New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1875.

Dress rehearsals—Trying on new clothes.

Mosquitoes make music for the million.

Democratic motto—"Equal rights to a few."

Heaven knows how much it rained last night.

The Guibord affair has been run into the ground.

No public meeting should be called without consulting Tice.

Young man, obey your father, particularly if he is wealthy.

Weston walks no more. His lost soles have stopped marching on.

Georgia will find many of her lost laborers in the Louisiana census.

Men will go into the low down concert dive saloons for divers reasons.

The boat clubs are now practising the writing of anonymous letters.

Harriet Hosmer has written a little parlor comedy for the amusement of her friends.

What the country wants now is a good boat race, and a twenty cent cigar for five cents.

For a person to attempt to appear what he is not, is very troublesome and unprofitable.

Celluloid is a new explosive just introduced. It will probably take the place of kerosene.

Rev. J. A. Ivey will preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the Coliseum Place Baptist Church.

The Democratic organ will be started here as soon as the money can be brought from New York.

There are many who appear to think that to forgive is human, and that to err is perfectly splendid.

It was seven years ago that George Francis Train prophesied the failure of the Bank of California.

When a commonwealth theatrical company takes a benefit, they play for the benefit of all concerned.

Boys get into political ways early in life; they make rings as soon as they begin to play their little games of marbles.

Charlotte Cushman is said to be very sick and feeble. She should have made her last appearance while she had strength left.

Ginery Twitchell, ex-Congressman, of Massachusetts, will not run on the prohibition ticket. The temperance men object to his front name.

A new Fenian organization has been started, called the "United Irishmen Redivivi." It takes two V's, one red eye and two little dotted i's to join it.

The *Graphic*, as an advertisement for detecting the criminal, publishes a portrait of Thomas Nicholls, the Canada Bank robber. The boy is an exceedingly mild looking youth, and parts his hair in the middle.

Bryant's "History of the United States" is nearly ready. We are likely to have more histories than States. Mr. Bryant should not fail to record that he did not go as minister to Russia, and that he was once indignant at the Cooper Institute.

Strakosch is at his old tricks again, advertising that he is to pay Madame Titjiens $1000 per night in gold for every night she sings. Since her voice is not what it used to be, the amount appears rather dear payment for the whistle.

The most soul harrowing thing that can come within the experience of a country editor is to puff the honesty and integrity of the merchant who is about to open the red store at the cross roads, and have him refuse to pay for advertising.

Olive Logan is said to be incapacitated for literary labor on account of inflammation of the eyes. It does seem as if "inseparable" might make himself useful and act as amanuensis. He certainly has been dictated to before now.

Philip Werlein, music dealer, No. 80 Baronne street, sends us a new song, a sort of hard money song, entitled "Gold, Gold, Gold," written by G. W. Hunt, and published by J. S. White & Co., Marshal, Michigan. The piece should be popular in Ohio. There is music in it.

"Prolix" Booth is what the *Picayune* calls him. According to Webster, "long, diffuse, prolonged, protracted, tedious, tiresome, wearisome" Booth. Oh, Booth! Shorten, contract, abridge, simmer down, dry up, Booth, and give the *Pic* a rest.

We would advise our readers and patrons in want of anything in the furniture line to call at Montgomery's, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, for the same. These gentlemen must sell cheap, otherwise they would not be so busy. Our word for it, it will pay you to go and see them.

Colonel Montgomery will make his first great auction sale in his new auction mart, No. 60 Camp street, on Saturday, October 2, advertisement of which will appear in the daily papers in due time. Parties having nice furniture they wish to place in this sale should consult him in time.

Excursionists on the Jackson railroad—or the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago road, as it is now called—are notified that only one train will return to the city on Sunday nights, instead of two, as heretofore. The train to arrive will be the regular train, which is due at 9 P. M. The new arrangement commences with this date, and excursionists will govern themselves accordingly.

Mrs. Isabel Freeman Norton, the popular actress, left the city last night for the purpose of paying a short visit to her mother, who resides in Boston. Mrs. Norton has just closed a season of twenty weeks with the Orleans Dramatic Association and the New Histrionics. By her spirited personations of character she has added greatly to the success of the entertainments given by the amateurs, and they, with many other friends, will wish for the lady and her fair-haired little daughter a safe and pleasant journey.

