

NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN

Office No. 109 Gravier Street. D. C. BYERLY, Manager. LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

TERMS—One Dollar per Month, or Twelve Dollars per Year.

Subscriptions for the DAILY BULLETIN received at our counter, 109 Gravier street. The BULLETIN inserts WANTS and TO RENTS, not exceeding One Square, for Fifty Cents each.

"This Government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men, and its power should be administered by white men and by none other whatsoever."—Stephen A. Douglas.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE WEST.

By the latest telegraphic returns we learn that the Democrats of Ohio claim to have gained seven Congressmen, which gives them fourteen out of twenty Congressmen. This result exceeds the most sanguine Democratic expectations.

From Indiana we learn by telegraph that the Republican Central Committee concede the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans claim a majority of the Legislature, which is not conceded by the Democrats.

The vote of Ohio in recent years has been as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Office, Republican, Democratic, Temperance. Rows for 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859.

THE USURPER AND SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The bad faith of the usurper and his carpet-bag followers has been and is strongly manifested towards their colored brethren in regard to social equality.

They declaim about social equality, but they never practice it. The usurper has become rich since his advent to Louisiana, by means of the power he has enjoyed through the favor of the colored voters of the State.

Now we ask emphatically, who ever heard of his giving large routs and balls and soirees and inviting to them the well bred and intelligent colored gentlemen of his party and their honorable and accomplished wives and daughters? Who ever heard—supposing him averse by disposition and the habits of his life, before he settled in this land of chivalry and refinement—who ever heard of his receiving his political conferees and their families in the sweet intercourse of private life?

The two companies of Gen. Custer's command that arrived here a few days ago, have camped at Greenville Barracks. They came directly from Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory, where they had just gone into winter quarters when they received orders to come down here to help Mr. Kellogg keep the acquisitive people of New Orleans and Louisiana in order, so that he might pursue his usurpatory and diabolical schemes without being affrighted by visions of Belgian muskets or unpleasant looking hemp nooses in the hands of an "insignificant minority" of his subjects.

These cavalry men are some of the very men Custer had with him in his famous expedition to the Black Hills, where the rocks are all made of gold and the valleys are all floral paradises. They are sun-browned, swarthy, soldierly looking fellows, these soldiers, and we cannot but regret that they should have been put to so much trouble for so little purpose.

Gen. Emory in civilian dress, was all the "army and navy," necessary to reinstate Kellogg if the President wanted him put back in the position he has rendered ridiculous and to which he was never entitled, and this grand parade of power is, to say the least, a little bit disgraceful.

As American citizens we don't like to see the Government scared so easily, and most of all we deplore the humiliating use the brave men in the army and navy are being put to. The thing is really too sad to jest about. Spain has insulted us, the Indians are scalping us, Germany has an eye on us—we can't find somebody to fight, for Heaven's sake, or some honorable use to put our soldiers and sailors to?

SIXTH WARD MEETING.—Last evening at a large meeting of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club resolutions thanking Hon. L. A. Wiltz for his self-sacrificing conduct in declining to contest his right to the nomination of Mayor were unanimously passed amidst great enthusiasm.

While we have declined editorially to comment upon the questions at issue in the matter of Bayly & Pond and the underwriters, and have rejected anonymous communications on the subject, the advertising columns have been thrown open, as is usual in such cases, to both parties.

HALEY.—Haley sends us the latest Western and Northern papers, fresh from the mails. This morning his store, 19 Commercial Alley, was jammed with customers greedily devouring the late arrivals. A new feature at Haley's is the cheap news-stand where Northern journals are sold at New York rates.

All naturalized citizens who are entitled to registration, and have been refused, should report the facts in writing, giving name of party, residence, etc., to E. G. Dill, W. B. Budendorff, Secretaries, No. 54 St. Charles street, or to the President of their ward club, if more convenient. All reports should be forwarded to headquarters promptly.

