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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 3, 1875.

Fireman's motto—"Blaze away!"

Mean men want mean money, and more of it.

The scheming shoemaker always has some waxed end in view.

Sankey's music is not lost in London; it is played by hand organs.

When it comes to making treaties, the Indians are very ration-al.

John D. Rouse, Esq., has returned to the city from an agreeable trip to the Pacific slope.

Philadelphia people are now discussing the price of gate money to the centennial show.

An old song writer, of bad habits, says: "You'll never miss the whisky till your throat runs dry."

Remember this Sabbath day that a political office is not more precious than a good name.

To a small boy telegraph wires appear to have no other purpose or use that that of tangling kite tails.

Only Adam knew what it was to live happily in this world and have no care from early morn to dewy eve.

The Democrats of Missouri have nominated James F. Stanback for State Senator in the Jefferson district. There are chances that his rival will make him Stanback more than ever.

Colonel William J. Behan brought with him from New York an elegant set of pictures of the American rifle team, which he has framed, and will present to the New Orleans Rifle Club.

The Black Bear and the Bald Eagle are mentioned in Philadelphia papers as hotels at which guests arrive. Into such a city are we expected to go and realize that our country is 100 years old.

Mrs. M. Doherty has removed her fashionable millinery establishment from No. 94 to No. 132 Canal street. She invites the attention of ladies to her stock of new goods to be opened this week.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* says: "New Orleans, it would seem, has had enough military terrorism, but it is now said that Soards & Co. have just started a new city directory there."

On the strength of the new fountain, the Good Templars of San Francisco have named a lodge the "Lotta Lodge." This should prevent the little actress from drinking wine while in California.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Texas Constitutional Convention to prohibit clergymen from holding office. Some member should now move to disfranchise lawyers, as a reform measure.

A Montreal man has been sent to jail for three months for stealing crape from the door of a house in which a corpse lay. This, following the action of a priest in cursing grave lots, makes it particularly unfortunate to die in Montreal.

George Honey, at the Boston Globe Theatre, is getting a better position in this country than any other English actor, simply because he quietly took his place in a good stock company, and avoided the noisy reception and worthless verdict of New York theatre goers.

The Arlington Glee Club will give a complimentary soiree at Stonewall Jackson Hall, on the sixteenth instant. This club is organized with the following officers: A. Jacob, president; J. E. Herbert, vice president; E. Dagorete, treasurer; Louis Levy, secretary; and J. Kathman, assistant secretary.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Slang is both strong and weak. Its strength consists in the ability to express in it, sharp and nervous and full, the idea intended to be conveyed. Its weakness is in the fact that it is the language of the unrefined, the uneducated, the low."

With compliments of the composer, Mr. W. N. Grunewald, we have received a new piece of music for piano, entitled the "Minna Mazurka," which is published by Louis Grunewald, at Grunewald Hall. The publication has a tastefully illuminated title page, and is dedicated to Miss Minna Schuppert.

There will be revival meetings in the Moreau Street Church, corner of Moreau and Enghein streets, during all this week, commencing each night at seven o'clock. The preaching will be done by the following well known and eminent divines: Rev. James A. Ivy, Rev. Joseph B. Walker, D. D., Rev. Linus Parker, D. D., and Rev. John Matthews.

Two grand sacred promenade concerts will be given at the Central Church on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, for the benefit of the aged, poor and helpless. The entertainment will be given under the direction of the Society of the Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana, of which Mrs. James H. Ingraham, who sends us tickets, is secretary.

Attention is called to the card of Mrs. Egan, in another column. This lady, who bears an excellent reputation as a teacher, is about to open a primary, grammar and high school for the instruction of boys. Her school will commence to-morrow, in the building at the corner of Harmony and Prytania streets. The terms will be fixed according to the studies pursued by pupils. It is safe to say Mrs. Egan will keep a good school.

Attention is called to the savings department of the Workingmen's Bank. This excellent banking institution is located at No. 94 Canal street. For the accommodation of the working classes, who can not leave their business during the regular bank hours, the Workingmen's Bank will open [illegible] each evening, between six and [illegible] to receive small deposits in the savings department. On all such deposits interest will be paid. The advantages of [illegible] need not be [illegible]. [illegible] poor people to save their earnings [illegible] be considered [illegible]

THE PACKARD-LEONARD LETTERS.