SPIKE THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

We have been compelled to comment upon the Democratic programme for defeating the will of the popular majorities in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. We can not close our eyes to the fact that in addition to the assassination and exile of Republican leaders, and the intimidation of the negro voters, there is another power, which Democracy detests and intends to destroy. They dread the argument and exposure of their deeds by the Republican press, and they have intimated their purpose to spike and destroy it. To effect this object of silencing a representative of free—even if erroneous—opinion, the most formidable agencies are resorted to. Professional proscription and refusal of patronage has long since been employed. The little Vicksburg paper, which cautioned the public, at their peril, against advertising in any but Democratic papers, did but express the practices pursued for years past. The most intolerant zealot could not denounce the circulation of the Holy Scriptures with more bitterness than does the Democracy in forbidding the people to read or advertise in a Republican paper.

In a late meeting in this city called to order by one whom the *Times* has called "a bold Briton," we find two objects announced by resolution. The one advocates a convention of "all elements opposed to Radicalism, then and there to proceed to the reorganization of the Democratic party in Louisiana." The other object is to denounce the "usurpation" of Governor Kellogg. As this meeting indorses the encyclical epistle of Mr. Marr, and as that expresses the opinion that the question of legal State administration should be reopened, we have a right to infer that this meeting with its leaders repudiates the Wheeler compromise, and wishes the contest between Mr. McEnery and Governor Kellogg reopened. The cool assurance with which the Conservatives are summoned to come in and be shorn and marked in the name of Democracy will be duly noted by those Conservatives who oppose the convention of Messrs. Marr and Booth.

One main purpose of the resolutions is to spread over Republican type an awe so solemn that no utterance in reply to Democratic argument or in ridicule of Democratic balderdash shall be possible.

In preparing for this conflict it is particularly important that this general Democratic policy should be enforced, and that no voice should be heard abroad in defense of the lawful government or in exposure of the violence and breach of faith with which it may be assailed. Here is the language applied in the second part of these resolutions to the Republican press of Louisiana:

Whereas, the political affairs of Louisiana are peculiar, in that the people are oppressed by an imposed usurpation and misrepresented by a cormorant, fraudulent and unprincipled Radical press; violates every decency as well as every right, forging partisan falsehoods and inventing incredible statements; among others recently put in to the mouth of the great American usurper, that everything is serene, prosperous and quiet in Louisiana; and further, that her people do not desire an abatement of said usurpation, but are in the main perfectly satisfied and content with the same, and do not desire any change, much less the reorganization and success of the Democratic party.

Here are terms employed which can have no other tendency than to exasperate the Democratic masses against the Republican press. The Republican press is called "a cormorant," "forging partisan falsehoods." The Republican press, or this particular journal, is the lawful organ of the State and federal government. Is it, therefore, more of a "cormorant" than Messrs. La Sere or Nixon, who occupied precisely the same station, and published newspapers with the same aid? Was the venerable Ritchie a "cormorant" because he received from a Democratic Congress $50,000 as a bonus for alleged losses in public printing? Was Mr. Nixon a Democratic "cormorant" when he obtained from the Legislature a donation of $50,000 to cover an alleged loss on the depreciation of the public medium of payment? To be sure these "cormorants" had not advanced so far as to "forge," that metaphorical accomplishment being reserved to the public printer of the Republican party. In what is a public fund earned and in part applied to the defense or dissemination of political principles a more unworthy source of political service than if the same amount were levied upon candidates for or incumbents of lucrative office? In what is it more dishonorable than if it had been begged from or contributed by a Yankee Democracy seeking the spoils of office by aid of a campaign organ in the South?

We do not contend that the system of public printing is right. It is not necessary that we should do so. The system of public printing and the distribution of the spoils by the victors were Democratic practices first instituted by Marcy and Jackson, and we but participate in the system which we find established by Democratic precedent. Do we, however, find any Democrat who professes to abandon the system of electing a public printer, or of bestowing an office according to the qualifications of the applicant? When we shall have seen this political prodigy we shall be willing to go as far in the reform proposed as any one who shall advocate it.

