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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

The Grangers think a bad gate just needs hanging.

A dyer calamity—Poisoning one's scalp with hair dye.

Green corn sociables have been fashionable in Wisconsin.

The oyster diggers of Baltimore have rakeish looking crafts.

No storm has yet been severe enough to suppress a picnic party.

The effects of a hurricane are sufficient to make any man feel blew.

Stubbornness in boys is a disease which yields to good treatment.

It would take a procession of crabs twenty minutes to pass a given point.

The whereabouts of Charley Ross is now called the world's mystery; it used to be hash.

Senator Gordon advises that the financial question be left out of the presidential campaign.

Hon. George H. Pendleton is distributing his opinions to very poor Democratic houses in Ohio.

Peter Cooper favors inflation to the extent of carrying a rubber air cushion when he travels.

Edmond About has about made up his mind to visit this country and write of centennial matters.

Charlotte Thompson has a new play called "Broken Toys," entirely distinct from "Our Boys."

Tobey will not twinkle in the Boston postoffice. There are files of men ready to help Burt file his bond.

There is no satisfying a bar-room beat. If you do not treat him at all he will think himself badly treated.

San Francisco has a Lotta fountain now; more than is necessary, considering the small quantity of water drunk.

Now is the time when cooking stoves and sewing machines are driven home from county fairs, wearing blue ribbons.

When a man has a stylish fall overcoat, it is remarkable how chilly he feels while walking on Canal street to be looked at.

Those who forbid all persons from trusting their wives on their account are the sort of men who can not themselves get trusted.

The best thing about the Chicago *Times* is the fact that its irreverent and flash talk is printed from such bad type that it can not be easily read.

You can not tell by a man's age when he arrives at the years of discretion. There are white headed old simpletons who never will get along to such distinction.

A man can get married for $5, but it will cost half he is worth to get divorced. This shows how much more reasonable ministers are than lawyers in their charges.

Olive Logan has been advised to abstain from all intellectual efforts and employment until her eyes are better. This ought not to interfere with her newspaper letter writing.

"The brave men who work while others sleep," according to Emerson's idea of printers, are greatly outnumbered by the brave fellows who try to sleep while others work.

When the starving people of Louisiana and Texas will accept the much ridiculed pork and beans of Boston, and say "thank you," there is an evidence of better feeling between the two sections of country.

The Quincy *Whig* says the reports of the church investigation going on against Rev. Brother Hoffman are unfit for publication. The case should be taken to Chicago and put through a course of Brooklyn sprouts.

Since McVicker's trouble with the men of the First Regiment militia, because they were forbidden to act as supes at a Chicago theater, the manager has suppressed all complimentary reference to Company B in the operetta of "Shoo Fly."

Smuggling is inconsistent with patriotism. No public spirited citizen will withhold a duty he owes to his government, specific or ad valorem. A lady will sometimes wear home from Europe large quantities of lace not perceptible to human eyes; but her case is different.

A young man who wore a pair of very dirty gloves to a party, explained honestly and promptly as a reason for doing so was that the smell of benzine used in cleaning gloves was very disagreeable. Thus will an unselfish man sacrifice his personal appearance for the comfort et others.

M. Izar, the French billiard player, uses only his fingers in playing billiards, and there is nothing curious about his game. He should now dispense with tables, and challenge the first small boy he finds on the sidewalk playing marbles. He is so handy with his fingers that he can eat without a knife or fork.

Hayti is a shining example of the blessings of inflation. The paper currency of the country circulates at a discount of ninety-seven per cent. And this in spite of the most stringent laws to compel the acceptance of the State's currency at par, including the occasional shooting of a contumacious merchant.

The Republic Magazine for October is full of valuable political material. The article by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, "The People a Nation; the Union Perpetual," will command wide attention. It places the State rights heresy in a strong light, and advances proof to show that it had no respectable following in our early history. "A Manufacturing South," and "The Free South—Ordeal of Emancipation," are thoughtful articles. "Democratic rule in Georgia," "Finance and Politics," "Carpet-baggers, North and South," "High and Low Tariffs," "What Democracy has Cost the South," are among the many able articles which make the October number one of the best yet issued.

THE SOUTHERN WHIGS.

