New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 25, 1874.

The buckwheat season approaches.

Have we an Indian summer about here?

Fall suits were first worn by Adam and his partner.

The name of a Missouri editor is Wufadam, but his paper is not.

An exchange says Bishop Merrill refuses to ordain Sister Van Cott.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.

The British tax on armorial bearings produced $400,000 last year.

Liars make themselves agreeable by telling what listeners wish to believe.

They accuse the Rev. Mr. Murray of loving his horses more than his Lord.

At Navra's crockery bazar, French china dinner sets for $18; tea sets $6 25.

With the *Times* out of joint, the butchers should be considerate and generous.

Salmon oil is becoming an important article of export from Portland, Oregon.

When it comes to a matter of opinion, there are many lawyers yet to hear from.

Wendell Phillips has received a call to lecture in England on the labor questions.

At Navra's, successor to Navra & Offner, you can buy the cheapest crockery in the city.

Wisconsin has raised a bale of cotton which was recently on exhibition at a fair at Janesville.

Richelieu's tomb, at Sorbonne, Paris, which was falling to pieces from decay, has been restored.

The finest goods, largest stock, and at lowest prices, you can find at Navra's, No. 174 Canal street.

A man who is conservative will refuse to loan four bits to a Democrat as promptly as any other man.

The Rev. Robert Collyer has decided to remain with his old flock in Chicago and not go to New York.

Who let her do it? Miss Atta M. Hulet, the Chicago lawyeress, has taken to lecturing on "Lessons of the Times."

Hon. M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, will tender his resignation, it is said, and Leggett out of the patent office.

Mr. Louis Lanier, of Texas, makes claim to the city of Nashville, which is built on land said to have been owned by Lanier's grandfather.

With the Swing, Seymour, Glendenning, and Beecher differences, and the conference disputes, the present seems an unhappy year for the clergy.

The title of "Professor" means something in Germany. A writing master who yoked the word with his name was allowed eight days to correct the mistake.

The economical habit of making the most of everything is illustrated by ladies in street cars when one of them occupies space enough for two persons.

Paris horse car conductors collect no fares from passengers who are obliged to stand up. This plan makes the impecunious more ready to give up their seats to ladies.

Mr. Charles Fechter will play an engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, supported by Miss Lizzie Price and Manager DeBar's company, commencing the first week of November.

The sale at auction of P. Malochee's stock of crockery and Chinaware, at No. 85 Canal street, will be resumed on Tuesday, October 27, and continue until disposed of by G. de Feriet & Co.

The *Banner of Light* publishes a message from an actor purporting to come from spirit land. It says there are theatres in heaven. If managers ever went there they would play the stars.

French china tea sets for $6 75; French china gold band dinner sets for $10; French china gold band tea sets for $7 50; Flint glass goblets for $1 per dozen. Navra sells all other goods in proportion cheap.

General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, now eighty years of age, says his health is perfect, and that he has abundant hair, only slightly sprinkled with white, and not a false or unsound tooth in his mouth.

A correspondent writes from a Swiss town: "I was much amused on looking over a visitors' book at the inn to find that under the head 'occupation,' two German girls had written: 'Looking for a husband.'"

The Shreveport *Times* asks: "We would like to know what authority the "conservative leaders" of New Orleans have for expressing fear of trouble 'in the parishes about Shreveport, Monroe and Baton Rouge.'"

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for account of the succession of Thomas B. Bodley, book accounts, notes, pieces of patented articles. See advertisement.

Mr. M. L. Navra, who has succeeded to the business of Navra & Offner, No. 174 Canal street, has a most complete stock of everything in his line, from a wine glass to a water cooler, with China sets and ornaments required by every housekeeper. Quick sales and small profits is his plan of business.

Rev. Dr. Mellor, of Halifax, England, a distinguished divine of the Old World, will preach in the Coliseum Place Baptist Church this morning at eleven o'clock. We are requested to inform the public, especially the strangers, that visitors will be welcomed, as they always are in Dr. Taylor's hospitable little tabernacle.

