# DAILY DEMOCRAT.

*TERMS OF THE PAPER:*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY per annum $10 and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

WEEKLY (published every Saturday morning), per annum $3; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY.

Transient advertisements $1 per square (ten lines of solid agate) first insertion; 50 cents each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Wants, To Rent, For Sales and Boarding advertisements, 10 cents a line, net cash, solid measure. None taken at less than 20 cents.

Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

Local or Business Notices 20 cents a line, net. Editorial Notices, in Editorial type, 50 cents a line, net.

| Squares. | 1 mo. | 2 mo. | 3 mo. | 6 mo. | 12 mo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $12 | $22 | $30 | $50 | $75 |
| Two | 22 | 38 | 50 | 90 | 125 |
| Three | 30 | 53 | 70 | 110 | 175 |
| Four | 38 | 67 | 90 | 140 | 225 |
| Five | 46 | 80 | 105 | 170 | 275 |
| Six | 54 | 93 | 120 | 200 | 325 |
| Seven | 60 | 105 | 130 | 210 | 365 |
| Eight | 66 | 115 | 150 | 230 | 400 |
| Nine | 70 | 125 | 165 | 260 | 450 |
| Ten | 75 | 135 | 180 | 290 | 480 |
| Eleven | 80 | 145 | 195 | 325 | 500 |
| Twelve | 85 | 155 | 210 | 360 | 550 |

Monthly advertisements, having the run of the paper, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Editorial page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

**Rates for Advertising in the Weekly New Orleans Democrat.**

Transient and general rates the same as for Daily.

Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

| Squares. | 1 mo. | 2 mo. | 3 mo. | 6 mo. | 12 mo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $5 | $8 | $12 | $22 | $30 |
| Two | 8 | 12 | 22 | 38 | 50 |
| Three | 12 | 18 | 30 | 53 | 70 |
| Four | 16 | 24 | 38 | 67 | 90 |
| Five | 20 | 30 | 46 | 80 | 105 |
| Six | 23 | 35 | 54 | 93 | 120 |
| Seven | 25 | 38 | 60 | 105 | 130 |
| Eight | 27 | 41 | 65 | 115 | 150 |
| Nine | 29 | 44 | 70 | 125 | 165 |
| Ten | 31 | 47 | 75 | 135 | 180 |
| Eleven | 33 | 50 | 80 | 145 | 195 |
| Twelve | 34 | 53 | 85 | 155 | 210 |
| 13 squs., or ½ column | 35 | 55 | 90 | 165 | 225 |
| 26 squs., or 1 column | 60 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 350 |


Kellogg again descends on us. Fortunately he does not come as he first arrived here from Illinois, in 1867, with a commission in his pocket as Collector of the Port, or for any other high office. Entering the Custom-House without a dollar he managed, in the few years of his service, to accumulate enough to lay by a competency and buy his way to the senatorship, and afterward to the gubernatorial nomination. We trust that he will not be allowed another opportunity of living upon the government, and enriching himself out of the public treasury. It is time that he, Warmoth, Packard and the rest of the gang should be set to work as other people are, to make honest livings.

Morton fully vindicates Hayes' policy and goes back on Packard, Chamberlain and Kellogg. He even argues that Mr. Hayes has preserved the integrity of the Republican party by his course, though he still maintains that in Louisiana and South Carolina there has been a triumph of an armed minority over a legal majority of the people. The man who can reconcile these propositions must be one of marvellous resources of ingenuity and skill.

The anti-Hayesites have no difficulty in interpreting this remarkable exhibition of sophistry. They ascribe it to Morton's avarice and his large claims on the patronage of Hayes. Numerous relatives, sons and nephews have to be provided for. Their care and interests have made the hitherto unappeasable and malignant enemy of the South as mild-mannered, complaisant and pliable as old Polonius himself.

One by one they fade and fall. Morton has sunk to a White House courtier, and tenders unconditional submission to Hayes' policy. Dick Thompson will represent him in the Cabinet. Conkling is threatening retirement, and a powerful cabal has organized to precipitate such action. Blaine is sorely puzzled to organize and equip his rebellion, and vents his dissatisfaction by publishing old letters abusing the Adams family. And the hitherto indomitable old Chandler sells out his large establishment at Washington and falls back upon Detroit, where forty years ago he began as a counter-hopper and calico-measurer.

