New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 24, 1875.

Family jars are too often jugs.

Hooking a dress is not a dishonest practice.

Business must be dull when a man can not make a dollar.

The original maid of Athens is still living. She is a Mrs. Black.

Whittier has written a poem for Christmas called "Mabel Martin."

William Allen will do great good in Pennsylvania—for the Republicans.

Florists now use sawdust in large quantities for its root producing qualities.

It is claimed that a picture of the veritable Pocahontas has been found in England.

"Queen Mary" has been a failure as a play; but, then, Tennyson is not Shakespeare.

The "Economy of Thought and Thinking," is the title of a new book by Tom Hughes.

It is thought Alaska will fill up with people when all other parts of the world are crowded.

Iceland has only one jail. It is too cold there for people to go round nights getting into lockups.

William Allen did not die in the arms of the people, as he predicted. He killed himself on the stump.

It is said the Whigs will go with the Democrats. In that case it can easily be told where they will go.

Some of the Nebraska towns must be barefooted. The Omaha *Bee* says, "Humboldt wants a shoemaker."

A man may have good aims in life, and yet be perfectly useless as a citizen. Look at Bogardus, the pigeon shooter.

Philadelphia papers say that Mrs. James A. Oates "is as pretty as a picture." That is all right if the picture is pretty.

Make no mistake on a quiet, meek looking man. He may be considering how hard a blow it will take to knock you down.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says that Hayes would make a formidable candidate for the Presidency.

The Pandora returned to England with nothing new in her box. Summer tourists are not the people who are to discover the North Pole.

The "Two Orphans" of the St. Charles Theatre party have been so long in the knotty meshes of the law that they are now "Oliver Twist."

Modern critics appear as if their work was to point out imperfections; and many of them can not appreciate the beautiful when they see it.

Mr. James Russell Lowell has invented a new beatitude: "Blessed are those who have nothing to say, and who can not be persuaded to say it."

The first subscription entertainment given by the Orleans Skating Club, will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday evening, November 5, 1875.

An Irish gardener lately killed a snake in Ireland. The reptile had been snaked into the Emerald Isle, notwithstanding the injunction of St. Patrick.

The pedigree of the Townsend family has been given by "Gath," and it does not include the sarsaparilla man, who has a patent right to be remembered.

W. R. Fish, Esq., chief editor of the REPUBLICAN, left Washington for home yesterday morning, and will arrive on Monday night by the Mobile route.

It is estimated that the government loses a million dollars annually through the practice of washing defaced postage stamps and using them over again.

With all the water there is in the Mississippi river, it appears strange that the father of waters can not supply enough to put on the bar at the mouth.

A great deal has been said about Cleopatra's needle. She probably lost it, for she looked so-so when she met Antony, and as if she needed more clothes made up.

A man who had taken the premium for the best barley in Connecticut felt well paid for the experiment of swelling his grain in water before it was seen by the judges.

The stockholders of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association will meet at No. 200 Poydras street, on Monday evening, for the purpose of choosing a board of directors.

The opera house at Lincoln, Nebraska, was destroyed by fire recently, the alarm being given while Frank Aiken's company was playing in the sixth act of the "Two Orphans."

It is said that Richard Grant White, who is now in England, is perfectly indifferent to the fate of his miscellaneous writings, and it may be added that many of his readers feel that way too. The question came up concerning the proposition to collect and republish his magazine work.

Captain Dawkins, of the British navy, is not, it appears, dismissed from her majesty's service, but merely from the command of her majesty's ship Vanguard. The Vanguard is now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and, as the London *Spectator* ironically observes, "is not likely to be seen again under sailing orders." The punishment, therefore, is rather an ideal one.

The *Louisianian* calls attention to the fact that Smith, whom the White Line organs so bitterly denounce as the "brutal and ignorant" sheriff of East Feliciana who caused all the row in that parish, was a Fusion or Democratic negro candidate, and was elected by the White Line Democrats over the regular Republican nominee. Therefore, if Smith is such a desperately bad negro, he is properly and (officially) the creation of the opposition; and is chargeable, with all the evil he created, to the Democratic party.

