

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana.

Office, No. 109 Gravier Street. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: The Daily Democrat. One Year, \$12 00; Six Months, 6 00; Three Months, 3 00; One Month, 1 00; Postage, one year, 1 00.

The Weekly Democrat. The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One Year, \$1 50; Six Months, 75; Three Months, 50; Payable in Advance.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27, 1879.

Of the 128 ports recognized by law in this country, 36, or more than one-fourth, do not pay running expenses. The expenses of these offices exceed by \$90,000 a year their receipts.

The persons to whom were assigned the duty of investigating the resources and liabilities of Archbishop Puroel, of Cincinnati, have reported. His total assets they declare, including the Catholic cathedral, school-house, etc., amount to \$776,770 05, and his liabilities to \$3,697,651 40—a pretty large deficit.

The Republicans are anxious to have a strong team in Ohio this fall. Sherman having declined the honor of the governorship it is now proposed to run Taft for that position, with Charles Foster for the second place. Bishop seems to be the leading man on the Democratic side.

The Missouri Legislature costs exactly \$7000. That is what the saloon keepers of St. Louis say they put up to defeat the bell-punch bill. The Pennsylvania Legislature is a much more expensive body, the cost of a single Senator, according to the testimony given before the committee investigating the Pittsburg riot bill being from \$750 to \$2000.

The Constitutional Convention considered the ordinance presented by the Committees on Millitia and Manufactories yesterday. The first was adopted, after some debate, by substitute. Action on the last was postponed until the Committee on Taxation is prepared to report. A number of resolutions were also considered and disposed of, and some new ordinances were introduced.

In the Molair miscgenation case, which came up before Judge Woerner, of St. Louis, the other day, the judge decided that a mulatto was not a negro. The Missouri constitution forbids the intermarriage of the races. The question before Judge Woerner was whether a quadroon came under the terms of this law or not. The judge decided in the negative, holding that any person in whose veins white blood predominated could not be considered a negro.

The holders of \$5,000,000 of Tennessee bonds have notified Gov. Marks of their willingness to accept the terms of the compromise proposed by the late Legislature—50 per cent of the face value of their bonds, and a reduction of the interest on their new bonds from 6 to 4 per cent. The holders of \$19,000,000 State bonds are yet to be heard from. It is thought that they also will accept these terms.

The Butterlies have developed a new scheme in Massachusetts. It is a union between Butler and the Democrats, by which Gaston will be elected Governor and "the widow" sent to the United States Senate. Butler's friends are trying to tempt the Democrats into this plan by telling them that they will find it to their advantage to get Butler out of the State whatever it may cost. The only hitch in the arrangement seems to be that the General is not as willing to spend \$200,000 on a campaign as he was last year.

The Cincinnati Commercial is convinced that an income tax law will be passed by Congress. The sentiment in favor of this tax is strong and growing stronger daily. There have been two attempts to pass the bill this year, under a suspension of the rule, and the last time the majority for the bill was twice as large as the first. It is impossible, of course, to get the bill up, as it requires two-thirds of the House to suspend the rules. If, however, the Committee on Ways and Means reports the bill, it will pass by a large majority. The tax to be levied under the bill will be light—only incomes over \$2000 being taxed only two mills. This will yield, it is thought, about \$10,000,000 a year.

The terms of peace between England and Afghanistan show that Great Britain has gained the point for which she went to war. The cause of hostilities with the late Ameer was his refusal to receive the English resident sent to Cabul, and his insult to that power through its representative. Yakoob Khan has yielded on this point and a British resident will in future remain at Cabul to protect the rights and interests of Englishmen in that country. In addition to this, Afghanistan surrenders the Peshawar, Khyber and Peshin passes, so that in case of future difficulties between the two powers, England can march her army into Afghanistan without any difficulty.

