New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 5, 1877.

War leaders should be leaded.

Brooklyn has a divorced man's club.

Corn comes up quick where crows use.

The sons of Malta will assist the Sultan.

A tobacco paper is published in Chicago.

The regular pic nic showers have arrived.

Turks throw Ottoman's at the Russian head.

Neutrality in time of war is not a new thing.

Stanley Matthews asks the boys to hold the fort.

Now is the time to predict failure of the peach crop.

Brigham Young has *de jure* and *de facto* wives.

Just fer greens planters should raise their own pork.

The young man of the period bucks against buck beer.

Aimee is at St. Louis playing "La Belle Poule" with great chic.

It is said frogs live from twelve to fifteen years, except in France.

Summer is known to oysters and clergymen as vacation season.

Novels in paper covering frequently meet with unbounded success.

Ellen Tree naturally belonged to the Forrest school of vigorous acting.

James Gordon Bennett has rented happy hunting grounds in Leicestershire, England.

The clean minded men of the day can choose between the Russian or Turkish bath.

Parson Brownlow has glided over the golden stair. Gone to meet Andrew Johnson.

The people claim to have more confidence than formerly, but not much more money.

Louise Pomeroy has concluded her starring tour, and concluded it was not profitable.

Truth has been stretched so much that the past was a Goodyear for the rubber company.

Alexis smokes Turkish tobacco, but keeps away from the disagreeable smell of Turkish powder.

A commission to locate a cotton factory here would be welcomed. The political traders have done their worst.

Mr. Evarts puts his old law office sign up on the door of the State Department: "At court in Albany; back next week."

Think of a cross-eyed minister getting up in a small church and reading the hymn, "I Will Guide Thee with Mine Eye."

Coming to analyze her case, the court declared that Ann Eliza was not much married. That is where the profit of the prophet come in.

It is said the Kurds of the Turkish army number only about 4000 men, and they are not quite the cheese for a good fight unless hard pressed.

A system of courts with counter current jury's diction enables one judge to undo the justice another judge has dispensed with.

General Pleasonton sits beneath an azure skylight and grins audibly over the account of 7000 copies of his "Blue Glass" book sold.

By preaching against theatres and setting up opposition shows in the name of charity, the churches give managers a hard fight in this city.

Moody and Sankey have closed their Boston meetings, and are busy counting and sorting converts and turning them over to co-operating pastors.

An enterprising citizen has patented an "apparatus for switching boys off car steps." It can be used in schools and reformatory institutions. No family should be without one.

Madame and Jules Verne recently gave a party, requesting all ladies under forty to appear in costume. The suggestion hit the wall flowers and every old lady was rigged out in fancy dress.

A New York man, with more strength of heel than head, has waltzed continuously for five hours to win a wager. Now let him eat a quail a day for thirty days and wheel a wheelbarrow to Boston.

Pleading war in the East as a cause, our bakers have already decreased the weight of their bread. They should be made to feel the weight of a city ordinance which fixes the size and price of a loaf.

"Susan," said the madame of a boarding school, "you say your young mistress wishes to absent herself from the classroom this afternoon; is the reason for her staying away very urgent?" "Yes, man, it is 'er gum."

It appears to be a regular thing for letter writers and newspapers to report that the once famous chess player, Paul Morphy, is confined in an insane asylum. Mr. Morphy is a harmless little gentleman, who can be seen any afternoon on Canal street attending to his own business and apparently being willing that other people should do as much for themselves.

OUR COMMERCE.

The affairs of people afflicted with poverty or disease become proper subjects for discussion, and so New Orleans, which suffers from a stagnant condition of commerce, has provoked much comment among amateurs in this sort of science. One correspondent of the New York *Times* makes a very sad diagnosis of our condition and prospects, which another contradicts with some heat. The immediate dispute seems to be whether New Orleans holds her own in cotton receipts. Correspondent number one asserts that nearly all the cotton and sugar produced in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi were formerly received at New Orleans, but are now sent to Eastern markets. Correspondent number two properly contradicts this assertion, but leaves a rather cloudy impression that the proportion of cotton receipts at New Orleans is as great as before 1860.