Mr. John Crossley, member of Parliament of England, a carpet merchant of wealth and repute, is now on a visit to New Orleans. He passed through Chicago recently, upon which occasion he was tendered a public reception. Mr. Crossley is, we learn, a member of the Mississippi Valley Society, which has for its object the spread of useful information between England and this country.

OSTRACISM—ITS COST AND CONSEQUENCES.

Under this caption the *Times* shows that it has been made to feel how much "sharper than a serpent's tooth" is a thankless community. We infer from the *Times'* essay on the political intolerance which prevails, that it has suffered in its circulation, its advertisements and the social relations of its conductors, the consequences which visit the most careful neutrality as the most pronounced antagonism. The ostracism of which the *Times* complaims is not like that from which the practice takes its name. The ostracisms of direct exile can be comprehended as a punishment for some overt act of incivism. That which falls upon a citizen is far more subtle in its nature and much more severe in its effects. It is more like excommunication, in which a heretic was deprived of all social rights and industrial employment. By which he walked through life with a placard warning away all kindly offices and all social justice. This very principle of intolerance drove men across the ocean to the American wilderness. It had expelled the best artisans of Europe from their homes and country and compelled them to seek in exile a subsistence denied them in their native land.

A colored man, endowed with a right of suffrage, is told if he will not exercise it at the order of another, he shall be deprived of the opportunity to labor. He shall have no home and no wages upon the soil of him who may owe that very soil to the clemency of a conqueror. It should be remembered that intolerance has no limit. The *Bee* gives a specific case, which occurred in the memorable days when foreigners were the carpet-baggers of New Orleans. A German druggist, going to vote, was set upon by Know-Nothings and shot to death. Dying on the sidewalk, a ruffian fired a superfluous shot to "finish him." This fiendish campaign was but an exasperation of the same principle at work now. A man killed for an obnoxious nationality only expiated the offense of voting the wrong ticket. The German was killed, as the negro has been discharged, to control or nullify his vote. It would culminate here as in 1856 but for the presence of United States troops, and it may do so whenever they shall be withdrawn.

A merchant or mechanic who joins a Republican club, or a publisher who conducts a Republican journal, are spotted for ostracism. No goods will be purchased or service received from these men if the same can be had elsewhere or of another. Very well. Suppose this principle were adopted by others. A White League merchant goes to a Republican house at the North to buy goods. He is told, "I will not give you credit, nor deal with a man of your opinions." Another wishes capital. "To what political party do you belong?" "To the White League." "Then I would not contribute a dollar to the diffusion of such a doctrine." The personal persecution of ward politicians may sometimes drive a man and his family to quit the scene of insult and annoyance. Suppose a manufacturing or banking institution which, based on Northern capital, is conducted by an officer whose politics are ostracised by his fellow-citizens? Finding the social exclusion insupportable, he decides to remove to some more tolerant community. The departure of such a person would be hailed in the clubs with applause. In this act of departure hundreds may be thrown out of employ, or a course of enforced payments adopted which draws some millions of dollars from an impoverished community. Ostracism in such a case recoils. The persons driven to carry their capital elsewhere inflict far more damage than they suffer. The same cause which drives them away prevents others from taking their place. The first thing a Republican immigrant should do on arrival at New Orleans is to report to the White League clubs to know whether his children would be allowed to go to school in company, or whether his wife or daughters would be admitted to social intercourse. It would require a very high rate of attraction to induce a stranger to seek a new community, if he had to endure the scouts and taunts of the local population, as in Constantinople or Canton. With a city dilapidated in its commerce, and borne down by debt and taxation, there can be no conceivable consideration which would make a man take his family from any poor and peaceable place to bring them here. For the ostracists do not reflect upon the mischief which men or women driven from here, for no offense save that of opinion, can inflict. It is the private correspondence of European immigrants, praising the fertility of our soil, the liberality of our institutions, the cordiality of welcome, that brings millions from the old world to the new. An opposite influence will have a contrary effect, and every person ostracised for opinion becomes a missionary, warning againt the cruelty and cowardice of intolerance.

