

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 9, 1874.

Goldsmith Maid is valued at \$30,000.

Consistency! thou art a Postmaster General.

California boasts of a large hay crop this season.

Young students should keep away from Sarah Toga.

Monday is generally chosen as a day for scrub races.

Sergeant Bates is now called the flag-toting band.

No cock-eyed man can see himself as others see him.

A man can never see the point of a joke when he is the butt.

Boston claims to have the oldest woman who carries newspapers. She is eighty-seven.

Mohammedanism is defined as a "blessed religion which makes people wash their selves."

The Danbury News speaks of a Chicago man in that town with a check so hard that he shaves with a file.

An insured man who dies knows very well where his widow will go. She will go after the insurance money.

A postoffice has been established on the Top of Mount Washington. The postmaster is regarded as a high official.

The entire population of Australia is estimated at 2,000,000. The island continent has an area almost as large as the whole of Europe.

The Texas man who sat down on a hot branding iron is thought to have been impressed with the idea that man should know himself.

The fourth complimentary entertainment of the Variety Dramatic Club will be given at the Varieties Theatre on Tuesday evening, August 11.

On Sunday, the sixteenth instant, the Young Men's Violin Social Club will give a picnic at the grounds adjoining the military Jackson Barracks.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have commenced business with a Rush. Benjamin Rush has been nominated for Congress from the Second District.

The clubs of London are simply co-operative social institutions, one of the aims of which is to give the members sumptuous fare at the lowest possible price.

Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his own image. There is a politeness of the heart akin to love, from which springs the easiest politeness of outward behavior.

A student undergoing his examination was asked what was the action of disinfectants, and replied: "They smell so badly that the people open the windows, and fresh air gets in."

The work of improving the Globe Theatre is rapidly progressing, and the enterprising young manager, Mr. J. Kittredge, has nearly completed arrangements for opening the season with a first class variety company.

Among those who sail on the Knickerbocker this morning is counted R. M. Montgomery, of the house of Montgomery & Brother, auctioneers and furniture dealers. The Colonel will make a short trip through the North and West, combining pleasure and business.

Mrs. Lotta is meeting with great success at the California Theatre and has revived her old-time popularity. A friend writing from San Francisco informs us that the sprightly little lady has recently purchased property in that city for which she paid \$60,000.

The Shakespeare Club has determined to give another entertainment, and the bill for the occasion will be "Dreams of Delusion" and "Old Phil's Birthday." The entertainment will take place on Thursday evening, the twenty-eighth instant, and at the Varieties Theatre.

During the war of 1870 a German painter having nothing else to do, frescoed his own dining-room. A dealer coming there one day was so charmed that he gave him 60,000 thalers for the work of his leisure hours, and the panels containing the frescoed paintings were carefully removed.

Virginia City is sometimes styled by strangers "The City of Storepipes." From the hill above town thousands of sheetiron pipes, of all lengths and sizes, and wired and supported in every conceivable manner, are seen extending above the tops of the houses, while scarcely a brick chimney is visible.

A Maine man, who was dying, arranged his worldly affairs very coolly. "As to the funeral," he said, after everything else had been settled, "I guess Sam Hubbard had better lead the services. He's an easy, fluent talker, and I'd like to hear him. I've had deals' with him, and allers found he set out things just about as they was."

The Cassidy Hotel and Restaurant, at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, is again open for the reception of guests as a hotel, and for the convenience of those who desire a first class restaurant. The establishment resumes business under the management of Mrs. M. Cassidy, and will be in all respects what it was in former times—the best place in the city of its kind.

The Omaha Bee, of a late date, contains the following paragraph: "The market price of Omaha hoes is now quoted among other far Western luxuries by the New York Tribune and New Orleans Republican." We have no knowledge of quoting anything of the sort, but now that Paul Pry products are under consideration, perhaps the Bee man can say when they should be pulled with any inconvenience to the wearers.