The city of New Orleans received before 1860 nearly fifty per cent of the whole cotton crop. It now receives something more than one-third. Before 1860 there was a steady increase in the receipts. Since the war the same rate of receipts has not been maintained. It fluctuates with prices and seasons; the receipts this year being, to this date, 202,657 bales short of the year preceding, or about fourteen per cent. This variation has been caused by two facts. The first, that much of the cotton raised on the eastern tributaries of the Mississippi has been turned by rail to Atlantic ports. The most signal example of this change of trade is found in the fact that Norfolk, connected by rail with Memphis, stands now the second cotton receiving port in the Union, when, before the railroad era, she received no cotton at all. Savannah and Charleston receive a good deal of cotton formerly due at Mobile, and seven or eight per cent of the whole cotton crop now goes directly East by up river or overland rail. The effect of steam delivery has changed alike the channels and the vehicles of commerce. New Orleans acknowledges this fact by shipping some sixty per cent of her cotton exports by steam, while sail offers lower freights. This tendency of all export trade to move itself on right lines is everywhere demonstrated, and rivers or canals, unless as parallel ways to the sea, are scarcely rival to railways. The New York canals almost threaten to become a charge upon the State treasury from this cause. Even the ocean coastwise trade between New Orleans and New York has suffered greatly from the through rail between these points. The REPUBLICAN published in September last that the values of merchandise received in New Orleans by rail from Eastern and Western points amounted to more than forty millions of dollars, all of which had been diverted from the river and ocean lines. New Orleans has approximated her cotton receipts before 1860 positively but not relatively, and this is due to a cause other than commercial. It is the transfer of that labor which once produced for the eastern ports of Savannah, Charleston and Mobile to the territory around and west of New Orleans. The exhausted lands of Carolina and Georgia have ceased to furnish the same inducements of food and wages with the fertile soil of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The purchase of labor before 1860 has been suspended by the immigration of free labor. The fifteen or twenty thousand majority of Republican voters in Louisiana are composed greatly of this class, and while the white carpet-bagger has been denounced for the destruction of the State, these colored carpet-baggers have increased the sugar, cotton and rice receipts of our city. The cause of this reduction in relative receipts is the substitution of rail for river transportation, and the reason why New Orleans has not lost still more of these receipts is that emancipation has brought free labor, without the cost of purchase, from the cotton fields tributary to Southeastern cotton ports to the alluvial lands of the Mississippi and its Western tributaries. Nothing is necessary to enable New Orleans to reap the whole advantage of this transfer of labor except to tap Texas by rail, when cotton, finding it too expensive to traverse a line of twenty-five hundred miles to a deep water port at the East, would come inevitably to New Orleans for cheap freights and a sufficiently rapid transit to the world's mills and markets. Such, in our opinion, is the true transition state of the New Orleans cotton market. The same explanation will apply to the total transfer of the Western export provision trade from the Mississippi outlet to those of the Eastern railroads.

MORALITY VS. ETIQUETTE.

There has been much said lately in the papers throughout the country on the subject of the stand taken by President and Mrs. Hayes in the matter of temperance, and, although attempts have been made by some of them to belittle the subject as unworthy the dignity of the press, it is far from unimportant. As individuals, it is, indeed, a matter of small consequence what Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have on table for dinner or what they offer to their guests; but the high position which they now occupy invests their action with extrinsic importance; as youth, in all countries, even in our irreverent republic, will be influenced by the example of those high in station. Now, the President and his wife are openly opposed to the use of intoxicating drinks in all forms. This is mis-named temperance; but that does not matter—it is a good thing to be intemperate in opposition to intemperance. The point is, that being publicly committed to the cause of total abstinence, they were required by etiquette to furnish wine to their guests at a certain recent State dinner. This they did after having been reluctantly convinced of its necessity, but abstained from partaking themselves of the forbidden luxury; nor did they feel called upon to commit the social hypocrisy of having wine poured into their glasses in deference to the habits of their guests. In this they did well. Such a sacrifice of principle to etiquette would have forever destroyed their influence in the great cause which they seem to have at heart, would have stamped them as commonplace, time-serving, almost flunkeyish. Never more could either have raised a word against the use of intoxicating drinks, without having this answer flung scornfully back: "Oh, yes; total abstinence for the world at large; but mine at state dinners; we also will drink wine when we want it, and consider our meals state dinners."