At present we are interested in inquiring what is the significance of this unworthy attack upon the Republican press? Our explanation is this:

There is a class calling itself Democratic. It is privileged to profess any principle without inconsistency, and to adopt any practice with impunity. If, as is intimated in these resolutions, and in the columns of a candidate for Democratic organism, Republican newspapers are to be raided, their type thrown into the street, and their writers made to follow in the tracks of the Colfax exiles, and martyrs to their political faith, this should not deter those papers from defending their principles and their party to the last line that is written and the last type that shall be stuck. Terms are applied to the Republican press which can alone be explained by the unjust determination to silence or destroy. It is asserted that this "cormorant press violates every decency as well as every right." "Cormorants" are not expected to be very decorous or respectful, but we demand to know what decency we have violated? What right have we denied? What partisan falsehoods have we forged? What statements have we invented? It is a proof of the authority assumed that the Republican press has been denounced in terms far more insulting and abusive than even those which we quote. But there are, it seems, certain parties having exclusive rights to employ abusive language towards the Republican press, to which it would be an insolent offense to reply. It may be that same campaign combination which wreaks its local power upon those weaker than itself, and receives a stronger power than itself with obsequous obedience. It may be the same party which oppresses those weaker or more timid than itself, and then cries out for American sympathy by complaining of the oppressions which are practiced upon itself by those who attempt to protect the weak.

We deny on behalf of the Republican press that it has disregarded the proprieties of political or professional warfare. We call for the proof of forgeries or inventions. What has been done has been decisively and resolutely done, and will be repeated. If we live in a land where opinion may be freely expressed we shall avail ourselves of our rights. If we inhabit a country where the imprimatur of a Democratic central committee is indispensable to the expression or publication of an opinion we intend the whole American people shall know it.

Our present object is to show that the purpose is avowed by a part of the Democratic party to repudiate the compromise of last spring, and that the Democratic party, not feeling able to cope with the Republican press, and not being willing that the events of the ensuing campaign shall be published abroad, except through a Democratic version, have determined to spike the Republican press by intimidation, proscription or—destruction.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

We have never known a man reared under a monarchy who has comprehended the principle of republican government. Not being parties to the government of a single person, the born subject has no rights which he can not assert by evading the decrees of power. This he has the same right to do that any other slave has to escape from bondage or to escape duties imposed upon him without his consent. In a republic, however, every man is a party to the government, and can only amend law or government by those modes of reform which he has sworn shall be adopted.

We have in the United States a constitutional grant of political rights to the negro. The whole people have accepted this grant in the most solemn form of constitutional confirmation. The Southern people once claimed to live up to the letter of the constitution, and to oppose any act which by indirect construction could be employed to defeat the provisions of the constitution. They contended that slavery was recognized by the constitution, and while the Abolitionists condemned that usage with as much violence as is now employed against negro suffrage, the constitutionalists of the South denied that there was any right to aid the slave in his escape, and contended that Lloyd Garrison should have shouldered his musket to enforce the fugitive slave law.

This sound principle has been abandoned, and here the Democracy have adopted the European plan of overthrowing an administration by assassinating the leaders and intimidating those who follow them.

The South was once a country of chivalrous sentiment. It would have scorned the European plan of collecting people in masses to denounce and destroy those nominally weaker or less skilled in arms than themselves. The South has passed under other counsels, and neither in Sicily, Italy or France could an infuriated mob be more readily assembled to assassinate a few persons of unpopular opinions, or to disable the expression of their opinions either by speech or in print.

There can be no doubt but that the Democracy of Mississippi have, according to the proclamation of the Governor of that State—

Formed themselves into military organizations in various parts of the State, without sanction of law, and have overthrown civil government in Yazoo county, set it at defiance in Hinds county, and created distrust and fear in Warren and other counties, causing the loss of many lives and compelling many persons to flee from their homes.

This is regarded by the Washington *Republican* as—

The avowed purpose of the Mississippi Democrats to carry that State at the next election through extermination or forcible intimidation of the negro voters.

The Colfax assassination of Republican leaders shows the European process of disabling the negro vote.