An invention is said to have been made, tested and approved in St. Petersburg, which, if successful, will revolutionize our methods of lighting rooms. A current of electricity is passed through a tube of glass containing a pencil of charcoal, causing it to glow with a brilliant but soft light. The charcoal is not perceptibly consumed, and the inventor claims that he can light the whole city, streets, stores and houses by a fifteen horse power machine.

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOT ENDED.

The address recently made by the Union Republican Congressional Committee to the people of the United States is worthy of their consideration, inasmuch as it denies that the mission of the Republican party has ended, and presents important historical facts connected with the administration of the national government dating more than thirty years anterior to 1861, when it was transferred from Democratic to Republican hands, down to the present time. Without stopping to comment on the scathing review contained in the address of Democratic rule, foreign and domestic, up to the time that Mr. Lincoln was called by the people to the head of the government, we will content ourselves with a hurried glance at first of the course it took when in the hands of the Democracy, and conclude by alluding to some of the most important acts accomplished by government after it had been transferred to Republican administrators. The address reminds the people that under Democratic control there is hardly a memory left at which the nation should not blush; that seemingly it was inspired by but one ambition—the bad ambition—to make our foreign policy as ignominious as our home policy was shameless. In substantiation of this view of our foreign policy under Democratic rule, the address says: "Our intercourse with powers weaker than ourselves was spirited enough. We bullied Austria out of a Hungarian refugee. We despoiled Mexico of a part of her territory. We demolished Greytown. We jingled millions in the ears of Spain as a lure for Cuba, and the bribe was spurned." Allusion is then made to the famous Ostend manifesto, promulgated by Pierre Soule, John Y. Mason and James Buchanan, who were then the representatives of the United States by choice of a Democratic administration, at the capitals of three of the principal powers of Europe. This manifesto declared: "After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, then it will be time to consider the question: Does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power." The address says that it adds piquancy to the above extract to know that two of the ambassadors who, in 1823, could think of no way of saving our cherished Union but to wrest Cuba from Spain, were Pierre Soule and John Y. Mason. The piquancy is rendered the more palpable, we suppose, from the course these two distinguished Democrats took in 1861 when, at the head of secession they attempted to break up the cherished Union in order to strengthen slavery. The address regards the Ostend manifesto as nothing but Democratic gasconade, and in proof that it was so regarded by foreign powers says that not a single naturalized citizen of this country could at that time safely revisit his birthplace, for the simple but very potent reason that no sovereign of Europe under whose dominion he was born was disposed to respect his citizenship in the United States. Allusion is also made to the manner in which a Democratic administration tamely relinquished to Great Britain a portion of our territory in the Northeast, and still another and a larger portion in the Northwest, and that, while by constant concessions repeated additions had been made to the area of the Canadas, Democratic authority had steadily relinquished to their products free access to our markets as the equivalent of being allowed to send similar products from the Northwest, through Canadian channels, to such precarious markets as they could find on the other side of the Atlantic. Such, says the address, were the achievements of our diplomacy during those years of Democratic supremacy, and the story of our home rule would be sadder still, if anything sadder could be. It is then shown that the cost of government was from fifty to seventy-five million dollars per year under Democratic rule, without giving the country the benefits of internal improvements or anything else that was calculated to promote its industries. This was cheap government with a vengeance, and without power to save itself in an emergency, as was demonstrated by President Buchanan when called upon to use force to put down rebellion. Under this ruling the Union was proclaimed dissolved, when a Republican administration came into power and reversed the order of things. It was now decreed that the government had power under the law to put down rebellion, and in the course of time that fact was demonstrated by a Republican administration. The Union has been preserved, and slavery driven from the land. Further than this, in the language of the address, "murder, organized in several of the States, bearing the name of Ku-Klux, wearing the garb and plying the trade of fiends, has been exposed, convicted, punished." This punishment has followed crime in order that reconstruction might finally be accomplished and peace and prosperity again be made to smile upon the length and breadth of the land. We are also assured by the address that our career abroad has been no less triumphant under a Republican administration. Every nation now honors and respects the great American republic. And yet the mission of the Republican party is not ended. In the further language of the address the occasion for political effort has not passed. American progress is not ended. Other labors lie before the American people, lighter, perhaps, but not light. First, they have to see that what is done shall not be undone. Republicanism offers them the best security against retrogression. Second, they have to see that the work of reform goes forward. To secure these great ends it is urged that it is absolutely necessary that men imbued with Republican principles—honest and intelligent—should be sent to Congress.