The action of the Southern members in leaving the line of policy to be adopted by the Democratic party wholly in the hands of the Northern members is politic and wise, at the present time and under present circumstances. The proposed political legislation is in the interests of both sections, it is true. Both are oppressed by the supervisors' law and the presence of soldiers at the polls may be hereafter as common at the North as it has been at the South if the laws go unrepealed. But any suggestions that may come from that side of the line will not be distorted in as many shapes as if it originated with the Southern members. The course adopted will not only produce greater harmony in the party, but will relieve the Southern members of a responsibility that is somewhat embarrassing. They naturally are averse to precipitating a conflict that may injure the party in the North. Whatever the Northern Congressmen determine upon as the wisest and safest course to pursue will be followed. In this deciding the Southern members have decided wisely and well; especially as the leaders in whose hands the shaping of the present policy of the party is left have shown themselves to be firm and devoted friends of this section and entitled to its fullest confidence.

BULLDOZING IN OHIO.

The old story of "man's inhumanity to man" has seldom met with a more wanton and brutal exemplification than in the case of the man Storer, Story or Allen, in the enterprising village of Batavia, Ohio.

We gave an account of the affair in our Sunday issue and this morning we republish from the Cincinnati Commercial the version of this outrage as related by the victim of it to a Commercial reporter on his arrival in that city. Of the man himself we know nothing beyond the accounts of him in the papers. His crime appears to have been the manifestation of a humane disposition to aid and protect a poor, penniless woman, who had been cruelly beaten by her husband, cast out of her home and sent adrift upon the world, to encounter its always cold charity under the added ignominy that attaches to a repudiated wife. Her worldly possessions seem to have been a husband's curse and a few articles of apparel and household goods. So Storer, or Allen, found her, a wretched, cast-off wife in the highway, and his offense consisted of the assistance he gave her to obey the commands of her brutal husband. We have read a similar story, but not so sad a one, some where else. It went somehow this way:

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead.

And by chance there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed on the other side.

And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side.

But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him.

And went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him: Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay.

Which now of these three thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?

This old story has, perhaps, never been heard of in Batavia; but could not Garfield, whose home is not more than a day's journey removed, and who, at least before he went to Congress, was a minister of the gospel—could he not spare a day to go over there and impress the homely lesson it conveys?

As for the woman, Mrs. Atchley, the nature of her offense does not appear on the face of the papers. Whether it was merely one of those episodes of conjugal life known as a "family jar," or whether it was a serious violation of marital law, is left to surmise and speculation. Judging by the code of morals most familiar to our people, we are obliged to accept the testimony of the husband, who was the original prosecutor, that there was no criminality, but merely a family row, because he has taken her back, and peace and joy now reign in the house of the Atchleys at Batavia, Ohio. The woman Atchley having been proven innocent of crime, upon the admission of her husband, her accuser, it follows that the offense of Storer, or Allen, is limited to that of aiding a disordered wife, a helpless and homeless woman, in her distress—whether with good or bad intent—and this seems to be the view of the case taken by the officers of the law by whom he was tried and discharged as an innocent man.

We already know how one hundred courageous men, with masks on their faces, deadly weapons in their hands and murder in their hearts, in the dead hour of midnight, broke down doors, seized this one man, placed a rope around his neck, dragged him to a bridge over the Little Miami river, tied the end of the rope to a beam of the bridge, and, with fiendish fury, cast their victim into the shallow, rock-bottomed stream below—and all this in the State of Ohio—the State of Hayes, of Sherman and of Garfield.

The Cincinnati Commercial now reports the arrival of the victim in that city. Bruised and battered, faint from the loss of blood, his neck marked by the rope, he was crawled away from the savages of Batavia and is making his way to the far West.

Such a dastardly occurrence could happen anywhere, and it is no more surprising because it occurred near the homes of Hayes, Garfield and Sherman than was the similar outrage committed at Mount Vernon, Indiana, last year, where the colored population was set upon, some hanged, some shot, and nearly all driven from their homes by cowardly ruffians. Nor do we wish to be understood as condemning these communities simply because these outrages against law and society happened in their midst. It is their misfortune, and we only hope to witness and testify to their self-vindication.