We have no doubt the men of American descent who have fallen into this mode of obtaining office have been deluded by the common sentiment of the large mass who are indoctrinated with the remedial ideas of Europe. These look upon the assassination of an obnoxious opponent, or a riotous resistance to an odious law, as the chief means of political reformation. We know there is a larger body of Americans who disapprove of this European plan, and would rather rely upon the slower but inevitable reforms of the ballot box. We appeal to these men to step forth from an apathy which imperils all that is valued by them, and stand for the free institutions of their country. If there be abuses in the city or State government let the people reform them legally. But let true Conservatives beware how they permit the European practices so prevalent in Spain, in the communists of France, and in the camaristas of Italy, to gain ground here. Let them not think that the evil of mob rule will cease with the intimidation or extermination of Republicans. The same remedy would be applied to any other alleged wrong. Separate the schools between white and black, and the schools will be here, as elsewhere, separated between Romanist and Protestant. Overthrow Governor Kellogg because he is hated by the Democracy, or Lieutenant Governor Antoine because he is of color, and you may have an American governor attacked because he can not speak Spanish, Italian or French, or a mayor driven from the city because he wishes to collect the drainage tax. Let not men who abandon the restraints of the American constitution expect that the practice of nullifying the law by combination or riot will cease at their bidding. All the contagions of Europe, which our ancestors of the Revolution crossed the sea to escape, have followed them. The monarchists first denounced and ridiculed republicanism. We could well withstand their enmity, but their friendship is fatal. They have sent their emissary doctrines with other epidemic diseases among us. We are taught that the right to educate our children and to form their faith abides abroad. We are told that when a law does not suit any part of the people, they should assemble in riot, or secretly and silently stiletto the men who enforce it. It is proclaimed that the established opinion of this country is Democratic, and those who teach anything else are political heretics forfeiting all the rights of social and political fellowship. A Jew was never more persecuted for the uniform of color that he was compelled to wear, the Protestant was never more a proper subject of being burned at the stake, than is a Republican who, living under the republican government which *his* ancestors gave their blood to found and form, bears any part in the administration of the government which those ancestors bequeathed him.

Such is the European plan of reforming a government which has been introduced in this republic, and, unhappily, the European plan finds too many disciples among us.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER VISITS OAXACA.

It seems that our minister to Mexico has inaugurated a new interest in the intercourse between the two republics. Not that many, indeed, we may say that any American minister has not manifested a wish for the welfare of the sister republic, and has done all in his power to convince the Mexican government of that fact. But for the first time the social and industrial interests of the two countries seem to have assumed an importance beyond the mere relations of diplomatic civility. The American minister has made a visit to the State and city of Oaxaca; we will not reflect upon the commercial intelligence of our merchants by doing more than remind them that Oaxaca is perhaps the oldest point of civilized settlement on the continent, the architecture of the Zapotecos presenting a difference in style from that of the Aztecs or the ruins of Uxmal or of Chiapas. The climate of Oaxaca is mild and its altitude healthy. It produces all the tropical and semi-tropical fruits and staples, and might, by way of the Coatzacoalcos river and a branch railroad of under two hundred and fifty miles, be brought within five days of New Orleans. The American and Italian ministers have made an excursion to this beautiful region, and have been received with a cordial hospitality which marks the warm feeling of the Mexican heart toward those who aided their great native chief, Juarez, in ridding the republic of European despots.

The Governor of Oaxaca, in his address, thus recognizes the invaluable example and aid which the sister republic of the United States has afforded Mexico in attaining her present firm attitude of assured progress:

To-day we register in our annals an act hitherto unknown; the representatives of two powerful, friendly nations come among us to visit the cradle of the Zapotecos, which is also the country of the immortal Juarez. If history is not a vain echo lost in the lapse of time we should take from it a good lesson for the future. The illustrious travelers who now listen to me advise the aristocracy to forego its privileges, which have no reason to exist, to teach the classes still marked with the seal of former servitude that could only raise themselves from the dust and put on the august crown of their right proclaiming liberty and equality, and give the people to understand that not because it has been oppressed will it be an oppressor; that not because it has been tyranized over can it tyranize in its turn.

We will take to ourselves these doctrines, and measure their importance.

These travelers call us brothers, and pour out to us consolation and hope, they bring a desire for better and more prosperous times for Oaxaca, they teach us to make property prolific with our work, they enlighten us with their counsel and engrave upon our minds the ideas that are to make our future happy.