The relation of the Whigs of Louisiana to the national parties has been treated of. It has been shown that when the Northern Whigs went into the Northern army, the Southern Whigs went into the Southern army. A great social revolution which shook the Union to the foundations, which dissolved parties and divided Christian churches, suspended all questions of constitutional construction and compelled every man to side with his section, as a matter of duty or of safety paramount to all others. The war having ended, it has become the right of the Southern Whigs to inquire whether the party which led the States into the war is entitled to their allegiance now that there is no further danger from the issues of the war?

The Southern Whigs always denied to the Democrats the capacity to govern honestly or well. They always condemned the abject obedience which the Democrats paid to their President, as a relic of the one-man power to which no Whig ever submitted. They opposed the doctrine of dividing the spoils which had established throughout the South the absolute incapacity of any Whig to hold office under a Democratic administration. The Democracy had habitually slandered the Whigs as Abolitionists, or as the advocates of a policy which would lead to abolition, and claimed that Fillmore, and even Taylor, were under Abolition influence. The advocacy of a protective tariff and of a national currency by Northern Whigs was attributed to a latitudinous construction of the constitution, and the term "Federalist" was applied to Whigs whose devotion to the rights of the States was proved to be as sincere as that of any other citizens.

Did these Democrats do anything to improve or develop the intelligence or material resources of the South? On the contrary, they opposed common schools, canals, turnpikes, railroads and manufactories. They never moved a finger to open a mine or utilize a waterfall. They never gave knowledge to ignorance nor wages to unemployed industry. These Democrats relied on foreign workshops and ships from abroad. They depended upon the intervention of kings and emperors, and were wholly incompetent to provide for the defense of their own section when the Democratic Administration left Washington in 1861. Its Southern friends and members took the lead of the Confederate government. They were followed by many Democratic officeholders, under Buchanan, who came South, and were appointed to office under the Confederate government. Some went into the quartermaster's department, some were correspondents at home or in Europe. As affairs turned against the South, some of these mercenaries commenced a correspondence with the federal government, and one, at least, kept a diary of Confederate losses and privations, which he published, at the close of the war, as a sort of peace offering, to propitiate Northern favor, upon his return from his unfortunate expedition and adventures. Thus, the Democratic party held control of the Confederate government. With, perhaps, one exception, the Cabinet officers of Mr. Davis were Democrats; the foreign ambassadors were Democrats, and a majority of the Representatives were of the same politics.

Men wondered why such Whig statesmen as John Bell, William C. Rives, W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, and Conrad, of Louisiana, were not called into the Cabinet or intrusted with the diplomacy of the government. Patriotism and the fear of disunion kept the Southern Whigs silent and subordinate. They knew they were fighting for the supremacy of a clique that had always domineered over and defamed them, but they fought on stubbornly, with no prospective compensation other than success in the common objects of confederate combination. There were, however, abundant vacancies for the Southern Whigs in the Confederate army.

There were Southern Whigs who were admitted into the military service of the Confederacy, but they did not reach their positions by Democratic favoritism. Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and Thomas J. Jackson were among the more prominent of these men, and each reached his position upon the demand of the people and of the army.

The Southern Whigs found in the administration of the Confederate government the verification of those charges which they had always brought against the Democratic leaders. 1. They displayed a disregard for the rights of persons by holding in Confederate service those volunteers who had entered the army for a limited term. 2. They disregarded the rights of property, by fixing the price of products, and by seizure of private supplies for government purposes. 3. They so invaded the rights of the States that the Governors of Georgia, of Virginia, and of Louisiana protested against the exercise of Confederate authority within their jurisdiction. Before the war ended those Democratic emissaries, the Blairs and Vallandighams, came within the Confederate lines offering to negotiate a peace upon the basis of reinstating the Democracy in federal power by means of Democratic votes North and South.

Not content with denouncing the Southern Whigs for an alleged proclivity to form Northern alliances, the Southern Democracy threw itself into the arms of McClellan and Frank Blair. In its rabid appetite for office it renounced its own name and principles, and preserved an ignoble existence by voting for an arch Abolitionist, protectionist and invader as President of the United States. It has now relinquished every principle ever professed by Southern Democracy, and avows a willingness to take the government by a combination of the most opposite elements that have ever divided the American people. Two questions then arise:

1. Are the Whigs under any obligations to follow the lead of this selfish, dangerous and mercenary party?

2. Can not the Southern Whigs find more congenial principles and safer action in the Republican party?

In regard to the first question, it may be affirmed without successful contradiction, that the Southern Democracy will pursue the spoils of government through the perilous path of violating the federal constitution, of insurrection and civil war.