THE PERILS OF POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

No king has ever lost his crown but because of the cruelty or corruption of his courtiers. To save the trouble of citing examples from sultans and viziers, Borgias, Stuarts and Bourbons, we defy any example to prove the contrary. The reason is obvious—human nature is so fallible, and the greed of power so universal that those who most abase themselves before the king are intrusted with his signet, and the sycophant is always a tyrant. The subjects endure; they complain. The courtier communicates the complaint to the monarch, and the subject suffers from the vengeance of the sycophant whom he has offended. The subjects retaliate upon the monarch. The throne is overthrown to annihilate the vermin who have taken refuge under it. This may happen though the king may be as amiable as Sardanapalus, Louis XV., of France, or as him of whom it was said—

A better farmer ne'er brushed dew from lawn,
A worse king never left a realm undone.

Republics are by no means exempt from the same evil, though they are saved from overthrow by the right of the people to change an administration by suffrage. The explosion is prevented by the safety valve. But republics adopt that degrading substitute for the personal prerogatives of the crown which goes by the name of patronage. A system which can only rest on the rigid restrictions of the one man power, yields to individual discretion the choice of officers to execute the laws. With the indisputable truth that a majority of the people are fitter to choose their own officers than any one man can be to designate the officers, the custom has crept into and through the republican system of America which awards the patronage of a majority of the people to the discretion of "a single person." There are some States which have always hated the rule of "a single person," as their English republican ancestors had done. The constitutions of such States have restricted executive patronage within very narrow limits. The Governor of Massachusetts, we believe, has no power of appointment except his military staff as commander-in-chief. The same jealousy of executive discretion, and the same devotion to the elective principle run through the constitutions of almost all the States of the Union.

Recurring to the proposition that the exercise of executive patronage is perilous to the administration and the ascendency of party, we wish to call attention to the convictions of President Grant upon the subject. No public officer could have been surrounded by more difficulties in distributing patronage. A million of men, more or less, connected with the late victory, were pressed upon him. He had little knowledge of civilians, or of their comparative qualifications for office. He at once relieved himself from the labor of subordinate appointments. The impossibility of assuring the integrity of one hundred thousand office holders was manifest. He began to scrutinize the qualifications of applicants. It offended those who claimed to participate in this patronage. He has instituted the most rigid system of investigation into frauds in the customhouses, the internal revenue, and the Indian bureau.

The enemies of the administration give him no credit for his difficulties or for his inexorable punishment even of his party friends. These enemies treasure all the abuses as arguments against the very virtue which has exposed them. The political associates of Tweed and Connolly demand to be placed in position for reform, and even some office seekers of the Republican party combine in opposing the continued service of President Grant because his power of appointment is exhausted by exercise, and there would be little prospect for new men to get into office under an administration organized on so strict a basis. All offices under the republican system should be elective by the people. Those which are in their nature executive should be filled with great care. In both cases the offices should agree in political principle with the power which appoints. Since, however, that power is responsible to the people, the officer should be of undoubted integrity and properly competent to the discharge of official duties, otherwise not only will the opposite party denounce the appointment, but the disappointed applicants for the office, though belonging to the same party, will swell the clamor against him.

We deem it a duty to say that the system of official appointment in Louisiana presents the same evils which have so much embarrassed the administration of President Grant. No other State constitution confers upon the executive so much patronage. Judicial, military and municipal officers are to be appointed by an executive who can not be, in all cases, well informed as to the personal qualifications of applicants. The credit of a good appointment is not acknowledged, but the censure of an unfortunate appointment falls upon the whole Republican party. This excessive patronage is an evil. It imperils the ascendency of republican principles. It is the pursuit of this patronage which infuriates the Democracy.

