submission to wrong," it is added:

It is not possible that Louisiana will abate one jot of her inalienable prerogatives, or swerve in the least from the true, just and patriotic position she has ever nobly occupied.

This is followed by a review and *resume* of the aggressions of the North against the South, and is regarded "as an inauspicious condition of affairs." This was the winter before the presidential election of 1860. That event was followed by the declaration of Governor Moore that—

The election of Lincoln was to be considered as evidence of a deliberate design to pervert the powers of the government to the immediate injury and ultimate destruction of the peculiar institutions of the South.

He advised the call of a convention, and adds that—

In case any attempt should be made by the Federal government to coerce a sovereign State and compel her to submission to an authority which she has ceased to recognize, I should unhesitatingly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister States with the same alacrity and courage with which the colonies assisted each other in the struggle against the despotism of the Old World.

Now, we do not question that even with the ante-war opinions which we shall quote, Mr. Wickliffe is not, upon compliance with the conditions of law, as much a citizen of the United States as anybody else; but when we are told that he "was from the beginning to the end of the struggle a pronounced Union man," it occasions a slight elevation of the eyebrows. There were such pronounced Union men as Governor Wells, Judge Taliaferro and others who took refuge in the swamps. There were others who concealed their Unionism until the ascendency of the Federal government here enabled them to avow it. All these Union men, pronounced and inarticulate, and more too, flocked in when it became safe to do so. The counsels of these men and their protective intervention were sought and exercised on behalf of the thousands suffering from want. It was at once a wide field of benevolence and of vindication. We do not think Mr. Wickliffe entered it. But the renunciation of the doctrine published, and the adoption of that proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln, must have followed each other very closely. When we are told that the Unionism of Mr. Wickliffe was pronounced from the beginning of the struggle, we can not question the sincerity of internal convictions. We have never questioned the sincerity of this internal conversion, nor do we contradict it. We have a reserved right to express our surprise, and until some more authentic exposition of this changes our incredulity.

The *Times*, departing from the only issue of which our article was susceptible, sets itself up as an expositor of the life and motives of "the public men of our State." When we remind the reader that the *Times* of the period was founded as a Republican journal, and that, through the chrysalis of neutrality, it has come out as a violent partisan of the Last Ditch policy, it will be seen that the same minds which inspired the first doctrines can not well advocate the present. Such is the fact. The present conductors of the *Times* may have had an excellent opportunity to have known the state of affairs in neutral Kentucky, but they should have more modesty than to impute ignorance to those who, like ourselves were Union men, not always so "pronounced," perhaps, as we should have liked to be, but still here before the war, familiar with the public character and published discourses of Mr. Wickliffe, and entirely incapable of doing him an injustice.

The *Times* announces a change of conviction of which we were ignorant. We will only add that if Mr. Wickliffe did at "the beginning of the struggle" renounce the principles officially expressed, even before they had been adjudged against him by the stern arbiter to which they had been referred, that for prescient, radical and absolute renunciation of one set of doctrines and unqualified adoption of their antagonist and antipodal opposites—for having in addition gone into exile for the preservation of those sacred instruments which he had embraced almost with precipitation, Mr. Wickliffe deserves the highest niche among the canonized converts from the heresy of State sovereignty to the orthodox doctrine that "the majority of voices in the whole United States, considered as a nation, ought to rule."

## SELF-DISCLOSURE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic leaders of this State do not number very many souls (and some of them are exceedingly small), but they include an almost incredible capacity for mischief. We rate the rank and file of the party as good as the average of mankind anywhere; and this means, when reduced to a more specific definition, that they do not, as a body, approve of fraud, violence, browbeating and general cheating, yet at the same time have such a consuming desire to win that they are willing to accept success, no matter how it may have been achieved. And they have reason to expect something substantial in return for the heavy expenses they have had to bear since their party renounced its legal obligations, broke the public peace and struck for sovereignty at the price of bloodshed and the risk of ruin. Ever since this most unfortunate departure there has been a constant demand on the means and strain on the energies of "the people." Their leaders have kept the interest constantly alive by holding up promises and hopes which it was quite impossible to fulfill and realize. When one endeavor or campaign failed, another expedient was tried. The facility with which money could always be extorted from timid business men in the South has stimulated the fertility of invention, so that nearly every quarter brings in a new public grievance and a new plan of redemption.

