New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 15, 1868.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD H. DURELL

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE E. BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT,

J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

SIMON JONES.

THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

MICHEL VIDAL.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION ON JANUARY 15, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT WE HEREBY PLEDGE OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES, AND OUR SACRED HONOR TO THE SUCCESS OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND THE ELECTION OF THE CANDIDATES WE HAVE NOMINATED.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, *the only organization representing* the Republicans of the whole state, passed January 30, 1868:

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the State Nominating Convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 1.

WHEREAS, The New Orleans *Tribune* has ceased to represent the principles and policy of the Republican party of Louisiana, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN as the organ of our party and of this committee.

Adopted almost unanimously.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

—The subscription price of this paper is $16 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the carriers at the usual rates by leaving name and address at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made at this office or to the carrier.

The Weekly REPUBLICAN is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday REPUBLICAN, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

PRINTING TICKETS.

In order that tickets during the campaign may be printed at the cheapest possible rate at the REPUBLICAN job office, the following rule will be followed: One-half the price of the tickets ordered will be paid on leaving the order, and the other half on delivering the tickets.

We refer our readers to the circular from the State Central Executive committee on this page of the paper.

We have received from George S. Lang, of Philadelphia, a small pamphlet on "Money," written by him. It is all about money.

The sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, second district, a lot of household furniture, etc.

CONVENIENCE LICENSES.—For the year 1867 681 licenses were issued from the treasurer's office for collections. So far this year only 56 have been taken out.

APPOINTMENTS.—General Hancock has appointed George Kellogg a member of the board of aldermen of this city, vice C. Schneider resigned, and J. E. Scott a member of the board of assistant aldermen, vice J. H. Oglesby resigned.

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.—The attention of our readers, both in the city and country is called to the card of Messrs. Berry & Hart, wholesale and retail dealers in staple and fancy groceries, 71 Camp street. Both the partners are young men who are well known to the community for good business qualifications, and are eminently deserving of success.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S EXPENSES.—The *Picayune* reproduces the statement we made a week since as to the expenditures of the present street commissioner, but omits to add that it cost $13,000 per month less for cleaning and repairing the whole streets of the city than under the Mohoney administration. It is quite as just to state the whole truth as to quote a garbled portion of it.

"WHO IS THE USURPER?"

We asked this question a few days ago, and answered it in part by proving that congress has since the close of the war acted fairly within the scope of its legitimate powers. We fortified this position by showing that those of its laws which have been most bitterly assailed have been declared constitutional by the courts of the United States. We called attention to the fact that this continued abuse of one of the wisest legislative bodies that ever assembled in Washington is prompted by disappointed partisanship. And to our candid argument, based on simple facts, the copperheads of Camp street have replied only by renewed abuse. But abuse is not an answer, and the case therefore is closed, with the facts admitted in favor of congress and nothing but a string of empty slanders against it.

The usurper in the case then is Mr. Johnson himself. At the time of his accidental accession to the position he now occupies the war had not entirely ceased. The armies in the field were immense. The extent of insurrectionary territory was vast. The "war power" of the president was undefined and dazzling. A few days after hostilities came to an end. What then was the plain duty of Mr. Johnson? What would a "humble individual" of true and not mock modesty have done under the circumstances? Evidently, to seek to know the will of the people, not the will of the toadies and pimps who infest the city of Washington, and pick up a precarious livelihood by flattering the weaknesses of new officials; not the will of the wornout hacks of the confederacy who flocked to the White house to advise as to the government of a nation they had for four years been seeking to destroy; but the will of the people who rose in their might and love and loyalty to defend the unity of our country.

The governments of the insurrectionary states had been destroyed in 1861 to make room for rebel governments. These rebel governments had in turn been destroyed by a successful war, and there were no legal governments left in their place. Who was to re-establish legal and republican forms of government in these states? The *United States*, says the constitution of which we hear so much. Not the president, for he had no sole right in the matter. Not the judiciary, for it had no sole right in the matter. Not the congress, for it had not all the necessary power. The United States, acting as a nation through its appropriate instruments, was to perform the work; and in this way and no other. The congress was to pass the necessary laws, the president to execute them, and the supreme court finally to decide upon their validity in cases where the court has jurisdiction. But Mr. Johnson did not take this course. Blinded by sudden pride of position, flattered by rebels, wheedled by the cunning Democrats who flocked around him with the keen surmise that they had found another Tyler, he undertook to be the president of the United States himself—all by himself. He undertook to make and guarantee state governments. He prescribed the qualifications of voters, as in the case of North Carolina. He amended state constitutions, as in the case of North Carolina. He set up and pulled down as if he had been autocrat of Russia. And he did this upon the absurdly inconsistent theory that the laws and constitutions of these states which he was changing to suit himself were in full force and vigor! Having made this capital blunder he determined to stick to it. If he could not be wise he could at least be consistent.

