New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 15, 1875.

Chicago intends to have a rifle club.

The more men think the less they talk.

Ladies who row for muscle can never hope to become Mussulmen.

Wooden heads must wait several years before they can have a wooden wedding.

It is all very well to talk about making hay when the sun shines; but here is a weather in which nothing can be made.

A burglar in his travels came across a man who offered to give the life of his wife instead of money, when money or life was demanded.

Among the new music sent with a dealer's compliments, and the request "please notice" is a waltz song, published in 1867. It will keep.

The Walla Walla is the name of a ladies' boat club in Troy, where the members Walla Walla round with the oar developing their muscle.

If Tilton could only be induced to sue for a reformation of character; but that is not what he wants. He wants lucre, and the lawyers hope he may get it.

Rev. S. Burford will preach this evening at half past seven o'clock at the St. Thomas Episcopal Church, on Calliope, between St. Charles and Prytania streets.

The Omaha *Bee*, in jotting the wants of various towns, says: "Lincoln wants a flax mill," and "Calamus is praying for a cobbler." Will some one give Calamus a punch?

The prospects are that Stokes will be obliged to remain in prison until the term of his sentence expires. He is not so wealthy as Mr. Tweed, and Mr. O'Connor takes little interest in his case.

The grand picnic for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations in France will take place at the Fair Grounds to-day. J. Desca, Esq., secretary of the committee of arrangements, has kindly furnished us with tickets to attend.

There will be services this morning as usual at the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, but none in the evening, as the pastor of Ames Church, the Rev. James Morrow, will preach to-night at the Academy of Music.

With the orthographical approval of the *Times*, Hon. E. Booth has introduced the word "uprity." It is supposed to be an alteration of "uprightness," and a substitute for "integrity." With Fluellen, we pronounce it an "excellent goot wort."

Mr. B. E. Woolf has written a new play for W. J. Florence, called the "Almighty Dollar," which will be produced first in Boston. It is a little strange that Mr. Florence could not get on "Almighty Dollar" without bringing the Woolf to his door.

It is said that Andrew Johnson had an insurance policy on his life for $350,000. That the amount was so large needs the exultant confirmation of the company which has to pay it; but it is known that during life Mr. Johnson often spoke of his policy.

When Tilden is President, Morrissey is to be Secretary of State, and then he will know whether or not American prize-fighters can be arrested with impunity on Canadian soil. He will also make the summer capital at Saratoga, instead of at Long Branch, a stupid place without a decent pool room in it.

Egglestone's history of the Southern Confederacy is to be published in parts. There is just now no need for such a work. In about a hundred years or so people will look back at things differently; but rebellion and the Confederacy in the centennial year will not receive such eulogy as may be desired, and Raphael Semmes knows it.

Visitors to New York who want a quiet, but select and luxurious home while they stay in the city, and one where the expenses are decidedly lighter than at the larger houses, will do well to call at the Spingler House, on Union square. It is situated in the heart of the city. Carriage hire is saved, as nearly all the stages and street car lines pass its doors. See card in advertising columns.

Parson Brownlow has lately been reminded of some cheerful remarks Andrew Johnson made to him four years ago. Mr. Johnson said: "Death has already laid his icy fingers upon you! And yet you sit, a poor, galvanized corpse, and laugh in the face of the king of terrors!" The earth of Greenville has fallen with its hopeless hollow sound upon the coffin of the ex-President, and Brownlow sits smiling before an August fire, rubbing his hands and saying, "Andy was an honest man; not too temperate; but he was honest."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, "The election of Governor Allen has never been doubted by any intelligent person." And then another man gets up and says, "All honest men will vote the Democratic ticket." That style of argument lacks the liberality belonging to men of brains, and is of the kind adopted by a quack to circulate a villainous patent compound. The bogus doctor said, "My remedy is sold by all respectable druggists," when the opposite was the case.

The iron-clad propeller Canonicus, at this station, commanded by Commander Charles A. Babcock, United States navy, was on Friday last moved down to a position in the river opposite the head of Canal street. The Canonicus is all that is left us now of manned and equipped naval vessels, the Kansas having gone to Portsmouth, the Canandaigua to the mouth of the river, Port Royal bound, and the Rio Bravo having left for the sinuous Rio Grande.