CONVENTION OF NEGROES AND CARPET-BAGGERS.

The telegraph informs us that a Convention is now in session at Chattanooga, composed of the principal leaders of the negroes and carpet-baggers in the Southern States. The representatives of Louisiana, J. R. West, P. B. S. Pinchback, A. P. Field and A. B. Sloanaker.

An idea of the moral character of this Convention can be formed from the well-known reputation of the delegates from this State. *Ab uno disce omnes.*

If, then, this Convention is composed of such men as we have mentioned, then indeed is it "the most memorable gathering of graceless scoundrels known to ancient or modern history." Imagine such saints as Davis, of Texas; Parsons, of Alabama; Brooks, of Arkansas, and Sloanaker, of Louisiana nominally, but in reality a peripatetic wanderer and spy for the Federal Government, bemoaning over the frightful condition of affairs in the South, and concocting some plans for building up the declining fortunes of the Radical party.

The horrible picture drawn by Parsons of the demoralization of society, the lawlessness of the people, and the frightful martyrdom suffered by the few faithful Radicals in the South, is harrowing to the very soul.

From the bottom of our heart we pity these pilgrims, and we trust they will find in Gilead that balm which will soothe their woes and bring peace to their sorrowing souls.

A communion of kindred spirits pouring out their griefs and bewailing over their political wrongs, and seeking from each other sympathy as well as counsel and advice in the labor of love in which all true disciples of the Republican church are supposed to be earnestly engaged, presents a sublime spectacle just at this critical period of the history of the country.

When Pinchback recounts the ingratitude of his party, the treachery of the very leaders whom he elevated to power, and his unjust rejection by the United States, he will doubtless bring tears to the eyes of the faithful, who will raise their hands in wonder and give vent to their indignation in terms probably more forcible than polite. Davis will tell how he was kicked out of the Executive chair of Texas; Sloanaker will sing his song of expulsion from Philadelphia, and Brooks will talk about his Little Rock raid upon the government of Arkansas. Then the convention will adjourn; all will be serene and happy, and the safety of the country will have been secured.

If this gathering is designed to promote the interests of the Republican party, well and good. Let it be so. We have no objection. But we protest against the present agreeable boring us with the particulars of such a disgusting assemblage, the details of which are more repulsive than those of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Let us have no more of such trash, as we can find better use for the space in our columns.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS OF THE NORTH.

The following extracts are taken from the Christian Union, of the 7th of October.

This paper is edited by Henry Ward Beecher, the significance of whose political views at this time and in relation to this question will no doubt be regarded by the public as much greater than that of his religious and ethical opinions. The italics in almost every instance are our own:

"The recent uprising against fraud and misrule in Louisiana, however ill-judged, seems likely to be overruled for good. The men in power, though supported by national authority, have yet been constrained by public opinion to pay some respect to the rights of the opposition, and to offer some reasonable guarantees that the next election shall be an honest one.

The registry and election laws of the Kellogg Legislature, in some of their provisions, are manifestly to permit and cause stupendous frauds; but the compromise to which Kellogg and his party have been constrained to give their assent, if carried out in good faith, will defeat, to some extent at least, the purpose for which these laws were passed. It is a good sign, moreover, that some of the negro voters are in revolt against their corrupt leaders and giving their support to the cause of reform.

As the Dorr rebellion, though suppressed by the National Government, compelled the monopolists of political power in Rhode Island to supplant the King Charles charter by a republican constitution, so the revolt in Louisiana may, after all, lead to the overthrow of carpet-bag supremacy in that State."