As for its being "uncivil" to refuse the mockery of making believe to partake of what they would not touch to their lips for anything, we do not regard it in that light. Their guests were not obliged to abstain because they did. Of course when the host and hostess drank no wine, the guests could not sit and guzzle it for hours after the meal has finished, but but they could partake of it during the repast. Believing as they did that—

"'Tis wisdom's self that fills the cup
In spite of folly's frown,
And nature from her vine-clad hills
That pours her life-blood down;"

the guests should have done as usual, and taken no notice of the abstinence of their hosts. In our opinion, then, the conduct of the President and his wife on this occasion deserves commendation, not censure. They have set to the youth of the country an example of devotion to principle of more worth than the approval of an army of ambassadors. If such example should have the effect of making temperance fashionable, they will have accomplished a greater work for the good of the republic than could arise to it from the good will toward them personally of every court in Europe.

THE PEST OF THE BULLDOZERS.

Turkey now finds that her Bazouck bulldozers may cause her the loss of her autonomy by exciting the horror of the world against the deeds of these savages. Louisiana and Mississippi will find that the lawless men who have been permitted for some years past to assassinate Republicans and drive peaceful people out of the country are bad stock. Each of these States needs immigration. They have powerful rivals in Arkansas, Texas and the upper West, who bank on the lawless deeds of the bulldozers to turn women and children from our fertile fields. Their misrepresentation of our public and private affairs has been so successful that white immigration into the bulldozer States has been almost entirely arrested, while the whole current of numbers and wealth has been poured into States far less attractive than our own.

The Democracy has accepted the aid of the bulldozers for the purpose of intimidating the colored voters and picking off by assassination the white Republican leaders. It has been done just as Jackson accepted the aid of the pirate Lafitte; but with the subjugation of the Republicans it is found that the bulldozers retain their arms and pursue the same course of assassination as before the election. Arrest and imprisonment furnishes no protection; jails are broken open and prisoners hanged as formerly. Feuds of families complicated with political animosities are fought out with a list of killed and wounded worthy a battle field. Women and boys are involved in the deadly melee, and the shame of this barbarism goes throughout the land. The Democratic party has pledged itself for the restoration of peace. The nation looks on to see if it can keep its pledges. Just as Turkey was required by Christian sympathy to punish and repress the Bazouks, the Democratic Governor will be held to control the bulldozer. Just as Turkey has been held to answer for her failure to punish and protect, so will Democracy be required to arrest the blood and violence of the lawless class which has mustered under its banner. It has been a traditional shame that the British accepted the surrender of Americans with a pledge of protection and yet allowed her Indian allies to massacre the unarmed prisoners. The nation will demand of the Democracy the restraint of the bulldozers, or it will proceed to denounce their inability to redeem the pledge.

We believe the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina sincere in their wish to disarm and restrain the bulldozers, but there is great difficulty in attaining the object. They can rest assured of Republican aid in exterminating this pest of the bulldozer, nor should we be surprised if the Federal government should be called on by the Democratic Governors to enforce the civil rights and social protection law, as a means of maintaining order and reopening the Southern States to immigration and progress.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

We have regarded it as a misfortune to New Orleans that the President does not seem to have been impressed with the importance of a direct and enlarged trade between the West and the tropics. The immense surplus productions of the States and cities of that section demand a revision of our commercial treaties with foreign countries and the adoption of such tariff relations as will promote the reciprocal demands for the productions of the contracting powers. We may add that the policy of extending the influence of republican principles into the countries adjacent to our own, and of gaining gradually for the United States the position of at least a commercial protectorate, with access to the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is eminently a Southern and Western question. The United States needs its India and its Suez.

Under these views we have deemed the nomination of a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State from the East, and both from the same State, as an inadvertence. It should not be forgotten that New York and Boston have held this department alternately for the past twenty-five years, with the exception of the few months that the West was represented by Mr. Washburne.