In proportion as the Republican party unloads bad men the Democrats increase by loading up with the same men. If the Democrats were sincere in their expressed desire for reform, there would be a third party, having no influence, composed of the refuse of the two great parties existing, and the third party would properly be called, not Independents, but the party of the damned. As it is, no man kicked from the Republican party is too mean to find favor with the Democrats, and such men are safe there, for the Democrats never unload.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

This able and eminent Republican has done a good work in disinfecting Ohio of the dangerous contagion of an indefinite and irresponsible currency. We publish this morning his speech at Urbana, which will not only repay perusal but reward study. It is mainly confined to two propositions:

1. The Democratic party would revive the organizations and issues which culminated in the war.

2. The faith of the nation is pledged to the public creditor for the restriction of greenback circulation within its present limits.

The peroration of his speech is the fraternity of the whole people at the approaching centennial.

The objection to this speech, by the opposition, is expressed by the New York *Tribune*, in complaining that it revives the issues of reconstruction. It would be, no doubt, very unfortunate if the celebration of a successful nationality should occur in the midst of a campaign to determine whether we are "one out of many," or many out of one. The issue of union or disintegration may be again under discussion, though it can only result in a confirmation of the decision already rendered; but upon whom will the responsibility of further agitation rest—upon those who have established the doctrine of nationality, and enacted the legal guarantees to enforce it, or upon those who, having referred the verbal dispute of seventy years to the arbitrament of arms, appeal back to the original forum of words, and would reverse the decision of the ultimate tribunal by the verdict of the subordinate judicature in which the dispute arose?

Whatsoever others may say or think about the propriety of this issue, Senator Morton, who was called, as Governor of Indiana, to take the side of the nation against the Confederate States, can not be supposed indifferent to the consummation of that work to which he committed himself. Neither can the thousands disregard this issue who at his call gave up everything and marched to a war fraught with such carnage and ruin.

These men say that this issue has been forced upon them; that they have been disturbed in the peaceful avocations to which they had returned by the incessant agitation of an issue which they had deemed settled forever by the decision of an arbiter to which each disputant had appealed.

Mr. Morton demonstrates that the amendments of the constitution confirming the military abolition of slavery were a part of the capitulation of the Confederate armies, the dissolution of the Confederate government and the acceptance of nationality by a surrender embodied in the fundamental law of every Confederate State. He contends that the legal guarantee of the personal rights given by the constitution was but a corollary of capitulation, and that the citizens of the United States were as much bound to obey this evidence of national will as to have laid down their arms in submission to the national authority.

It is upon a conviction honestly adopted that the terms of capitulation have not been in good faith observed by the Democratic party, that Mr. Morton makes this the paramount issue in the next campaign. His argument, that the Republican party has complied with the national obligation to observe the terms of capitulation, is this: 1. There was no personal prosecution. The property confiscated for war purposes was held according to the limits of the fundamental law. There was a general amnesty granted, exempting from its provisions about one hundred persons, for the political enfranchisement of whom, to take effect on the centenary of universal freedom, Mr. Morton avows himself ready to vote. With a demonstration that the Republican party has complied with the national obligation, he proceeds to show that the Democracy of the South and North have not accepted the conditions and consequences of the capitulation in good faith. His belief is based on authentic and documentary evidence, judicial and legislative, that the Southern Democracy have sought to nullify the legal guarantees given by the national government, by private and concerted action and agitation. In proof that these deductions are correct, Mr. Morton cites the combination of a political society working under disguise and with signs of secrecy to terrify the guaranteed citizens from the exercise of their acknowledged rights. He affirms from similar authority that a spirit of social sectionalism excludes and expels from certain sections of the South every person who acknowledges the obligations to accept the terms of capitulation as signified by national law. The same spirit exists with social and business proscriptions, and asperses with the most cruel denunciation even those who periled life and lost fortune in the Confederate cause.