In another article of the same paper and on the same date we find the following passage which shows that the thinking people of the North are beginning to understand us:

But the Southerner, unlike the Bourbon with whom he is often unjustly compared, can both forget and learn. His present respect for the once hated government and army of the United States is undoubtedly genuine, and his ability to control his turbulent neighbors was signally displayed in the late unfortunate insurrection in New Orleans. While the whole North disapproved of the Penn movement, the peaceable manner in which that movement was effected throughout the State, created for Southern ability a degree of respect and confidence which never before existed. Government, after a fashion, we knew Southerners could administer but a peaceable government affording safety and protection to all life and property within its lines we had come to believe an impossibility. This extract is sufficient to show that through much tribulation and sorrow, and in the face of the most inveterate prejudice, we are at last forcing upon the public mind North, the truth as to our position and purposes. With the truth poured out upon the Northern mind from such sources, we can afford to bear patiently the infamous misrepresentations of such characters as the present unworthy Attorney General of the United States, and others in his employ. Register at once. We are indebted to Capt. Jeanfreau and J. C. Tremoulet and A. Seichensayre, of the steamer Empire, for courtesies.

GOV. McENERY'S LETTER.

HE PROPOSES BUT KELLOGG DECLINES.

The following letter was written by Gov. McEnery to W. P. Kellogg, suggesting a plan of adjustment of the gubernatorial contest. It was so fair, simple and equitable, however, that the usurper declined to accept it. In a labored letter, this morning, to his official organ, Kellogg attempts to apologize for having refused the offer.

He contends that the proposition came too late; that it was made subsequent to the decision of the courts upon the question at issue. But he forgets that Gov. McEnery wrote his letter two days after Kellogg himself had suggested the very plan of adjustment adopted by Gov. McEnery.

But, as is the custom of Kellogg whenever he is cornered, he defends himself by resorting to falsehood.

Kellogg says: In an interview with Major Woelper, held after the receipt of Mr. McEnery's letter, I stated to him that Col. McEnery was misinformed in supposing any responsible gentleman had been authorized by me to renew at that late hour a proposition made by me some months previously and rejected.

This statement involves a question of veracity between Kellogg and the gentleman who waited upon Gov. McEnery.

From the fact that Kellogg closes his letter with a counter proposition, differing only upon the appointing power of the Board of Canvassers, satisfies us that he did make the very proposition attributed to him, his denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is no concealing the fact that in every movement made by Kellogg, he has been met and forced to recede from his own propositions, by the parties with whom he proposed to negotiate. First, the plea is put in upon a question of time. Then, the fear is expressed that he could not control his party or friends in any arrangement he might make. And now in making anew his proposition to submit the returns to a board to be appointed by the President, he says, "I can now, of course, only speak for myself."

It is evident that there is no sincerity at all in the man. He is not serious in any proposition he makes, and he will never fulfill any promise he makes. It is useless to treat with any such person. Having no respect for his word or obligations, he must be totally unrelatable and unworthy of the least confidence.

He feels his own baseness and turpitude; he knows he is an arrant usurper, and he is satisfied that any fair examination of the election would result in his own utter confusion. Hence he is wriggling backwards and forward, and attempting to make a show of fairness, and a little political capital, when, in reality, he means nothing but fraud and imposition.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5, 1873. Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, New Orleans:

Sir—I have been informed by a prominent and responsible gentleman of this city that very recently you declared to him that in order to settle the gubernatorial question, you were willing to agree to a submission of the official returns to a board of five citizens, two of the board to be designated by yourself, two by myself, and the fifth person to be selected by the four previously designated.

In addition to this information I have observed in substance the same statement printed recently in one of the public prints of this city. I am anxious, in common with all good citizens, to see instituted in this State a government founded on the election, so that the legitimacy of the government and formal restrictions of the constitution be here to observe that in my judgment, the position which you now hold, will enable you to initiate the necessary measures for that purpose.

You can constitute a board of returning officers under and by virtue of the act of November 20, 1872; to this board the election returns can be delivered, a canvass and compilation made and a result declared. Now, without consultation or advice with any one and acting on my own judgment, I make to you this distinct and plain proposition to wit:

That you suggest the names of two citizens. That I suggest the names of two citizens. That these four citizens select the fifth citizen. That you commission these five citizens as a returning board, and without delay I will place in possession of said board all the official returns of the late election. And here I wish to observe, that I am willing that the board thus constituted should take a latitudinous scope in the reception of evidence on the suggestion of fraud, and not be confined to the technical and formal restrictions of the election law, for if (as is alleged by political opponents), that my election was secured by fraudulent returns, the quicker it is known and declared the better, and such a result being shown, no one will resist with greater celerity and pleasure to the walks of private life than the writer.