To which Hon. Mr. Foster replied:

After expressing profound appreciation of the honor and attentions to himself and friends on their visit, Mr. Foster said he was gratified to have this appropriate opportunity to offer a sentiment to the memory of the distinguished statesman who had rendered such important service to his native State of Oaxaca, to his country, and to republican institutions throughout the world.

I will take this occasion, said Mr. Foster, to narrate the testimony, which I have never seen published, of our well known American statesman, Mr. Seward. After having made his celebrated journey around world, and having had audience and intercourse with all the leading monarchs and rulers of the earth, he was asked by a personal friend whom he considered the greatest ruler, in breadth of intellect and native capacity, he had met. He answered, without hesitation, "Juarez, of Mexico."

The peaceful exploration of this beautiful country daily brings to knowledge resources of great commercial value. The improved ability of the government, through means of the railroad, to suppress disturbances has added more force to the laws, and better protection to foreign capital. Already the Mexican papers advocate opening coastwise trade between Vera Cruz and the ports of Central America, and in doing so elaborate productions of great value, with an appetite for the manufactures of other countries, which should awaken the attention of our merchants and mechanics.

We observe a discussion which should be of singular interest to New Orleans and San Francisco. In consequence of a scarcity of supplies in the States of Guerrero and Michoacan the government has suspended the collection of duty on a given quantity of foreign flour, which is being supplied from the port of Acapulco. The tariff on foreign flour is in Mexico, as in Spain, intended as a protection to the farmers of both countries. It occurs, however, in Mexico that the production of provision supplies above the local wants is confined to the higher altitudes of the republic. Thus the State of Puebla traversed by the railroad produces more provisions than it can consume. Under the theory of protection this State will derive profit from the duty on all foreign provisions which come within the scope of possible supply. There are, however, many—indeed we might say most—States of the republic which do not produce such a surplus of meat and bread, and so are liable at times to suffer from famine. If, then, such States can not receive a supply of their necessities from the surplus States, why should they be left to suffer? Would it not be better for even the local interests of Mexico that a differential duty should be allowed on the importation of provisions into such States as may suffer from famine, and which can not be supplied from the States producing a surplus of food? This reasoning will apply to Sonora, and most of the west coast of Mexico, as far south as Tehuantepec, to the Rio Grande and to the whole mining interior of North Mexico. We doubt whether such a bounty and boon could be granted to the railroad companies now projecting a railroad into Northern Mexico, or to mining interests which they seek to relieve, as a reduced duty on flour and hog products.

We have reason to know that the American minister intends all his social and diplomatic influence to be used for the good of both republics, and that he has greatly at heart the establishment of similar relations between the United States and Mexico as between the United States and Canada. We have seen evidences of the desire that such a convention of reciprocal trade shall be adopted between the two countries as once existed between the United States and Canada.

We trust this enterprise will meet with success. Steam and social confidence have done and will do much to promote the intercourse between the two republics, but a system of revenue or protection duties which makes it a practical penalty to attempt a commerce, will always offer an impediment very little inferior to flagrant war or international jealousy in its destruction of all intercourse.

We hope much from the efforts of the Mexican minister, and can not help remarking that if the State Department and the eminent Republican Senators from the West would devote more interest to relieving these obstacles, they would open a new market for our surplus productions, and tend to direct public anxiety from financial and industrial embarrassments, which have no other meaning than unemployed labor, and can have no other relief than a new demand for our productions.

A HOTEL KEEPERS' EXCHANGE.

A Chicago paper is advocating the establishment of hotel keepers' exchanges—not bar rooms, as we know them at country railroad stations, but associations comprising hotel keepers, for business purposes, after the manner of boards of trade, attics of commerce and cotton exchanges. The organizer says the hotel business demands three grades of hotels: first, second and third class; these grades are to be fixed by the exchange according to the article of hotel submitted, and landlords are to keep their places before the public, and play no tricks on travelers. The paper referred to means business, and believes much good would come out of a hotel keepers' exchange.