In respect to the second question, it may be said that the Southern Whigs should, before surrendering their allegiance to the Democracy, await the action of the Republican party. Now that the question of slavery has been eliminated from the platforms of all parties, it may be boldly affirmed that the principles of the Republican party are those of the Southern Whigs. 1. A love of the Union and an obedience to the laws. 2. The development of all material interests, which at last established the freedom as well as the perpetuity of a people. 3. A cordial co-operation of all citizens, without regard to accidents of birthplace or condition in the welfare and defense of the republic.

This summary of the party relations between the Southern Whigs and Democrats, of the exclusive control of the Confederate government, and the renewed purpose of the Democracy to secure the federal government by local violence and unscrupulous political combinations should lead the Southern Whigs to consider how they shall so cast their votes as to secure guarantee of public integrity and personal protection. It is a conviction that they are entitled to some share in the administration of the government which impels them to keep aloof from the Conservative convention to reorganize the Democratic party, and to await the action of the Republican party. It may be now seen whether with such an unexceptionable schedule of principles as the Republicans have published they will present a ticket commanding the public confidence that they will effectually execute the schedule.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The difficulty of recovering the cotton crop of Mississippi without the aid of the negro laborers is beginning to be apparent. It is extremely difficult for the planters to employ hands to advantage in the cotton field when they are run off into the swamp by the White Leaguers. We have heretofore stated the dispatch of a negro man to explore the swamps, and assure the cotton pickers that they would not be molested if they would stay at home and work, with a guarantee not to be absent from the cotton field on the day of election.

We publish in another column a statement made by a number of negro refugees who were landed at Vicksburg from a Yazoo river boat. From this it will be seen that a body of armed white men had assailed the negroes who had assembled for the purpose of registration; that a conflict took place, in which some of the whites were wounded, and that the negroes, men, women and children, were driven from the plantation where they were employed, leaving the crop standing in the field, with all the property and interest of the fugitives unprotected.

These terror-stricken people seem in fear of their lives and profess that they would rather abandon their property than venture their lives in returning to secure it.

The same paper contains a simple and pathetic statement from a poor woman whose husband had been shot by a band of marauders for the crime, as she says, of being "a schoolmaster and a Republican."

It is a pitiable story, and will, with others of the same nature, tend effectually to keep immigration from a country where the offense of opinion is punished in so summary a manner.

With the terror which has spread among the colored laborers, there seems to be a want of labor to secure the crop which they have cultivated. The *Monitor*, a Democratic Conservative paper, represents this want, but attributes it to a different cause. It says:

We observe that many farmers, being short of cotton pickers, come to town to secure reinforcements; but they report but little success.

It reproaches the negroes thus:

Though the picking is now very fine and tiptop wages can be made by industrious laborers, the average negro is so lazy or so foolish, or both combined, as to prefer remaining idle in the city to earning an honorable livelihood by the sweat of his brow. In the suburbs great crowds of listless negroes—men, women and half grown boys and girls—can be seen huddled together in huts, or lolling on the ground under the autumn sun, talking, seeming to regard the *dolce far niente* as the very highest philosophy of existence. Another class will always be seen loafing around the street corners or frequenting the doggery dens, where all the black and white nigger politicians resort to talk politics and poison the minds of their dupes with incendiary lies against the whites.

Whether this little crowd of negro refugees described by the *Plaindealer* is included among these idlers we can not tell. They are, however, reminded that—

While this state of things lasts the fields are white with the fleecy staple of our section, and fine weather and remunerative wages invite all of them to the pursuit of honest toil.

The remedy is thus suggested:

A rigid enforcement of the laws against vagrancy would seem to be especially good policy just now, and such a course will produce one of two inevitable results—either the chain gang will receive numerous accessions, or else there will be a very notable increase in cotton receipts.