Threats against the public peace is a very favorite weapon with the unprincipled and treasonable men who have risen through all the gradations of demagoguery to be in a sense regarded as leaders of detachments in the great army of turbulent people. Not unfrequently attempts have been made to put these threats into execution. The tragical occurrences of July 30, 1866, and of Colfax, April 13, 1873; of the fourteenth of September, 1874, in this city, were checked by the national power. But the wolf of treason was only temporarily driven back into his hiding place, where he has been impatiently waiting a favorable opportunity to make an attack.

The campaign in this State was artfully and skillfully planned. The Democratic leaders expected every man to do his duty, and he has done it so far as we can learn. In the city discreet agents were charged with the duty of swelling the list of registered Democratic voters from twenty thousand, about the correct number, to thirty-five thousand, which was done. To effect it, however, fraudulent naturalization was introduced as a wholesale business; the registration papers of dead men, absentees and those which had been fraudulently obtained in 1874 were industriously collected and put into the hands of those who were sure to vote on them. The same man, in many cases, would register in every ward in the city, giving as his number some place which had no real existence, as frequently a vacant lot, or other ambiguous description. Very often the house of a Democratic friend and confederate was named as the place of residence of the fraud. The simple device of a pretended sewing machine circular unearthed about ten thousand of these illegal papers, and almost threw the Democratic committee into an apoplectic fit of disappointment and rage. The check was only partial, however, and about five thousand fraudulent Democratic votes finally got into the ballot boxes. Upon these votes the supporters of "Tilden, Nicholls and reform" now depend in part for success. Of course they have been aided by their allies in the country, who were instructed to take care if the negroes voted at all it should be the Democratic ticket.

Nothing stands in the way of a consummatson of the grandest scheme of iniquity and outrage ever planned except the invincible firmness of the Returning Board. The means employed by the Democracy to influence this tribunal are too notorious to require repetition. They have been charged with an intent to violate the law by men who have not paid the slightest heed to it during the campaign. The accusers of the board know they would not hesitate to cheat in the count, and they can not see how it is possible Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casanave and Kenner can resist the temptation to do so. Several members of that party have on various occasions turned a hand at playing Returning Board, and we do not recollect an instance when any of them refrained from throwing out Republican boxes enough to secure a desirable result. "Oh, if we could get a chance at it again!" exclaim these envious bystanders, who see Messrs. Wells, Anderson, and their colleagues with the destinies of the nation for the time being in their hands. But, thank fortune, the period of cheating in this campaign is over; the crop has been gathered, and a few days more will decide which is false and which is true.