This correspondence is one of great significance, and deserves serious consideration at the hands of all true Conservatives. The response of Mr. Leonard is one of the few communications from our political opponents which treats the Republican party with even the courtesy of a civil reply. It is true that in this courtesy is involved an imputation upon Republican integrity, which might be answered by a retort. Still, to open a correspondence on the basis of mutual civility, and to publish such expressions of willingness to confer with Republicans upon questions of public interest, indicates one of two things—either a personal independence of party censure, or, what is infinitely better, an abatement of that intolerance which has wrought such evil upon the social and industrial interests of Louisiana.

Mr. Packard presents a platform which announces a category of abstract principles to which Mr. Leonard does not object. But he asks: "What guarantee is there that these proposals will be carried out?" We might retort by filing the ten commandments, with the same inquiry. In each case we should say, that it requires the union of men who believe in those cardinal doctrines. This is precisely the object with which Mr. Packard has waived all etiquette and opened this correspondence. It is to see whether, certain principles of administration having been agreed on, there can not be found a sufficiently large body of honest men to give effect to them.

The indirect imputation on Republican faith to which we have adverted is in truth the gist of the correspondence. We are compelled to remind Mr. Leonard that the Republican party has effected, without the aid and against the opposition of the Democracy, the only reforms which have been given within the past few years.

Alarmed and offended by the immense debt and flagrant misgovernment which preceded 1872, the Republican party dismissed the principal authors of this policy, and have succeeded in cutting a nominal State debt of fifty-three millions of dollars down to fifteen millions, with the acquiescence of the public creditors and the entire approval of the people. The opposition united with the repudiated faction, and have, with their aid, waged a terrible war against the Republicans. The Republican government was not recognized, and for at least two sessions of the Legislature the Republicans had exclusive control of the whole State government. They have, therefore, given extraordinary evidences of political integrity, first in dividing their own party to effect reform; and secondly, in consummating these reforms, so far as they have gone, instead of abusing their trusts, as, according to the intimation of Mr. Leonard, they might have done. It is evident from these proofs that the insinuation that the only party which has effected reform can not be depended on to carry out its own platform, is unfounded.

Mr. Leonard is a little precipitate in presenting certain specific reforms as a condition of co-operation. He has accidentally selected some in which the Republican party is, as the incumbents of State offices, especially interested. We might inquire how he happened to omit the reduction of a city debt of $23,000,000 without adequate invested values to show for it? What limitation would he propose upon the taxation by ordinance, and other measures of which the opposition enjoys the chief advantage? The REPUBLICAN has often adverted to the constitutional provision extending to the executive a power of appointment to municipal office which does not exist in the constitution of any other of the thirty-seven States of the republic. Governor Kellogg has, in his messages, pointed out the same objection, and urged its reform. The unconscionable perquisites of the sheriffs, clerks, collectors, assessors, and farmers in general of the revenues, have been condemned by the REPUBLICAN as a great source of our political troubles and of embarrassment. We have never seen that the Democratic claimant of the executive authority, or his advocates, have ever proposed to abrogate or abdicate one of these powers, or one atom of his lucrative patronage. The theory of our politics is that the Democracy is superlatively honest and capable, the Republican just the opposite; therefore that the Democracy is by right entitled to administer all government, and can exercise these dangerous and delicate powers to public advantage, while the Republicans are unfit for this trust. Now we suppose that these measures will be made a subject of conference between those who may be authorized to act for both parties, and it may thus be determined whether the true Conservatives of the State can agree on a schedule of measures adequate to guarantee and give effect to the platform which Mr. Leonard agrees to be unexceptionable. To this end the courteous and respectful party relations inaugurated by the correspondence becomes important as heralding a truce which may not improbably ripen into a Conservative treaty on the basis of helping the Republicans to carry out principles which all agree to be cardinal, but which, unhappily, can not be carried out by proclamation alone.

WOULD GO BACK TO THE FLESH POTS.

That ideas inimical to free government have been creeping into the formation of public opinion is shown by the activity of ecclesiastical propagandists and the open ridicule of the defects of our government.