The effect of this treatment may be apprehended in the petition of Louisiana for federal aid. We often imagine, or try to do so, the powers of face and duplicity, with which men fresh from the murder of policemen, the dismissal of Republican laborers and the closure of Republican stores—will approach a Republican Representative, and ask the support of a canal or levee appropriation. And yet this doctrine of social ostracism for political opinion, played out and passed away in the old world, is revived in exaggerated enormity here. Let the governing sentiment in New Orleans persist in this intolerance, and this city will be deserted and avoided by commerce and capital. And White League processions, with torches and rifles, can strike much terror into women and children, landlords and storekeepers. But when the concentrated censure of 40,000,000 American people falls upon the commerce, the politics and the intercourse of New Orleans, it may be seen that the game of ostracism admits several players. The oyster shell cast upon the American citizens here may provoke such a shower of those intolerant missiles as will overwhelm New Orleans beneath a mound and monument of her own injustice.

A WORN OUT MINE.

The merchants of this city have again awoke to the great importance of building a railroad to Texas. That is, they are, as they have often before been, perfectly willing to let somebody else do the work and defray the expense, while they stand ready to receive the benefits. The project is not a new one. It has been discussed in a gingerly manner for more than twenty years. Column after column has been published in the newspapers to prove that such a work would be a great blessing to New Orleans. The State and city were once cajoled into issuing bonds for the very purpose, and a few dollars of private capital were paid in for the purpose. Enough money has been spent, under one pretense or another of building this road, to do the whole work, and we have for a result a track of eighty miles in length between here and Brashear, and a nearly parallel rival one of sixty odd miles to Donaldsonville, in neither of which has the State or city any proprietary interest or control. We have not time now to count up how much it has cost us to furnish Mr. Morgan and the owners of the other track with their respective railroads, though we do know, in a general way, that the interest on the bonds given for the purpose years ago is among the many other burdens which now bear so heavily upon the people. Yet the proposition is coolly made to go through the same performance again. The originators call themselves "merchants," and their plan, as broached before the Chamber of Commerce, is to saddle an additional tax of two mills on the real estate of this city to build somebody else a railroad. We lay aside for the present the legal difficulties in the way, which could probably be overcome, as many another has been, and limit our inquiries to the proprieties of the case and the physical obstacles to be encountered.

According to our estimate, and we have scanned the subject closely, there has not been taxes enough collected during the expired portion of the fiscal year to pay the November interest on the city bonds. There will, therefore, probably be a default, and consequent disappointment on the part of the bondholders. Now, with this evidence of inability to pay what the city owes already, we are asked to take on new burdens and new obligations—to do what? To build a railroad which all admit to be indispensably necessary for the commercial prosperity of this city and the personal profit of the petitioners and gentlemen of their class. The "merchants" of New Orleans thus beg for somebody else to stake them in their business, that their own risks and labors may be diminished, and their profits greater and more assured. Were there really any merchants here worthy of the name, and in sufficient numbers, they ought to be able to command credit enough in the money markets of the old world to build a dozen such roads. A city more than a hundred years old, situated as this is, with a population of a quarter of a million, ought to produce merchants enough with the requisite financial influence to build all needed internal improvements. But, no; we have none such. Our merchants are nearly all politicians, and on the wrong side, at that. They will readily sign a subscription to send a lot of idlers to Washington to keep up a political agitation, or to buy Belgian muskets to shoot American citizens for daring to exercise their right of opinion, but have not a cent to spare to improve their own interests, character and credit, as merchants. They would rather sign an agreement to discharge a colored porter who refuses to vote the White League ticket than to risk twenty-five dollars on a railroad, even though such a measure be necessary to regain a trade taken from them by their Democratic friends in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. It will be remembered that ten thousand merchants of St. Louis met at the court house on the night of the fifteenth of September to congratulate our rioters on the apparent success of their response to the call of the New Orleans merchants, to assemble on the fourteenth at the Clay statue. The astute traders of St. Louis clearly foresaw that our great disgrace was their gain, and they certainly had reason to be jolly at the opening prospect. Having, therefore, signed every document presented to them which had for its object hostility to the Republican party; having put up money enough to maintain a separate State government; called the White Leaguers to action, and then certified both in the Chamber of Commerce and by telegraph that the sucsequent asphyxiated condition was one of quiet and confidence, our merchant-politicians think they have done enough. They now demand that the people shall reimburse them indirectly for the sums they have thus spent. With the instinct of habit characteristic of the miller's horse, they look to the old mine, the city treasury, from which they have heretofore worked rich results. But it has ceased to yield. It is quite exhausted and will not pay for the working. It should be abandoned as worn out and a new departure agreed upon. Hereafter let people who want to own and enjoy steamboats, railroads and other convenient things, put up their own money to get them.