"I saw a horse yesterday seventeen feet high!" said a careless talker.

"You mean seventeen hands," replied his friend.

"Did I say seventeen feet?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, if I did I'll stick to it."

Mr. Johnson has stuck to it. His original error like an early error in a mathematical calculation has continued, multiplied, and intensified until now he stands indicted of grave offenses, and summoned before the most solemn and splendid tribunal ever convened on the continent, and from it he will retire to an oblivious private life.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In continuing the examination of the new constitution as regards its points of difference from the present one, the next important feature which commands attention is the change in the executive department removing the restriction in respect to age, and requiring for eligibility but two years' residence instead of five. This will of course meet with violent opposition from old "citizens," old politicians, and old fogies in general. Men do not like to be deprived of their exclusive privileges, and the less their individual merit the more they cling to adventitious distinctions such as age or length of residence. And yet what merit is there practically in being thirty-five years of age, or what advantage in choosing a man of that age to a certain office when there is a candidate of twenty-five fitter for the place? If a majority of the citizens desire for governor a certain man who happens to be only twenty-one, why should they not have a right to their choice? Character, not age, is the proper test for fitness in this as in every other position.

We next came to the change in the judiciary department, making it partly elective. In the supreme court it will be observed the method of appointment and the tenure of office remain unchanged, which is certainly well. In establishing the elective system for the district courts, the constitution simply enforces the time-honored democratic principle of making all public servants as far as possible directly responsible to the people, whose interest it is to make good selections. Moreover, the dangers incident to an elective judiciary are in a great measure obviated in the present case by the shortness of their tenure of office and by the provision of removal contained in article eighty-five. To secure a pure, upright, and independent judiciary is unquestionably a matter of supreme importance. Whether that is best done under the appointive or the elective system is still a question in dispute.

In the regulation of the franchise under existing circumstances in our state it was no simple thing to hit the point where justice and liberality meet. To restore their political privileges to as many as possible of our citizens who had forfeited them by voluntary support of the rebellion without endangering the cause of liberty, or the stability of the advantages gained by the war, was a problem whose solution was as difficult as desirable. An impartial examination of article ninety-nine, which provides for disfranchisement, will show that this result has been obtained. This article restores to the right of suffrage all who are estopped from claiming it by reason of their having abjured their allegiance to the government of the United States, or of having levied war upon it, except the following classes, viz:

Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "the Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state.

Even these are permitted to resume the franchise on condition of a voluntary written acknowledgment that the late rebellion was morally and politically wrong, and an expression of regret for participation in it. There is, moreover, a proviso that "no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted," and that "registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as prima facie evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso."

What more on the score of liberality could be asked? Is it not a universally acknowledged principle that repentance on the part of a wrongdoer and an open confession should precede pardon? Surely, if any wrongdoer owes a reparation to society, it is he who drew his fellow men into the fearful crime of treason; especially if for this purpose he abused the sacred influences of the press or the pulpit. And even this humiliation, deserved as it is, is escaped by all those who have taken the part of good citizens, and manifested their repentance and the sincerity of their good intentions by promoting the restoration of the state under the congressional plan of reconstruction.

Other additional provisions in this admirable instrument deserving of special notice are those abolishing tacit mortgages and distinctions in the public schools on account of race or color.

That the system of tacit mortgages as now existing in this state is fruitful of annoyance, wrong, and injustice is so generally admitted that it would be supererogation to enlarge on the subject. That system has always been a clog on the interchange of real estate, and its abolition will be hailed with almost universal approbation.

With regard to the school question, the arguments already offered touching the admission of colored people into public conveyances cover the point. The children of both races play together in the street, in the yard, in the parlor. The objection to their sitting side by side in schools springing as it does from stubborn pride of race, must give way to the demands of justice, or be ever-ridden by the car of progress.

THE CITY.

The weather during the past week has been very warm for the season, with occasional light showers. Spring has now become well advanced, and gardens, public squares, and fields are clothed with green and studded with opening blossoms.