We certainly claim on behalf of New Orleans and other Western cities that the ministers and consuls to be appointed to the Spanish American States shall be men familiar with the commercial interest of the West. These positions are too important to be awarded as pay "for partisan services," nor should any principal mission or subordinate service be entrusted to any except men who can bring home valuable advantages for the South and West, because, we repeat, these are sections entitled to commercial consideration. Our relations with Mexico and the Central American republics are especially important. The minister to Spain might obtain some abatement of the excessive tax on American productions imported into Cuba. The President may, by a judicious diplomatic policy open new markets for the surplus manufactures and breadstuffs which now glut the barns and shops of Illinois and Ohio. This done, he will find for himself and his party a support among the people that no possible influence of rewarded stump orators or intriguing politicians can possibly give his administration.

AN APPEAL TO THE PISTOL.

It is barely possible than Dan Monroe, of Caddo parish, has not yet heard of the new resolutions which were adopted by the Democratic members of the Legislature while we had company from abroad staying with us. For we see that in a moment of passion he made an attack with two pistols upon unarmed Allen Walker, colored, for the purpose of settling a lawsuit which the courts had just decided against Dan in Allen's favor. The press report is thus:

For some time past there has been a lawsuit existing between Monroe and Walker, and the cause was decided against Monroe, who thereupon drew a revolver and remarked that he would settle the case finally, then and there, and commenced firing on Allen Walker. He fired four shots without effect, when Walker closed in on him, and being a better man, physically, than his antagonist, succeeded in wrenching the pistol from him, at the same crying "Murder! murder!" when Monroe got away from him, and, stepping back a few paces, drew another pistol and fired again on Walker, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. Dr. Allen was sent for and, after an examination of the wound, pronounced it dangerous if not fatal. Walker was alive at last accounts. Dan Monroe is still at large, but will be arrested if he has not already been taken into custody. The shooting occurred in the justice's office.

Now, though the bulldozer proper always scrupulously limits his homicidal attentions to political opponents, and looks with horror upon the lower creature who murders for pelf or self-interest, yet he can not be held entirely blameless for Monroe's fault. For he has himself set the example of resorting to arms for what the laws would deny him, but which he covets nevertheless. The bulldozer lynches the prisoner in jail because he wants him killed before the lapse of time allowed by law, or perhaps because he is not sure the evidence will be sufficient to convict. He shoots the colored man on the way to vote, not because he is colored, but because he is a Republican, or he shoots him at the ballot box for voting in defiance of "the wishes of the people." The bulldozer is thoroughly informed of the "wishes of the people," and will not see them thwarted without making a fuss about it.

Monroe has only extended this practice a trifle. He probably thought that his defeat in a court of law by a negro was such an insult to the white blood of this community, and withal so detrimental to his pecuniary interests, as to demand blood. He, therefore, took an appeal from the justice, whipped out pistol No. 1, and began vigorously to try his case in a court where he was pretty sure of justice, especially as poor Allen Walker had no pistol and he had two. He gained his case. His antagonist is believed to be mortally wounded, and he is himself a fugitive for a few days, or until the thing blows over. The paper from which we quote, however, assures Dan that he will be arrested, if he has not been already. But we have our doubts about his ever receiving much punishment. The regular bulldozers will scold and threaten him, perhaps, and if his victim dies the Governor may possibly issue a proclamation. And that will be the end of it.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S HOPES.

Governor Hendricks is reported to have said in a recent speech at San Francisco that the Northern Democracy have not yet given up the presidential contest, but that, on the contrary, a determined effort will soon be made to secure the title to Mr. Tilden by writ of *quo warranto* or some other suitable legal proceedings. In consequence of the hopes excited in the minds of Southern Democrats they do not at present sympathize with their Northern brethren in this movement, but that will have little influence on the main question, since the wing of the party north of the Ohio river will pursue such course as they think proper without asking the co-operation of those who are ready to sell out all the "ancient traditions" for the privilege of enjoying the local patronage of their repective States.