"OUR WAR-WORN CITY."

A historian has explained why New Orleans has not been a very warlike city, except as against a helpless minority within her own limits. It is explained that at the English invasion—

The population of the city was a new and mixed one, composed of people of all races and nations, who had been too recently admitted into the Union to feel that strong attachment for the government and flag which characterizes an old and homogeneous community. Besides, there was a vast amount of valuable property, merchandise and produce accumulated in the storehouses, which would be in danger of destruction in case of an attempt to repel the invader. To save this property would be a strong inducement to a surrender of the city.

With "not a regiment of armed men in the city," and "no naval force in the port or adjacent waters," it is plain the British could not and would not have been repulsed, except for the American General, Jackson, and the American soldiers who accompanied him.

The same causes of insufficient protective force and property subject to destruction induced New Orleans to surrender to the exhibition of a small federal force. Most of the men disposed to fight had left the city, and the most of the remainder were aliens, who rushed under foreign flags to the number of 30,000, and drew rations for even a greater number from the federal commissariat. The alacrity with which the city was surrendered without conditions was due no doubt to its indefensible position, for even the valorous *Picayune* suspended its war song and accepted the words put into its lips by the obdurate Butler. The *Bee* likewise ceased humming in that diapason of hostility to the "Yankies," and steeping the orders of Butler in a glass of claret, swallowed them as ancient Pistol did the leech: "I drink, and eke I swear." In point of fact, New Orleans was never bombarded except in such bombast as the following:

The presence of troops here is a matter touching which we feel little concern—certainly no alarm. If, as some headlong people will insist, it is intended to intimidate us, we can only say that the authorities must be profoundly ignorant of the extent and character of this population. The idea of frightening New Orleans, an old war worn, battered and lombarded city, full of scarred soldiers and tried veterans, with a couple of regiments of United States troops, is a little too preposterous. They don't scare anybody at all.

The picayunist who got off this valiant paragraph is as careless of his rhetoric as of his facts. The "old warn-worn and battered city" is full of soldiers, veterans, with a couple of United States regiments. A foreigner would supose that these United States soldiers are apart of the defensive force. It is added tat "they"—the combined forces—don't care any body at all. All of this is a very confused narrative. We apprehend that there is no danger that New Orleans vill ever come to a bombard. The exteme defenses of our press, foreign and domestic, to the military and naval forces. The extreme sensitiveness of a Pantalba building or a Touro block to the soft impressions of a Paixhan, or a Lahlgren, renders us perfectly safe from the bombardment. The arrest of citizens for deeds of violence, the pools of blood which well from the hearts of the brave slain in a miserable raid after office, make little difference to your average landlord or mortgageor; but light a match or draw a lanyard on the batteries of a war vessel or a bomb ketch, and the sacred brick mortar would be instantly guaranteed by the white flag of truce or capitulation. The thing that hath been will be again. So we may have any amount of proscription or murder of the minority, but no bombardment of houses.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE SECOND COURT.