Business continues to manifest a fair degree of activity as compared with the opening weeks of the season. But there is not sufficient basis for transactions to uphold even the present animation in the market.

The sojournment of the convention, the publication of General Hancock's order for an election on the seventeenth and eighteenth of April, and his implied promise to order an election for the various offices created by the new constitution, have given considerable animation to political circles. The amended reconstruction bill also became a law by the expiration of the ten days allowed for the president's consideration. We have before us, therefore, an important contest, in which every man in the state who has the right to vote ought to participate. Not only is the duty to vote a clear one, but in casting the ballot, every voter should bear in mind that he is deciding a question that will affect the interests of the state as well as his own for many years. The contest for or against the ratification of the constitution will be a fair trial of strength between the two parties. The Republicans will not have to struggle against the heavy odds that their friends in Alabama encountered. Democrats can not vote against the constitution in Louisiana by staying at home, and we believe it will be impossible for them to force any considerable number of colored men to keep away from the polls. We consider the adoption of the constitution therefore an event which is sure to take place. We know of nothing that is at all likely to occur to prevent it. The success of the various Republican candidates will depend upon circumstances somewhat different from those which will determine the fate of the constitution.

Most of the nominations for the parish of Orleans have been made, and the names of the nominees announced in the REPUBLICAN.

The leading financial excitement has been, as usual, caused by city money. The notes of the corporation are no longer received as money by anybody, and probably never will be again. The gratification arising from this consummation is greatly allayed by the inconvenience and loss which are suffered by the people. But some provision will doubtless be made at an early day to call in the now nominally worthless currency, and substitute national paper for it. There are many plans already proposed, most of which are not worth a second thought. In fact, the only sure and speedy way to put an end to the difficulty is to adopt the pay-as-you-go principle and rigidly enforce it. Delinquent taxes must be collected; for it is very evident that the city is without credit among capitalists. Nothing can restore this credit but an assertion of her rights. Money can not be borrowed at any rates short of ruinous, and the proposal to fund the outstanding circulation in eight per cent bonds has been met with a decline to about thirty-five per cent discount, with no disposition to buy at that price. Manifestly but little relief is promised from that measure.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Straight is running as a stump candidate in this district. Fearing that one horse may not carry him to Washington he seems to be riding two horses; but the reach from over Canal street to over Exchange alley is so far that both heels *must* fly up, and he fall down into the offensive slough of an ignominious political defeat. For some days the rebel papers of this city have contained letters and editorials asking Mr. S. Straight to run for congress, and urging "the citizens" to vote for him; meaning of course the ex-rebel, ex-copperhead, Democratic white citizens; for none others would be appealed to through the columns of these papers.

At the same time the Exchange alley organ is quite sycophantic in its commendation and indorsement of Mr. S. Straight, and very earnest in urging our colored citizens to vote for him. Will Ex-Governor Wells be so kind as to inform us whether Exchange alley or Camp street is being sold? or whether the similar articles are really dictated by the same political head, and written by the same hand? And in return for the anticipated favor we inform *him* that not one colored voter of the second district will be deceived into voting for any man who expects or seeks an election through the influence or votes of the enemies of reconstruction. Any man who is supported or indorsed by the rebels of this city, whatever may be his private character or antecedents, is very foolish if at this crisis he expects the votes of colored citizens.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The ex-rebel, ex-Democratic, disfranchised state convention which lately met in this city exhibited a remarkable degree of so-called political shrewdness. But the leaders slightly overdid their work. They were so anxious to deceive the loyal voters as to their future action, that even the rank and file, the small guns of the convention, were deceived, and went to their homes believing that "principle," and not policy would prevail, and that the "Democracy" so-called would run no state ticket at the coming election. How this "small fry" will feel when they learn that they also were humbugged, and that the "spoils" are not for such as they, we leave for the disfranchised to imagine.

Yes, the "leaders" overdid their work; for to humbug the score or two of professed supporters of Judge Taliaferro required no such extreme caution.

Always excepting J. M. Wells, R. B. Stille, and Dr. Daily, and the whole disfranchised convention might have safely known the secret. We will tell it now for the especial benefit of J. M. Taliaferro, F. E. Dumas, Charley Smith, Brother Crane, and the "remainder," and it is that if they expect the Copperheads or Democrats to vote for them they are bigger fools than ever voted the "reglar Dimocratic ticket." They have simply been humbugged, as the disfranchised intended to humbug them. The plan agreed upon and to be carried out by the leaders of the Rebel convention is to "encourage the split in the Radical party," "to get them to quarreling like cats and dogs," and "at the proper time to make full nominations from governor to constable, and elect their candidates through these divisions."