ON THEIR GUARD.

Both the speech of Mr. Packard and the appointment of a committee to investigate the White Camelia organizations show the Republicans on their guard against the adoption of shotgun suffrage as a qualification at the next election. It is prudent that they should do so. Every incident points to the fact that an organized intimidation will be brought to bear, and that the colored voter may choose between casting his vote as directed by the League of the Camelia's, or not casting it at all. We infer that the committee appointed by the convention will continue in session and will collect all the current evidence necessary to justify a demand for federal protection, if it shall become necessary, under the terms of the constitution. The non-interference of the federal government in the Vicksburg election is greatly relied on to prove that the government will in no case intervene. That part of the inhabitants of Louisiana who, not comprehending the language of the country, are addressed exclusively in French, are informed that General Grant is electing for a third term by observing an exalted neutrality, and with that prescience of political motives only possessed by those educated to the *haute politique* of Paris the Gallic element is told: "We may be assured that Grant will neither interfere with the elections nor with their results." The inference from this clairvoyant knowledge is that shotgun suffrage may be made the qualification at the election, and that whatever may be the violence or fraud employed in securing the success of the Camelias, the President of the United States is too ambitious to "interfere with elections or with their results."

If we were speaking to those who understand the mother tongue of the Union we would remind them—though such citizens are too familiar with the constitution of their country to require it—that the intervention of the President is not a voluntary act, but a duty imposed upon him by the constitution, and further that it is the province of Congress to consider the results of the election as it has been doing for the last year or so. But these unfortunate persons who can not read the REPUBLICAN must take their chances, if they are compelled to employ counsel to defend them against the mistaken advice which has been given them, we have done the best we could to keep them out of an assured trouble.

In the Vicksburg conflict the White League gave the most plausible assurance that they "want a bit of nothing," and gave pledges of pacific intentions which satisfied the government. But the government expressly told Governor Ames that he might make a requisition in due constitutional form, if he wished the protection given by the constitution.

There must be some secret of persuasion or intimidation possessed by the White League of Vicksburg, which will, sooner or later, be discovered. The *Pionnier* says: "The negro population of Vicksburg exceeds that of the whites by several thousand." "But four white men voted against the White League ticket," while "ten times that number" voted for it.

The White League having carried the election by several hundred majority, the negro voters being several thousand in excess of the whites, and only forty negroes voting for the White Leaguers, the question arises, what became of all the rest of the colored majority of several thousand? This, the committee on the White League will probably ascertain by correspondence.

We prefer a fair State election. Every man should come forward and vote his sentiments without fear for the act or its consequences. It will be proper, however, that all the incidents which precede and are connected with the election and which tend to impede a fair election should be put in the shape of evidence to sustain any constitutional application which may be made for protective intervention or for vindication of the rights which Congress is bound to guarantee.

This record, we presume, the committee will prepare. Possibly it may become its duty to accompany it to Washington.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CANVASS.