We publish this morning the able, and, in our judgment, conclusive opinion of Attorney General Field upon the question of the legal authority of the Second District, or Probate Court, to grant naturalization papers. We learn the Attorney General has consulted with many able lawyers in the matter, and that his opinion is supported by theirs. It is undoubtedly an important question, demanding a solution. The fact that we have been in the habit of making citizens in that court for years does not sanctify the custom if it is wrong in itself. The sooner an error is discovered and corrected, the better for all concerned. The statute of limitations does not run in favor of acts null in themselves, nor does time consecrate a wrong.

We notice the White League papers are fearfully exercised in consequence of the prevalence of reports which foreshadowed this opinion. It seems to be assumed that every one of these illegally naturalized people would vote the Republican ticket, which is very likely, if permitted to vote at all, and that the law officers of the State have made the movement against it in consequence, which is unjust and untrue. The crowds that have thronged the Second Court during the past few weeks have naturally attracted the public attention. Among others, a gentleman who is a sound jurist wrote to Colonel Wright, raising this question. The State registrar deemed the case of sufficient importance to consult superior legal authority, which he did with the result stated.

There is no force in the charge that the officers of the State government have been actuated by sinister motives. They have taken an oath to support the laws, and discharge the duties of their offices with fidelity. They are not responsible for the laches of their predecessors, though they would be for their own. It should be remembered that this is the first election under the present administration, and free recourse has been made to all the laws relating to registration, franchise and citizenship. There have been many rulings by the registrar, without consulting the Attorney General. The cases seemed so plain such a course was not deemed necessary. In some instances other counsel have been consulted by the Democratic committee, but no serious controversy arose, until these naturalization cases came up.

If any man shall think himself aggrieved, he can offer his vote on election day, and, upon refusal, appeal to the courts. Doubtless the Seven League Lawyers will give the benefit of their legal services, or a ladies' fair or benefit performance at the Academy of Music can be be given to raise money to pay court expenses. The "cause of the people" has been bandied about rather freely of late in the alms soliciting business, and the dispute about naturalization will make a good enough Morgan for those engaged in the patriotic enterprise. But however all that may be, this opinion of the Attorney General is equivalent to an order to Colonel Wright to erase from the poll lists the names of all claiming citizenship by virtue of naturalization in the Second District Court. Judge Hawkins will probably be here during the week, to whom application can be made for a more authoritative judgment should such be required. After reading Colonel Fields' reasoning, however, we opine there will be little disposition to put up money for the purpose of litigating the matter.

DID WE LET SPAIN OFF TOO EASY?

Ever since the affair of the Virginius it has been the delight of the small-fry Democratic politicians to complain of the easy terms accorded by our State Department to Spain, for the conduct of her officials in shooting the Virginius' crew and passengers. Every time an item about the severer terms exacted by John Bull comes up it is made a text for a diatribe against Mr. Secretary Fish, President Grant, and all and singular the other officials who had anything to do with it. This censure is unjust, though it is the only part of the criticism that we take any exception to. We look upon it as an indisputable fact, that the reparation demanded and received from Spain was totally inadequate to the offense. Instead of being satisfied with the release of the very few surviving prisoners, the return of the Virginius and the salute to the flag, which neither hurt anybody nor gratified any one of confidence, half a dozen vessels of war should have been sent to invest the port of Santiago de Cuba, accompanied with transports carrying ten thousand men. The place should have been seized and held, as Gibraltar was by the English. The officers should have been seized and tried by military commission, and a demand made for the surrender of the Tornado and her officers. But thanks to the niggardly policy of the country, the President had neither the ships nor the troops to spare. We think he was fortunate in obtaining any concessions under the circumstances. Had Spain stood out, we would have been obliged to await until naval vessels of sufficient size and strength could be built, before a shot could be fired with any prospect of success.

For so great a nation as the United States, the army is ridiculously small. With a greater stretch of sea coast than any other nation, exclusive of dependencies, our navy is smaller than that of any of the great maritime powers. If the people look to the administration for results, they should see that adequate means are placed at its disposal to achieve them. It makes no difference whether it is an insolent nation, like Spain, a sneaking redskin on the Western plains, or a White League victim of negrophobia, that is warring against the citizens of the United States. The government is expected to punish them all at a moment's notice, to defend thousands of miles of sea coast and frontier with about 20,000 troops and thirty or forty effective cruisers.