Very fortunately, however, for the loyal people of Louisiana, these leaders among the opponents of reconstruction have reckoned without their host. There is *no split*, and there will be *no split* in the ranks of the Radical Republican party of this state. All the sympathy, bolstering, and money of copperheads and rebels can not lift the "Taliaferro ticket" into the dignity of a faction.

The corporal's guard which hangs to it in this city for the very little plunder that they yet will desert from it long before the election, and it will die of inanition, as such excrescences always die.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The rebels have been circulating a report that the able gentleman and staunch patriot who is the nominee of the Radical Republican party for congress in this district failed a year or two since to pay the laborers on his plantation. Fortunately we happen to know that the report is wholly untrue, and are happy to brand its originators and circulators as base slanderers. Men who circulate such falsehoods are working in the interest of the rebels, and not of the Radical Republican party. General J. H. Sypher, the Radical Republican nominee for congress in this district, is one of the most reliable and energetic members of our party. He was born and reared in the political school of Thaddeus Stevens. He was born an abolitionist, was a soldier of freedom during the war, and is now fighting for the new constitution and the equality of all men before the law; and what is better still, he will be elected in spite of rebel lies, and will *faithfully* represent his constituents in congress.

"UNCONSTITUTIONALITY."

Our readers are aware that Governor Joshua Baker has been arrested on a warrant from the United States commissioner for perjury in taking the test oath prescribed for all officers of the United States, and all officers elected or appointed under the reconstruction laws. The rebel press of this city assume "that the constitutionality of this law requiring the test oath will be submitted to a further test before any practical effect will be reached in this case."

So it seems that it is not perjury to swear to a falsehood in the estimation of some people in this community.

CIRCULAR TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON THE CAMPAIGN, Radical Republican Party, No. 12 Dryades street, New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana deem it proper to lay before the party the accompanying circular, signed by the Republican members of the constitutional convention, with the resolutions of the Republican nominating convention, together with those of the Central Executive committee, unanimously ratifying the nominations of the state ticket, and expelling certain bolters from the committee.

With the exception of a few disappointed office-seekers, mostly new in the ranks of the party, who having failed to rule are now determined to ruin it, and who have been found out and expelled from all committees and clubs to which they belonged, the party is unanimously in favor of the regularly nominated ticket, headed by the Honorable H. C. Warmoth.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Radical Republican state nominating convention, January 15, 1868, just previous to its adjournment:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the success of the Radical Republican party, and the election of the candidates we have nominated. S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

DENNIS BERREL, Secretary.

HALL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF LA., New Orleans, La., February 20, 1868.

The undersigned, members of the constitutional convention and citizens of Louisiana, apprehensive that the New Orleans *Tribune* may be regarded as representing us in its opposition to the regularly nominated ticket for state officers, take this method of protesting against its course, and pledge ourselves to heartily support, with our votes and influence, the nominees of the state convention made on the 13th and 14th of January, 1868:

James H. Ingraham, Caddo.
Cæsar C. Antoine, Caddo.
Benjamin McLeran, Caddo.
George Y. Kelso, Rapides.
Samuel E. Cuney, Rapides.
S. L. Snaer, St. Martins.
Dennis Burrel, St. John Baptist.
Peter Harper, St. Charles.
Leopold Guichard, St. Bernard.
J. M. Deslonde, St. John Baptist.
William Murrel, Lafourche.
F. Edwards, Avoyelles.
Thomas Isabelle, Orleans.
N. Schwab, Jefferson.
R. G. Gardiner, Jefferson.
J. A. Massicot, Orleans.
J. H. A. Roberts, Jefferson.
Thomas N. Martin, Jefferson.
David Douglass, Orleans.
Charles Leroy, Natchitoches.
W. H. Hiestand, Natchitoches.
T. Mahier, West Baton Rouge.
Richard Lewis, East Feliciana.
Solomon R. Moses, Orleans.
W. R. Meadows, Claiborne.
P. G. Deslonde, Iberville.
J. C. Scott, Jackson.
D. H. Reese, Lafourche.
Arnold Bertonneau, Orleans.
P. B. S. Pinchback, Orleans.
F. Marie, Terrebonne.
G. W. Ferguson, Jackson.
John Gair, East Feliciana.
Joseph C. Oliver, St. James.
John S. Harris, Concordia.
James H. Landers, Concordia.
James B. Lewis, Sabine.
M. H. Twitchell, Bienville.
N. Underwood, St. James.
George W. Reagan, East Baton Rouge.
S. B. Packard, Orleans.
G. M. Wickliffe, Orleans.
Simeon Belden, Orleans.
J. P. Newsham, West Feliciana.
O. H. Hempstead, Assumption.
P. Rizard, Lafayette.
Daniel D. Riggs, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston, and Washington.
Curtiss Pollard, Madison.
Henderson Williams, Franklin.
Simon Jones, Orleans.
R. H. Steele, Tensas.
A. N. Gould, Tensas.
A. J. Demarest, St. Mary.
B. Poindexter, Assumption.
P. P. Valfroit, Ascension.
Henry Boneigneur, Orleans.
O. C. Blandin, Orleans.
Milton Morris, Ascension.
George H. Jackson, St. Landry.
U. Dupart, Terrebonne.
J. B. Esnard, St. Mary.
David Wilson, Orleans.