We have always doubted the success of this Democratic custom of accumulating upon the executive the salaries and contracts of the State:

1. It is contrary to republican principle to appoint any officer who can be elected by the people.

2. It is contrary to republican principle to give the executive the power to appoint the judiciary.

3. It is in the highest degree injurious to exercise the form of municipal appointment at executive discretion. With this exposition of the perils of patronage we would ask the opposition organs whether they would consent to unite in such amendments of the constitution as will: 1. Deprive the executive of all patronage save that which is cognate and indispensable to his department? 2. Remit to the Legislature and to the people the election of all military, judicial and municipal officers?

We make this overture and challenge to the Democracy, though we have no idea that they will assent to any measure which will deprive many of the aspirants of the chief inducement to political excitement. We therefore confine the discussion of the perils of patronage to its effects upon continued Republican ascendency.

"PARLOR P."

This impartial and imperturbable apartment has heard with equal composure the conference of Confederate committees and federal councils of war. It is alike appropriate to arrange the obsequies of the dead or to organize the joys of the living. There the politicians may plan the victory or divide in advance the spoils; there Democracy has held its most exclusive councils, and there Democracy has yielded to necessity and again opened its arms and its jaws to receive all comers. "Parlor P" must have smiled at this change of demeanor. "Parlor P" must have absolutely winked through its windows and chandeliers as it saw Mr. Voorhies, who is regarded as at heart one of the most exclusive Democrats in the State, recommending a call of all opposed to the present "usurpatory State government" to meet for the purpose of sustaining the Wheeler compromise.

Mr. Rightor made a stand for the undiluted Democracy. He claims that this central committee is the sole patentee, authorized to call a Democratic convention, and pronounces all other imitations "as in defiance of authority." Among other consequences the resolutions of Mr. Rightor predicted, from such unauthorized actions, "a *diversion* of the Democratic and Conservative press in the presence of the enemy." That this press furnished a very diverting spectacle we do not deny, but we can not see how this revocation and repudiation of the authority of the Marr-Booth leaders can aid in restoring harmony among them.

We understand this thing perfectly. The Democracy, which has had nearly as many an alias as any other fugitive from political justice, thought a few weeks ago that it could stalk boldly forth and claim the fruit of its own successful audacity. It repudiated all partners and pals. It said that none need pretend a genuine authority unless their Democracy was blown in the glass by John Slidell. The Booth-Marr proclamation applauded the nomination of William Allen, and declared generally that while a Democrat could take any side of any question, national or local, no one entertaining these various opinions could be eligible to office unless he was a Democrat. This programme stood, and notwithstanding that Administrator Burke dared to wrestle in open contest with one great political athlete for the right to retain his own political patronymic of Fusionist, yet did our grand political champion strut the stage and proclaim that there was but one name under which men could be politically saved, and that was Democracy undiluted.

Ohio voted. The Bill Allen cataclysm swallowed up and destroyed the Bill Allenite Democracy, and exposed all his promoters and associates to a storm of Democratic obloquy which has caused them to seek shelter in any cranny of political obscurity. Since that election neither Mr. Marr or Mr. Booth, nor Mr. Booth or Mr. Marr, have spoken, have written or have chirped in tongue or print. Sitting in the sackcloth of refuted prediction, pelted with the reproach of impecunious poolers, avoided by those who had been prepared to send up rockets for success, but who now hedge on account of failure, sits Mr. Booth. We were surprised to see that Mr. Marr, whose call of a Democratic convention for November next has been so much censured, was present, presiding over this surrender to the Conservatives. Certainly the fate of these two orphans of an exploded Democracy should not have been divided. Yet it is so. While Mr. Booth sits musing over a napless Democracy, Mr. Marr is presiding over the courtmartial which virtually condemns their joint and unauthorized programme. Will this indignity be submitted to in silence? Shall there be, as at a private wedding, "no cards"—no letters—no orations or resignations—no nothing? The public will demand to know whether the Democratic party is a unit in refusing to recognize any political affix or suffix to its ancient appellation: Were Messrs. Booth and Marr mere reivers and raiders, galloping through the political range and branding a huge D on the posteriors and withers of the political herd, or were they honestly confining this designation to their own political cattle?