The good sense and good feeling manifested by the convention in its latter and concluding sessions will diffuse a sentiment of pride and confidence throughout the Republican party of Louisiana. The ticket presented for the State and congressional election is unexceptionable, and may be supported with enthusiasm. It is composed of the class of men, who, according to the standard of the REPUBLICAN, furnish their own record and require no defense. This ticket is no impediment to the progress or maintenance of Republican principles. These men take care of their own records. A Treasurer who has under all the temptations of example and custom administered millions of public money without suspicion of self-profit; members of Congress who have stood as a unit in favor of measures vital to the prosperity of Louisiana; a platform which affirms the doctrines of Republican liberty, proposes the choice of honest and competent men, denounces those who would weigh down the party with the burden of their own corrupt speculations, pledges itself to a fair election, deprecates contests of races, and deprecates violence and fraud at the polls, insists upon political and social freedom at home, and cares for the enslaved people of a foreign country, without respect to color or religion, demands retrenchment of expenditures, proscribes legislative corruption, and specifies as inadmissible evils the heavy and unnecessary expenses of revenue assessment and collection—all mark a strip and intelligent determination to restore the Republican party of all incumbences, and present its impregnable principles as the sole object of attack to the anti-Republican forces.

If there were any who thought the Republican convention could be influenced by considerations of corruption, individual ambition or personal apprehension; if there were outside efforts to sow distraction in its councils or to roll before the eyes of individual cupidity the golden apple which has sometimes swerved weak men of every party from the straightforward course, all such considerations were met, resisted and excluded from the Republican councils. The convention made itself understood. It leaves the sincerity of its principles and the integrity of its acts beyond question.

We can not impress too strongly upon the country constituency the high moral standard taken by the convention. The criterion of character established by their State ticket, the grave admonitions to legislative and official corruptionists and the declaration that the national and State Republican party will neither countenance nor tolerate any corrupt or equivocal practice in the name or on account of the party, combine to throw upon all local constituencies an obligation to follow the admirable example which the State convention has set before them.

THE LOCKED-OUT LABORERS OF ENGLAND AND LOUISIANA. The active intervention of Exeter Hall in the abolition of American slavery has long since been traced to the same spirit of antagonism which impelled the recognition of Confederate belligerency. There was no love of human liberty in fostering with approved emissaries our sectional strife. The same government held in caste bondage two hundred millions of East Indians. It made no demonstration, even of disapproval, against the slave grown coffee of Brazil or the slave grown sugarcane of Cuba. Later it appears that there is a body of Englishmen houseless and voiceless who labor on the lands of others for a pittance that keeps them toiling before the goal of starvation until the cost of a miserable sepulture is borne by the parish in which they give up the struggle.

THE REPUBLICAN has noted the labor movement in England. It has shown Joseph Arch pleading with the nobility and hierarchy of England to give the laborers a leasehold home, a living and an education. He has in the most loyal manner protested that unless this shall be done these laborers must carry their muscle to some other market, and their perished hopes to a land where man is not born to toil and die as the creature and vassal of a superior. The reply to this humble demand has been just such a measure as the Ohio Creole on the Teche recommends to the Louisiana planters—a lock-out of the laborers, who are thus to be brought by starvation to obedience. And thereupon, as has been noted by the REPUBLICAN, these locked-out laborers have gone forth on a pilgrimage to show the people of England their poverty, their ignorance, their hopeless and helpless condition. The people everywhere have been amazed at the exhibition and have sympathized with money and cordial encouragement. Bendigo, once a pugilist, is ridiculed as a convert to Christianity. He carried the alms box in the procession at Nottingham, and—

Obtained a good round sum for the cause of the locked out laborers. Every street and window in Nottingham was crammed with the pilgrims, and the procession, paraded through the streets for full two hours. In its midst was a printing machine mounted on a wagon in full work, printing off copies of the pilgrims' songs, which were sold as fast as they could be struck off. This was the contribution of the printers' society to the pilgrims. Besides the printers, the lace-makers, dyers, tailors, engineers, and many other tradesmen, plasterers, riveters and finishers, painters, bakers, builders, bricklayers, laborers and many other trade organizations too numerous to mention were largely represented in the procession, which financially proved a success, as not less than £102 were collected.