The evidences of a general determination on the part of the national Democracy to revive and reargue the decisions recorded in the constitution, place the Southern and Northern wings of that party in a shameful position. The Democracy of the South has voted for an abolitionist and protectionist for President, and for one of the first abolitionists who ever armed, drilled and led a negro regiment in the subjugation of the South. They have denounced and discarded the soldiers who led and defended the cause, and embraced invaders who came to establish the supremacy of the Union by blood, fire, inundation and emancipation, as each of these measures became successively necessary under the inexorable laws of war. The Southern Democracy dismantled and took down the medallions of Longstreet, Forrest, Beauregard and Hampton. They even draped that of Lee, who set the example of honorable compliance with the pledges he had given. They elevated to the vacant spaces in the galaxy of Confederate glory, McClellan, who slew his thousands in his seven days fruitless efforts to storm and sack the Confederate capital; Blair, who armed, drilled and led one of the first negro regiments which ever invaded the South; Seymour and Vallandigham, and Horace Greeley, a protectionist and abolitionist, who went "on to Richmond" very much in the same spirit that St. Paul started on to Damascus — this unnatural and unhallowed combination was a sufficient proof that there is no purpose on the part of the Southern Democrats to abide by the terms of the capitulation. It was placed beyond doubt by the reorganization of the national Democracy on the basis of allowed dissent upon all the principles which had been embodied in the Democratic creed but with the distinct agreement to unite in the overthrow of the Republican principles embodied in the constitution and enacted into the laws.

We repeat that this coalition is especially shameful upon the part of the so-called Northern Democracy. Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is quoted by Mr. Morton as having said that "any State in this confederacy is sovereign," and when the government ceases to possess this character he hopes it will be after he shall have "laid his bones in the soil near" his "own river." This is a specimen of this despicable Democracy of New England. If such is the principle of Mr. Eaton, why did he not, with Mr. Seymour and the whole Connecticut Democracy, avow it when the question was at issue in the field? He and his cowardly colleagues shammed Union during the war. They took contracts for shoddy cloth, they hired substitutes, and voted for every military appropriation for carrying on the war. They now have the shameful effrontery to assert that they believe in the "independent sovereignty of the States!" when every State that held this doctrine has embodied its contradiction in the most solemn form of fundamental law.

The Southern Democracy have the complaisant credulity to accept this self-contradicted assertion of State sovereignty. They drive out the men who fought for the independent sovereignty of the States and install in their stead those who would never risk laying their bones in any soil except that which is near their own homes, for the principle of State rights or any other. The proposition of Mr. Morton that the terms of capitulation and settlement are still in issue is, then, rendered more than probable by the Democratic abandonment of every party principle, and their reunion with such treacherous allies. The basis of this shameless coalition is this: The Western and Northern Democracy will have the spoils. The Southern Democracy demand national neutrality and non-intervention in State affairs. Under this they will nullify every provision of the constitution and laws which give effect to the result of the war and consummate the terms of the capitulation.

It is under the conviction that the ascendency of the Democratic party involves the continued disturbance of national harmony, and that the next political campaign involves the question whether the issues decided by the late war shall be fought over again "in the Union," that Mr. Morton has warned his fellow-citizens to arrest this interminable scandal. It is, in his opinion, to be effected by continuing the control of the government in the hands of a Republican administration.

We can not extend this article into an examination of the argument on the financial question. It is sufficient to say that Senator Morton treats a further dilution of the currency as incompatible with the national faith to the public creditor. He even brings that "patent Democrat," Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, to the stand, and shows that his proposal of practical repudiation occasioned a necessity of giving the national creditor the guarantee of a greenback limit; that this limit was four hundred million dollars, within which the government has power to contract or reissue as national securities may require, but beyond which it would be a flagrant violation of contracted faith to go. This sterling and standard position was no sooner taken by that distinguished and sagacious statesman than the leading Republican speakers and newspapers joined in its support.

The two propositions stated will be the key notes of the Republican centennial campaign. Our readers will find the financial proposition expounded and enforced with entire unanimity throughout the Union. The REPUBLICAN will do its part in the defense and demonstration of the financial principle laid down, so that we may postpone further remark on the subject for the moment.

Mr. Morton has properly denounced those insincere and corrupt men who, under pretence of Republican principles, have brought reproach upon the Republican party. He shows the indiscriminate prosecution, conviction and eviction of such men by the President and by the Republican party everywhere as an evidence that there is no political complicity with such imposters.