But we listen with hand to ear for the shriek of the apostles of human liberty and enfranchisement. Where is the man whose profound sympathy for the colored man was so touchingly displayed when the election returns of 1876 were found to be against the Republican candidates? Where is the distinguished financier and chosen successor of Hayes, who mingled his tears with those of our own martyred Eliza, when she rehearsed her carefully conned story before the visiting statesmen? Where is the army? Where is Piegan Phil? Will the silent traveler be called back from over the sea to punish, with strong arm and meretricious hand, the Ku-Klux of Indiana and the bulldozer of Ohio?

When the perpetrators of the Mount Vernon massacre and the band of murderous ruffians of Batavia have been made to feel the strong arm of the law, the Christian statesmen of Indiana and Ohio, who love to paint in blackest colors every act of lawlessness committed at the South, may consistently turn their eyes from their own homes to find elsewhere examples of violence and inhumanity. Until then we say to them, in the language of the Master: "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

PROMISUOUS CHARITY.

Charity begins at home; and this city is undoubtedly distinguished for its charities. In the matter of aims to the poor, and aid to the needy, we doubt if there be a city on the American continent whose inhabitants give with such unstinting generosity and hearty liberality as do the good people of New Orleans. Her wealth, beauty and fashion have lately done homage at the altar of this merciful deity. They have expended time and toil in their public efforts to feed the hungry, shield the shelterless, and relieve the suffering and poverty of this city. They have given their Opera House tableaux, their loan exhibitions, their games of living chess, their military balls and other public entertainments, as complimentary benefits to those multitudinous actors here who are struggling on the stage of life through the shifting scenes of poverty, hunger and distress. The private charities of our people, silently

given, probably far exceed in extent the donations gathered as the net proceeds of popular entertainments. The offerings to asylums, retreats for the poor, and similar institutions, are poured forth by many with unstinting liberality, while the alms wasted upon itinerant beggars, grotesquely deformed cripples and aged infirmos are misplaced appropriations whose annual aggregate would certainly amount to a respectable sum.

It is certain that were all the private charities that are wasted on impostors properly expended they would go very far toward relieving the miseries of the more worthy poor, and alleviating the misfortunes of those who are really suffering.

The pertinacious importunity of professional mendicants has become an intolerable nuisance—they not only rob the generous givers, but they rob the deserving poor by taking the gifts intended for real distress.

Government owes it to society to take from the streets the miserably deformed beings who daily shock the sensibilities of our female population, and care for them at public expense if they be worthy. The burden of such falls upon the whole people. If they be impostors they will go to other cities to ply their vocation.

If we could systematize our charities and dispense relief through the medium of well regulated societies, instead of through the promiscuous distribution of alms, the impostors would be more readily detected, and the deserving poor more quickly and effectively aided.

The street beggars should be cared for by the government, and the proud poor should be relieved through the agency of the noble-minded ladies and gentlemen of our city who are always ready to do good.

Every citizen of means in this city would cheerfully double his donations if he knew that only the worthy poor became the recipients, and that he could then revel the importunities that beset him upon every street corner without the apprehension of thereby refusing aid to the victims of real misfortune.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS.

The New York Sun calls attention to the following passage from Webster's immortal oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, which describes, with the spirit of prophecy, the existing condition of affairs. We give the extract, with the Sun's interpretations:

Quito too frequent resort is made to military force; and quite too often of this subject the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defense against foreign aggression but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the great evil. They are instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic—a government founded on mock elections (like that of Hayes—Ed.) and supported, only by the sword, is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old fashioned monarchical system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual consent, and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed, as by the consent of the army at the polls—Eds. and above all, the military must be kept according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Whenever this condition is not observed and practiced, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a self and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for frames of government not to be prescribed by military leaders (like Grant and Sherman—Ed.) and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.