At the outset will arise the difficulty of grading. Grading hotels will be found up-hill business. The proposition is to class according to price; but in these oleaginous days all that glitters is not Goshen butter; and men often get a third class dinner at a first class hotel, and the knowledge that he must pay the highest price for it will not improve his appetite. The exchange, though, will give some sort of sanction for high rates, and hotels will be known as very nice, middling and low. The first class must have a brown stone appearance, have an elevator, bouquets, waiters with swallow-tail coats, gentlemanly bell-boys and bald-headed clerks with diamond pins; they must have style and charge five dollars per day. The second class can be run under less restrictions; they can advertise, employ runners, feed well, put up conductors for nothing, and charge the public what they can get. The third, or low class, can be run on the you-rope-in plan, or any other, and will depend on the consistency of hash, the pliability of butter and the respectability of bugs in the apartments of repose. The grading will give guests confidence in what they eat; it will fix the character of travelers, and subdue unfounded pretensions on the part of landlords. The first class guests of one city will go to the first class hotels of another city in traveling, and the middling and low travelers will also be sent to proper divisions. They will be accepted as sight drafts, and disposed off in one town as they have been in another. Exceptions on exchange can be made in case of editorial excursionists who puff all classes and pay none.

The success of the proposed organization will depend upon the integrity of the hotel keepers. That it will greatly benefit them there can be no doubt. A fraternal fellow-hotelship would result in mutual advantage; landlords would be known by the company they keep. The exchange will be made a national organization, and result in a free interchange of guests. Good faith on the part of hotel keepers will require them to adhere closely to the rules of the by-laws of the exchange association, regardless of the constitution of travelers. If a low class of guests should get into a first class hotel by false representaton, or by oversight of the genial clerk, he must be immediately put out. The same action will be required on the part of the low-class landlord who may have unwittingly received a traveler who is anxious to pay for first class fare.

When the system is completed, however, there will be but little confusion. Regarding travelers, baggage will be the standard of the man. It will be the duty of each hotel keeper to paste his label on each trunk, that it may be determined where a man came from and where he ought to go, and hackmen could be punished for taking travelers of one class to hotels of another class. To effect such an exchange here might require some legislation; but we have able Democrats who have done wonders in the monopoly line, and we have no doubt they could easily manipulate a bill securing a monopoly on travelers.

The *Louisianian* is not, at present, doing itself much credit in discussing the school question. It is, unfortunately, neither truthful, well informed nor profound. For instance, it asserts that at the recent election of teachers, "many most unobjectionable and worthy teachers were made to give way for especial friends of the REPUBLICAN." There is not one word of truth in this statement. No friend of this paper, nor any one connected with it, asked for the dropping of a single name from the old list, and not one new appointment was made at the request of anybody nearely or remotely connected with this office. The marking for decapitation was done in secret meetings, of which five or six directors had no knowledge until those who participated in them began to vote solid from programmes, all written in the same hand, and distributed among those who had pledged themselves to support that slate. Unfortunately, the members who had joined in the ring were obliged to confess that they were ignorant of the character for ability of nearly all the teachers thus marked to be dropped. They first neglected their duties as directors by failing to visit the schools, as the law and their oath of office requires, and then turned out the best teachers in the schools, because they did not know whether they were good or not.

Again, the *Louisianian* says: "It will be noticed with considerable regret by the colored friends of the REPUBLICAN that it says it was opposed to the election of Mr. Edmunds, as a matter of policy, owing to the opposition he would encounter on account of his being 'one-eighth colored.'"

The REPUBLICAN never gave utterance to such a sentence. This journal had no knowledge of what was transpiring in the secret meeting of the board, and had no opportunity to express any views on the subject of Mr. Edmunds' election, pro or con. We stated, as a matter of fact, that some of the directors doubted the propriety of substituting Mr. Edmunds for Mr. Brosnan, and gave the reasons falsely attributed to this paper. The REPUBLICAN is not responsible for the individual opinions of directors, nor disposed to dictate to them rules for their guidance in determining the proper policy to be pursued by them, so long as they keep within the law.