## "GET THEE BEHIND ME, SATAN."

Whom the modern gods would destroy they first give a barrel of money. The face of rascality is so brassed over with sin that it does not hesitate to approach the purest characters. Satan appeared to our Saviour and offered to Him the whole world for a kingdom. The title to such an estate must at first have looked better than crucifixion. Satan was one of those who considered himself "the people." Had there been political parties in those ancient days, it is safe to say Satan would have been a Democrat. Our Saviour had a world to save, and He put Satan behind Him, though it would cost ostracism, crucifixion and death. A man can do no better thing than to do his duty; and no meaner thing than to do less than what is plain duty. With the world full of unscrupulous and bad men, it requires the highest attributes of manhood and the greatest courage to do one's duty faithfully and fearlessly. We are living under the freest and best government ever formed by good men. It was instituted to relieve our fathers from oppression. It was established by patriotism after a long revolution which called for many noble lives, and all of the heroism, self-sacrifice and devotion possessed by American men. Later on our government was engaged in sectional strife against bad men who sought to destroy it. The war of the revolution was child's play compared with the great Southern rebellion. As in the revolution truth and justice prevailed, so did it in the war of rebellion. Right triumphed, and our United States have been saved to us as a nation, in spite of the machinations of a league of conspirators. This government, which has challenged the admiration of all other nations, and stood the test of a hundred years of time, is again imperiled by the bad acts of bad men. Two great political parties have struggled for supremacy, and the contest at the polls has narrowed down to a point which leaves a State lately in rebellion to decide the issue between Republicans and Democrats. In several of the Southern States, as in Mississippi, the rights of free ballot have been suppressed. The voice of the majority has been drowned by the noise of shot-guns in the hands of the minority. In those States might has been the law, and right has not been considered. In South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana the same terrorism has prevailed, but not with the same results. These three States are fortified with internal laws for upholding the rights of voters. Democrats rely upon intimidation for victory; Republicans stand upon individual rights as citizens, and rely upon the law for vindication. The victory is ours; it remains for the lawfully endowed returning officers of Louisiana to show it to the world. We have implicit confidence in the gentlemen composing the Returning Board of Louisiana. They have seen stormy times and have stood firm. They have been threatened, ostracised and endangered by unscrupulous foes, and they have not faltered. Heretofore the execution of their duties have only decided the fate of a State; now the eyes of the nation are turned upon them. As greater responsibilities rest upon them comes greater need for strength and fidelity. The enemy has in all ways assailed the honor and integrity of the members of our Returning Board. It then takes a different tack, and we have the *Democrat* speaking of them as "men of family and prominence who have in the past been honored by their fellow-citizens." Then comes information that trusted agents from the pool rooms of the North are here with the barrel of money. To think that attempts should be made with money to swerve sworn officers of the law from the plain paths of duty is monstrous? But what that is Democratic is not monstrous? Notwithstanding all the sins they have committed in the name of the people, and the rebellions they have instituted, Democrats have not inherited control of the government no more than the evil one inherited the world. The briber does not come to persuade men to do their duty or to stand by the law; but to do evil and smother justice. As Republicans, we ask only for justice such as the law gives; we stand by the law and those who uphold it. Let our returning officers in this trying hour be brave and strong for right; be such men as the country will delight to honor and say to all cunning foes and tempters, "Get thee behind me, Satan."

## LIBERTY AND LAW.

The *Picayune* whines for "liberty and law," and well it may. It belongs to a party in which both are entire strangers. The man in that party who takes the liberty to vote against the mandates of the central committee is ruined at once. The register of voters, supervisor of elections or member of a Returning Board who talks of any law that stands in the way of Democratic success is threatened not only with death, but with punishment after death. And yet the *Picayune* is a Democratic paper. It obeys the behests of its tyrant masters with fear and trembling, and puts in a plea for the sort of "liberty and law" that will make its chains more secure: There is not a grain of liberty in the whole Democratic discipline, and the man who would venture into their camp and talk of law would be shot as a spy, or sent to a lunatic asylum. Liberty and law, forsooth! Liberty to murder political opponents, and law to enforce their stupendous frauds on the ballot box! A Union of States that would protect the Louisiana Democracy in their outrages would be a curse to mankind, worse than the Turkish rule in Servia, or the fanaticism of Salonica. We have no use for the Union on such terms.

## COOL IMPUDENCE.

The select "convocation of politic worms," who are playing the part of Returning Board for the provisional government, on Tuesday submitted a very modest request to President Wells of the *other* Returning Board. It was this: That all returns passed upon be submitted to the moot tribunal, that they may see whether or not they tally with the "official returns" in their possession. Well, suppose they were to comply, and Messrs. Zacharie, Burke et al found they did not tally. What then? We suppose it would come to some such conflict of opinion as that reported in the case of an old Hard Shell Baptist preacher, who was spouting some rather wild doctrine, which a friend refuted by quoting the Apostle Paul. "Ah," said the old divine, "there's where Paul and I differ." We think it quite likely that the "official returns" in possession of Messrs. Zacharie, Burke & Co. *will differ* in many essential particulars from the actual facts of history. But it will be all the worse for the "official returns," which have no better basis than fraud, intimidation and violence, to the extent of murder, to stand upon.