This admission of a very junior partner shows a very shaky firm. There are still more deplorable indications of impending Democratic insolvency. The Democracy abandoned all its political principles. Now it proposes to institute the issue of a "usurpation," which can alone be determined by Congress, or the next State election. Of what advantage will a political combination be in determining the action of Congress? Of what effect would be the popular decision in November next that W. P. Kellogg was not duly elected Governor in 1872? His term of legal service will expire at the same date that his successor will be installed. His competitor, Mr. McEnery, and other officers elect, as of 1872, may, like Messrs. Sheridan and Lawrence, receive their back pay, but is this an issue worthy of putting this State in civil war? Business men, landlords and tenants will say not.

When the very junior partner comes to look into the obligations and assets of the undiluted Democracy, it will limit its indorsement to very special paper duly protected by collateral issues.

Parlor P looks down upon this conclave and smiles grimly. The undiluted Democracy grabbed for all. The Ohio elections so dismayed and demoralized them that they are willing to divide what they could not monopolize. When the harmonious conspirators shall have departed to tip congratulatory glasses over this revocation of the Marr-Booth proclamation; when the domestics shall have turned off the gas and carried the keys to the office, Parlor P can not help being excited. The table will hint to the carpet this thing can not stand; chair will answer to chair that there is to be trying times on furniture. All will subside into ominous silence as the anticipation of a Democratic vindication which shall fracture the backs of chairs, thump a rickety table into fragments, and stamp the very soul out of the most threadbare public carpet. Parlor P sleeps. When will its dust and echoes be awakened by the gavel of President Brickell, the indignant philippics of the repudiated Booth, or the logical demonstration of the disavowed Marr? How long will it be vindicated on the very spot where it has been denounced, renounced and given away by its grand central authority? For this parlor P trembles in every splinter of its floors and furniture, and every thread of its carpet.

THE JETTIES.

We trust that all interested in the enterprise or honor of opening the mouth of the Mississippi upon Engineer Eauger's suggestion to concentrate its current by closing all outlets save one, will do the REPUBLICAN this justice: It is to remember that we accepted the experiment of Mr. Eads in good faith. We have conscientiously refrained from intimating any opinion which might, even to the humble extent of Republican authority, have impaired its success in our community. We learned from publications made when the proposal was made to substitute the jetty for the canal that the projector had ample funds, and only asked to be allowed to make the experiment on the principle of "no cure no pay." We still maintain this impartial position. We are still willing to contribute whatever we can to solve the problem of more than a century—how can the bar be removed? The matter seems, however, to assume an aspect differing greatly from the first proposal. We have publications to show that the escape of water through those channels which the river makes for itself through the marsh about its outlet, has so reduced the head and pressure above the passes as to impair the cutting force of the current. Then, as we understand, it is proposed to close these outlets from Bonnet Carre down to and including the Jump and Cubitt's sluice, in order that the concentration of current may be effectually secured.

How shall this be done? The jetty experiment can not be expected to add an incidental cost of millions to the principal enterprise. It certainly can not expect the United States to adopt the jetty enterprise and incur the expense of closing all the outlets save one. We hope no one considers that the scientific and practical men who asked this concession from the government did not know the regimen of the river, and did not accept the permission to experiment without a full knowledge of the head and pressure upon the outlet assigned and accepted. We trust that there is no idea anywhere that the United States is under any obligations to furnish any head and pressure of current at the cross section of the stream above the bifurcation of the passes. It can not be possibly supposed that the government is liable for any disappointment for the alleged deficiency of this pressure to effect the success of the jetty experiment.

The State of Louisiana has a special interest in this subject. The whole sugar and part of the cotton crop of Louisiana is protected by some 1500 miles of levee. It has long been a question mooted by as able hydraulists and mathematicians as will ever come among us, whether the agriculture of Louisiana can be best protected by levees or by the relief of lateral outlets. It will be perceived therefore that the natural interests of sugar and cotton culture, as also that of commerce, are involved in the hermetical closure of lateral outlets. We should prefer to save our crops from the possibility of injury, and Congress, which is called on to build levees for the protection of the national crop, should examine carefully whether the one interest will interfere with the other.