The Sun has not been the friend of the pilgrims. By this time most of them, as if they had just returned from a very long residence in some equatorial climate. They are weary and listless, although care is taken to dress them in the best weather they do not think themselves with pedestrian exercise.

This is not as another pilgrimage of the wealthy and intellectual subjects of the English Queen, who traveled in steamships and palace cars, fitted with everything that comfort in living could require. We have shown the poverty of these people, and the oppression which has excited so much sympathy; let us give a sample of their social position and ignorance.

Across green fields, sometimes resting from the sun and the newly mown hay, the pilgrims proceeded to Lenton, a suburb of Nottingham, where they were fairly welcomed with the kindness showered upon them. To begin with, a sumptuous dinner was provided for the subscribers raised in Lenton, and the Co-operative Hall, with its crockery ware dinner services, etc., lent by the manager, Mr. Walker, for the repast. Each table was attended by a bevy of well-dressed and sympathetic young ladies. Gentlemen in broadcloth presided at each, and the crumbs they dropped were picked up by the women of the Nottingham trades. This sympathy of their own race seems to have to have taken these poor laborers by surprise.

It is, to them, a curious revelation which bewilders the laborers most. "I've heard more than one cry over the kindness we have met with," was the confidential communication of one of the laborers to me yesterday, "and it do seem to me as if we was being waited upon by ladies and gentlemen, when they be only laborin' folk like ourselves."

Why, these people are white! They are of the same color with their fellow subjects, and yet the social class which separates these classes is as impassable as that which paints our people of different colors.

In one of these poor down-trodden these civilities seem to have awakened reflection: "Why shouldn't my missus (his wife) and my girls be like they young ladies, sir? It is as I said on the written to the missus this mornin', my chaps has been out of the world all our lives." The communication expresses the feeling of most of the pilgrims, and the sensitive ones among them, for there are a few such to be found, not only feel keenly the kindness showered on them, but are oppressed heavily with a sense of their own inferiority in education and social position to the men of the town. "Why, I sometimes fancy," said the laborer just quoted, "that we men must look like a menagerie to they townspeople. What can there be of us? We be savages compared to they!" "We be savages compared to they!" Here is identically the separation between capital and labor which is so sedulously sought by those among us in whom humanity and interest is obscured by political intolerance. We have no space for an essay, but claim that the prosperity of America is due to the immigration of such people and opening to them the avenues of accumulation and ambition. In America all these laborers would support the government with arms. In England they are cut off and kept in enmity by the degradation of poverty and ignorance. The theory of the White League here is identical with that of the landlord of England. Keep the laborer poor and ignorant. "Lock him out," says the Ohio Creole on the Teche. Turn the key of the fields upon him. *Pour sauver votre patrie il faut renvoyer les negres.* Par la faim, l'animal le plus feroce est dompté. To save your country you must discharge the negroes. The most ferocious animal is conquered by hunger, says some French adviser, ignorant that the negroes make all the food and money crops of Louisiana.

Such is the madness with which we copy the ruinous errors of Europe. The people of Louisiana would do better to follow the example of other American States which endeavor to improve the laborer into a better citizenship by education, and the aid of all agencies which improve his productive capacity. The lock-out league against the white laborer is identical in spirit with the White League against labor in Louisiana, and the division of classes in England is as absolute as the division of colors in Louisiana. The unfortunate locked out have not yet advanced as far as a civil rights bill, but if they go on traveling around they will hear of this American institution also, and then the English white laborer may demand admission to any place he can pay into, and when he strikes for a seat in the car or a pew in the church with the nobleman, and may have a hope of all the bad employers dying soon and suddenly, and good masters, "raised up by the Lord," taking their places.

And such are the governments and such the society preferred by many living under the shelter of republican equality. The American White League and the British lockout are identical in principles and purpose.