He says he is getting too old for farce and burlesque, and is only fit for heavy old gentlemen's parts. Old Simon Cameron is also in a supreme disgust, and thinks Hayes will "bust the party to smithereens." Altogether all the veteran Radical chiefs have been virtually retired. Their places will be filled by new men of the Hayes persuasion—cold water, "pacific policy" fellows, who will have a new deal.

John Dula, the negro who has been appointed postmaster at St. Francisville, in the parish of West Feliciana, arrived a few days ago in this city claiming that he had been driven from the parish by the white citizens, and representing himself in the same old familiar way as a martyr to his political principles. The telegram of Dr. Mumford to Gov. Nicholls, which we printed this morning, exposes Dula's falsehood. That this ignorant and corrupt negro is objectionable to the citizens of the parish as postmaster is of course true, but that any wrong has been done him is false. The only wrong done in this matter was done by the Postmaster General in appointing as postmaster of St. Francisville an ignorant negro who has for years been obnoxious to the community as one of the most pliant tools of one of the vilest rings of Radical thieves in the State. If Mr. Key is sincerely desirous of retaining the respect of the people of this State, and of infusing a little efficiency and honesty into the postal service, he must not make such appointments as this one. No doubt he has been imposed upon by parties here who recommended Dula, but he will do himself credit and serve the government by promptly revoking the appointment, and giving the office to some intelligent and honest man who has the respect of the community.

## THE RAILROAD TAX.

The positive and emphatic refusal of the voters of New Orleans to levy a special forced tax upon property for the purpose of fostering a private enterprise, will go further toward strengthening the credit and good name of this city and State than anything except the wresting of the government of Louisiana from the control of alien plunderers. The vote cast on Friday against the proposition to confiscate a portion of the laboriously accumulated property of real estate holders for the benefit of a corporation that had no more just and equitable a claim to governmental support than any other corporation engaged in an enterprise calculated to advance directly the interests of the corporators and indirectly those of the community at large, was a stronger condemnation of a dangerous and vicious principle sought to be engrafted upon our institutions than we had dared to hope for. It shows that the people of the city are eminently fit for self-government, because they have the intelligence to comprehend that a measure which is wrong in principle cannot be justified by even the most convincing arguments as to the material advantages which it may work, and the virtue to resist, in vindication of sound principles of government, the most seductive appeals to their appetites and passions. The advocates of this tax deliberately addressed themselves to the worst instincts of communism in their appeals to the non-property-holding and unemployed voters of the city to take advantage of their superiority in numbers and virtually to rob their neighbors of the wherewithal to support themselves, and it must stand to the lasting credit of the masses that they refused to listen to these appeals. Had the vote resulted otherwise than it did, a fatal blow would thereby have been inflicted upon the credit of the city and State. Property-holders, alarmed at such a serious menace to the security of property, would have hastened to rid themselves of such perilous encumbrances and to remove the proceeds from the confines of a State where, it might have been said, all incentive to industry and the accumulation of savings is destroyed by the exposure of property to virtual spoliation through appeals to ignorant suffrage.

No reasonable man could have expected or urged that influx of foreign capital to this State, which is so essential to the development of its material resources. Now, however, we may safely point to the result of the recent vote as the strongest guaranty that foreign capital could require that, under the favorable auspices of a free and honest government and the strongly manifested determination of the masses of the people to be guided in their exercise of the right of suffrage by sound political principles and considerations of public good, Louisiana will prove to be the most inviting field in the United States for the investment of the unemployed millions of dollars now lying idle in the vaults of Northern and European banks.