The *Picayune*, which has had some experience with auctioneers, proposes to turn the Union over to one of them to be sold for account of whom it may concern. The sale, however, is to be postponed indefinitely in case it is found that the five thousand fraudulent voters in New Orleans and the efforts of the bulldozers in the country have saved the day for "Tilden, Nicholls and reform." In that event the Union is to be preferred to chaos, and there will be no necessity for hunting good places to be buried in. The "gentlemen of Louisiana," bulldozers, ward bummers and all, will come in for the offices, the "niggers" set to work at very low wages, white Republicans banished as aliens, and Northern Democrats encouraged in shop-keeping, banking, insurance, etc., to provide means for the next campaign. Once the Democratic sheriffs, constables and office-seekers generally are declared elected, and this threatened sale goes over. We think we can repeat the experiment of 1860, when we had Lincoln for President, and saved the Union, too. At any rate, there is not a Democratic auctioneer in the United States, not even General Girardey, who would be at the head of his profession were it not for his politics, who can give a title to our glorious old Union, though he offered it to all the despots of Europe, including the good old Pope.

That sell out is not to take place after all. It was a formidable scheme, and embraced Pinchback and his party, and came very near to fulfillment, but finally failed. Such is the lame sensation, as concocted by the *Times* concerning a schism in the Republican party which was to result in "counting in" Hayes and "counting out" Packard. When forced to the wall, from which there was no honorable path of retreat, it turned the thing off by saying the plan was seriously contemplated but had been abandoned. Surely, Mr. Pinchback has good grounds for an action for slander against a paper that dared thus to accuse him of such a piece of treachery. People generally believe the whole story was invented by the *Times* to avenge the scourging inflicted upon it by Pinchback in his recently published letter to that journal, of which it published only a garbled copy.

The *Times* has not yet heard from Fayette, Mississippi, where two dozen negroes were killed just for fun on election night. The REPUBLICAN reported the fact in a short paragraph. Such tragedies hardly startle one in these days of first class outrages, and our virtuously "independent" contemporary, instead of looking about to see whether the story was really true, rudely assailed a respectable planter of Concordia parish, whom it suspected of having brought the information to the city. It would be interesting to know, in this connection, two things: Has the *Times* yet heard the news? If it has, why it has not had the honesty or courage to publish it.

ECONOMY AND FASHION
COMBINED.

The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in

FALL DRY GOODS

Can be found at

B. & W. CRONER'S,

147.....Canal Street.....147

New Stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, Choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH CORSETS, White Goods and Domestics, etc.

Also, a complete and carefully selected stock o BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS Check, Plain and Fancy MATTINGS, RUGS SHADES, CORNICES, etc.

Our long experience in this special line enables us to

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

To all who favor us with a call. In every department we have marked our goods at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Special attention to orders from the country.

B. & W. CRONER,

se10 2p Su Tu Th 3m No. 147 Canal street.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from $3 50 to $2 70 Net.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876.

In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced n the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET; and a further discount of TEN PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet.

By order of the Board:

no14 3m 2p V. VALLOIS, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN LIQUIDATION.

All parties in interest are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days from and after the first publication of this notice, a final dividend and distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in liquidation, will be made by the undersigned.

Persons having any claim against said company are hereby required to present the same during and within the said thirty days.

JOHN BRUNASO,
A. BALDWIN,
Commissioners of Liquidation.

New Orleans, October 23, 1876. oc24 1m*

ANOTHER

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876,

A GRAND

EXTRA DRAWING.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

One Prize to every seven tickets!

2865 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $267,900!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of MONDAY, December 4, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $20 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | $50,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | 20,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | 10,000 |
| 10 Prizes at $1000 | 10,000 |
| 25 Prizes at $500 | 12,500 |
| 100 Prizes at $300 | 30,000 |
| 200 Prizes at $200 | 40,000 |
| 500 Prizes at $100 | 50,000 |
| 2000 Prizes at $20 | 40,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 Approximation Prizes at $300 | $2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes at $200 | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes at $100 | 900 |
| TOTAL: 2865 Prizes in all, amounting to | $267,900 |

Price of Tickets:

| | |
|---|---|
| WHOLE TICKETS | $20 00 |
| HALVES | 10 00 |
| QUARTERS | 5 00 |
| EIGHTHS | 2 50 |
| SIXTEENTHS | 1 25 |

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 Drawing of the

FOURTH OF DECEMBER, 1876,

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION

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

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

THE FIRST REGULAR

QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

JANUARY 2, 1877.