If it is finally decided to strike a blow for Sam Tilden, however, the Southern Democrats will not be very likely to interpose any objections. Messrs. Hampton and Nicholls especially will have every reason to wish the movement success, no matter how they may be restrained by what they consider gratitude to President Hayes.

For both these political heads of petty sovereignties have long since found out two very unpleasant facts: 1. That they were elected to put their friends in place. 2. That their friends outnumber the places at their disposal ten or twenty to one. It would, therefore, be quite a relief to the Governors both of South Carolina and Louisiana for Mr. Tilden to reinforce them with all and singular the numerous Federal offices in the gift of the President. The Northern Democrats may rest assured that when they are ready to go ahead on that line they will find the Southern Barkus willin'.

HOW WE WERE TAUGHT.

The *Picayune* says "the REPUBLICAN has learned to say Governor Nicholls." This is true. The REPUBLICAN often resists but always accepts the inevitable. It would even, if possible, improve the inevitable. In this lesson of pronunciation we must acknowledge the valuable example of our neighbor. By a happy system of syncope and elision it succeeded in converting the disparaging epithet of "Spoon Butler" into the euphonious title of "Major General Benjamin F. Butler, commander, etc., of the military district of New Orleans."

At a later period the ter "usurper" and "fraud," as applied to the Republican candidate for the presidency, were honorably substituted by the cordial admission that "never before in the history of the country was the Union so nearly a unit in sentiment and conviction, never before did the unanimity of the people afford any President," etc.

With these happy examples of flexibility the REPUBLICAN must have been a dull scholar if it had not learned to pronounce the words quoted, even without the suffix of *de facto*.

"CURRENTS"

On last Thursday evening a large and appreciative audience assembled at the Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, to hear the Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell lecture on the comprehensive subject of "Currents of Thought in Literature and Philosophy." It was a brilliant and elaborate effort, abounding in opportunities for oratorical display, all of which were seized and used with marked effect by the distinguished lecturer. Introducing his subject by a philosophical description of the phenomena of currents of air, he proceeded to elucidate the corresponding origin of currents of thought, illustrating the active agency of heat in the production thereof by a multiplicity of brilliant instances, and illuminating the subject by groups of the brightest names in history and philosophy. The discourse occupied about an hour, and held the attention of the listeners enchained from first to last.

This was the last of a series of able, instructive and entertaining lectures, delivered from time to time by this talented and eloquent speaker at the same place, and the public of New Orleans have to thank Mr. Hartzell for thus popularizing a species of entertainment which has been too rare among us.

There were merry doings at Grunewald Hall on Thursday night. The sympathizers with those who fell on the Democratic side on the fourteenth of September were assembled to pay the usual quarterly tribute to their memory. This took the form of eating and drinking, music and dancing, amateur Thespian performances and other manifestations of regret. The affair, as is customary, netted a large amount to the treasury of the enterprise.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Property Holders' Union still holds on to the hope of preventing the city from voting aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Dr. Tebault has addressed the City Council, objecting that it might cause the levying of a one per cent tax, half for 1876 and half for 1877, and in connection with this burden "sought to be imposed on one single interest, and imposed, moreover, by uninterested votes, and upon a principle distinctly communistic in character," places before it the message of ex-Mayor Leeds, of March 28, 1876. He also calls attention to the premium bond contract, and maintains that if it means anything it limits the city's power to tax to one and one-half per cent for fifty years. Incidentally he denies that this would result disastrously to employes of the city, such as school teachers, laborers, police and other necessary creditors.

On the question of the new election law requiring a new registration previous to any election, the Mayor is of the opinion it is not necessary. Therein he differs from the mouthpiece of the Property Holders' Union, and is, no doubt, correct, for the law providing for the submission of the question to the people was intended to apply to the law of elections as it then existed, and can not be construed as modified by the subsequent election law relating to general elections, its specific object not being mentioned in it. The election will probably be fixed for about the end of the month.

DENTISTRY.

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.,
180.....Delord street.....180
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1877,
Will be drawn under the immediate supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD,
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OF VIRGINIA.