When Webster gave utterance to this vigorous language, the country was, as now, in a state of profound peace. But the regular army, then maintained at the public expense, was scarcely one-third as large as it is to-day. At that time we had quite as many forts to garrison as to-day, and our Indian frontier was even more extensive and quite as dangerous as now. At the time he spoke, no such military interferences with civil authority, as made up the history of the Grant administration, had ever been attempted in this country. The issue upon which the presence of the army at the polls is justified, the right of the Federal government to manage and supervise congressional elections, had never been heard of at that time. On the contrary, the State control, even as to the manner of its exercise, over the electoral franchise was universally recognized, and Congress had not seen fit to enact any election laws whatever.

What would Webster say had he witnessed the uses to which the army has been put in these latter days? What apprehensions would he have felt at the present enormous and costly military establishment, supported with the people's money, to be held in reserve for the political purposes of a partisan administration?

The pending army appropriation bill calls, in round numbers, for twenty-seven millions of dollars, to provide for the support of twenty-five thousand troops. Besides clothing, food and shelter, which are provided by the government free of charge, each soldier costs the government not less than eleven hundred dollars a year.

After reciting this fact, the Sun very pertinently asks, what number of average farmers, skilled mechanics and laborers make this much a year? The very best of them do not average over \$30 a day, which amounts at the end of the year, there being six working days in the week, to but \$1095 50, and this only in case of constant employment and without deduction for a single day lost by sickness or other causes. Out of this the farmer or mechanic has to support himself and his family, pay rent, expenses in case of sickness, and for a thousand and other things which are supplied to the soldier he helps to pay to overlook him at the polls and disarm him of the only weapon of defense the poor man has, his vote, to protect his liberties and vested rights. This is the burden of the issue now before Congress, and which the people will have to finally pass upon in 1880.

The Missouri Legislature is mixed on the treasury question. Since the loss of a large amount of State funds in a rotten bank, it has been impossible to discover the exact financial condition of the State. The Legislature set about this difficult task, however, the other day, and called on both the Treasurer and Auditor of the State to report the condition of the State treasury. These two reports have been presented, but they make "confusion worse confounded." The Treasurer declares that there will be a surplus of \$100,000 in the treasury January 1; the Auditor that there will be a deficiency of \$140,000. The Legislature did what might be expected of it under the circumstances. It received the Treasurer's statement as the correct one, and went to work at once to spend that \$100,000 surplus.

New York politics are decidedly mixed and crooked. Last year when the Republicans united with anti-Tammany, elected Cooper mayor and dispersed the ranks of Kelly, there was wailing and gnashing of teeth in the

wigwag, and the Democracy of the country was called on to notice the treachery of anti-Tammany, which united with the Republicans to defeat the regular Democratic organization of New York city. They have changed their views slightly since then, however. Gen. Arthur, Conkling's head man, has just patched up a peace between the Republicans and the Tammanyites in the board of aldermen. The allies now hold complete possession of that body, and are prepared to slaughter Mayor Cooper's appointments. Thus do things shift in Manhattan.

The manner in which Congressman Beverley Douglas died last session is being investigated by the grand jury of the District of Columbia. His death was due to inflammation of the stomach, supposed to be caused by an excessive use of alcohol. It was subsequently discovered that he had been kicked in his stomach by a brother Congressman in a row that occurred a few days before his death. The grand jury is trying to find out whether an indictment for manslaughter will lie against that kicking Congressman. Such is modern life in Washington.

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES! H. N. SORIA, 18 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.

Sole Agent for the celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARTS and SPRING WORK of all kinds and sizes. Dealer in Philadelphia and Western Cane Wagons, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Shafts, etc.; Wheelwright Material. Orders promptly filled. All work warranted. det 17

DR. C. BEARD, Oculist and Aurist, 142 Canal Street, Lock Box 1817. New Orleans La. Lock Box 1817. Office hours—From 9:30 to 3:30. det 24 p 17

CARD OF THANKS. At a regular meeting of the Marine Engineers' Association, No. 15, on Saturday, May 21, 1879, it was resolved to tender to the Rev. Dr. Jas. A. IVY a card of thanks for the presentation of a Bible, which was highly appreciated by the Order.

CHAS. LESTER, Acting President. F. C. CONWAY Cor. Secretary. my 27 it

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS. CASTLE HALL, ORLEANS LODGE No. 1, Knights of Pythias, New Orleans, May 27, 1879.