Having previously announced in public print that I deemed it my duty as an honorable man and a consistent politician to support the regular nominees of the Republican party, I have no hesitancy in signing this paper; but I feel not at all apprehensive that the New Orleans *Tribune* has been or will be taken as misrepresenting me in the matter.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
Claiborne.

My object being law, order, peace, and prosperity for the people of Louisiana, I oppose all divisions of the Republican party.

L. W. BAKER,
of Bossier.

I cheerfully support the state ticket.

B. I. CROMWELL,
Orleans.

I support the state ticket.

C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
Orleans.

We pledge ourselves to support the state ticket of the Republican party, nominated on the thirteenth and fourteenth of January, 1868.

MICHEL VIDAL,
A. DONATO, Jr.,
St. Landry.

I cheerfully support Judge Warmoth for governor, and disapprove of the course of the *Tribune*.

GEORGE W. DEARING, Jr.,
Rapides.

We cheerfully support the regular state ticket made by the nominating convention.

VICTOR M. LANGE,
L. FRANCOIS,
East Baton Rouge.
CHARLES A. THIBAUT,
Plaquemines.

HEADQ'RS CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Radical Republican Party, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 2, 1868.

Out of eighty-six Republicans in the constitutional convention seventy-eight have avowed themselves in favor of the regularly nominated state ticket, while four colored men, Rodrigues, of Orleans, Bonnefoi, of Pointe Coupee, Dupart, of St. Tammany, Butler, of St. Helena; and four white men, Taliaferro, of Catahoula, and Crane, Smith, and Mushaway, of Orleans, are the only members of the convention who favor the bolters' ticket, on which four of them (Taliaferro for governor, Smith for secretary of state, Crane for attorney general, and Bonnefoi for auditor,) have places.

This Central Executive committee, composed of one hundred and forty members, with the greatest unanimity, adopted, January 23 and January 30, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and earnestly support the candidates nominated by the Radical Republican state convention.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce any effort to put up another ticket as an attempt to divide our party and defeat reconstruction and the success of our principles.

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the state nominating convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant.

WHEREAS, The New Orleans *Tribune* has ceased to represent the principles and policy of the Republican party of Louisiana; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as the organ of our party and of this committee.

Under the second resolution Charles Smith, O. Voinche, L. Rodriguez, J. S. Soude, W. R. Crane, J. L. Monthieu, and three others were unanimously expelled.

The State Central Executive committee is harmonious, and determined that the principles and ticket of the party shall succeed.

SETH W. LEWIS,
President State Central Ex. Committee.
WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.

Bought by the single piece or in bulk. Parties breaking up housekeeping and wishing to sell in block and avoid the inconvenience of auctions are requested to call. Furniture neatly repaired and varnished on reasonable terms. Furniture carts to hire, and particular attention paid to moving.

P. M. TOURNE,
mh3 1m 2p 146 Customhouse, near Dauphine street.

PIANO FORTES.

WM. McCAMMON,

SOLE OWNER OF THE PATENT

MANUFACTURER OF

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND

—AND—

SQUARE PIANO FORTES,

—ALSO—

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER

—OF—

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S

PATENT IMPROVED INSULATED IRON RIM

—AND—

FRAME PIANO FORTES,

ALBANY, N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SMALL PARLORS, SITTING ROOMS, SCHOOLS, ETC.,

All four large round corners, full, round, mellow Tone easy and elastic Touch, elegant and ornamental in appearance—a beautiful piece of Furniture.