### FASHION IN AFRICA.

**An African Belle in Full Costume.**

In one tribe through whose territory he passed after leaving Tanganyika, Lieut. Cameron found the women much more regarded than is usual among Africans, and consequently they were far more fashionable than the rest of their sex in that happy country. One of the belles of the country is thus described in Cameron's journal:

"She is a merry sort of person, this Mrs. Pakwanywa, and really ladylike in her manners. It was great fun showing her a looking-glass. She had never seen one before, and was half afraid of it, and ashamed to show she was afraid. She is a very dressy body, double rows of cowries round her head, besides copper, iron and ivory ornaments stuck in her hair, and just above and in front of each ear a tassel of red and white beads. A large necklace of shells was round her neck, and round her waist a string of opal-colored singo-mazzi, and a rope made of strings of red beads. Her front apron was of leopard skin, and the rear one of colored grass cloth, with its fringe strung with beads and cowries sewed on it in a pattern; bright iron rings were round her ankles, and copper and ivory bracelets on her arms. Her hair was shaved a little back from her forehead, and three lines, each about a quarter of an inch wide, were painted below. The nearest one to the hair was red, the next black, and the next white; and, to crown all, she was freshly anointed with oil, and looked sleek and shiny. Her upper lip was perforated and a piece of stone inserted, until the lip protruded a couple of inches, giving a hideous expression to the face and making her articulation quite indistinct."


J. R. Walker, D. D. S., 180 Delord street.

The place to buy hats cheap, 26 St. Charles street.

On and after Monday, May 28th, machine needles will be sold for 60c per dozen, 5 Chartres street.

John Calder, dealer in Western produce, Nos. 97 and 99 Peters street, is just cramfull of Carolina clay and mixed cow peas, which he offers for sale to the trade and planters at bargain prices, all according to market rates. Go and see him.

From an advertisement published in another column it will be seen that Messrs. Lange & Legendre have for sale, at No. 30 Decatur street, corn, mess pork and corn meal in quantities to suit the trade. These enterprising gentlemen always manage to get the best to sell at the lowest market prices.

Few men have a good nose for news, but not so Staub, who, from Goldthwaite's bookstore, on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal street, scents the news from afar. There is not a paper, periodical or daily that cannot be found on his stand. He has everything, as we know by experience—Harper's Weekly, McGehee's Illustrated paper, etc. Harper's Weekly has a fine pictorial map of the seat of war in the East; and, furthermore, Staub offers for sale Scribner's Monthly, which is pictorially and intellectually invaluable.

Get your hats at the "Stonewall Jackson," corner of Royal and St. Louis streets.


## AN INCIDENT OF NAVARINO.

**HOW AN AMERICAN WHO TURNED TURK WAS SERVED.**

**What Came of a Sail out of Baltimore in 1827.**

"The American officers in the Khedive's army decline to fight for the Turks."

This is what a recent special to the DEMOCRAT informed us, respecting gentlemen who are extensively known in the two armies, who were engaged in our civil war and who have many relatives and friends in this country.

And this item and the reference therein to the battle of Navarino, in 1828, bring to mind an incident of a very remarkable character, illustrative of the hazards of Americans assuming the turban and ataghan and engaging to fight under the Crescent, and of the wonderful coincidences which occurred to a long-time resident in this city.

It was in the year 1854, during the Crimean war, that we happened to be engaged in the discussion, with a gentleman, of some of the events of that war. In our office sat, waiting until the conclusion of the discussion a person of a very striking appearance. He was a stout, square-built, broad-shouldered man, of dark complexion and long raven hair, with large fierce eyes, Roman nose, and an air of *sang froid* approaching to ferocity.

"Yes, sir," interjected this formidable looking person, interrupting our conversation, "what you say is perfectly true. England brought on herself all this trouble by blowing up the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarino, for I was there and was one of the parties who were blown up."

"Why, Captain, you don't say you were at Navarino, and were blown up there?"

"Sure as that my name is Bossiere."

"Well, let us adjourn to Sam's, and over a mug of beer give us the whole story."

And so we proceeded to that popular resort and Capt. Bossiere began his narrative. But before we proceed let us inform those of our readers who are not old enough to remember him who Capt. Bossiere was.