We find one of the most outspoken declarations of a preference for a monarchy and an established religion in a paper which would seem from its name to have little to do with politics. The Louisville *Commercial* has an article headed "Thoughts on the Times." In this the selection of the best men to office is surrendered as a thing not to be hoped for. We are "chiefly lacking," says this teacher, "in high intelligence and political morality." With such a concession of incapacity the reader is prepared for such suggestions as follow:

> It may be, too, that our forefathers went too far in breaking with the past, and should have established here some at least of the old-world institutions which they rejected. Who can say that the old Federal party, with its monarchical tendencies and its State and church notions, was not nearer right after all?

It is then observed insidiously:

> Republics have heretofore been saved by the introduction of semi-monarchical institutions, and nations groaning under the sway of despotism have had their condition improved by acquiring additional freedom.

And in pursuance of the same idea:

> We do not say it will ever be necessary for us to have a king, and an order of nobility, and a State church, and a standing army, but we do say that the present condition of our politics better supports the assertion that our form of government is a failure than that it is a success; that our national Congress has shown itself deplorably incapable and untrustworthy; that the proceedings of most of our State Legislatures are scandalous; that we must declare of our municipal governments that the mob element of the populace controls them; that the judiciary is often corrupt and owns for its master the political party of the day; and, finally, that in all these particulars we are worse off than the nations of Europe, where kings, nobles, priests and standing armies still flourish.

Before any who really love a republican form of government should abandon the inheritance which the fathers of the republic have bequeathed them, it would seem proper that they inquire whether every effort has been made to preserve those principles pure as when they were first delivered to those who now administer them? It is always a reproach to an heir that he runs through the paternal succession without the virtue or the ability to keep it together. Such would be the just sentence upon any degenerate descendant of the Revolutionary fathers, or of the more pardonable scion of some alien who, having fled his own country through discontent of bad government, has transmitted the same incapacity to fight for reform to his posterity.

For suppose we grant the corruption of political parties. Is this an irremediable evil? Is there no offset in the millions of free and virtuous people? Is there to be no discount for the number of churches and the worship of vital religion? Are free schools and absolute exemption from the legal oppression of debt nothing? Does no one value the habeas corpus because it has been occasionally suspended, or the right to bear arms, and freedom from domiciliary search, which, with other hard won and peculiar rights, have been embodied in the laws of the federal and State governments? We should think that a country which has ascended from a colonial dependency to the front rank of nations must have something of stamina and impulse in its political and social system. It would really seem probable that when three-fourths of the whole population of the Union have quitted Europe since the revolution of 1776, and now in person or by their descendants constitute the majority of the American people, that there must be something infinitely good in our institutions or insufferably evil in those of Europe; that the stream of emigration continues by the hundred thousand annually; that our fields are tilled and workshops active with the industry of a people who have come to the Union from the happy land of the kings and nobility, would signify something if it entered into the insidious scheme of poisoning the popular mind against their own government.

We would have expected from a commercial journal some knowledge of the condition of those blessed countries in which kings and priests bear such happy sway. Does the *Commercial* read the condition of the homeless serfs who cultivate the farms of England? Does it know that the government has never intrusted these men with the right of suffrage, and that it has so darkened the light of knowledge that they are more ignorant than the enfranchised negroes of the United States? Is it aware of the poverty of the cities, of the toil of the English operatives? Has it read that the English mill women turn their infants over to baby farmers, who so dosed them with opiates that their infanticide presents proportions worse, because more cruel, than that of China? The *Commercial* does not, perhaps, remember that England holds Ireland and her own discontented paupers with a standing army and a navy, nor that the whole cost of supporting the crown, the aristocracy and the priesthood is levied upon the labor of these people. The *Commercial* would prefer a French prince, perhaps—a Bourbon or a Bonaparte. That nation, having had the supreme happiness of an Emperor, was reduced to bondage, shorn of rich provinces, and held to heavy ransom. The miserable people rose in communism and were slain by thousands. The government which succeeded the empire is at this time distracted by the most violent conflicts, and no one can predict peace of a country in which so many opposite elements seem arming for war. Spain, perhaps, suits the *Commercial* better. It would like to carry out the designs improperly charged upon some Kentuckians of the olden time, and become a colony of Spain alongside of the fortunate and ever faithful island of Cuba. We can see nothing in the present contest between the two competitors for the crown of Spain over the ruins of an attempted republic except chronic violence. Yet Spain would apparently suit the *Commercial* because there may be an Emperor, with a church so established that the moral and intellectual instruction of the people may be directed by a foreign hierarchy.