The officers and members of this lodge are ordered to assemble in full uniform at the GUINEWALD HALL, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. sharp, for the purpose of participating in the parade prior to our annual festival.

The uniformed members of Crescent Lodge No. 3 and Royal Arch Lodge No. 6 will please take notice of the above order.

By order of J. O. BEARD, Chancellor Commander. H. S. MICHEL, Keeper Records and Seals. my 27 it 24 p

356,432 GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES Sold in 1878.

BEWARE of parties offering bogus and done over machines as the IMPROVED SINGER. Companies have sprung up in every part of the Union for making an imitation Singer Machine.

Why are not similar companies formed for making imitations of other Sewing Machines? The public will draw its own inference. Gold is continually counterfeited; brass and tin never.

Waste No Money on Inferior Counterfeits. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE SINGER MAN'G COMPANY, S. E. RUNDLE, Agent, 85 Canal street—615 Magazine street.

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FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY. FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK Of Well Selected and Fresh DRY GOODS,

AT COST FOR CASH. PEPIN & BROUSSARD, 158 CANAL STREET—155

White Building, corner of Baronne. P. S.—Parties in need of DRY GOODS will find a great advantage in giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Constantly receiving fresh supplies of pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Combs of all kinds, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, etc. Corral Food Paste, recommended by all who use it as a very superior dentifrice. It beautifies the teeth to a fine pearl-like ornament and refreshing beauty. Astringent Bouquet Powder for beautifying, softening and preserving the skin, the best being put up in rich and all summer eruptions. Customers, city and country, will find our stock complete, comprising many articles impossible to enumerate here, and sold at moderate prices. Prescriptions per day, night and day. R. J. MAYER, M. D., Druggist, Pharmacist and Practical Chemist. det 19 34 p

DR. JONAS' MEDICAL AND HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Corner Canal and Burgundy Streets, Electro-Balneological Treatment.

A true specific in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis and Nervous Diseases generally. det 19 34 p

HART'S LOAN OFFICE, 43 BARONNE STREET—43

OPPOSITE GAS OFFICE. Money loaned on Diamonds, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, etc. det 17

CHARLES T. DUGAZON, President. W. A. BILLAUD, Secretary. LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING CO. Dealers in MANUFACTURED AND NORTHERN ICE! ICE! WORKS: ON TCHOUPITOUAS STREET, NEAR LOUISIANA AVENUE. DEPOTS: Nos. 27 and 29 Front Street, No. 60 Bienville Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA. ALBERT J. MICHAELIS, Superintendent. DAN. FINLEY, General Solicitor.

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THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. Greatest Cough Syrup of the age, or of any age. Product of our swamps. Splendid for children. No poison. THIRTEEN pages of names of HOME REFERENCE, and increasing! Sold by druggists. Dept. No. 106 Camp street, N. O. det 6 m 24 p

NOTICE TO STATE TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS. All capital tax and license payers in the parish of Orleans, delinquents this year, are hereby notified that suit will be entered against them on or before June 15. In compliance with law, and arranged to settle at once and avoid costs, etc. See section 4, act 27, approved February 8, 1879, and also the following resolution, passed May 19, by the Convention now in session.

Resolved, That it is not the intention of this Convention to take any action calculated to change the collection of taxes or licenses payable for the current year.

R. C. BOND, Collector Upper District, Office No. 21 Josephine street. P. L. BOUZY, Collector Lower District, Office St. Louis street, under the State House. my 23 w

DECORATION DAY. The Joseph A. Mower Post G. A. R. hereby extends a cordial invitation to all ex-Federal and Confederate military organizations and individuals to participate with us in the beautiful annual custom of decorating with flowers the soldiers' graves at Chalmette, DEcoration DAY, MAY 30, 1879.