Have they, then, laws in Vicksburg which will put a person in the chain gang or cotton field if he is afraid of his life in the country and chooses to live in the town?

Have they, then, vagrant laws in Vicksburg which will give a citizen the choice between the cotton gin and the chain gang? Does this law apply exclusively to the negroes?

We repeat here the inquiry made last year: how can it be that the negroes who have made the best crop of cotton and corn since the war can be as idle, thriftless and profligate as represented in these quotations and by other similar authorities? During the whole of the labor season from picking the cotton crop to laying it by, not one word of complaint has been heard of the negro laborer or domestic.

So soon as this object has been attained the political element chases the negro into the swamps and asserts that he is the most idle and dangerous nuisance, and must be exterminated. The world—of cotton dealers, at least—will see that these two representations are inconsistent. Men can not make the greater part of four million bales, and then become so depraved and demoralized that they will not secure the crop which they have made. It seems to us that the poor negroes are between "the sea and the barbarians." They are driven from their homes and property in the country; they are sent to the chain gang or driven back to the country by those who wish "a notable increase in cotton shipments." There can be no doubt that a determination exists in Mississippi to deny the negro the right of suffrage. It is also apparent that he is still regarded as a serf, who may be required to toil in the field or in the kitchen, or put in the chain gang or shot if he hesitates to work out his destiny.

This reign of terrorism in Mississippi may tend to account in some degree for the immigration of negro laborers into Louisiana. It is as natural for the timid and unprotected to huddle together for protection as for sheep to do the same thing, and there may be a fancied security in Louisiana which sends the poor creatures here for protection. While in a party sense it may strengthen the Republican vote, we would, for the honor of humanity, prefer that they might labor in peace in Mississippi.

GREAT WORDS AND SMALL GENOS.

The Sunday *Delta* passed with its last issue "under the auspices of the Democratic committee." What sort of a committee it is may be inferred by the leader. It appears some one of the committee—it would hardly do to say all—has read Mr. Pitkin's address to the Whigs, and is greatly exercised by it. To the *Delta* it is an astonishing thing that any one could suppose a Whig would stand on anything but a Democratic platform, and forgets how few ever got there or could balance themselves on it if they did. But the committee considering Mr. Pitkin's address as coming from the Republican State Central Committee, feel called upon for a column and a half of stultiloquy. Fancy may gild it to the eye as an answer to the appeal, but there are too many ludicrous errors of fact, and too much stale abuse to permit its being considered as an argument. For instance "Warmoth's fingers," generally supposed to have been last used in an attempt to put the Democrats in offices to which they were not elected, are taxed on the Republican party as an evil the Whigs would have to submit to. Then Butler, who helped ruin Douglass and delude Breckinridge, who was the hardest kind of a Democrat till he forgot his party when it was attempting to destroy the Union; Morton, the Indiana Democrat, who secured the vote of every soldier from that State by his unceasing devotion to their welfare, and Grant, who never cast any but a Democratic vote, are put down as "Whigs like Matt Carpenter."

Then the *Delta* committee man says:

But where can the Whig and Democrat stand now, except on the common ground, in defense of the constitution, when Republican leaders like Thad Stevens and George H. Williams strike down and spit upon the guarantees of that instrument?

Thad Stevens, who died ten years ago, may still lead the Republican party, but if he does he is not in that region to which all Democrats, who hated him and their country, long ago consigned him, and Williams has been out of office too long to be considered a leader. The *Delta* says the Republican party excluded the statue of the Whig Webster from Faneuil Hall. If the assertion were true it would not be an argument; but the fact is it was a Democratic mayor of Boston who refused the use of it to Webster himself—and he went out of office the next year.

The *National Intelligencer* and the Louisville *Journal*—Gayle and Seaton and George D. Prentice! What Whig heart does not thrill at the mention of those glorious names! And yet the *National Intelligencer* was a staunch Democratic journal, and with George D. Prentice, John Bell and Millard Fillmore went from its patriotic labors beneath the folds of the Democratic banner; and to-day the *Courier Journal* does battle under the same flag.