There is but one omission in this speech. It is, however, a subject long enough to form the text of a speech in itself. We allude to the enunciation of a positive and progressive policy on the part of the Republican party. Surely it can uphold the Union and still march on its great mission of republicanizing the continent by force of fraternal example and influence. Especially is a progressive and positive policy important to relieve the popular complaints of a stagnant demand for the surplus productions of the country, and especially of the West. Senator Morton has the power to move in the matter of an improved trade with Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, and other tropical countries. The effect of the increased admission of American products at reduced rates of duty, and the consequent diminution of specie exported to those countries, will greatly promote our industrial interests. They will also aid greatly in preparing for the resumption in 1879. Between now and then the United States will export, at present rates, at least $600,000,000 in specie to pay for tropical goods. Any portion of this kept at home will facilitate the great measure of redemption. With sectional peace and national prosperity established by Republican success in the centennial campaign, we may enter confidently upon the second century of American independence.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The first operation of the American mind in considering a new proposition is to strip it of all obscurity and reduce its significance to the simplest terms.

The term "co-operative" does not, we think, entirely present the object which the people of New Orleans have in view. The principle of associated capital or combined labor is well understood and exemplified in joint stock enterprises of various kinds long in active operation among us. The co-operative store differs in this, that the customers are the copartners. A, B and C are capitalists who unite under a style and firm to buy and sell goods. At the end of the year their profits amount to twenty-five thousand dollars, which they divide among themselves according to the terms of their association. From and out of whom was this twenty-five thousand dollars gained, besides the cost of purchase and sale? Out of their customers, who may be represented by the rest of the alphabet. Well, in the co-operative store Messrs. A, B, C and others put in their capital for the purchase and sale of goods, the remainder of the alphabet put in no capital, except their custom. Every one who is registered as a regular stockholder receives a metallic token, or a memorandum of every item purchased and paid for, and at the end of the business term each such customer receives a share of the net profits in proportion to the amount of purchases so paid for and certified. If, then, the co-operative store makes twenty-five per cent net profit on its business for the term, the purchaser of one hundred dollars worth of goods, will receive back twenty-five dollars, thus reducing the cost of the goods to seventy-five dollars. The interest on this advance of twenty-five dollars has gone to his credit in the store, and is represented and repaid in the rebate, profit or dividend as it may be called. It will bee seen that the $25,000 of Messrs. A, B and C in the first copartnery has been distributed among themselves and the rest of the alphabet in the second. It will be seen also that the co-operative store does not undersell any other store. It may, however, take away the customers from other stores, or compel the latter to take their customers in as partners.

Those who have proposed to introduce the co-operative store as an agent of English or of free trade, have made, we think, an unnecessary complication. The policy of direct trade is no new discovery. It occupied the South at a day when sectionalism was stronger and the dread of intervention more potent than at present. The Mississippi valley was discovered by La Salle and De Soto. John C. Calhoun was also aware of it, as may be seen from his report on its improvement at the Memphis convention sometime before 1850. Direct trade had been founded at every principal city on the Southern Atlantic coast, nor was there ever any want of capital or credit at the South to have imported all the goods needed. The extent and selection of goods at New York was always better; the ability to give credit and the discount for cash was far greater in the Eastern markets than at the South. Direct trade with the South under the present tariff is not sufficient to fill ships with cargoes and so can not constitute a basis for supporting a special line. Indeed, there is empty return tonnage enough now to bring in all the English goods, nor is an additional line needed for that purpose.

But co-operative stores do not require English goods exclusively. They may be brought from all the markets of the world, and, indeed, must be, in order to meet the competition of rival dealers. There will be, then, no such thing as underselling the private stores, because the co-operative customers will know that their dividends depend on the profits; but the co-operative stores will undoubtedly result in giving the customers cheaper goods, because the profit paid to Messrs. A, B and C, will be divided among themselves. This will be very important to the poor consumers, because they will thereby save money which would otherwise have gone to the profit of the intermediary or middleman, whose place they all occupy. This will enable the laborer to live cheaper. It will in effect, to some extent, counteract the tariff, because the consumer now pays the importers and retail dealers profits in addition to the cost of the article laid down duty paid. Thus Messrs. A, B and C import a commodity at one hundred dollars. They pay forty dollars duty, and upon this one hundred and forty dollars they place twenty-five per cent profit, making a cost to the consumer of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The co-operative customer will buy the same article at a cost of ten per cent profit, or at one hundred and forty dollars, making a saving of twenty-one dollars, or fifteen per cent. This will practically reduce the duty *pro tanto* to the consumer.