We maintained:

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY—INCIDENTAL.

The Republican party in power may be that had the administration been firm policy committed itself to a more firm policy in the Spanish affair, it would have been backed up by the country, but the example of the San Domingo case was yet fresh in mind, and the wiser course was pursued of following the law, or, which comes the same thing, not exceeding the authority provided. Instead, therefore, of the administration for not attacking provided with war vessels, by sending half a dozen of our gunboats after her, our Democratic friends should insist upon strengthening the hands of the President. Give him the means, and then hold him responsible if he fails to employ them. The paltry $40,000 recently accepted by England in condonation of some offense, the nature of which we do not now recollect, would not pay the interest for five minutes upon the sum would have cost Spain to satisfy the United States for the outrages at Santiago de Cuba, had the President been assured the country would have sustained him in making the demand. If our White Leagues will enter into peace bonds, so the army can go in pursuit of the redskins, and then try and persuade their Northern political friends to strengthen the army and navy, we will guarantee there will be no cause of complaint about Spanish outrages during the rest of Grant's term.

REGISTRATION REPEATERS.

We have excellent authority for supposing there have been two or three cases of duplicate and triplicate registration by the Democratic bummers of this city. Fortunately large number of them have already been discovered, and the whole of this week will be devoted to unearthing more of the same sort. The list of registered voters, as already published—forty-seven or forty-eight thousand—is too large by more than ten thousand. The voters are not here. The appearance of so many names—nearly seven—which belong to white men—nine thousand of evidence of fraud, and color points to the political party that is responsible for it. If eight or ten thousand Democrats have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the supervisors we hope they will not be so fortunate in the ordeal of revision through which they will have to pass. Every name unlawfully placed upon the list should be ruthlessly stricken off, no matter who is hurt by it. When people attempt to make child's play of suffrage and violate law when acting in their sovereign capacity, it is time they should be restrained. No consideration is due to the feelings of such as make a solemn mockery of the law, and disgrace the city and State they live in by wickedness and levity. We can assure them they are watched by vigilant eyes, and some of those who have registered three or four times may esteem themselves lucky if they get a chance to vote even once.

HALLOA! KELLOGG.

The *Picayune* notices with applause a visit from the ex-Republican ex-Governor of Louisiana, just arrived from New York. He is commended for his courage, and magnified for his moustache. The *Picayune* improvises a scene in which the ex-magnate appears to ridicule the present Governor for the embarrassments of his position. He contrasts the toil and peril of paying the debt and arresting the extravagances of the State with the [illegible] ure" which he has [illegible] mes[illegible] South wishes to prop[illegible] honest carpet-bagger [illegible] is all truly and sadly the case. The predecessor of Governor Kellogg was, two years since, bitterly reproached by the *Picayune* and others for a debt and taxation verging on confiscation, and our alleged corruption which rendered even the scenes around the Clay statue and the outside legislation of the Gem saloon neccessary, and put the State authorities in peril of their lives. From that administration so burdened with debt, so impugned for dishonor, Governor Kellogg received the State government. He has been charged with the responsibility for the debt and deeds of his predecessor. He has endeavored to reduce the burdens of the State and to reform its abuses, and now comes his predecessor, looks in upon the labors and responsibilities thus cast upon this honest Republican, and, with a sneer, calls out, "Halloa, Kellogg, how are you getting on." Why, if Jay Cooke, returning from a summer's excursion to Chamouni, should look in upon some unfortunate indorser, toiling and stinting himself under the obligations which Jay had bequeathed him, it would present the only parallel that now occurs to our recollection.

THE TRUE CAUSE ADMITTED.