There is one principle of our institutions peculiar to this republic. It is the right of any citizen to denationalize himself and take the oath of allegiance to any foreign government that he may elect. It would be better for the *Commercial* to offer its press and composing stick to some congenial tyranny, than to expect the whole people of the United States to abandon the institutions of their fathers, and go back to the flesh pots of the King and the priesthood.

We have made a text of this article, because it is an open attempt to propagandize a contempt for our own institutions, and a preference for those which for centuries so oppressed mankind that they have been compelled to cross an ocean and hide themselves in a wilderness to escape.

We agree that the abuses of republican government have furnished an excuse for those who are always inimical to its principles to condemn it. This furnishes an additional motive to guard the reputation of the republic by electing to office none but competent men. It is an encouraging evidence that the reforms will be attempted, when we see even the Democracy postponing its old hacks to candidates who have even a semblance of political virtue. Democracy, like the captain of the forty thieves, has hidden its robbers in the oil jars of a pretended integrity. They await the signal of success to emerge and raven upon the spoils. When New York Democracy pays such homage to political honesty as to nominate for high office three Republicans, it is a very fair evidence that the people mean reform. The general spirit of retrenchment, the looseness of party restrictions, all encourage the belief that the republican form of government will not be surrendered without a supreme effort to preserve it.

In the event of success the monarchical tendencies which have been creeping in upon the popular attention will be rebuked. If the immoral objections to the policy of parties continue we may have to fight the kings and ecclesiarchs hand to hand for the preservation of republican liberties. Of the successful result of this last combat we can not permit ourselves to doubt for an instant the success of republican over monarchical principles.

LOUISIANA LABOR.

The remonstrance of the London correspondent of Governor Kellogg against "the bitter spirit of intolerance" and "the animus of party" which strives "to break down the credit of your State and destroy utterly the best interests and prospects of her citizens," is very wise and very natural. The consequence of this policy of "nationalizing" our troubles has been appreciated and pointed out by those of our citizens who are dependent upon business and credit.

The most unreasonable feature in the scheme of the agitators is the persistent misrepresentation of the colored citizens of the State. They are published abroad as idle, dishonest and turbulent. Not only is every offense committed by a colored person headlined by their enemies as a proof of these charges, but not one word or sentiment is expressed in their favor.

Profound quiet exists in the country from the first of March until the middle of August. During this period the planters are employing the negroes to cultivate their crops. The negro land owners or tenants are making their own crops. All is peaceful and kindly. Once assured that the crops are safe, and the politicians begin to ride through the plantations and to canvass for shotgun suffrage. The negroes are then said to have formed associations for the massacre of the men, and the robbery of the crops when they have been living and laboring in such harmony. When the crop reports were made up it is an extraordinary fact that the best crop made since the war was claimed for the planters of Louisiana while not one word of commendation or acknowledgement was uttered to the colored laborers who had made almost the entire crop. A similar injustice was shown to the colored people who had performed the greater part of the domestic service of the city and country.

The performance of this great labor, the production of these great industrial results, proved that the operatives could not have been the idle, vicious and turbulent mass represented by the politicians who wished to nationalize the miseries of Louisiana.

In contrast to this orderly and industrious people we have cited the labor strife of foreign countries and of our own. We have had an organization of the Pennsylvania miners, with the usual incidents of murders, houseburning, and the order of military suppression. Then there has come the Fall River strife between the mill owners and the operatives, with the intervention of the military authorities.

All these disturbances demonstrate the superiority of our labor and social element over that of the communities in Europe and the United States to which we have referred. This is to be attributed, first, to the conservative nature of the colored people; to their obedience to the law from their habit of subordination, and to the fact that our genial climate and fertile soil enable the laborer here to live in more comfort upon his daily wages than he can elsewhere, at the same time that our profitable staples justify the employer in paying a better share of the productions to the laborer than can be done elsewhere.