We have noted with some surprise that the press of St. Louis, which assailed the press and people of New Orleans with the most unworthy motives, in proposing a canal made and maintained at the cost of the nation to any individual enterprise whatever, still charges itself with the improvement of the whole river navigation.

It has been true that in our local conflicts Louisiana has greatly neglected the care of these local interests, but that is no reason a commission of incompetency should issue to put her affairs in the hands of her guardians and next friends. The St. Louis press has intimated that Congress should appropriate some fifteen millions of dollars to guarantee adequate navigation between St. Louis and the sea. To this we should have no objection. We, however, understand this suggestion to imply that Mr. Eads, who has voluntarily undertaken to furnish deep water at the river mouth without present pay, is to be appointed to conduct this improvement and apply this appropriation. We by no means depart from our voluntary and verbal assurance that we would offer no impediment to the jetty experiment when we say that we oppose any proposal, should such be made, to commit the control of our river navigation to any person whatever. We are opposed to monopolies. We can not consent that the Congress of the United States shall delegate such a duty to any man or set of men. Human life is too short. Human intellect, energy and integrity too precarious to perform any such trust.

In our impartiality, we may add our entire opposition to any plan or plot to confer upon any company or contractor the duty of building or maintaining the levees of the Mississippi. We respectfully caution the Republican minority in Congress against permitting the government to commit itself to either scheme should either scheme, or any similar scheme, appear in the House or in the lobby at the next session. The Republican party has had burdens enough to carry in Credit Mobilier railroads and schemes for irrigation and fluming the mountain mines of Nevada.

The company which has undertaken to improve navigation by the jetties has our best wishes for its speedy and complete success, but we shall protest against any enlargement of authority or variation of the grant. Especially do we oppose any complication of levee building and crevasse closing with the experimental enterprise now under construction at South Pass.

A DEMOCRATIC CITY IN TROUBLE.

It is not known to those who read none but Democratic newspapers that the city of New York, like that of New Orleans, is, and has for years been, governed by the Democracy. The debt of New York is even larger in proportion to property or population than that of New Orleans, while the rate of taxation is the same, though those who defend the superior economy of New Orleans, say that the real estate of New York is not assessed at its full market value.

Our Democratic press is clamoring for a change in the State government to effect economy in municipal expenditures. It complains that an excess of some ten or twenty per cent in the cost of the police and schools is the true cause of our burdens. All this money of the schools and police is expended in the city and goes to the landlords and corner groceries. The complaint that such comparative trifles have caused such commercial embarrassment is the explanation of the inebriate:

It was *not* the whisky that I drank but the cheese that I eat that made me sick.

But Democratic New York suffers, it would seem, from the same infirmity with Democratic New Orleans, and the real estate owners of the one are as much disturbed as those of the other.

Here is what the New York *Times* says on the subject:

Matters have come to a pretty pass in this city when the owners of property to the value of millions of dollars are asking themselves whether it would not be better to abandon it to the tax collector instead of continuing to pay the ruinous amount of taxes and assessments which are yearly levied upon it. To this class it can not be too often repeated that their only safety lies in sending men to the Legislature pledged to pass such laws as will imperatively put an end to the growth of the city debt, and in electing representatives to the Board of Aldermen who will refuse to sanction any work on new streets unless petitioned for by the majority of those who have to pay for it.

The *Times* then revives some reminiscences of the Tweed regime, when that Democratic leader audited accounts without foundation, and took twenty-five per cent commission upon them.

Here is the specific Democratic resistance to reform and economy:

It should be remembered that every effort made in the last Legislature to repeal the old ring statutes under which certain departments can contract debt at discretion, and to devise new laws under which a gradual reduction of the debt should be provided for, were defeated by the efforts of the Democrats in the Assembly. Had the bills relating to this city, which were passed by the Republican Senate last year, been allowed to become law, they would already have made a difference of a million or two in the amount of the dept. It was through the agency of Mayor Wickham and John Kelly that these bills were defeated, and before the taxpayers of New York can have the slightest chance of relief from Albany there must be a Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature.