The theory on which the merchants advocate a railroad to Texas is that this alone will redeem the city from decline. The anti-Republican press has held out to the clerks and carpenters that Kellogg has brought about all this decline, and that if he be made away with or run out of the State, property will return like sunshine after a thunder storm. Inadvertently the *Picayune* admits the true cause why New Orleans has gone so rapidly back on her past progress.

The reduced value of our property is due not so much to the rate of our taxation as to the decline of values and trade. Our want of a road to Texas has enabled other communities to draw off a large portion of the trade which ought to come to this city, and the recovery of which would add thirty per cent. to the revenue of our people.

Now, while the REPUBLICAN advocates all the reformation possible or proper in the administration of affairs, we do not hesitate to say that more railroads, steamships and other agencies of material development will alone enable New Orleans to encounter the rivalry which has, according to the *Picayune*, caused so large a part of the ills that afflict us. That the REPUBLICAN advocates the total extirpation of the power to create corporate debt and the limitation of the State debt to the lowest amount to which it may be reduced is an evidence that we advocate reduction of taxation, but the *Picayune* is for once right because for once candid, when it says:

The reduced value of our property is not due so much to the rate of our taxation as to the decline of value of trade.

Let us have more of this candor, with some harmony of all interests and opinions in behalf of our trade, and New Orleans can [illegible] carry her debt and taxes. Without this s[illegible] is rapidly approaching that state of c[illegible]mercial imbecility when the "grasshopper is a burden" to our impoverished and exhausted community.

THE FORLORN TIMES.

The *Times* seeks to divert the displeasure of the Leaguers from its equivocal course, by applying abusive epithets to the REPUBLICAN. This trick will not answer. Nothing could give the Leaguers confidence in a journal which has hurrahed for the conquest and backed down from the consequences. The White Leaguers detest the REPUBLICAN as an able, honorable and consistent advocate of principles which they oppose. They despise the *Times* because it is always in the rear of the assault and the van of the retreat. Because it traded with and truckled to every party in power, while it has avoided, like contagion, those who have nothing to bestow. The REPUBLICAN has received significent proofs of this distinction between political hostility to an honorable foe, and unqualified contempt for a pretended ally. Amid the violence of the fourteenth of September the White League troops marched past the office of the *Times* without applause, and passed that of the REPUBLICAN without incivility.

Some two weeks since two companies of Democrats or White Leaguers, with torch lights and music, came up Camp street, halted in front of the *Times* office, gave three stomach rending groans for that mercenary sheet, and remained at a rest while the band played with mournful cadence "The Last Rose of Summer." The procession then countermarched and returned. In appearance it came out for "target practice."

The windows of the *Times* presented no spectators, nor did its morning columns contain a notice of the compliment to a journal which in pretending to be neutral only avoided the battle to be in at the spoils.

THOSE RETURNS.

Anybody with a hobby is a nuisance. The *Times* has a hobby. That spinster of journalism has set her cap for and wants to espouse the so-called election returns of 1872. It has latterly conceived a violent affection for the tabulated falsehoods, which certain experts were employed to manufacture to prove that McEnery carried the State by nineteen thousand majority. There is no more reliance to be placed upon the papers than upon the "official returns" which were published from them in the *Times* about two years ago. If anybody can produce figures showing the exact vote of this State in 1872, we will do everything in our power to have them canvassed, and will abide by the result shown. But those returns—the contents of the three trunks! Bah! They are worth two cents a pound at any rag dealer's, and valueless everywhere else. They are the evidences of organized fraud, and nothing else under heaven. Were Governor Kellogg to admit them as testimony in his contest, he would admit away his whole case and have not a leg to stand upon. The [illegible] these self-evident propositions to abide by on Mr. Graham and ask [illegible] Auditor's office and [illegible] shall call [illegible] what [illegible] down [illegible] to speak. [illegible] at

DIED.

O'CONNELL—On Friday, October 23, 1874, at 6 P. M., JOHN DANIEL O'CONNELL, aged thirty-six years, born in County Clare, Ireland.

Cork, Ireland, papers please copy.