JUDGE HENRY O. DIBBLE. That the convention yesterday unanimously nominated Judge Dibble a member of Congress from the second district of Louisiana is a fact generally known to our readers. Other good men were balloted for, but the choice finally fell as we have recorded, and the wise action of our delegates can not be questioned. At this time Judge Dibble needs no eulogium from us. His record is a good one, and is known to our people. It can be said of him that he grew to manhood in this community, for he was quite young when he left the Union army here. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and by his own exertions and natural talents as an advocate, gained a lucrative practice in New Orleans. Here he was elevated to a judgeship of a district court. He has not been prominent as a political leader, but has been keenly alive to the interests of the Republican party. His patriotism and devotion to country and human liberty can not be questioned. His manly limb, a souvenir for battle field memory, speaks most eloquently for him in that respect. He stands in Louisiana as Governor Neoy stood in Ohio, lame in limb, and carrying always his war record with him, but perfect and strong in intellect and integrity. As he has fought his way up unaided, and educated and made for himself an enviable name as a man and a jurist, under circumstances which would have disheartened many another young man, so, we believe, will he distinguish himself in the next Congress. His interests are the interests of this people, and we shall not be disappointed in his ability, energy and success as a Representative.

DICTIONARY MACMAHON. The Mercantile Assembly of France finds itself to-day in a singular position, defeated in its ends by its own machinations. It finds itself with a muzzled press, and a subdued monarchy most distasteful. Anything to beat M. Thiers has proven everything to beat both a monarchy and the republic. The case seemed a desperate one. Thiers was an avowed republican, and with him for a leader republicanism was every day growing stronger, and the chances for re-establishment of the throne were fading away. It was necessary to strip him of popularity and power, and put in his stead a President more pliable, one who for the present would seem to be a republican, yet who would stifle the growth of republicanism. The man least objectionable and with most strength appeared in the person of Marshal MacMahon. He had been a faithful monarchist, he was popular, and could control the army. In him seemed centered all the qualities lacking in M. Thiers. The Assembly saw in the old Marshal only the soldier, one ready to obey orders, and whose only ambition was to be the idol of the grand army, with decorations of honor upon his breast—a man who would serve without aspiring to rule. Under the circumstances, it was not a difficult thing to depose M. Thiers, and the Assembly made MacMahon President of the republic with a rule limited to seven years duration. In making up his cabinet, it soon appeared the Assembly had figured without on the slate of the Marshal. He had been inducted into office absolutely, and without having deposited with the Assembly what Warmoth would have required—an undated resignation.

Yielding to the people, France overthrew a monarchy and exiled her Emperor; yielding to the wily politicians she has overthrown her republic and established what? Dictatorship.

The feeling of being the first man in the nation has made a new man of the old Marshal. He is evidently tired of the battledore and shuttlecock form of government—to-day and that to-morrow. With the army at his back and no force in front, by the grace of MacMahon he will be at least a seven years ruler. Monarchy has lost the old-time relish for his

appetite, for its dictates would make him of secondary consideration in the State. He wants no definitely fixed form of republicanism, even with himself as President, for republics are ruled by the people, and their Presidents are limited in power by constitutional laws. The sentiments of France and the law of his land are not now his chief concern. All that has been in many will be in one—Emperor, President, Marshal—*pluribus unum*—the dictator.

TREASURER DUBUCLET. The Republican Convention ended its labors in the happiest manner by re-nominating the gentleman who has for nearly six years been the Treasurer of the State. It was a proper reward for faithful service, and a decisive majority of the convention tendered it to him freely and gratefully. But it was not merely the success of Mr. Dubuclet over an able and popular opponent that was the source of pride to him and the party. It was the recognition by the chosen representatives of Republican voters of his sterling integrity, high character and unsurpassed fidelity to duty and principle.