TICKETS, $1 EACH.

CAPITAL PRIZE $15,000.

no2 2p

## NOTICE.

The following tariff of charges is adopted by the undersigned to the thirty first of August, 1877:

COMPRESSING.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| For foreign ports, direct or coastwise, whether by steam sail or railroad, per bale | 75 |
| For coastwise ports, steam, sail or railroad, per bale | 60 |

CHARGES TO SHIPPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drayage to ship and labor, per bale | 25 |
| Labor on all cotton hauled by shipper, per bale | 10 |
| Covering sample holes, covers furnished by press | 10 |
| Covering sample holes with shippers' patches | Free |
| Extra bands, each | 7½ |
| On cotton shipmarked, not ordered the day it is weighed, storage and labor per bale, with the privilege of remaining three days | 10 |
| After three days, storage for first month, including the three days | 30 |

SMALL NUMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| On small numbers, the charge for labor and storage for any period to the thirty-first of August, 1877, per bale | 30 |
| Extra drayage on cotton returned from ship, steamer or railroad, each way twelve and a half cents, to be paid by shipper; together, per bale | 25 |
| Labor on same | 10 |
| For forwarding cotton | 25 |

On all cotton shipmarked or small numbered, removed from one press to another for the purpose of storage or compressing, or shipped without being compressed, per bale, twenty-five cents, to be paid by the purchaser upon the delivery of the cotton.

Cotton taken by original planters' mark will, if removed upon the day it is received and weighed, be delivered free of charge.

New Orleans, November, 1876

Levee Steam Cotton Press, J. C. Lewis, President.
Commercial Press, Smith & Goldsmith
Penn, Kentucky and Anchor Yard, Herndon & Krumbhaar.
Canal Press, J. G. VanWickle.
Orleans, Shippers' and Pelican Presses, Sam Boyd & Co.
Virginia Press, Lewis & Lynd.
Memphis Press, C. H. Chase.
Alabama and Factors' Presses, S. Hayward.
Louisiana Press, R. K. Bryant.
Atlantic Press, M. J. Zunts & Co.
Jackson Press, O'Brien & Co.
Fire Proof Press, J. P. Moore.
Planters' Press, Aobatt & Co.
Union Press, A. P. Mason.
Natchez Press, L. A. Levy, Jr.
Coopers' Press, S. G. Couch. no19 7t

## PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 9, 1876.

A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on Saturday night, the twenty-third of October, waylaid and murdered W. INGRAM LAW in the parish of Morehouse, in this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
F. G. LLORENS,
Assistant Secretary of State. no18

## PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 9, 1876.

A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the fourth of November, 1876, shot and killed THOMAS C. WEST, in the parish of West Feliciana, in this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, A. D 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
F. G. LLORENS,
Assistant Secretary of State. no18

## THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON D. C., October 26, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to the Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike, justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the thirtieth day of November next to the expressions of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November, 18, 1876.

I earnestly recommend to the people of the State of Louisiana the observance of THURSDAY, November 30, 1876, as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING, to Almighty God for pestilence averted and bountiful crops bestowed, and of prayer for continuance of Divine favor and for the maintenance of peace and prosperity within our borders.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, at the Capitol in the city of New Orleans, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. no19 td

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM CH. Brown's Hotel, New Lake End, a large, cropped COW, heavy with calf, right hind foreleg slightly enlarged, scar on hind leg. The above reward will be paid to any person returning same to owner, or furnish such information as will lead to her recovery.

CHARLES BROWN,
New Lake End Hotel.
New Orleans, November 20, 1876. no21 3t

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