I will be glad to have a response to this communication by the earliest practicable date. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN McENERY.

ADVISORY BOARD.

MEETING OF OCT. 14, 1874.

Lewis Kerr recommended as clerk for the parish of Tenness.

Dr. Bonzano, as umpire, gave his decision adversely to the resolution offered for the removal of J. P. Mahoney, Assistant Supervisor of the Thirteenth Ward of New Orleans. Consequently the resolution was lost.

A resolution was offered by A. Voorhies, and carried by the casting vote of the umpire, to the effect that the Registrar be requested to require the office of registration in the Fourth Ward to be opened for the last six days allotted for that purpose in the locality where said office was originally opened and kept.

Resolved, that Col. Wright, Registrar of Voters, be informed that in the opinion of this board the early registration in the Fourth Ward should be removed, within a reasonable time, nearer the front part of the ward, and the registration office of the Eleventh Ward should remain in its present location for five days longer.

Mr. McCaleb offered the following resolution, with an introductory statement: Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed by the chairman to be questioned by Kellogg, in order, if possible, to obtain some remedy for the alleged wrongful denial of the right to register citizens by Assistant Supervisors of this city.

At a meeting of the board, Messrs. Packard and Joubert, no; Voorhies and McCaleb, yes. Dr. Bonzano gave his decision in favor of the resolution, which was consequently carried.

Mr. McCaleb moved that his written statement introductory to the foregoing resolution be considered as part of and spread on the minutes. Motion lost.

Messrs. Joubert, Packard and Voorhies voting no; Mr. McCaleb, yes.

Splendid—Shepard's patent starch glass.

The Detroit Free Press says: "An Ohio woman worked at odd times for nine years to piece a bed-quilt containing ever so many thousand pieces, and then her husband seized it to blanket his mule, and said it saved him paying out six shillings for an army blanket." A mere hint at what ought to be done with that rascally husband would freeze your young blood with horror.

The intellect of man sits visibly enthroned upon his forehead and in his eyes, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance; but what profiteth all this if his purse be empty?

THINGS IN GENERAL.

THE POLICE

are getting inquisitive, much to the disgust of the Police Board, and, in fact, all the other wings of the Kellogg Government.

After the United States had put Kellogg and his crowd back into office, and the reorganization of the demoralized police force began, it was given out that all those men who did not report for duty would be dismissed, and the six weeks pay due them for the month of August and two in September, would be forfeited.

The men who did report for duty have not yet seen the money owed them, and they are anxious to know what became of the amount which they believe was on deposit with the Fiscal Agent, and what the Police Board is going to do about it any how.

A committee has been appointed and will call on the Board on Friday to propound these inquiries and perhaps a few more.

THE VENDORS OF HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS are in trouble, and it is certain that their business from this time out will not be a paying one.

Act No. 9 of the session of the Legislature of 1874, makes it a penal offense to sell any but legalized lottery tickets (Louisiana State) in this State, and provides for a penalty of violation of its provision, fine of twenty-five dollars or imprisonment for five days in the Parish Prison, or both at the discretion of the court, and the act has been pronounced constitutional by five of our District Judges—Judges Tissoot, Able, Atocha, Hawkins and Culom—and that there is a determination to enforce it, is evidenced by the fact that there will be a small army of offending vendors arraigned to-day, and that several are now in durance in default of money to pay the fine.