It is probable that the co-operative system will relieve the poor greatly from the excessive profits alleged to be made by "the corner groceries," as they are called. A hundred customers who deal to the extent of twenty-five dollars each per month make a patronage worth twenty-five hundred dollars per month or thirty thousand dollars per annum. This would make a good business. It would pay merchant and clerk and, with a saving of fifteen or twenty-five per cent per month, would help the customers greatly and leave them a good sum for rents and other purposes. Then, the co-operative store is bound to give good weight and measure, and sound, unadulterated goods. This last is something, also, for one likes to be certain when he is eating flour or chalk, sand or sugar, or drinking claret or logwood.

It is this principle, and not altogether the importation of foreign goods by direct trade, which makes, to our mind, the merit of the co-operative store. We should like to see the system introduced on behalf of the colored people as well as the white, for few pay more exorbitant profits on common goods with less suspicion of their genuineness.

There is also an improvement that the co-operative stores may make. It is to set the fashion of selling down to one cent's worth of their goods. It is not difficult to introduce this economy, and it is one greatly needed among poor people, and would effect a great economy in our need. There is but one difficulty in the co-operative enterprise, and that is a very serious one. It is to secure good agents. The savings bank was, like the savings store, an excellent institution, but it sometimes falls into bad hands and ruins the depositors. Let the customers elect the managers, and it will be perhaps safer than for individuals to get up an organization and monopolize its appointments.

This, however, is a secondary consideration. The co-operative store is undoubtedly an excellent institution, and properly conducted must tend greatly to relieve the laboring poor. As our concern is chiefly for that class upon whose labor at last society must depend for prosperity, we will be indulged in the remark that if we care for the poor the rich can take care of themselves.

COLORED SEAMEN.

The REPUBLICAN prefers a Southern party based on the recognition and utilization of the industry and good order of the Southern people rather than to rely upon the guardianship of the "Yankee Democracy." It really can not see in a sectional aspect why a people embittered against the North should surrender to and serve in the ranks of Blair, the Abolitionist, and Greeley, the protectionist. Nor can we understand why communities which live, move and have their commercial being upon the domestic services and field labor of their own fellow-citizens should, as soon as they are convalescent from fever or have secured their crop, go gunning after the nurse in the one case, and the plowman in the other. Surely nothing except a marked and depraved love of office could make intelligent men so obsequious to those who have betrayed them and so savagely hostile to their own home people.

The REPUBLICAN would make the value of the colored race even more apparent to these unconscious fellow-citizens. It would show that under this climate the views of sagacious Southern men have long since looked to the intelligent and economical endurance of the colored people to conduct the mechanic arts.

There now approaches a period when their services will be imperatively required, not merely by the Southern people but by the nation. We refer first to the manufacture of cotton goods by machinery. The policy of the United States will compel the government to protect our commerce and carry the flag in the tropical seas and ports. There is one great obstacle to this duty. There is a class of diseases in those latitudes which exposes the seamen of Northern countries to great risk, and often impairs the movement of our ships of war and of commerce. A fleet is ordered to rendezvous at Rio or at Aspinwall, to watch the harbor of Havana, or protect the roadstead of Vera Cruz. It becomes the duty of the government even to patrol the Rio Grande, or lay off Corpus Christi; ships must be stationed at Key West, or sent to the Navy Yard at Pensacola. So much for the national needs.

The whole Western trade must be developed upon the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati must trade with Brazil and Cuba by their own rail and river boats over Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola. The same climatic impediment threatens the shipping employed in this tropical trade as in the naval service of the water.