The elegant steamer JOHN W. CANNON will leave foot of Canal street at 3, 5 and 6 o'clock, returning at 4, 4 and 6 o'clock. Tickets—Fifty Cents. To be obtained at Geo. Ellis' bookstore, opposite Postoffice; Lillichath's jewelry and Sewing Machine store, Canal street; J. S. Rivers, stationer, Camp street, and William Roy, Post Commander, 25 Decatur street. Exercises will commence promptly upon the arrival of the 3 o'clock boat. W. M. ROY, Post Commander. m 11 18 25 27 28 29 30

JUST RECEIVED! A large and picked lot of Cheeked, White and Fancy CHINA MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS. A. BROUSSEAU'S SON 17 Chartres street—17

Prices Lower Than Ever Before in New Orleans. Call and see. det 24 p 17

J. Levois, 126 Canal Street, Calls attention to his FINE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CASSIMERES, For Suits and Pants, in the Newest Shades and Patterns.

CHARVET'S GENTS' SHIRTS, Now offered at VERY LOW PRICES. GENTS' HALF HOSE, Brown, White and Fancy Colored. GENTS' LINEN GAMBRIK HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. det 20

BODLEY BROTHERS Have the most complete stock of Cane Wagons, Carts and four and six wheel Carts, Ox Carts, Log Wheels, Cotton Wagons, Baggage Carts, Farm Carts, Rice Carts, Small Carts of every size, four and six seat Family Wagons, Spring Wagons for delivering goods, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Hounds, Wagon Material, Axle Grease, Cart Boxes, etc. We especially call attention to our full-sized swedish and hardened Axles, Chilled Brass and extra quality of all our Carts and Wagons, Manufactured in our own factories at Wheeling, W. Va., from the best material and by skilled mechanics. We can give a reliable guarantee most any competition and supply the largest demand. Depot—127 and 129 Common street. my 24 p 19 m

HART'S LOAN OFFICE, 43 BARONNE STREET—43 OPPOSITE GAS OFFICE. Money loaned on Diamonds, Jewelry, Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, etc. det 17

NOTICE OF ELECTION. Rooms Committee on the Debt of the State, at the State House, New Orleans, April 30, 1879.

The Committee on the Debt of the State, in accordance with a resolution of the Constitutional Convention, hereby give notice to the creditors of the State that the committee is prepared to receive propositions relative to the adjustment of the bonded and floating debt of the State.

Propositions should be submitted in writing to the chairman of the committee by a syndicate or agency, representing each particular class of indebtedness. E. E. KIDD, Chairman of Committee. Address, New Orleans, La., State House. my 17

OFFICE OF CIVIL SHERIFF, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, May 23, 1879.

By and under authority of a proclamation issued by his Excellency Francis T. Nichols, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated on the twenty-second day of May, 1879, directing an election to be held on THURSDAY, the twenty-ninth day of May, 1879, to elect a Representative Delegate to the fifth ward of the parish of Orleans, in the Constitutional Convention of this State now in session.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held, in conformity with act No. 5 of the extra session of 1877, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ninth day of May, 1879, at 7 o'clock in the forenoon until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, throughout the fifth ward of the parish of Orleans, for the purpose of electing a Representative Delegate to represent the said fifth ward in the Constitutional Convention now in session. J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAU, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. my 24 12 34 p

LAST CHANCE. CITY TAXES OF 1879. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, May 26, 1879.

We are placing TAX BILLS of 1879 in court, and all who pay to this Department, say until the thirty-first instant, inclusive, can pay the face of the bill. On the second of June we will exact interest from the first of April, besides any costs incurred. A. H. ISAACSON, Administrator. my 26 c

CHAMPAGNE DE MONTIGNY, Superior Wine, AND PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR THE Southern Market.

For sale by HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, 160 Common street. my 25 c

C. A. CHANDLER, PRACTICAL DENTIST, No. 101 Canal street, New Orleans.

Dentistry PRACTICALLY performed in all its branches at the very lowest RATES and most liberal CHARGES. my 24 12 34 p

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HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, No. 46 Magazine street, New Orleans, La. Brief Root and all other varieties of pipes constantly on hand. my 16 12 34 p