If these charges be true, the Louisiana Democracy would find very little advantage in committing the federal government to such hands.

No Democratic paper will, of course, divulge the iniquities of its political associates, and not one Democratic henchman in a thousand knows or believes that Tweed, the Democratic leader, has been sent to the State prison as a convicted robber, and that his band of Genet and other Democrats have fled to foreign parts to escape the penalty of their crimes.

TEXAS STATESMANSHIP.

While Ohio has been in the throes of painful election convulsions, while Nebraska and Iowa have been setting their Republican houses in order, Texas has had a constitutional convention, a Democratic State Constitutional Convention, which has been legislating away out in the Lone Star State, through drouth and flood, cyclones and gales, unmindful of the people's wishes, and regardles of cost. The Democratic State Constitutional Convention has been at work about seven weeks. It met to tinker the constitution; those instrumental in getting it up concluded a new constitution was necessary to keep the State forever Democratic, and the tinkers have tried all plans and accomplished nothing. They appear to be legislating for all time, and are doing more than was expected of them. They whack away at the railroad systems, at the judiciary system, at public education, at bills of rights, at qualified suffrage, taxation, office holding and everything else. Some days they abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor, then they decrease the salary of the Governor, and candidates for future Legislatures fear there will not be a job left by the time the Democratic constitutional fellows get through. In some States the idea prevails that if a poll tax is established, followed by a law requiring all voters to show at the polls receipts for poll tax paid, a great many colored men could be temporarily disfranchised. The Texas constitutional Democrats tried that on, but the Grangers bolted and defeated the poll tax suffrage qualification by voting with the Republicans. And then the Grangers are lampooned by the Democratic organs. One headlight says: "The trouble is, that the Grangers in the convention do not represent the real interests of the Grangers out of it. It is natural that the chaff should hurry to the top, and the men who are floating on top in this Granger flood, are not the ones, as a general thing, in whom to place implicit confidence." The Galveston people want something done and are not likely to get it. Galveston wants help from the State to build a protection levee. She wants a law granting right of way and power to condemn private property and use it for such a levee, and wants lands donated. The towns away from the coast, depending upon railroads, care but little for the Gulf trading post, and will oppose special legislation for the benefit of Galveston. The *News* says of the convention: "It is certain that more considerate counsels, more liberal views, and more generous aspirations must prevail, or the public disesteem which is falling upon the convention will be intensified into withering fierceness."

With the Grangers turned to chaff and voting with the Republicans, and withering fierceness falling upon the members generally, the Democratic constitutional convention must be in a bad way. The Waco *Reporter* speaks of the honorable body as a bitter pill, and yet it is a very expensive medicine, making the State sick instead of strengthening her constitution. The *Reporter* says: "The convention will adjourn, the new constitution will be submitted, it will be rejected, and the gentlemen who framed it will retire to private life the worst politically damned set of men, collectively speaking, whoever aspired to civic distinction, or sought to legislate for an intelligent people." There is no usurpation in Texas, yet the people are unhappy.

THE PEOPLE AT THE HELM.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says of the Pennsylvania Republicans:

It is conceded on every side now that they hold the November elections in their hands.

It adds:

Candor compels us to say that the Republican party stands fairer before the people during the current campaign than for many years previous. It has been sharply castigated for its misdeeds; most of the men who brought it into disrepute have been thrust out of the political field in disgrace, and those who remain have virtually no longer a show in the leadership. The Republican masses are aroused, and once more the voice of the party has got the old time ring of honesty, reform and efficient execution of the public trusts. The people are potent in the party again.

We note in the same connection the rigid exploration—we can call it nothing else—of official delinquency ordered by President Grant in the federal appointments of Arkansas and Texas. The Republican party everywhere is determined that its principles shall not be debased by the selfish schemes of individual aggrandizement. This noble party, to whom has been bequeathed the destinies of the republic, will not be expelled from its trust for the deeds of venal and incompetent men. This imputation has been the only impediment to the universal accession to the Republican party, and the nominal adoption and avowal of its cardinal doctrines. The Democracy has been ordered to disperse. Each man has been commanded to save and shift for himself. He may take service on any side of any question, according to his locality.