At this moment we remember the eight hundred thousand colored male citizens mentioned by Mr. Pinchback, and we find here the element which can so organize this tropical service on the basis of acclimated seamen, as to establish permanently the great commerce upon which the Gulf ports of the South can alone prosper. But it will be asked, have the colored people sufficient experience and intelligence to take this contract? We answer without hesitation, yes, and upon the following proofs: The British government has always employed colored seamen by admixture in all its crews employed on the coast of Africa and the West Indies. The planters on the coasts of the Chesapeake, and further South, have always employed colored men as sailors. The schooners in the lumber and other trades of Pontchartrain and other estuaries of the Gulf are now and have been navigated by colored skippers as well as worked by colored seamen. There are many thousand deckhands and firemen on our river boats. It may be added that the government has several regiments of colored soldiers, who may be used for service in stations at home or abroad where there is danger of febrile diseases.

We therefore suggest to those who really wish to organize Southern industry on a basis of home service, to take up this subject and interest themselves in the organization of acclimated seamen, white and colored. The government must have such crews to conduct its policy in the South seas. The West must have a trade, summer as well as winter, in tropical goods, and over its own ways and its own waters. We have the best natural position for this service, and it would be the height of party madness to ignore it.

We would suggest to the colored people to turn their attention to this carrying trade and national service. They may find employment on merchant ships in the tropical trade, and, upon application to the Navy Department, either before or certainly after the meeting of Congress, they can have a school ship detailed, with officers and instructors, who who will take a class of colored seamen and soon prepare them for protecting their fellow-citizens from the dangers of the deep, as they have from sunstroke and malarial fever. To this practical means of uniting the citizens of the South for the benefit of the South we invoke the attention of all the patriotic men of both races, who deem home help a better dependence than "Yankee Democracy" and mutual utility a greater guarantee for social harmony than a shotgun canvass for the scalps of colored Republicans.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS ARE PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF GRANT.

Under this caption the New York *Herald* has a leader, composed largely of opposition to a third term, but presenting in a clear light the absolutely impregnable position President Grant will occupy if the Democrats continue the policy they have begun with. The tone of the article may be well judged by its concluding words. After deprecating the choice about to be forced on the people between inflation and a third term it says:

The *Herald* will not relax its strenuous opposition to the third term as fraught with the greater danger. Financial distress and the wreck of business can not reasonably be put into the scale against the subversion of our popular institutions.

The people will probably think differently, and consider commercial prosperity with the privilege of electing the man they wish as many times as they like perfectly compatible with the free institutions of which they are as proud and hold to as tenaciously as the *Herald* could wish. It would be rather subversive of popular institutions if the American people were to be restricted, in the absence of any law, in their choice on a negative precedent that it had never been done before.

After detailing the blunders of the Democratic party in 1864, 1868 and 1872, war and protection candidates on peace and free trade platforms; the fact that negro antipathy, though outgrown by enlightened Southern leaders, still prevents liberal sentiments from influencing the masses; the splits whether the Democratic party shall be a white man's or not, or controlled by Morrissey or Kelly; and the fact that no Democrat in Ohio has denounced the platform, it asserts that Morton, Logan and Ferry will avoid the blunders of Pendleton, Ewing and Allen, that a blinder set of political idiots never existed, and that they are doing their utmost to create the public necessity to which the President said he might be induced to yield. If the party carries the Ohio election there will be no limit to the aggressive boldness of its inflation wing.

On this point President Grant has fully committed himself, and as the *Herald* says:

His veto of the inflation bill, the most important of all his civil acts, rescued the country from the self same danger which is again threatened by the Ohio Democrats, and if the inflation battle is to be fought over in a new field it will be claimed by Grant's friends that he is the fittest leader. Nobody doubts that on that issue he can be relied upon. He is committed to sound views, not only by his settled convictions, but by that part of his official record which won him more confidence and applause than all the other acts of his administration. It is not in his character to deviate from that applauded veto, when pride, policy, inborn stubbornness, as well as his sense of the public interest and experience of public approbation, bind him to stubbornness and consistency. On that great issue the public feels it safe to trust him, and of all possible blunders his opponents could have committed none so egregious as to bring this issue again into politics. If the Democrats had given him *carte blanche* to select the issue, he could not have hit upon one so damaging to them or so full of promise to him. Besides being a question of the first magnitude it is the one question upon which he is strongly intrenched in the public confidence.