This invaluable agency should be employed in other industrial pursuits, and we would counsel those who possess the entire confidence of the colored people, and who direct their thought and action, that they do not limit their courses to the sole subject of their social relations. These in time adjust themselves, but these relations will be powerfully promoted by demonstrating the capacity of the colored people for the industrial and mechanical enterprises upon which the prosperity of society depends. The REPUBLICAN has cited some striking evidences of the mechanical and maritime capacities of the colored people. Let them be further qualified for these and other pursuits, and they can furnish to the South services for which other citizens have not thus far shown themselves competent, either from defects of constitution or indisposition to engage in these pursuits. Addressing ourselves still to those charged with the especial conduction of the race relations, we would suggest to inquire into the possibility of manufacturing cotton yarns, cloths and prints in New Orleans. The Fall River operatives are on a strike. The winter is approaching. There is an excess of machinery over labor. The climate is severe, food and rents expensive. Why may not some of these mill owners or managers be induced to transfer their enterprise to New Orleans? A correspondence should be opened with the Fall River manufacturers. A guarantee should be obtained from the political opposition here that these manufacturers or operatives will not be molested in their investment or industry. Possibly under such a guarantee they may be induced to inquire into the capacity of New Orleans to manufacture the staple of Louisiana.

Whatever our opinion upon this capacity, we decline to express it. There should be an inquiry into the comparative cost of motive power here and in New England. That determined in our favor, and all the other incidents so favorable as we believe them to be, factories might be opened in New Orleans at once. The profits of Lowell in the manufacture of one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton are greater than that of New Orleans upon the factorage of one and a half millions of bales. A writer on the Fall River strike places the pay rolls of thirty-three out of forty-four mills at a little less than five hundred thousand dollars per month. Suppose it were in our power to pay out such a sum to the operatives in a single industry, what a change there would be from the dependence of the class which is now unemployed or in domestic servitude as hirelings. How far superior would this pay roll be in dignity and in value to the miserable political salaries which occupy the public mind.

We can not urge with too much importunity upon Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Superintendent Brown, Mr. Joubert, Senator Stamps, Colonel Lewis, and other representative men in charge of the local destinies of the colored race, the duty of investigating this subject at the present time, with a view to inaugurate an experiment of so much importance to New Orleans as the manufacture of cotton goods by our home industry. A demonstrated success of such an enterprise would lay Louisiana under greater obligations to such statesmen than to all the politicians who have ever striven to nationalize the race hatred which they have fostered. Such a demonstration, in addition to the agricultural and mechanical results already adverted to, would establish the proposition that the labor of Louisiana was a treasure which no other people possesses, and that it is only necessary to appreciate it to render it permanently productive and profitable.

"WITH MY SONG WILL I PRAISE HIM."

The *Tribune* gives the names of the singers and a statement of the salaries paid to each in the principal churches of New York. Over one hundred thousand dollars is paid yearly for the music of twenty-three churches named. The soprano at the Church of St. Bartholomew gets fifteen hundred dollars, and the same is paid to Miss Thursby at the Church of the Divine Paternity. These are the highest salaries paid to the singers. Two organists, Mr. Cornell, of St. Paul's, and Mr. Warren, of the Holy Trinity, get each twenty-five hundred dollars. The list of singers includes the names of many who have tried singing in opera and in the concert room. It can not be claimed that these professors of music are all professors of religion. They give so much melody for so much money, earning their bread by Sunday work. There is a sort of rivalry between the churches to obtain the best singing artists; many of the quartettes are obtained through the agency of music brokers, very much as dramatic artists are engaged by Simmonds & Wall for the different theatres. There is no objection to good singing, and that good singers are paid fair salaries shows appreciative æsthetic taste. The question is: How far does the singing of the professional quartette go in the line of Divine worship?