This general order liberates thousands of voters who differ in nothing from Republicans in principle, but who have been barred by the Tweedites against what those gentlemen figuratively called Radical rascalities.

The rigid review made by President Grant, with the exposure and expulsion of recreant impostors who have taken the name of Republican in vain, shrives the national party of this unjust imputation, and will relieve the people from any danger of installing those political jayhawkers now engaged in bushwhacking for office. The people of Pennsylvania have followed in this reform. The Republicans of Louisiana commenced it by discarding from trust members of its own party who had assumed in the name of the party to load the people down with debt and taxes, and who had brought the party into reproach by concessions of monopoly which our political opponents now employ to enrich themselves and oppress the people.

When the record of Republican reform shall be made up, we proudly say that Louisiana, with her majority of negro Republicans, has expelled some eminent leaders, arrested and reduced the public debt, and instituted the most important amendments of constitution and laws.

The people—the people always Republican—are moving. They kick aside the rickety clap-trap of Democratic platforms, and they cast out of the temple of freedom those mercenary impostors who may have stolen the Republican garb to cover their fraudulent purposes. These two base elements expelled and excluded, the people will purify and perpetuate Republican rule in America.

How many conventions have been called for the first Wednesday in January is now the leading question among the uninitiated. We look in vain to the organs of "all the elements opposed to Republicanism" for a solution of the problem. Their views are evidently as confused as their statements. The *Bee*, for instance, informs the readers below Canal street that "a Democratic convention has been called for the first Wednesday in January." The *Picayune* is authority for our supposing it to be a "Conservative" convention, while the *Times* and *Bulletin* agree in naming it the "Democratic Conservative convention." These contradictory authorities are very confusing to a lay inquirer of the opposition faith, who is sincerely anxious to know by what name he is to be called during the ensuing year. The Republicans, of course, have to depend entirely upon the organs for their information, as the party has pretty well ignored the official head of their central committee. How many conventions will there be, and how are they to be labeled?

When good kind man invented the sewing machine, it was thought the wearisome labor of woman would be lightened. But she immediately invented more frills and hems and stitches, and is killing herself all the same, only she is doing it with a machine instead of by hand.

MARRIED:

COHEN—STAUB—On Thursday, October [illegible] by the Rev. Father Bovisa, at the Church [illegible] Lady of the Sacred Heart, Miss HENR[illegible] COHEN to C. R. STAUB, both of this c[illegible] cards.

DIED.

RIVERS—On Saturday, October 23, at [illegible] Mrs. SEYMOUR LONGLEY RIVERS, aged [illegible] nine years, wife of Robert E. Rivers, [illegible] Texas, and for many years a resident of th[illegible] New York and Texas papers please copy.

FURNITURE.

We are constantly receiving from our [illegible] Cincinnati (the largest in the world), the [illegible]

LATEST STYLES IN

PARLOR,

BEDROOM,

DINING[illegible]

HALL AND LIBRARY FURNIT[illegible]

to which the attention of purchasers is [illegible] fully called.

MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG FURN[illegible] COMPANY,

185.....Canal street.....

oc24 1t 2p

POPULAR PRICES.

Winter UNDERSHIRTS, 50c.
Winter DRAWERS, 75c.
Canton Flannel DRAWERS, good, $1.

LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE

oc24 1t Corner Canal and St. Charles

NAPOLEON'S CIGAR STOR[illegible]

For a fine smoke go to the

CORNER OF ST. CHARLES STREET AN[illegible] MERCIAL ALLEY,

Where NAPOLEON will deal out the w[illegible] brands of

CIGARS AND TOBACC[illegible]

Of all kinds, at modern prices. This plac[illegible] been remodeled, and an entire new st[illegible] chased. Napoleon will attend this store [illegible] having an agent in the Pelican stand. [illegible]

SELLING OUT AT COST

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH B. HUBBA[illegible]

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

Corner of Perdido,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER [illegible]

Furniture, Upholstered Goods,

" Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, [illegible]

Offers to all those in want of furnitu[illegible] other inducements too numerous to m[illegible]

DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDST[illegible]
WALNUT PORTABLE ARMOIRS, $15;
WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $2[illegible]
WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, $10 per [illegible]

Substantially made and well finis[illegible]

NO AUCTION GOODS.