With such a candidate as this, so praised by his bitterest opponent, the people will not be likely to consider they have lost any of their freedom in casting their votes for a third term, and against the "financial distress and wreck of business" which the *Herald* prefers.

DANGER TO THE REPUBLICANS.

The *Picayune* has the following paragraph:

It is reported that Mr. Brice-Sembre and Mr. Theze, French citizens, engaged in business in this city, have been conscripted in France, where they had gone to attend to business matters.

The extreme vigilance of France in subjecting to military service all upon whom she can have any claim lends a color of probability to this startling item of news. We can not assume it to be true, and sincerely hope it is not true. These gentlemen, to us personally unknown, no doubt comprise a portion of the fifteen thousand alien males whom the REPUBLICAN was the first to show were domiciled among us, not entitled to vote but enjoying the undisputed right to express their opinions upon the very inferior institutions of the republic. This privileged class, perhaps, reached its maximum during the last war, when more than thirty thousand aliens under foreign protection resided in New Orleans.

The commercial advantages of a private position were very great, as it caused a very valuable exemption from military risk or seizure. With a vigilant consul the alien could conduct trade as a neutral and confidential agent of citizens exposed to risk in the varying fortunes of war which sometimes imperiled the Unionist and the Confederate.

The vigilance of France, however, has placed her subjects abroad under some embarrassment, so that they can no longer smile upon the controversies of this unfortunate republic and sympathize with the civil wars of their own fellow-citizens. The military order is rather a snap judgment upon those patriotic sons of Alsace and Lorraine who two years since chose French nationality before the French consul here. It is hard that the evidence of their loyalty should be the register of their military obligations. This position, however, has compelled the alien to decide whether he will run the risk of conscription as the gentlemen mentioned seem to have done, whenever they return to their own country, or whether they thall undergo the degradation of American citizenship. We rather infer from the apparent reduction of numbers of this class, under the late census, that the military rigor of France has had its effect, and we rather fear that these gentlemen will prefer the Democratic to the Republican party, so that this may affect the next election considerably.

We would suggest that these persons should declare their intention to become American citizens so that they will stand in the precise status of Martin Koszta, the Austrian, and so buy goods in Paris under the protection of the United States. Whenever they shall be rich enough or old enough to go back to France without fear of conscription, they can renounce allegiance to the United States and renew their fealty to France. As a great many of these people are industrious, frugal and respectable, we may hope they wil elect to become citizens of the United States. There is very little danger of foreign or domestic war, and we hope, if they will consider the principles of the Republican party, they will decide to cast their vote in favor of its candidates. If they do not we shall apprehend a decided accession to the Democratic polls, which may prove a serious calamity.

DIED.

DONNELLA—At New Orleans, Louisiana, on Thursday, August 12, at 5:30 P. M., Mrs. VIOLETTA ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, wife of Harrison Donnella, aged thirty one years, a native of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and a resident of this city for the last ten years.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, papers please copy.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE AND CITY TAX ASSESSORS, No. 20 Carondelet street, New Orleans, August 1, 1875.

The taxpayers of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, Louisiana, are hereby notified that the assessment on real estate and persons property for State and city taxes for the year 1875, exigible in the year 1876, are completed, and will be exposed for inspection and correction from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted), until the THIRTY FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1875, at which time all complaints of excessive or erroneous assessments will be considered.

J. L. HERWIG,
President Board of State and City Assessors.

N. B.—Taxpayers are requested to bring their last year's tax receipt or a description of the property as to district and number of square.

au3 1m 2p J. L. HERWIG, President.

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CELEBRATED FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

A large stock on hand at very low figures.