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THE LOUISIANA
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WILL GIVE AT THE
OPERA HOUSE,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1877,
A GRAND
EXTRA DRAWING,
Class F.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE.....20,000
One Prize to Every Nine Tickets.
11,279 Prizes,
ALL AMOUNTING TO $522,500!

The drawing will positively commence at 10 A. M. at the
OPERA HOUSE,
On the morning of TUESDAY, June 5, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
It will be conducted with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a coupon ticket will be entitled to free admission.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!
EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!
100,000 Tickets at $10 Each!

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize of $100,000	.....	$100,000
1 Prize of 50,000	.....	50,000
1 Prize of 20,000	.....	20,000
2 Prizes of 10,000	.....	20,000
4 Prizes of 5,000	.....	20,000
20 Prizes of 1,000	.....	20,000
50 Prizes of 500	.....	25,000
100 Prizes of 300	.....	30,000
200 Prizes of 200	.....	40,000
600 Prizes of 100	.....	60,000
10,000 Prizes of 10	.....	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the $100,000 prize are	.....	$20,000
100 Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the $50,000 prize are	.....	10,000
100 Approximations of $75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the $20,000 prize are	.....	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to	.....	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies, and at the Central Office of the
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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
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Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.
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All letters unanswered need a negative reply.
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OFFICIAL NOTI

UNITED STATES M
Louisiana.

PROPOSALS WILL BE REC
Contract Office of this De
3 P. M. of June 9, 1877, (to
the twentieth), for carrying th
United States from September 1
30, 1878, on the following routes
Louisiana, and by the schedule of
arrivals herein specified, viz—
30,102 From New Orleans to Grand
miles and back, once a we
to September 30, and tw
residue of the year.
Schedule from June 1 to Septemb
Leave New Orleans Wednesd
Arrive at Grand Isle next Fr
Leave Grand Isle Monday at
Arrive at New Orleans Next
12 M.
Schedule from October 1 to May
Leave New Orleans on the th
each of each month at 3 P.
Arrive at Grand Isle on the
tieth by 6 P. M.;
Leave Grand Isle on the fir
of each month at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at New Orleans on
eighteenth by 12 M.
Bond required with bid,
30,216 From Hickory Flat to The
miles and back, once a we
Leave Hickory Flat at 6 A. M.
Arrive at The Bay by 12 M.;
Leave The Bay Saturday at 1
Arrive at Hickory Flat by 7 P.
Bond required with bid,
30,217 From Centreville to North B
and back, once a week.
Leave Centreville Saturday
Arrive at North Bend by 3 P.
Leave North Bend Saturday
Arrive at Centreville by 6 P.
Bond required with bid,
30,218 From Colfax, by Reives (u.
Ferry (n. o.), to Funny L
and back, once a week.
Leave Colfax Thursday at 6
Arrive at Funny Louis next
Leave Funny Louis Friday
Arrive at Colfax next day b
Bond required with bid,
30,219 From Cypremort to Glenco
back, once a week.
Leave Cypremort Saturday
Arrive at Glencoe by 12 M.;
Leave Glencoe Saturday at 1
Arrive at Cypremort by 4 P.
Bond required with bid,
30,220 From Hope Villa, by New
Rouge, sixteen miles and
week.
Leave Hope Villa Saturday
Arrive at Baton Rouge by 12
Leave Baton Rouge Saturday
Arrive at Hope Villa by 6 P.
Bond required with bid,
30,221 From Ponchatoula to Pine
eleven miles and back, on
Leave Ponchatoula Saturday
Arrive at Pine Grove by 12 M.
Leave Pine Grove Saturday
Arrive at Ponchatoula by 5 P.
Bond required with bid,
For forms of proposal, bond and
also for instructions as to the
embraced in the contract, etc., see
of this date in pamphlet form, issu
for mail service in Louisiana, to
terminal postoffices of the above ro
had on application to the Second
master General.
Bids should be sent in sealed
scribed "Mail proposals, state
addressed to the Second Assista
General.
D.
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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY
TATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM
Office Chief Qu
San Antonio,
SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLI
to the usual conditions, will be
office until twelve o'clock noon, on
of May, 1877, at which time and pl
opened in the presence of bidder
portation of military supplies in th
articles routes in the Department
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878
ROUTE NO. 1—WAGON TRANS
From Fort Worth, Texas, or any
the Texas and Pacific railway, or
any other point on the Missouri, K
railroad, to Forts Richardson, G
and Concho, Texas.
ROUTE NO. 2—WAGON TRANS
From San Antonio, Austin, the
Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific
such other points on said railw
ton, Harrisburg and San Antonio
Quartermaster's Department sha
the posts south of parallel 32°,
ale 31°.
ROUTE NO. 3—STEAMBOAT AND
PORTATION.
From the ship's tackle on the
house at Brazos to Fort Brown,
racks and Fort McIntosh.
WATER TRANSPORTATION
From New Orleans, Louisiana, to
Proposals for transportation on
routes above named will be receive
ment reserves the right to reject
posals.
Blank proposals, form of contra
circulars, stating the estimated qu
plies to be transported and giving
as to the manner of bidding, cond
served by bidders and area of ope
ment will be furnished on app
office or to the officers or the qua
Fort Brown and Fort Worth, Texas
Louisiana, and St. Louis, Missouri.
Envelopes containing propos
marked: "Proposals for transport
No. —," and addressed to the un
ALEX. J.
Deputy Quartermas
ap14 6t