Mr. Curry and his first ward club totally misunderstand and misrepresent Governor Kellogg if it is him they mean by the term "great usurper." They, with the aid of the loquacious hatter, passed a resolution declaring that his excellency opposes the reorganization of the Democratic party. He nor any other good Republican harbors such a wish. On the contrary, they desire the reorganization speedily consummated under just such auspices and management as brought into life, politically speaking, the gifted draftsman of this resolution and the body which so cordially adopted it. That's the very kind of a Democratic party which will recruit Republican ranks with the best blood and intelligence of Louisiana, so that Governor Kellogg and his party friends can not but wish Messrs. Curry, Booth & Co. "a godspeed" in their work.

Extremes meet again. Ourselves and the fiery, untamed Democracy of the first ward agree in the opinion that the recent effusion of Mr. Marr is "a sagacious and patriotic letter." We know of nothing more calculated to emancipate the thinking conservative masses of our white fellow citizens from the thraldom of Last Ditch rule than the autocratic action of Mr. Marr and his three dozen backers; and we hope he will continue to crack his little whip at intervals from now until the campaign opens. With the assistance of the welcome allies he must thus send us, the Republican party will soon be able to weed out from leadership its unworthy and impracticables, and fulfill its high mission of giving the State honest, economical and progressive government, such as is required to make Louisiana the richest and happiest State in the Union.

Mr. "Prolix" Booth and his fellow First Warders, with more sound than sense, denounce "the cormorant, fraudulent and unprincipled Radical press" for "inventing incredible statements." This gun was overcharged, and they get hit in the recoil. If the statements are incredible they can do no harm; and the First Warders stand convicted of kicking up a devil of a row without a justifying cause.

Children quickly learn the habits of those about them. A little boy, whose baby sister had fallen and been hurt, said: "Don't cry, sis. Thwear; say dam."

DIED.

BURKE—September 25, 1875, at 3:15 A. M., LIZZIE BURKE, aged twenty-eight years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 79 Bourbon street, at 11 A. M. To-day.

THOMAS M'KENDRICK,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 625 Magazine Street,
Invites attention to his carefully assorted stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, STOVES, RANGES CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, MIXED PAINT OF ALL COLORS READY FOR USE, OILS, etc., all of which he purchases from first hands, and will sell at the lowest possible prices.
Sole agent for the New Beauty Elevated Oven Range, Paragon Improved Range, and Hearth and Home Cooking Stove.
Satisfaction guaranteed to all who call. se26 1t2p

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STATE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION.
BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 25, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that a special called meeting of the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana will be held in the executive office, at the State House, on MONDAY, September 27, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of passing upon the bonds now held by the agents in this city of foreign bondholders.
All members of the Board of Liquidation and other parties in interest are requested to take notice of this intimation.
By order of the Acting President.
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Board of Liquidation. se26 1t 2p

M. H. APPLEGATE,
PLUMBER.
DEALER IN
COOKING RANGES AND BOILERS,
BATH TUBS, WATER CLOSETS,
WASHSTANDS, KITCHEN SINKS,
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, ALE PUMPS
SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE.
BRASS AND PLATED COCKS
Of all patterns.
146.....Poydras Street.....146
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Repairing neatly done. se26 1t2p

A VERY GOOD CARPET
FOR SIXTY CENTS.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES,
CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED DURING
HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
se1 1m No. 99 Camp street.

SELLING OUT AT COST,
FOR CASH ONLY.
JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
122.....Rampart street.....122
Corner of Perdido.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Springs, Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.,
Offers to all those in want of furniture, and other inducements too numerous to mention—
DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, $
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $15;
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $12;
WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, $18 per dozen.
Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS.
ALSO,
A few more of those cheap
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Prices in comparison to the above.
Now is the time for cheap bargains.
Call on
JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets.
Country orders promptly filled. se1 1m

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1875.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue a proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or port; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring a quarantine of ten days against each of said ports, this term of ten days to be held to count from the departure of the vessel quarantined from the infected port on the voyage to the port of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 30, 1875.

In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, received, the provisions of the foregoing proclamation are hereby extended to the port of Key West, Florida.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 14, 1875.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, having this day officially informed me that "yellow fever exists at and near the town of Pascagoula, Mississippi," recommending "that the town and bay of Pascagoula be included in the official proclamation of quarantine issued by the Governor June 10, 1875, restricting vessels from that port to a detention of ten days from the date of leaving port," the provisions of the proclamation aforesaid are hereby extended to the town and bay of Pascagoula, as requested by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.