At the time of our interview, Capt. Bossiere, after a long service in the mercantile, marine, privateering and filibustering service in South America and elsewhere abroad, at last settled down in New Orleans, engaged in some business on the levee and had become a substantial family man and citizen. Purchasing a place for his family across the lake near Abita Springs, he became interested in advancing the claims of these springs for healthfulness. Here were born the two sons, fine gallant fellows, who distinguished themselves in our late war, one of whom lost a leg, and who now cultivate the place inherited from their father. Alas! this adventurous man, who had passed safely through so many perils, and who had so recklessly risked his life in so many combats, closed his career at this period, long after he had abandoned all pursuits of a warlike and adventurous sort, in a private quarrel with his partner. He was shot in an office in Exchange Place, and died of his wounds. This was but a few months after the narrative we proceed now to give, as nearly as we can in his own words.

"It was sometime in 1827 that I sailed out of Baltimore, where I was born of West Indian perentage, in a fast Baltimore clipper, with a full cargo for the Mediterranean. I had been a sailor from early boyhood and had passed through all the grades of the service; was now captain and could handle and fight a ship as well as any chap with gold straps in the navy. Reaching safely the Mediterranean I sailed along the coast of Greece; had little trades with the people of the towns, and frequently had some pretty lively excapades and rows with that most thievish, piratical and lying of all the various races in the world I have had any intercourse with. They played me some scurvy tricks, and I determined if I ever had a chance to get even with them.

"Putting into Alexandria, Egypt, we disposed of our cargo, and the agent of the owners having received a handsome offer for the clipper concluded to sell her, and thus I was thrown on the streets of Alexandria, out of employment. Ali Pacha was then drumming up recruits for the squadron which he was fitting out to send to the aid of the Turkish fleet then threatened by the allied navies of England, France and Russia. Americans were in great demand to officer the Egyptain vessels, and I proceeded quickly to their recruiting station and, introducing myself as the captain of the Baltimore clipper then lying in port, asked for service and employment on one of the ships of their fleet, as I had a special desire to flog the rascally Greeks.

"My offer was accepted and I was assigned to the command of the Al Hassan, a staunch, well got-up brig, carrying twelve guns, with a picked crew of over one hundred men. I assumed a Turkish name, got my ship in condition and in a few days started with the fleet, which proceeded to join the Turkish squadron off Navarino We were lying here some time, battering down the Greek towns, and smashing their various vessels, fire floats, and other devilries. We were pretty much using up the Greeks, when one day we observed an immense fleet approaching ours. The sea appeared for miles to be covered with their big ships. Soon their ensigns became visible and we could discover the union jack of England, the tricolor of France and the double-headed eagle of Russia, and knew at once that it was the allied fleet, and that they were moving down on us. There was no braver man than our Admiral, nor braver subordinates and crews than those that composed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets. We were signalled to clear decks and prepare for action. The allied ships moved in three lines down on us, so as to cover our whole front and flanks, and then each ship was tolled off for an adversary of her size and weight.

"The *vis-a-vis* of the Al Hassan was a powerful sloop of fifteen heavy guns, and her battery completely covered our decks. So the ships were all stationed, the allies outnumbering and vastly outweighing us. Then there was a long parley and a vast deal of signaling, and of sending out gigs from the flag ships of the two squadrons. Well, this came to a close; there was a pause, and we were signaled to prepare for action and, when demand was made to surrender, to respond with a broadside. This was about all I could learn from the jargon around me, and when the captain of the British sloop bore down on us and her captain shouted to us to "down our flag,"

"I gave the order to my eager and brave fellows to open on her, which they did with hearty good will. One broadside had been well delivered, but just as I was peering over the taffrail through the smoke, to see what effect had been produced, the most terrific explosion occurred, which seemed to rend heaven and earth into shreds and to shake the universe from centre to circumference. I have only the vaguest idea of this explosion; do not remember an incident of it, and never recovered consciousness nor the use of any one of my senses until twenty-four or thirty hours after I had given the last order on the deck of the Al Hassan.

"And now I was in the cockpit of the British sloop Sophie, which was crowded with others in a like condition of senselessness—only several of them were much worse off than I was, having lost limbs, and were groaning in agony or howling in rage. I was cut in several places with splinters and was fearfully bruised and stunned, which had brought on a severe fever and delirium. I remember, however, very distinctly the ray of comfort which beamed upon my consciousness as my eyes fell upon the friendly, sympathizing, mild countenance of a young officer who was leaning over me."