Miriam, the sweetest singer of Israel, worshiped to some purpose. She led the best choir ever known, and with her women, all playing on loud timbrels, sung and danced. They sung praises after making the Red sea passage, and the people joined in the grand chorus. Natural singing is a certain expression of the feelings. One of the Wesleys appreciated the situation when he said the devil was getting all of the best music. It is by no means certain, however, that he will get all of the best singers. The Psalmist continually called upon the people to praise the Lord. He said, "With my song will I praise Him." There was no bargain to praise the Lord for two thousand dollars; the praise must come spontaneously to be effective. Good praying and singing can never be got out of hired men who make salary a bigger motive than thanksgiving and praise. Wherever religious interest has been awakened, singing has played an important part; but it is not the singing of operatic selections in an unknown tongue. Philip Phillips with his simple songs can easily wake up and interest a whole congregation, no matter how soundly it may have been sleeping under the preaching of a doctor of divinity. Sankey brings people to hear Moody; he makes the people sing with him; and those who will not speak in meeting find themselves singing there, and all become worshipers. The colored churches are held together by the music that is in them. The camp meeting hymns sway the people more than the sermons. If it were desirable to check what is called a revival of religion, let a well paid clergyman lecture in one end of the church on the fortunate support the science of geology gives to the Bible, and in the other end of the church let a high priced quartette give a concert, with selections from operatic airs; there will then be no excitement on the score of religion.

Congregational singing is better. Every person in a church who can sing should sing. There should be a choir to lead, and organs, violins, alto horns, and all instruments approaching the human voice in tone should be brought into use if convenient, and then, instead of praise to the quartette, there would go up from the church a praise to the Lord full of heart and soul and melody, blending all voices and making worshipers, instead of spectators, of all men, women and children.

At the great reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which took place at Des Moines on Thursday, President Grant laid down some of the best American doctrine we have ever seen compressed in so small a compass.

> Let us all labor for free thought, speech and press; pure, moral, unfettered religious sentiments; equal rights and privileges for all, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Encourage free schools, resolve that nothing appropriated for them be applied to support sectarian schools; resolve that neither State nor nation shall support institutions save those where every child may get common school education, unmixed with atheistic, pagan or sectarian teachings; leave religion to the family altar. Keep the State and Church forever separate.

These clear cut, sententious maxims are commended to the consideration of those who planned, not participated in the Lafayette Square mass meeting. Had anybody proposed those declarations in one of the resolutions, or embodied them in a speech at the meeting of the fifteen hundred or two thousand superficial people who assembled near Franklin's statue on Wednesday evening, they would have alarmed the originators of the movement, though they might not have been understood by all of the vice presidents and orators of the occasion. It takes a true-hearted American, one so by birth and education, to understand them.

Were the Board of Directors of this city to put forth such sentiments in the form of a resolution, there would doubtless be a bigger indignation meeting than the last one called on Lafayette square. The speakers, however, would be changed. Perhaps the poet priest, Father Ryan, might be prevailed upon to speak. If he failed to do so, he would be declared wanting in zeal.

DRY GOODS AT HALF PRICE

AT THE

CRESCENT STORE,

No. 17 Bourbon street, near Canal.

GREY BLANKETS per pair	$1 50
WHITE BLANKETS per pair	2 50
WADDED QUILTS apiece	1 50
CANTON FLANNEL per yard	8
EXTRA HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL per yard	9
MISSES' SHAWLS, apiece	25
LADIES' SHAWLS, apiece	85
KENTUCKY JEANS per yard	15
BLACK ALPACAS per yard	20
FAST COLOR PRINTS per yard	6
SUPERIOR PRINTS per yard	7
BEST PRINTS per yard	8
LADIES' HOSE per dozen	1 00
BALMORALS apiece	50
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS per dozen	75

ALL FRESH GOODS.

oc3 1t 2p

A CARD—REMOVAL.

CHARLES T. NASH. W. I. HODGSON.

NASH & HODGSON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,

Office No. 13 Carondelet Street,

Between Canal and Common streets.

Referring to the above card, the undersigned, thankful for past favors, take this method of informing their friends and the public that during the past summer they have matured satisfactory arrangements, and are now more fully prepared than ever to transact the general auction and real estate business, in all their details, either in city or suburban properties, plantations and lands, or out-door sales of any and every description, to the fulfillment of which they have removed their office to the commodious and central building, No. 13 Carondelet street, and would most respectfully so licit for their firm a fair share of all business in their line, consisting of sales of vacant and improved properties, succession and syndic sales, sales of bankrupt estates, sales of merchandise and produce, in store, warehouse, on shipboard, or in bond; sales of damaged cotton and cargo sales; sales for account of underwriters, or for whom it may concern; portwarden sales; sales of stocks, scrips, securities, household furniture, live stock, etc., hoping by their combined energies and attention to the interests of those who may employ their services, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

CHARLES T. NASH,
W. IRVING HODGSON.