It so happens that Gayle never had anything to do with the *National Intelligencer*. Gales and Seaton owned and published it, and it was a Whig journal from beginning to end, under all administrations, and never ceased its opposition to the Democratic party. They were firm believers with Hillard, of Massachusetts, that "you can't mix Whig and Democratic blood." George D. Prentice was a Whig and a patriot to his dying day, and never had a Democratic or a rebel thought in all his life. Since he died the paper he made and loved has undergone strange transformations. It has swallowed some papers and been absorbed by others, and is now engulfed in a sea of opinions that never would have tempted the witty and wise Kentucky descendant of Connecticut to embark upon.

Of what value anything based on such ignorance as this can be, it is for the *Delta* committee to determine. Somewhat tautologically, it says in conclusion:

Get thee hence, Satan. *Procul este profani.*

But the article tempts the use of the words of Suckling:

But when an authentic watch is shown,
Each man winds up and rectifies his own.

And suggests a meditation on the words of Pope regarding a "little learning."

THE USUAL RESULT.

The country is well informed of the troublous condition of Mississippi. It has received the details of a number of outbreaks, following in rapid succession, during the progress of a political canvass. It is evident that lawlessness prevails, and there are malefactors to be punished. Whether the responsibility attaches to whites or blacks, Republicans or Democrats, is entirely immaterial. Persons or parties are not respected in an impartial administration of the law. A remarkable feature of these occurrences is, that notwithstanding the loss of life and breaches of the peace, they are followed by no arrests or attempts to punish the malefactors. Certainly some were guilty, and some deserved punishment. Why do they not receive attention in the courts of Mississippi? Why do not the White Line leaders, so ready in the offer of armed companies for the preservation of the peace, cause a few affidavits to be made out in disordered localities, and, as good citizens, offer a sheriff's posse to uphold a county or district judge?

It has been observed that in Georgia a reported attempt at negro insurrection was followed by the arrest of alleged ringleaders, and a compliance with the forms of law. It would appear that in Georgia prevails a sober public opinion, to defy the reign of the lawless, which finds no parallel in Mississippi. Shall it be said that where the law and its machinery are under the control of the White Line they will be reverenced, and where controlled by Republicans defied?

We ask these questions of all men who love justice better than party, the law more than lawlessness, and desire them to answer to themselves. Republicans will say that where judges are not driven out they are silenced; the mandates of a sheriff are disobeyed, or if obeyed by colored Republicans the posse is overawed; that White Liners do not make affidavits against members of their own organization, and when Republicans do so they are notified to leave the country; that when sheriffs and judges appeal to the State executive a partisan press assails them, and when the State executive calls for troops he encounters the united opposition of a political party against the enforcement of the law. Will Democrats say that, with their education and wealth, the control of nineteen-twentieths of the lawyers, and the power to ride over a community by force of arms, they are powerless to assist in the arrest and imprisonment of a few rioters? Will they acknowledge that a mob rules Mississippi and the law-abiding are powerless to prevent it? When Governor Ames proceeded to organize a militia to uphold the courts in the administration of the law, we have seen a Democrat rush into court and obtain an injunction to prevent the use of public money to sustain it. If the courts can be used for militia injunctions, are they not sufficient for the arrest and punishment of rioters?

Let them answer as they may, we will only add that the result in Mississippi is the usual one witnessed in the South for years past. With the notable Georgia exception alluded to, the so-called "negro riots" are never followed by arrests or convictions in State courts. No one ever read or heard of the conviction of a Ku-Klux or White Liner outside of a federal court, near the presence of federal troops at its service, and unaccompanied by a grievous Democratic howl against federal "interference," and tears for a "violated" constitution.

"Yoric" writes with much solemnity from "Black River" to the *Bulletin*, that he knows a man who knows several other men who can tell all about frauds in the census, both in Catahoula and Concordia parishes. In fact he knows the exact number of families who have been designedly overlooked by the census taker—and from his own improbable assertion, deduces that a plot is in progress to reduce the white vote.

Now, if "Yoric" is a bona fide correspondent, the *Bulletin* was very stupid or very malicious in not verifying his statements before publishing. If the correspondent "to my own knowledge" can give the names of twelve, eighteen, or any other number of families omitted from the census, the fact can very easily be proven beyond quibble and the attack justified. The returns of all families are on file from each parish.