"I asked him where I was. He said in the cock-pit of his Majesty's ship Sophie. "And where is the Al Hassan?" "Sunk like the rest of the Egyptian fleet, but we managed to save all her crew, including the wounded, and now, my good fellow, make yourself comfortable. I see you are no Turk or Arab. I know you can't be an Englishman, and I have calculated you must be one of those roving Yankees who go about the world getting into all sorts of scrapes." "Faithfully did the young commander keep his promise. I was treated with the greatest kindness by this officer and the other British officers, and proceeded with them to England, where I was released on my parole, was supplied with money and took passage by the first vessel for Baltimore. Now you marvel and look rather skeptical about this story. Your wonder and incredulity would be much greater over other incidents of my subsequent career in the Gulf of Mexico, in the service of Columbia and other States. But to remove all doubt as to my Navarino story, I have only to subpœna a well-known and highly respected member of the bar and old citizen of New Orleans, who was the identical commander, John Gedge, who commanded the British sloop which blew up the Al Hassan at Navarino." And as he concluded with this clincher, the Captain, glancing his eye across the street, exclaimed, in a loud tone, "Why, as I live, was there ever such a coincidence! There is John Gedge passing on the other side of the street." We knew Mr. Gedge well; he was a High Mason and most esteemed gentleman and lawyer, but with an aspect of meekness, quietude and gentleness which would have rendered him the very last man in any thousand that could be selected for a naval hero or fighter, who had figured in such scenes of conflict as that described by Bossiere. Mr. Gedge was intercepted, brought in to join us, and then, in his quiet way, gave his version of the incident at Navarino which Bossiere had related.

In view of all the circumstances we have never ceased to remember this incident as one of such remarkable coincidences as would be deemed extravagant even in romances, but which was verified by such practical proofs and facts as left us no longer an excuse for a single doubt of the literal accuracy of Capt. Bossiere's story of his experience as a Turkish filibuster.

### HINDOO HUMANITY.

**Why Ahmedabad was Burnt.**

A striking illustration of that humanity for which Hindoos are proverbial is afforded by the account given in the Indian newspapers of their conduct during a terrible conflagration which occurred at Ahmedabad, Bombay, on the twenty-fourth of last month. The fire broke out on the evening of that day, and was not extinguished until noon on the following day. It destroyed 150 houses and an immense amount of valuable property. There was no water at hand available for putting the fire out, and the municipal water carts and "Puckally bullocks" had to bring it from a distance. Everybody was rushing hither and thither; the soldiers of the Thirteenth Regiment of native infantry, assisted by their officers and the European officials, were doing their utmost to save life and property, and the whole city, as might be expected, was in a hubbub. The Hindoos, however, stood and gazed at the spectacle, quite indifferent to the terrible consequences, and although many of them howled, screamed, and cried, they rendered no further assistance toward extinguishing the flames. Most of their houses were furnished with tanks, but they refused for a considerable time to allow water to be taken from these receptacles, "for fear of the animalculæ being killed."


J. R. Walker, D. D. S., 180 Delord street.

A large selection of new styles of hats, No. 26 St. Charles street.

Buy only the Singer; they were the first to reduce the prices. Office 91 Canal street.

BEATS THE RAILROAD.—The whole city has been on tiptoe of excitement over the question of taxation to build a railroad to Texas; it would no doubt be a great thing for the city, yes, the whole State. Could such a road be built, the value of the rich products, such as cotton, grain, etc., which would undoubtedly flow in through this great channel, would be incalculable to us, by adding new life to our languishing trade and uniting us more closely with the most prosperous of States. But why bother ourselves about these things now they have been decided by the irrevocable voice of the people. We have no doubt when the road is built Moody will be the first to patronize the telegraph posts along the road, but for the present he is satisfied and intends selling his immense and beautiful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods at prices that must astonish the closest buyers. His umbrellas, neckwear and sleeve buttons are to be sold for less than cost. In fact, Moody intends having a grand clearance sale of all these articles, and a rare opportunity will be offered to those in want of such goods. Don't forget the Granite Palace, corner Canal and Royal streets.

Hand attachments for the Grover & Baker machine, No. 5 Chartres street.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Office No. 91 Canal Street.

my19 1m

*WALL PAPER.*

NEWEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED,

From the Richest to the Cheapest.