The determination of the delegation of THE NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT to run Mayor Wiltz for the House, is as firm as ever, provided they can get him to accept the nomination. There is a general desire on the part of all citizens to have Mr. Wiltz in the position, and there is a generally expressed hope that he will allow his name to be used. Men of his character and intelligence are needed in the Legislature, and in addition to this, his knowledge of city affairs and the wants of the city, would make him invaluable.

It would be the right man in the right place. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wiltz will reconsider his determination and agree to allow himself to be put forward. The opposition to the rule of the leaders in THE BANKS OF THE FAITHFUL in this city is on the increase. The intelligent colored men, who have not the fear of removal from office to warp their judgment, have commenced to comb and act for themselves, and their influence is considerable, and the consequence is there is a rebellion which threatens to terminate in a revolution.

The action of Herbert in the Convention yesterday, in "going for" Kellogg—it is exactly what he did—was like a thunder-clap. The party leaders had no idea the opposition had grown to an extent that would lead to the bearing of the noblest Roman of them all. Herbert told Kellogg in plain language that he (Kellogg) had come into the Convention for the sole purpose of influencing it in favor of Calhoun, and he was not wanted there, and so astonished and frightened was he that he would have retired, but his backers would not let him.

There is some talk of a disclosure as to how the ward elections and the Convention have been worked. The sooner it comes the better. There was a lively time at the Convention. FIRST DISTRICT COURT yesterday when Jno. R. Clay, recently appointed Clerk of the Court, vice J. H. Ingraham, removed, presented himself to be sworn.

Col. S. J. N. Smith, as the representative of Ingraham, protested against the court administering the oath, and a lively discussion, in which Judge Abell took part, and the case was continued until Friday.

The removal of Ingraham was a piece of malice on the part of Kellogg. Ingraham and F. C. Antoine, Recorder of Births, Marriages and Death, both signed the recent address of the colored men, in which the Kellogg crowd was so roughly handled, and on the day after their appearance they were removed.

At a meeting of the SEVENTH WARD CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB held last night, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, as new organization has lately taken place in the Seventh Ward, under the appellation of the Seventh Ward Reformers Republican Club, of which M. M. Marcel Dupart is President, and Chas. Provosty, Secretary.

And, whereas, if we may judge by the proceedings which took place at its last meeting on Monday last, the object in view of said club is to "beat" Kellogg, and to the corruption which actually forms the very basis of the present government, under the leadership of Wm. P. Kellogg, of Illinois, therefore, be it Resolved, That we cordially solicit the cooperation of our white and colored brethren of said club in the overthrow of said unprecedented usurpation, and that we, members of the Seventh Ward Democratic Club, pledge to them both our united support in the execution of said liberation and that of our friends of the Democratic party.

The Reform Republican Club is something over a hundred strong and its members are doing good work in the ward.

There will be a meeting of the club at 7 o'clock this evening, which it is expected many new names will be enrolled.

And yet there is another complaint against the State Supervisor of the

THIRD WARD. Jos. Marcellin states that he applied for registration, presenting his naturalization papers, obtained in 1859 from the Second District Court, on which he has been registered at every election held since that time, and yet he was refused by the State Supervisor of the Third Ward without any assigned reason.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13, 1874.

Editor New Orleans Bulletin:

Now that the benevolent ladies of the city have fulfilled their mission of love and charity to the families of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of Louisiana's freedom, would it not be well to call their attention to another field of action?

All have heard of the large fire that occurred in the Fourth District, on Monday morning, Oct. 5th, (consuming the two entire blocks bounded by St. Andrew, Jackson, Franklin and Liberty, but owing to the misrepresentation of the newspapers, few are aware of the sufferings in consequence. The papers stated that all the furniture, clothing, etc., of the people occupying the burned houses, had been saved; the writer has the best of reasons for saying that such is not the case.