Uneasy, indeed, has been the position of the State Treasurer during the past few years. Attacked at one time, ignored at another by the Auditor, restricted by the courts, baffled by the unthinking public, his hands tied and then loosed—these were days when he knew not what the morrow might bring forth. But through it all he pursued a uniform course, with no turn aside, and he came out of the furnace as unchanged as he went in, but with the increased respect of his fellow citizens, as was well said in the convention, he "appears before us as a tried and proved public official, faithful to his duties, firm in observance of the law, sincere in his convictions, open hearted and honest to all men; an honorable, honest, educated gentleman who asks an endorsement at our hands for the course he has, according to his conscience, pursued." And he received it. And it was a graceful and generous acknowledgment of his worth when the Hon. Frank Morey, although if he had persisted in still standing as a candidate another vote would have been taken, before the count was announced to state that he retired from the contest and to move that Mr. Dubuclet be made the unanimous choice of the convention.

The enthusiasm that was then exhibited was complimentary alike to Mr. Morey and to Mr. Dubuclet. It insures the re-election of the latter, and as "keeper of the strong box of the State" all may be assured that an able, vigilant and honest officer watches over the finances so far as the law and his duties permit.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. No insignificant part of the work to be done during the coming campaign is to be performed by the State Central Committee. In the convention yesterday the reorganization of this committee was commenced, new members being chosen for each congressional district—members, too, of tact, energy and experience, who will enter with spirit upon the discharge of their duties. So far twenty-four members of the committee have been designated, and the convention placed in the hands of President Packard authority to designate six more to be appointed at large. The convention with commendable judgment adopted a resolution continuing Hon. S. B. Packard as chairman of the committee—a position he has held since the first Republican victory in Louisiana, and where he has done so much to retain the party in power by his prudent counsels, careful application to details, decisive action in cases of emergency and generous forbearance when internal differences have arisen in the party. All of these traits were most successfully brought into exercise during the sessions of the convention, and the factious war that was made against him has served only to cement him more firmly in the confidence of all Republicans. Under his leadership, and with the cordial co-operation of his able associates, we do not see why victory should not be ours.

WHITE MEN THREATENED. The Democratic party, judging from its organ, the *Bulletin*, not content with preventing black men from voting unless they vote the Democratic ticket, is about to try its bullying policy upon white men also. Witness the following:

IT IS WELL for our people to know that a large number of the butchers of Poydras Market marched in a body to a late meeting of the Third Ward Radical Club and participated in the deliberations and voted for delegates to the convention. If these men, who live by the patronage of our citizens, are reinforcing and abetting our enemies, their names should be known. Now that the crusade has fairly opened against fraud and usurpation every means should be taken to starve the enemy out. Be careful where you spend your money.

We have already warned the public that the attempt to intimidate, if successful, would proceed from color to class; but the bullying party has not waited for success, but has anticipated it. How do these butchers relish this dictation? As for starving them out, however, that, we think, will not be easy.

A CARD. Believing the following card will be of interest to many of our readers, I ask a place for them in the columns of your paper. Some years ago I became a sufferer from bronchitis and chronic inflammation of the stomach, both of which affections became more harassing than the other. With the cough I was much troubled, and experienced some shortness of breath on exertion. The stomach was always full and painful on the least pressure, and consequently gave me much uneasiness. Three years ago I was induced to call on Dr. Hunter of No. 165 Canal Street. I placed my case in his hands, with the intention of trying his mode of treatment as a last resource. I am glad to say that the results proved satisfactory in every way, for at the end of one month I found myself in a fit state to discontinue further treatment, such was the rapidity with which I experienced complete relief under his care. My disease having continued so long at the time I consulted Dr. Hunter, I had almost despaired of my recovery from it, as the remedies I had applied from time to time, prescribed by different physicians, had given me little or no relief. But of Dr. Hunter's I can speak confidently. (I do not know how long it took to effect my cure, but I believe it was not more than a few weeks.) I no longer experience any unpleasant sensations arising from it, and from my own experience, I feel justified in believing that inhalations are the most reliable for obtaining the result so ardently desired by all persons laboring with the Longs or Throats; and I unhesitatingly advise all my friends who require relief of chronic bronchitis or such diseases to try the treatment which I have so much enjoyed.