Rosewood and Walnut parlor and bed-room Furniture, with numerous fancy articles. Furniture renewed in the best manner, at

49 Royal street,

my5 2m HENRY N. SIEBRECHT,

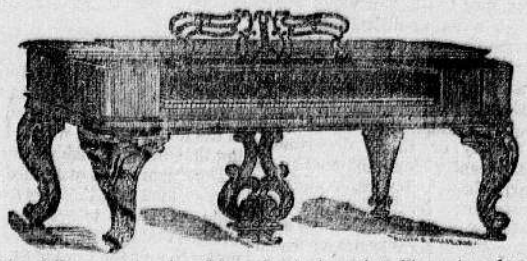
UPRIGHT CHICKERING PIANOS,

Which are presented to the public as the most perfect Pianos of their class in the world. The Manufacturers, by utilizing all the improvements developed during the last fifty years, have succeeded in making a piano, which in tone, touch and durability, surpasses all pianos made either in Europe or this country, and offering it to the public as low as any good Upright Piano made. I have a full assortment of the same on hand, and invite the public to examine them.

I have a low-priced Upright PIANO, made by

HARDMAN & CO.,

in New York, who use the best French action, with the American iron double frame system, giving them the touch of the best French, and the fullness of the American Pianos. Their price ranges about $100 less than the Pleyel Pianos, on account of being made here, and pays no duty. Sold on monthly payments, or rented with the privilege to purchase.



Fifty second-hand Pianos on hand, and for sale, at a bargain. Pianos tuned and repaired. Mason & Hamlin's Organs, nine stops, only $115.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

The Leading Piano Dealer

my20 1m 78 and 90 BARONNE STREET, N. O.


STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION.

New Orleans, May 23, 1877.

I hereby give notice that the following applications have been filed in this office for the funding of the following enumerated bonds, warrants and coupons.

ALLEN JUMEL,

Auditor and ex officio Secretary of the Board.

M. FRANK, PRESIDENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and coupons issued for floating debt under act No. 69 of 1870 | $50,500 00 |
| MESS. MCGILL. | |
| Warrants issued by Board of Levee Commissioners in 1868, as per order of Superior District Court, No. 27,062 | 428 36 |
| TOWNSEND & LYMAN. | |
| Bonds and coupons issued under acts Nos. 35 of 1865, 15 of 1866 and 231 of 1853 | 21,790 00 |

my23 8t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION.

New Orleans, May 21, 1877.

I hereby give notice that the following applications have been filed in this office for the funding of the following enumerated bonds warrants and coupons.

ALLEN JUMEL,

Auditor and *ex officio* Secretary of the Board.

J. MATHERS, JR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and coupons issued under acts Nos. 15 of 1866, 231 of 1853, 277 of 1853, 115 of 1867, 55 of 1869, 35 of 1865 | $12,411 66 |
| Certificates issued under act 3 of 1874 | 753 50 |
| JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN. | |
| Bonds and coupons issued under act 35 of 1865 | 5,182 22 |
| JAMES J. TARLETON, CASHIER. | |
| Bond issued under act 277 of 1853 | 500 00 |
| LESASSIER & BINDER. | |
| Bonds issued under act 35 of 1865 | 17,000 00 |
| EDM. J. FORSTALL'S SONS. | |
| Bonds and coupons issued under act 115 of 1867 | 4,040 00 |
| ANDERSON & SIMPSON. | |
| Bonds and coupons issued under acts 15 of 1866 and 77 of 1853 | 6,489 00 |
| A. LURIA, CASHIER. | |
| Bonds and coupons act 115 of 1867 | 6,270 00 |
| JOHN B. LAFITTE & CO. | |
| Bonds and coupons issued under acts Nos. 277 of 1853, 33 of 1870, 115 of 1867, 35 of 1865 | 44,116 33 |
| Certificates issued under act 3 of 1874 | 1,752 27 |
| A. EIMER BADER & CO. | |
| Bonds and coupons issued under acts Nos. 33 of 1870, 115 of 1867, 15 of 1866, 231 of 1853 | 13,186 00 |

my22 8t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION.