The majority lost all or nearly all their furniture and are now occupying garrets and other disagreeable places until they can revive their fallen fortunes and find another home. Many are in need of necessities, and all are in want of something. Knowing that the BULLETIN has always been the friend of the suffering and needy, I appeal to you in their behalf, and respectfully suggest that the influence of your popular paper be used to alleviate their sufferings ere winter is upon them. New Orleans did much for the sufferers by the fires of Chicago and Boston, and now has an opportunity of practicing that noble virtue, charity, at home. Very respectfully yours, SYMPATHY.

Be sure that you register. If you do not, your neglect will be noticed and published.

Nothing like it—Shepard's patent starch glass. Sold by M. Hackett, corner Dryades and Thalia street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An entire change of programme, even to the pantomime, is announced for to-night.

The engagement of the company terminates on Sunday night, and on Saturday the last grand matinee will be given. This last fact is stated for the benefit of the ladies.

Monday night next, the regular dramatic season opens with the Wallace comedy combination, the engagement of which extends over the space of one week only.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The announcement that Mr. E. T. Stetson would appear as Richelieu last night attracted to the St. Charles but a fair audience. Mr. Stetson's rendition of the part was excellent, and displayed a true appreciation of the character. He was ably sustained by the company, which is a good one in every respect. Richelieu will be repeated to-night, and on the occasion there should be a full house.

GLOBE THEATRE—"Kit" had a full house again last night. The fact is that there is every probability that "Kit" will always have his fair share of public patronage, for he understands his business and what the public want in the amusement line, and it is safe to bet that "Kit" will supply the want to the best of his ability.

The olio entertainment which has so successfully held the boards since the opening and the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be repeated to-night.

GAYETY THEATRE.—Many new attractions were to be witnessed at this pleasant resort of amusement last night. The audience was very good and the performance first class. In fact, the Gayety seems to be gaining in popularity every day. To-night Miss Mollie May, the celebrated banjoist, will appear for the first time, and during the week other artists.

Look out for the list to be published of those who fail to register and vote.

GRAND AUCTION MARTINEE CONTINUATION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will continue, at 10 o'clock this morning, at No. 23 Prytania street, the grand sale of elegant furniture, began yesterday, and will sell to-day the entire balance of the contents of said residence, consisting of elegant parlor suit rosewood, black walnut and mahogany Victoria suits, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rugs, blankets, bed linen, pillows, mattresses, bolsters, etc. Be sure and be on hand at 10 o'clock this morning.

Only eight days left for registration.

Try Shepard's patent starch glass. Sold by M. Langhoff, 261 Rampart street.

DIED.—GARNET.—At "The Cottage," Assumption parish, La., on Tuesday, Oct. 13th, 1874, at 2 o'clock A. M., Lizzie, youngest child of George G. and Lizzie Garnet.

To the Editors N. O. Bulletin: The card which appeared in your evening edition of yesterday, signed by one S. A. Durand, we do not deem worthy of notice, except so far as it refers to our friends and the mercantile community, generally. From the very day of the fire, or his appearance here, this individual has acted more as a *tenis-class detective* (with innumerable professions of equity), than an honest adjuster, representing so respectable an Insurance Company as the old "North British;" and what we regret is, that this Company should have selected such an individual to represent them as an adjuster in *important matters*.

So far as the use of our Junior's name goes in his infamous publication, we will state that he has garbled the evidence given him and his "pal" to suit his nefarious purposes.

All we have asked is justice. We feel assured that the commercial community will sustain us in the position we have taken.

G. M. BAYLY & POND.

Notice.—Buy your ORANGES from the man who raises them and you will save money by it. Apply to JOS. DAVID, 127 Old Levee street, New Orleans, or to J. WIESE, Point-a-la-Hache, La. o15 1t

A Declination.—I most respectfully decline to be a candidate for Representative to the Legislature on the ticket of the "Hives," or "Republicans."

I cannot give, conscientiously, my assent to unqualified and indiscriminate repudiation. Besides, I am averse to distracting or dividing the Conservative vote at the coming election.