We know the census has been honestly taken so far as lay in the power of the State authorities to make it so. The Republican party certainly had nothing to conceal in the matter. Here is the first specific charge of wrong doing made by our opponents, and we challenge the *Bulletin* to the proof.

TO THE SUGAR INTEREST.

In compliance with the request of the Committee on the Tare of Louisiana Sugars, the undersigned respectfully invites the sugar factors, sugar brokers, sugar planters, grocers and dealers to attend, either personally or by committee, or both, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held MONDAY, October 4, 1875, at 7:30 P. M.

CYRUS BUSSY, President,
Chairman of the Committee.

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PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 22, 1875.

A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of HENRY WILLIAMS, who was shot and killed without provocation at Beckville, parish of Caddo, on Thursday, the ninth day of September, 1875.

One ROBERT H. READ, accused of the crime, is believed to have taken refuge in the State of Texas.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

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

By the Acting Governor:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State. se23

A VERY GOOD CARPET

FOR SIXTY CENTS.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS AND MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES,
CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
se1 1t No. 39 Camp street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, butchers living in New Orleans, do hereby declare that when we signed the card published in the newspapers of Sunday, the nineteenth instant, we were under an erroneous impression. If we were called upon to decide for ourselves whether the Slaughterhouse should be located on the right or on the left bank of the Mississippi river, the charges for slaughtering remaining unchanged, we have no hesitation in declaring that far from being in favor of transferring the Slaughterhouse to the right bank, we will use every effort to prevent such a thing from being done.

John Claverie,	B. St. Euperie,
P. Marzoni,	P. Sonneau,
P. Duclos,	L. Senac,
G. Maillie,	Julien Dutrey,
B. Barse,	J. M. Domere,
E. A. Morere,	J. Dantagnan,
Jean Abadie,	B. Tujague,
J. M. Verges,	John Weber,
J. Davezac,	P. St. Raymond,
J. W. Launes,	J. Casra,
J. M. Durand,	Francois Pique,
Louis Caugrand,	P. Launes,
Francois Grochet,	M. F. Ader,
A. Clentat,	B. Dastugue,
A. Cassagne,	M. Verges,
A. Duprat,	J. Flick.

We, the undersigned butchers and stock dealers now doing business at the Slaughterhouse of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, do hereby protest against and pronounce as untrue the statement made through the newspapers of this city, that we are in favor of removing the Slaughterhouse across the river, because the facilities for slaughtering and carrying meat to the city markets would be greater if the change was made.

So far from believing this, we assert without fearing contradiction that the present location of the Slaughterhouse is the best that could have been selected, and we pledge ourselves to resist by all lawful means any attempt that might be made to have it removed across the river.