GOVERNMENT SA
DEPOT QUARTERMA
New Orleans, La., Ma
A LARGE LOT OF CONDEM
prosecutory—Three Horses, one
Wagon, Cooking and Heating Stov
ting, Tents, etc.—Will be sold at
TUESDAY, May 8, 1877, at 10 A. M.
master Storehouse, Nos. 104 to 110
in this city.
Printed catalogues of all articles
be obtained at this office, No. 24
Terms—Cash on the spot.
A. J. McC
ap3 4t Captain and Assistant Q

NOTICE—CITY TAXES
DEPARTMENT
New Orleans, M
TAX BILLS FOR 1877 ARE NO
delivery. The following rate
cash payments will be allowed:
Three per cent on all bills paid
of March, 1877, inclusive.
Two per cent on all bills paid
April, 1877, inclusive.
One per cent on all bills paid
April, 1877.
After the thirtieth of April, 1877
per cent per annum, from the thirt
1877, and costs will accrue.
mh23 J. C. DENIS,

IMPROVEMENT OF HARB
DAR KEYS.
UNITED STATES EN
No. 20 Ch
Mobile, Alabama
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUP
dredging 20,000 cubic yards,
through the bar at the mouth of
Cedar Keys, or in the channel be
and Cedar Keys, Florida, will be
office until twelve o'clock M., Th
1877, and opened immediately the
A guaranty will be required
days after notification of the aw
tract, contract shall be entered
forms of proposals and guaranty,
instructions to bidders, and any
tion, can be had on application to
A. N.
ap21 6t Captain

BANKS AND BAN

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BAN
GRUNEWALD HALL
Does not discount commercial p
itself strictly to the receipt and
SAVINGS. A detailed statement
liabilities is at all times accessible
Interest SIX PER CENT from date
Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Th
W. Burbank, M. Renner, A. E. Sa
J. L. GUBERNATO
M. RENNER, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS
SAVINGS INSTITU
156.....Canal Street.....
OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice Pr
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice P
CHARLES KILBAW, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES:
Thomas A. Adams, George
Thomas Allen Clarke, John G.
Charles J. Leeds, Christian
Samuel Jamison, Carl Kol
A. Moulton, T. L. Bo
E. A. Palfrey, David G
Interest allowed on deposits.

WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWN
A AGENTS.—A business house of
with a large capital, wants to lea
storehouse on Canal street. Parse
class of property to let will please
case of Prompt and office, giving locali
and their business address.

WANTED BOARDERS—GE
A handsomely furnished p
room adjoining, also for one or two
at No. 187 Julia street, near Ca
moderate. References exchanged.

AN ENERGETIC PARTY
extensive sale of our PREMIU
SUPPER in Louisiana and Texas.
purchase $100 to $500 worth of ar
cants answered.
FRANKLYN, COFF
mh30 No. 99 Broad st.