ALSO,

A few more of those cheap

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFI[illegible] LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM

FURNITURE.

Prices in comparison to the abo[illegible]

Now is the time for cheap bar[illegible]

Call on

JOSEPH B. HUBBA[illegible]

Corner of Rampart and Perdido

Country orders promptly filled.

POPULAR PRICES.

Stylish SHIRTS, half dozen for $7 75.
Superior SHIRTS, half dozen for $[illegible]
sigus of fronts.
Also, new styles of finer grade goods.

LEIGHTON'S NEW STOR[illegible]

oc24 1t Corner Canal and St. Cha[illegible]

IMMENSE REDUCTIO[illegible] IN FRENCH CORSE[illegible]

Just received—100 dozen real [illegible] double boxe, extra long, cost $[illegible] [illegible] dozen hand made side steels, cost $[illegible] 50 dozen Pride of the World, cost $[illegible] 120 dozen real glove fitting, cost $[illegible] dozen Gold Medal, cost $1, for 50c. [illegible] dozen Ladies' British finished Hose, [illegible] $3 50. 150 dozen men's British finished [illegible] $6, for $3 5. Lotta Bustles, 25c. Corsets faithfully executed. Remember the [illegible] act Emporium, No. 350 Magazine stre[illegible] from St. Mary.

oc24 3t no7 14 M. HE[illegible]

POPULAR PRICES.

Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, ½ do[illegible]
Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, [illegible]
Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, very [illegible] for $2 50.
Elegant Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c to $[illegible]

LEIGHTON'S NEW STOR[illegible]

oc24 1t Corner Canal and St. Cha[illegible]

SOARDS'

CITY DIRECTORY FOR [illegible]

CONTAINING A MAP OF THE C[illegible] AND

STREET GUIDE.

The above work will be issued in [illegible] subscribers only. Our agents will sol[illegible] been men.

L. SOARDS & [illegible]

oc19 1m 2p Publishers, No. 5 Commo[illegible]

POPULAR PRICES.

Cartwright & Warner's HOSIERY.
Shaker Flannel UNDERSHIRTS and [illegible] in red and white.
Fine Merino, Cashmere and Angola [illegible] knit, Scarlet and Medicated Flannel U[illegible] and DRAWERS.

LEIGHTON'S NEW STO[illegible]

oc24 1t Corner Canal and St. Cha[illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT O[illegible] GOODS.

We have recently received large [illegible] choice goods from foreign and domes[illegible] tures, which we are selling at a sig[illegible] on manufacturers' prices, including

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.
Wall Paper, Upholstery G[illegible]
Window Shades, L[illegible]
Nottingham C[illegible]
Picture Frames, Mirrors.

Prices and goods both guaranteed to [illegible]

HEATH, PIPPEY & L[illegible]

oc10 1m 2p No. 99 Ca[illegible]

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BA[illegible]

GRUNER[illegible]

New Orleans, October [illegible]

Depositors in the Freedman's Bank [illegible] their books forwarded and dividend[illegible] WITHOUT CHARGE, by leaving them [illegible] before November 1, 1875.

oc7 1m M. BENNE[illegible]

M. SCOOLER,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN [illegible]

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, [illegible] RY AND SILVERWAR[illegible]

105.....Canal Street.....

New Orleans.

DIAMONDS RESET IN THE LATE[illegible]

Fine Watches and Jewelry Repaire[illegible] anteed. oc17[illegible]

POPULAR PRICES.

Elegant WINDSORS at 40c, 60c, 75c a[illegible]
Stanley and Corinthian SCARFS, 75c[illegible]
Fine Black and Fancy HOSE, 25c, 3[illegible]

LEIGHTON'S NEW STO[illegible]

oc24 1t Corner Canal and St. Cha[illegible]