Inlaw Aycock & Co.,	L. Ruch.
James Stafford,	Claverie & Noble,
B. Beauhar,	T. G. Noel,
Auguste Mahon,	Pascal & Jos. Servat,
D. C. Hughes,	Paul Estenen,
P. Satthon,	S. Blousson,
Honore Theze,	Ed. Lacaze,
G. Rezes,	D Sabathe,
B. Balze,	D. Darrar,
T. Saux,	B. Pavese,
H. Monvejin,	T. Laburthe,
Julien Vezin,	F. Duchere,
Germain Goyea,	J. Dufreshou,
M. Rosalgnol,	Andre Lucquet,
La Croussilles,	V. H. Crouzilles,
Lucien Laburre,	J. Davezac,
Bertrand Anglade,	F. Laburthe,
Pk. Young,	Jacob Hoth,
Charles Yanson,	Jos. Delaide,
Ernest Poche,	La. Balles,
Victor Mezere,	Jean Borde,
F. Moleron,	Justin Lacoste,
T. Labat,	Dque Touzan,
Jean Coug,	Feuis. Dupeche,
J. N. Pontan,	J. Lacoste,
J. Vignes,	Pierre Pouech,
P. Faudenas,	Bernarte Castap,
Firmin Bosie,	Bernarte Amade,
Jean Piat,	J. M Begue,
G. Dobleman,	J. M. Monlaur,
Ygne Moledous,	P. Darrien,
D. Latapie,	La. Danne,
E. Pujol,	Jean Potterie,
John Kulchit,	O. F. Breede,
Jim Gre,	G. P. Laffargue,
J. M. Bonneau,	Simon Fossan,
N. Seibel,	J. M. Clentat,
L. Aubry,	Joseph Adoue,
Louis Bandeau,	R. Dubourg,
B. Dufreschou,	J. L. Estrade,
Jacob Rockis,	J. Dufretre,
Leonard Sstopinal,	F. Carraze,
Jean Soubie,	M. Peters,
F. Correge,	Lucien Latabre,
G. Belou,	G. Michel,
Bernard Duharry,	T. Gossemberger,
Sy. Wormman,	T. Pompen,
Joseph Pietet,	X. Vincent,
G. Baroussa,	J. Duffau,
Charles Leglise,	R. Claverie,
John Jeter,	Mme. Veuve Maithes,
Jean Manvezin,	F. Dubret,
J. Maincury,	Philip Kettenring,
T. Villa,	E. Guerchoux,
J. Barrere,	Paul Bernard,
Antony Simon,	Arthur Courrege,
M. Brousse,	H. Sauveterre,
E. Braquet,	Adolphe Guex,
Lucien Ducot,	Victor Poque,
Pierre Salles,	Germain Mangelle,
A. Dandiou,	C. Pierre,
J. Rochet,	Pierre Darre,
Jean Salenac,	J. Dorgere,
J. H. Guerchour,	Francois Ader,
P. Ketzering, Jr.,	Frank Ader,
Pierre Gralia,	G. D. Loses,
A. Frey,	D. Loses,
George R. Dyche,	C. Dobrilla,
George Hence,	J. P. Loses,
J. Lacoste,	H. Bolbeze,
Jake Kolman,	Jean Darrez,
John Eckert,	H. Lassagne,
W. S. Feet,	J. M. Lesalle,
Jean Laburthe,	Felix Fageret,
Jean Baptiste Rotto,	R. Loses,
J. Barbason,	M. Fageret,
J. M. Scute,	M. Douset,
J. M. Carlan,	Pierre Prejoulet,
Paul Duberchon,	Jean Rey,
John Sedy, Jr.,	Bernard Forpan,
Theo. Depotis,	Jean Cap,
Joseph Kulbt,	George Land,
M. Marquade,	B. Pavese,
J. Jourdan,	J. M. Arnadet,
Auguste Maumes,	Gabriel Ferlassin,
J. Villembit,	R. Lacoss,
Cha. Despaux,	Tha. Haley,
Francois Dauty,	Pierre Bordenave,
Fr. Maizoni,	Andre Sserhardt,
George Pretty,	Jean Soubitz,
D. Dumestre,	William Aradin,
Victor Lasalle,	P. L. Lartigue,
J. M. Lacome,	Augt. Chanel,
Jean Larrizau,	J. B. Atane,
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Adolphe Caster,	J. M. Verges,
George R. Dyche, Jr.,	J. M. Escude,
Bernard Alfade,	P. Margassies,
Marcelin St. Rizens,	Jean Horgue,
B. Argousse,	J. M. Lasombre,
Jean B. Portal,	Francois Bibeir,
Jean Lacroute,	Marcelin J. Marie,
Victor Grange,	P. Lascombes,
Cyprien Larigne,	M. Laguilhemm,
B. Fouart,	George Lacarret,
Lucien Dartel,	Drosin Baron,
George Arice,	Silvain Montagut,
Theo. Pardies,	Julien Rangulnotie,
J. Meramonde,	Pierre Monnasson,
Michel Capderucq,	Arthur Benjamin,
G. Grange,	Baptiste St. Alary,
D. Dours,	M. Douat,
Z. Baradat	N. Gaillard,
Fermin Ribeu,	J. S. Abadie,
Simon Bordenave,	Romain Capdessus,
Nicolas Estrade,	Diodin Bergeracq,
R. Minamon,	Raymond Angouscet,
Pierre Labau,	Jacques Vignesaux,
Germin Latour,	Dque Dorgan,
Lucien Lacoste,	Adrien Lavie,
Jules Vignalet,	Jacques Jua,
Cha. Pujol,	Bazile Larroux,
C. Gareuilh,	Jacob Henry,
Cha. Melan,	B. Saude,
J. P. Laborde,	C. Lareuie,
A. Maisonneuve,	J. M. Stape,
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