Every Piano warranted to give satisfaction.

All the Pianos have the Patent Iron Frame on Rim (cast in one piece), making them the most perfect and durable made, and especially adapted to warm climates.

Grand Pianos, from $800 to $1200.

Address WILLIAM McCAMMON,
Albany, New York.

Warerooms and Factory corner of Broadway and North Ferry streets, Albany, New York.

All of my Pianos have four round corners. The Wood Rims have no superior in quality of touch or tone. They have the overbridge on the treble, which gives to the upper notes a purity of tone unequalled in any other Piano. The prices of my Wood Rims, with the improvement, are $50 more than named in the circular of the Iron Rims.

I refer to the testimonials below.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract from a letter received from Prof. E. A. Robbins, Composer and Author "New Method Teaching Pianoforte:"

WRENTHAM, MASS., March 11th, 1867.

MR. WM. McCAMMON:

Dear Sir—I had intended to have written you some days before this, with reference to the New Wooden Rim Pianofortes I purchased of you; but this is the first opportunity since setting it up. You know how well pleased I was with the instrument in all respects by my almost instantly deciding upon it. My wife, however, was so wrapped up in the Piano we previously bought of you, that she would not admit the possibility of anything short of a Grand exceeding its charming qualities, until the new one was permitted to sing its own praise. This did it do for a whole evening, taking all captive who were permitted the pleasure of listening to its delightful voice, for such it is, no piano tone, but a true voice tone.

In truth, the instrument is, in all those respects which make a perfect pianoforte pre-eminently superior to any one we have ever before possessed or known, and, this you may consider as a compliment, when I add that our business has been such for years as to demand the choicest instruments we could select from the best makers. Mrs. E. joins me in expressions of gratitude that you have produced so fine a Pianoforte.

We shall ever think of you when at the instrument

Truly yours, etc., EDGAR A. ROBBINS.

URSULINE CONVENT, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Jan. 31, 1867.

MR. WM. McCAMMON, Albany, N. Y.:

Kind Sir—With sentiments of respect and gratitude, I address you a few lines to announce the safe arrival of the Pianos, and also my great satisfaction. I am much pleased with the sweet tones of the Pianos as well as with the workmanship, and feel myself greatly obliged to you for your charitable and generous offering. I present you my sincere thanks for the great reduction you have made in the price of the Pianos. Permit me to give you a place among the number of our kind benefactors, for whom our daily prayers ascend, to obtain all necessaries, spiritual and temporal.

Yours, very respectfully,
SUPER. ST. E. DE CHANTAL, Superiorress.

The following, out of numerous flattering testimonials that have been received by the manufacturers, Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes.

Jenny Lind, that "Queen of Song," writes as follows:

Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to speak in favor of your Piano Fortes, which have been used by me at different times during my stay in this country. I have every reason to be satisfied with their quality and excellent of tone, and hope they will continue to receive the patronage of the public, they so well deserve. I remain, gentlemen, yours, truly obliged,

New York. JENNY LIND.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN ALBANY.—Thalberg used on this occasion, and also the next evening at Troy, one of the new Grand Pianos at Boardman Gray & Co., and repeatedly expressed himself as delighted with it, both in tone and touch. At the close of each concert, he found the instrument in complete tune without even an imperfect unison.—New York Musical Review.

Rev. J. S. Magee, Principal of the Hudson Female Academy and author of the beautiful Cantata, "The Return of Spring," so favorably noticed in the New York Musical World, writes:

HUDSON.

I have had in daily use, for several years, in the Hudson Female Academy, the Piano Fortes of Boardman, Gray & Co. With the most abundant opportunities for thoroughly testing them in every respect, I can speak with unqualified approbation of their praise. For durability, strength, standing in tune, and for those qualities generally so desirable in Piano Fortes subjected to severe and constant usage, I consider them unequalled by any which have been brought to my notice. I most cordially recommend them to all, and particularly to those who may be interested in procuring for schools and academies instruments of a superior character.

JOHN B. HOUGH.

THALBERG IN ALBANY.—The New York Musical World speaks as follows:

The Piano used on this occasion was a Grand, from the warerooms of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co., of that city. Mr. Thalberg secured the instrument after his sojourn in Troy, the following evening. It was the same one so highly praised by Gottschalk and Strakosch, when they gave their concerts in Albany.

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