E. C. KELLY.

[Extract from the Minutes.] BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, October 13, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Control this day, it was resolved that Prof. James L. Cross be requested to take charge of the applications of students for admission in the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the ensuing session, examine their qualifications and register such as may be accepted.

By order of the board. H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. o15 1t

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14, 1874. C. J. Bachino, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements Southern Dramatic Club:

Sir—The ladies of the Crescent City Relief Association take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of \$303, being part proceeds of the benefits given on Sept. 24th by the Southern Dramatic Club, and beg to return their sincere thanks to those engaged in getting up the entertainment resulting in such a handsome addition to their growing fund, which will greatly relieve the sufferings of those left destitute by the fight for freedom on the ever-memorable 14th day of September.

WM. A. BELL, Trustees. o15 1t

Great Reduction.—In prices of—WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—At—F. NEWHALL'S, 40 Camp street. Competent WORKMEN sent to any part of the city or country. o11 21p1m

The Mobile Register, a live Democratic newspaper, having a large circulation in the richest regions of Alabama and Mississippi. The best advertising medium for the merchants of New Orleans to bring their wares to the notice of the leading men of these States.

ADVERTISE NOW, ADVERTISE LIBERALLY. WM. E. MICKLE, Solicitor. o14 3t

Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. For the information of the ignorant, the law breaking, and those acting under bad advice, take notice that the Rights and Franchises of the Louisiana State Lottery Company have, on two separate occasions, been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State; also by Judge Wood, of the United States Circuit Court that "Act No. 9" of the Legislature of 1874, passed for the protection of the rights of said Company, has been declared constitutional by Judges Atocha, Abell, Tissoot, Hawkins and Culom, and that this Company intends to prosecute and have punished all such offenders, on every violation, to the utmost extent of the law. That this Company, under its contract with the State, is entitled to the same legal protection as licensed store-keepers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, or any other class of people.

A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of each person every time violating those laws, by dealing in any manner with any illegal lottery tickets. CHAS. T. HOWARD, Manager. o13 2dp 3t

Jas. S. Knapp, D. D. S., 15 Baronne Street, near Canal. Having returned to the city, may be found at the above place, where he has practiced Dentistry in all its branches for twenty-four years. o11 1m2dp

Battle Picture and Map, is now ready and for sale, at the counter of the Bulletin Office. Showing the charges on Kellogg's pets. o15 31dp2p

Coal. Coal. Coal. W. G. COVILE & CO. PITTSBURG, VIRGINIA, CANANEL AND ANTHRACITE COALS. Delivered at lowest Market Rates. Office: 138 Gravier street. Depots: corner Race and Levee, and cor. Julia and Water streets. o11 1w

Crescent City Relief Association, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1874.

The CRESCENT CITY RELIEF ASSOCIATION has been organized by the Ladies of New Orleans for the purpose of providing a fund from which aid may be rendered to the families of those who fell in defense of our rights on the memorable Fourteenth of September, 1874, and assistance given to the wounded, some of whom are permanently disabled, and others made helpless for months to come.

At the last meeting it was decided to address a circular to the ladies throughout the State, soliciting their co-operation in increasing the amount of this fund.

The Association suggests the formation of Branch Associations in every parish in the State with officers chosen by the ladies composing these, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and donations, either in money, clothing, food, or such articles of production as may be made available in furthering the objects of the Association. We venture to suggest that in addition to personal efforts, this cause may be advanced and opportunity afforded to all to aid in this noble work.

In making this appeal, we feel confident of the hearty co-operation of the daughters of Louisiana, who have never failed to give their willing response to the call of patriotism and benevolence.

MRS. R. A. WILKINSON, President. Mrs. H. G. Hodgson, Secretary. o11 1t2dp

L. Giro, TAILOR AND DEALER IN READY-MADE CLOTHING, No. 11 Camp Street.

Having now established a store on his own account, is now ready to fill all orders promptly and at low prices FOR CASH. His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed in the city, and comprises Suits, Overcoats, and Frocks of the latest style and best make