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FURNITURE,

Embracing PARLOR, BEDROOM, DININGROOM and LIBRARY SETS and every article in the line, at prices to suit the times and to induce ready sales. As our stock is the largest and best assorted ever brought to this city, and of the most durable manufacture, we consider it a rare opportunity to buyers to get handsome, serviceable furniture at a low cost.

We earnestly desire a call from all before making their final selections.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
Agent.

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MOST UNPARALLELED STOCK

OF

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, DECORATED CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, COLOGNE SETS, STATUETTES, BRONZE ORNAMENTS, FIRE IRONS, COOL VASES, TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER PLATED WARES of every description, and a full line of everything appertaining to house furnishing goods, ever before imported into this market, which the undersigned takes pleasure in offering to his friends and the public at prices which the CASH PURCHASES at recent AUCTION SALES at New York alone can enable him to offer.

M. L. NAVRA,
Successor to Navra & Offner,
No. 174 Canal street,
Opposite the Varities Theatre.

oc25 1t 2p

100.....CANAL STREET.....100

STYLISH SHIRTS, six for	$7 75
Formerly sold for	9 00
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS	80
MERINO AND JEAN DRAWERS	80
CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS	1 00
ENGLISH HALF HOSE, per dozen	3 60
GERMAN HALF HOSE, per dozen	2 40
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, per dozen	2 40
FINE SILK SCARFS, each	60
NEW STYLE BOWS, each	40

AND A NEW STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS,

AT

Twenty Per Cent Reduction, for Cash.

Please examine our stock, as it is no trouble to show goods, if you buy or not.

LEIGHTON'S

Temporary Store, No. 100 Canal street.

oc25 1t 2p

EVERY MERCHANT AND PLANTER

Serves his own interest by subscribing to some exclusively mercantile paper. The NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT is devoted exclusively to commerce, finance, agriculture, manufactures, railroads and navigation. Send for specimen copy of the Price Current. Office, Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street, New Orleans. oc25 3t

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. R. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S.,

Author of "Manhood," "Medical Essays on Marriage," etc.,

Begs to inform his numerous patients and the citizens of New Orleans, generally, that he will remain in the city

Until the First of November,

and that he may be consulted personally or by letter at his old rooms,

No. 9 Rampart street,

below Canal, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. On Sundays from 11 to 2 only.

DR. CURTIS would suggest to those who failed to consult him personally last year the necessity of doing so at as early a date as possible, his present stay being necessarily limited. ONE PERSONAL INTERVIEW is sufficient to enable the Doctor to form a correct diagnosis of the most obstinate case, which afterward can be equally well treated by correspondence. SPECIALTY—Treatment and cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, etc.

Consultations strictly confidential.

MANHOOD—200th EDITION.

DR. CURTIS' Medical Essay on Premature Decline and Exhausted Vitality can be obtained at George Ellis' bookstore, opposite the Postoffice. Price fifty cents. oc24 2p

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 17, 1874.

Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons, I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without delay.

Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, 1590 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $16,000.

All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

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

oc18 15t 2p

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 13, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that, by and with the advice of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the quarantine established over vessels arriving from certain designated ports named in the executive proclamation of June 13, 1874, is this day removed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

oc14 15t 2p

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 26, 1874.

WHEREAS, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans "that the elections for the Mayor and several Administrators shall be held biennially, at the time of the elections for members of the General Assembly; and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans;" and

Whereas, In the absence of any law requiring either the Governor of the State of Louisiana or the Mayor of the city of New Orleans to give notice by proclamation of such elections for city officers, it is nevertheless obviously necessary and proper that such notice should be given;

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to notify the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans that, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the day fixed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly and city officers, an election will be held in said city of New Orleans for the following:

One Mayor.
One Administrator of Finance.
One Administrator of Commerce.
One Administrator of Improvements.
One Administrator of Assessments.
One Administrator of Police.
One Administrator of Public Accounts.
And one Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

The said election will be held at the same places and be conducted by the same commissioners as the election for members of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of New Orleans.

se26 2p LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.