New Orleans, May 24, 1877.

I hereby give notice that the following application has been filed in this office for the funding of the following enumerated Bonds and Coupons.

ALLEN JUMEL,

Auditor and ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

HELWEGE & SCHAFFER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Coupons issued under Act 277 of 1853 | $621 65 |

my25 8t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Bids will be received by the Town Council of the corporation of Thibodaux until June 13, 1877, for the building of a market-house, according to plans and specifications deposited in my office.

S. T. GEISMORE, Mayor.

Thibodaux, La., May 12, 1877. my20 27

OFFICE AUDITOR OF STATE.

New Orleans, La., May 5, 1877.

This is to certify that the LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, La., has this day filed its annual statement up to December 31, 1876, and has also complied with all the laws in regard to Life Insurance Companies chartered under the laws of this State.

ALLEN JUMEL, Auditor.

OFFICE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INS. CO.

Annual Board Meeting, May 7, 1877.

**Extract from the Minutes.**

Resolved, That this Company, recognizing the justice and equity of the Insurance Law of this State, entitled "An act to better secure the holders of Life Insurance Policies," etc., approved April 2, 1877, cheerfully comply with all its requirements.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution and the certificate from the Auditor of State be published in the daily papers of this city.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,

my9 Secretary.


*GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE,*

Below New York Wholesale Prices,

EITHER TO THE TRADE OR PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Also a large supply of English Pipe Hooks Gas Fitters' Tools and Malleable Fittings can be bought, for cash, at less than factory quotations, at 36 Camp street.

ap27 1y JOHN G. FLEMING, Agent.

E. DUBOIS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

NO 6 CARONDELET ST

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO

THE MAKING OF

MILITARY UNIFORMS

And all styles of Gentlemen's

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

ap29 1m M&E

F. BUSCH,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH

No. 23 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

BELL HANGING, IRON RAILINGS, AND General House Work attended to at short notice and reasonable prices. Iron Vaults, Locks and Copying Presses repaired. Duplicate Keys of all descriptions made. Gun repairing a specialty my9 '77 1y

DENTISTRY

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.,

No. 180 Delord Street

Latest Improvements and best styles of both Operative and Mechanical Dentistry at most Moderate Prices. Contour Fillings specialty mh4 tf

DR. FARRIS,

A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN,

Continues to give his ENTIRE ATTENTION to the treatment of venereal and private diseases. Recent cases cured in a short time. Long standing constitutional ailments are treated with unparalleled success. Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness or Nervous Debility and impotency, as the result of evil habits in youth: excesses, which produces some of the following effects: Aversions, blotches, debility, decadency, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, constipation, confusion of ideas, at unfitting the victim for business or marriage, especially cured. A physician who confines himself exclusively to the treatment of a certain class of diseases must possess great skill in it specialty. A medical pamphlet for 3 stamps. Medicines supplied. Consultation fee. Cures guaranteed. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. Office No. 34 Exchange Place, between Canal and Customhouse. my12

*LEWIS' PREPARATION*

of Fine Cast Steel to the Sulphureted Dust.

Those having used and tested the value of this compound, are respectfully informed that it can be had at the Drug Store of I. L. LYON and many other druggists of the city.

To the uninitiated and skeptical will say that, in placing it before the public have deviated from the whole conclave of inventors "of the purest and best anti-bilious medines," etc. I allude to their invariable secret of ingredients. The usual and only other mode in producing Sulphureted Iron is by the hydrogen process, where it is made by hundreds of pounds for the commerce of the world, and is not to be depended on, as it contains a great proportion of carbon (charcoal), which cannot be avoided in the process of the manufacturing it.

This Sulphuret of Refined Steel is the pure sulphuret of steel, having not a particle of foreign matter in its combination. It is made by hand.

Those eminent professors of chemistry and physicians of France, together with the United States Dispensatory, state that the great object in administering Iron is to get the greatest quantity into the gastric juice of the stomach, as it is intended to renovate and purify the blood, and its known value as a tonic.

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Announces to the proprietors of BEER SALOONS, and to the public, that having completed his immense apparatus for manufacturing

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