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JOHN W. NORRIS,
* au15 1t 2p No. 27 Canal street, New Orleans.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Richmond Lodge No. 1, Stringer No. 2, and Parson's Lodge No. 3, take this method of returning their grateful thanks to the following named ladies, members of The Eastern Star, and others, for coming to the aid, at a time of great need, of the above named Lodges, by giving a fair for their benefit, by which they were rewarded beyond their expectation:

Members of The Eastern Star:

Mrs. O. J. Dunn,	Mrs. M. J. Cowan,
Mrs. J. H. Ingraham,	Mrs. E. Roxborough,
Mrs. J. Lewis,	Mrs. S. Fax,
Mrs. M. West,	Mrs. J. B. Gaudet,
Mrs. E. McCarthy,	Mrs. H. Hutchingson,
Mrs. E. Townsend,	Mrs. R. Stewart,
Mrs. J. M. Vance,	Mrs. G. Kennedy,
Mrs. A. Nolasco,	Mrs. M. J. Quinn,
Mrs. T. C. Butler,	Mrs. Hamilton,
Mrs. A. Wicker,	Mrs. Walthal,
Mrs. A. E. Barber,	Miss E. Stackhouse,
Mrs. G. W. Mathews,	Miss C. Kennedy,
Mrs. C. C. Antoine,	Miss Fax,
Mrs. A. Jones,	Miss Fannie Dunn,
Mrs. C. F. Ladd,	Miss A. Francis,
Mrs. P. G. Deslonde,	And others.
Mrs. G. D. Geddes,	

WILLIAM MULFORD, W. M. Richmond Lodge.
JAMES LEWIS, W. M. Stringer Lodge.
JOHN PARSON, W. M. Parson's Lodge.
au15

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

GOODS WILL BE HIGHER.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Go to the CRESCENT STORE and get—
Good CALICOES, fast colors, at 7c per yard.
44 WHITE COTTON at 9c per yard.
LINEN TOWELS and NAPKINS at $1 per dozen.
TABLE DAMASK at 40c per yard.
BAREGES at 8c per yard.
KENTUCKY JEANS at 15c per yard.
CHILDREN'S SUITS at 50c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 25c per yard.
LADIES' HOSE at $1 per dozen.
CAMBRIC COTTON at 10c per yard.
CORSETS at 50c a pair
Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS at 75c per dozen.
10-4 SHEETING at 25c per yard.

A full line of staple and fancy dry goods, at the very lowest prices for cash. Come one, come all to the CRESCENT STORE, No. 17 Bourbon street.

au15 1t 2p R. A. CHIAPELLA.

A CARD.

The undersigned offers his services to merchants and business men as a

WRITER.

He will furnish the reading matter for Almanacs, Catalogues, Circulars, etc., write and attractively arrange advertisements, cards and other announcements, write descriptions of establishments, machinery, patents, etc.; fold and address circulars, for which he has over 10,000 new names of parties who deal directly with New Orleans.

Will insert advertisements in the

LEADING JOURNALS

of the South at publishers' rates.

His long connection, both as a writer and solicitor, with the best papers of New Orleans, has given him a thorough knowledge of the business, and enables him to promise, with confidence,

SATISFACTION TO ALL

who favor him with orders.

J. CURTIS WALDO,
No. 56 Camp street,
au15 1t 2p Over Gauthreaux & Wright's.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 15, 1875.

WHEREAS, On the first day of July MICHAEL JOSEPH BOWDEN, a resident of the parish of St. James, was barbarously murdered, in the parish of St. James, at the plantation of V. H. M. Anderson about nine miles below Donaldsonville, in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, All efforts to arrest his murderer have failed, notice is hereby given that a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of CARL ALBERZ, the murderer, who is a Swede, aged about twenty-five years, height about five feet ten inches, sallow complexion, hair black, beard dark and but little of it, eyes dark, rather a downcast look, narrow forehead, broad stooping shoulders, stands with his feet turned out, dresses well for a working man, and speaks broken English.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy five, and in the centennial year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. jy17

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y aug

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 24½ Carondelet street, up stairs.

Makes a specialty of Title Deeds for the purchase or redemption of property sold by the State for delinquent taxes under act No. 47 of 1873, or any other law.

Being thoroughly familiar with all details, and prepared for the speedy dispatch of business intrusted to him, will guarantee satisfaction.

jy22 1m

CAUTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify the public not to trade for or buy two rent notes, drawn by the undersigned in favor of Nicholas Burke, dated August 1, 1875, and one dated September 1, 1875, each note for $60, payable the first of each month; the same will not be paid, the consideration for them having failed through the acts of Nicholas Burke.

New Orleans, August 9, 1875. J. ESTOUP.
au12 1t 1p