New Orleans, October 1, 1875. oc3 7t

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 1, 1875.

A special meeting of this Board will be held on MONDAY, October 4, for the purpose of passing State bonds issued, respectively, under acts Nos. 115 of 1867 and 32 of 1870.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary.

oc2 2t

TWENTY PER CENT REDUCTION,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

LEIGHTON'S,

No. 100 Canal Street.

oc3 1t

PHILIP WERLEIN,

Dealer in

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Warerooms, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street, New Orleans,

LEADS IN PIANOS.

Dunham's, Chickering's, Hale's, Weber's, Gronstein's, Pleyel's, Mathushek's Arion.

ORGANS—ESTEY'S AND NEEDHAM'S.

A large number of Good Second Hand PIANOS from $50 to $100.

Tuning and Repairing attended to. oc3 1t 2p

REMOVAL.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG

FURNITURE COMPANY,

185..........Canal Street..........185

BETWEEN DAUPHINE AND BURGUNDY.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 185 CANAL STREET,

And will open

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1875,

With a full line of

BEDROOM, PARLOR, HALL, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND OFFICE

FURNITURE.

Having an overstock of goods for our present rooms we will offer great inducements to purchasers, and assure them of BOTTOM PRICES on all kinds of goods in our line.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG

FURNITURE COMPANY,

185..........Canal Street..........185

oc3 3t 2p

1876.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

EXPOSITION

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

AT

NEW ORLEANS,

Commencing February 26, 1876,

AND

CONTINUING TEN DAYS.

I. N. MARKS, President.

SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent.

Executive Committee.

A. BALDWIN, Chairman;

JAMES I. DAY, W. B. SCHMIDT,

COLONEL J. D. HILL, JOHN G. FLEMING.

It is the aim of the Board of Commissioners to make it a thorough Exposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Products of the Southern States, Mexico and Central America, but it will be open to competitors throughout the country, and the general premium list will embrace all articles comprehended in the general design of an Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, including special premiums for strictly Southern products.

The premium list, which is now in course of publication, will be on a liberal scale, and the rules will provide for a just and impartial system of awards, by competent and disinterested judges.

The Fair Grounds are generally conceded to be the handsomest in the United States, comprising 120 acres, within fifteen minutes ride by street cars from the center of the city. The grounds are shaded by a beautiful grove of live oaks, and the buildings, which are of recent construction, are amply sufficient to meet all the necessities of the most extensive exhibition.

The Racing Course, which is used by the Louisiana Jockey Club at all its meetings, is justly famous throughout the country, and the accommodations for stock are unsurpassed.

It is the first time that such an enterprise has been inaugurated at the South, and being held at a time when the city of New Orleans is thronged with thousands of visitors to participate in the festivities of the Carnival, it affords unusual inducements to exhibitors from every section of the country.

The commissioners earnestly appeal to the people of the Southern States to lend their aid and encouragement to the Exposition, and to make it in all respects a complete exhibition of Southern productions, and it is hoped that manufacturers, producers and others in every section of the country will participate.

Ample arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of goods and visitors from every section at reduced rates.

For detailed information, address

SAMUEL MULLEN,
General Superintendent, No. 80 Camp street, New Orleans.

oc1 3m

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 29, 1875.

Hereafter, no State bonds intended to be funded will be registered unless the same are produced, examined, and a description thereof taken by the prior to a meeting of this board.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of the Board.

se30

SELLING OUT AT COST,

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

122..........Rampart street..........

Corner of Perdido,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Sp[illegible]

Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.,

Offers to all those in want of furniture, and other inducements too numerous to mention.

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, $[illegible]

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, 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 2m

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 8, 1875.

Information having been conveyed to this Department that the persons alleged to be guilty of the murder of GEORGE HEADRICK, near Logansport, in the parish of De Soto, in this State, on the twentieth of August, 1874, are well known, and have taken refuge in the county of Panola, Texas, but can not be arrested there, by process of law, without the offer of a reward therefor;

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will, in each case, pay a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any or all of the persons concerned in the aforesaid crime. Said rewards to be paid on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, as provided by section one, act No. 17, approved April 3, 1873.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this eighth day of September, 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:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 17 Commercial Place.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will henceforth give his personal attention to all matters intrusted to him.