CHARLES MOREL. Corner Claiborne and Elysian Fields Streets, New Orleans.

A CARD.

Dr. Hunter's Practice. To Messrs. J. B. Hunter, Jr. Many of Dr. Hunter's patients having been cured of their various ailments, the successful treatment of their cases, and as I have been frequently asked my opinion of the mode of treatment pursued by Dr. Hunter, I think I can not do better than set as I have seen many do by me. In this I am actuated solely by gratitude, and I believe the public will be benefited by a source of information to the suffering, as I was, but that it may also be a gratification to the doctor himself.

For several years I had been suffering from asthma, complicated by several other annoying ailments. I was much troubled with cough, expectorated yellowish matter, and was losing both sleep and appetite. My appetite was miserable and my sleep was much disturbed, but what troubled me most was a constant shortness of breath and oppression in the chest. In this state I consulted Dr. Hunter, at his office, No. 165 Canal Street, who after a careful examination of my chest, gave it as his opinion that I could be cured, and I accordingly placed myself under his care. My appetite was miserable from the time I commenced his treatment, he prescribed me as cured.

It is now almost four years since he prescribed for me, but during all that time I have not to re-peat the sufferings which I have now to the cure complete and permanent. There are others in my neighborhood who have been cured of their asthma, and I believe the successful result of Dr. Hunter's practice, and who like me, have been cured of their ailments, may be benefited by his practice. I hope these few lines may prove of service to other sufferers.

OSCAR PEYRONNIN. Morales street, Third District, between Congress and Independence streets, New Orleans.

A CARD.

Dr. K. B. HUNTER, Physician for diseases of the Throat, Chest and Stomach, office No. 165 Canal Street. Office hours nine to three (Sunday nine to twelve) o'clock. In such cases as do not require special attention or outlay a short trial of our mode of treatment will be permitted without charge. First consultation free. and 117p

A CARD.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agent in this city of the TWO REPUBLICS, published in the City of Mexico, is now prepared to make contracts for advertising in and subscription to that journal on very favorable terms. The vast importance of the cause and increasing trade relations with our sister republic is too palpable to require comment, and the business community who may desire Mexican patronage will best serve their interests by calling at the office of the Merchants and Brokers' Price Current, No. 112 Gravier Street.

P. J. PUNCH.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 137 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof, unless the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced. ROBERT PERVIN, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, one Jacob Weidner is charged with a series of bank forgeries and other offenses of like character, committed in the city of New Orleans, and whereas the laws of this State require that the interests of the commercial community require that, if possible, he should be arrested and brought to justice; Proclamation is, therefore, hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana, to any person or persons who may give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said Weidner and his delivery into the custody of the criminal sheriff of New Orleans.

Jacob Weidner is a German, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches or five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 150 to 160 pounds. He speaks English fluently, has light sandy hair and monache, well eyes, and his front teeth are decayed and discolored and gold filled.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. 1875 2p

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 29, 1874. Whereas, during the night of the ninth of July, 1874, on the Bayou Pierre road, in the parish of Caddo, thirteen miles from the city of Shreveport, one MARCEL MILES, an industrious and unoffending farmer, was shot and killed by a band of armed and mounted men, claiming to belong to the so-called White League of Caddo parish, on the false pretext that he had been carrying arms to negroes. Whereas, the said MILES was subsequently proceeded to rob the widow and fatherless children of the said MILES of all the money and valuables they possessed, leaving them in a state of sickness and utter destitution; and whereas such crimes are a disgrace to the State and constitute a violation of the laws of this State; Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this outrage to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future, do hereby make his proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said murderers, or any of them.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. 1875 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 29, 1874. Whereas, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1865, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State may, upon his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declare any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating that the Board of Health may, in such cases, perform by the vessels, their passengers, crews and crews, coming from such place or places, and Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, has officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 1