New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18, 1876.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

The St. Louis candidates—Tilden or Bolt.

An over fed dog is loaded to the muzzle.

The gardner gathers his onion crop with tears.

Lively Congressmen sing, "Begone dull Kerr."

Dom Pedro has seen everything but a game of base ball.

The ladies of the Sixth District have arranged to give a benefit of Widow L. Simpson.

The New York champagne swindlers ot nto trouble when they failed to keep Mumm.

A slang expression has gone West. The boys of Salt Lake City say: "Pull down your endowment robes."

A promenade concert will be given at Carrollton Gardens on Sunday evening, June 25, by the Select Social Club.

It is said McCormick will give the right to his reapers, and $100,000, for the office of Vice President. He is not particular about which party elects him.

William Allen and Bayard would make a satisfying Democratic ticket. William could make speeches in Ohio and the little man could carry Delaware.

Miss Rose Eytinge, who has been acting at Milwaukee, was found insensible in her room on Wednesday evening last, which condition was caused by an overdose of morphine.

Some one prettily says, "The tears we weep here may be pearls in heaven." They certainly may, but the chances are that they will pan out no better than ordinary salt water.

The Southern Dramatic Club will give its second entertainment at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, June 27, when will be acted a drama called "Cast Upon the World."

The habit of dressing boys and girls alike is confusing to nice old men. A stern church usher ordered a child to take off its hat, and the sweet replied: "If you please, sir, I am a little girl."

An enticing preacher says, "In the better land there is an eternal summer." Goodness gracious! with its flies and mosquitoes, and amateur dramatic performances, and everlasting heat.

A Northern exchange says: "It costs $1 to throw an orange peel on the sidewalk in New Orleans." The statement is calculated to mislead strangers. It costs a lawyer's fee to commit a murder. Larger crimes are expensive in proportion.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "'The Last Supper,' which was painted by Raphael shortly before his death, has been found in New Orleans. The Count de Turenne, who was here a few weeks ago, saw the picture and pronounced it genuine. He is said to be in treaty for its purchase by the French government."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "There is an unpleasant sameness in the off-hand speeches with which our great soldiers respond when called out at the annual reunions." This had reference to the responses of Sherman and Sheridan at the Academy of Music. The Confederates also remember an unpleasant sameness in their fighting. It was the same thing for several years.

The Old South Church is an elephant of sentiment and patriotism on the hands of the Boston public. It is in the business portion of the city. It is too far away from residences for a church, and its only merit as a relic is that the British soldiers once made a circus of it. The owners are afraid to tear it down in the face of public opinion, and they can not afford to let it stand up and pay no rent.

Mr. John H. Clarke, artist, No. 101 Canal street, has favored the REPUBLICAN office with an excellent photograph likeness of Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Republican nominee for President of the United States. The picture presents a side-face view of the sitter, showing a well-shaped head, refined and clear-cut features. There will be many calls for the likeness of our candidate, and Mr. Clarke is fortunate in having an excellent negative, and facilities for supplying the demand.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that Russell and Lanier, Southern poets, "live too far South for their merits to be speedily recognized by the Northern press." This is a statement without much show of reason. Men of brains do not allow an author's residence to influence judgment of his work. If Lanier had been reared on the North Pole it is scarcely probable that his centennial cantata would be more admired than it is now.

From North to South, from East to West,
The country 's all ablaze,
And all are bound to do their best
For Wheeler and for Hayes.
Hurrah! hurrah!
Let's shout aloud their praise,
But better yet, let's cast our votes
For Wheeler and for Hayes.

Bates says the above was the best he could do at short notice, but with time he thinks he could make more lines and better on the same subject.

Rev. Mr. Calfelt, a Philadelphia Presbyterian, has been accused of stealing and repreaching sermons belonging to other clergymen. He acknowledged his guilt before the council, which body, instead of ding one of the ten commandments as a ning, gave the remarkable reason for ding his hands from his neighbors' sermons barrel, that, where the congregation was intelligent, a preacher using the ideas of another as his own must surely come to mortification.

GOOD FOR ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.

The meeting of a body of American citizens convened for the purpose of designating the men whom a large part of the American people would delight to honor, was the most conclusive evidence that the American republic is good for another century. That a body so numerous should have been so orderly, that nearly eight hundred representatives should have conducted their deliberations and announced their choice without imputation of improper motives, is at once a vindication to the world from the universal defamation with which the Democratic press and party have sought to blacken the reputation of every Republican deemed by them a formidable opponent for the vote of the people.

There can be no doubt that this unceasing and unscrupulous defemation, this ex parte scrutiny into the record of every Republican, has produced the effect which the REPUBLICAN has modestly adverted to. It has rendered it necessary that the Republican party should show the world that it numbers such men among its members as those who formed the great convention of 1876, and that the few scabby sheep who have crept in among the army of officials have not impaired the soundness of the Republican flock. The Republican party is not only, therefore, as we have shown, strong in its national principles, but it has been favored by such a joint scrutiny of its administration and of its opponents as no party in this or any other country has ever seen.

That an eminent Republican, whose individual strength was perhaps greater than that of any other candidate, suffered from this persistent defamation it would be idle to deny. That the friends who stood by him in a force, increasing with every ballot, proves a belief in his innocence which will refute further imputation upon his motives. The wide-spread defamation of the Democratic Congress demanded a signal refutation. The most prominent Republican in the Union was retired to meet the Democratic slanders, and a Republican ticket was placed before the country, unspotted even by the foam or filth which has, for some years past, aspersed a majority of the American people. It would be unworthy a Christian people if they did not return thanks to Providence for having chosen the wicked assault upon the duration of the Union as a weapon to strike down the impious hands insidiously raised against the Union. To say that the extraordinary course of defamation, to which we have adverted, has not been overruled and made an element of this centennial nomination, would be unjust even to the ambitious politicians whom providence has thus employed to their own confusion.

The application of this great principle of personal reputation leaves the Republican party nothing to defend except their principles. It leaves the Democratic party nothing to attack except that constitution which they have sworn to support as it is, and such measures of policy as they have permitted their followers to support, without imputation of inconsistency.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The committee detailed to detect political irregularities in the administration of the Customhouse has, without any impediment, peformed its dunties, and we may await its report. The disclosures or exposures are such as may have been developed anywhere else, or at any time in the history of customhouses.

When we note the apparent character of the witnesses who testify to their own discredit in the matter of the deadhead pay rolls, we are inclined to doubt whether any judicious partisans, working for the good of their party, could ever have employed such useless, ignorant and treacherous agents. The emissaries of the Jacques school have brought reproach and responsibility upon all who have no better judgment than to hire them.

We quoted some weeks since from the *True Delta*, a Democratic paper, whose fidelity to true Democratic principles has been vindicated by the contrite Democracy of the present day. The purport of the quotation was to show the character of the Customhouse influence when in Democratic hands, and indeed no worse words could be applied by the most "rancid Democrat" against the Republican party to-day. In order to show the sentiment of the Union Democracy of that period toward the "sham States rights Democracy," then in command of the federal patronage, we resort to the same source of testimony. The *True Delta* says of the "sham States rights Democracy:"

They know that in this (Charleston) convention there will be many delegates who at this time are incumbents in federal offices, collectors of customs, postmasters, land officers and others equally distinguished by the badge and livery of place, whose votes are at the disposal of their master (Buchanan) at Washington and who will constitute perhaps one-sixth of this whole number.

This stipendary strength is the sheet anchor of the Secession or sham State rights Democracy for the defeat of the great Union statesman of the West.

If they can ally themselves with the hired tools of the (Democratic) federal administration, the customhouse, postoffice and other federal servants whose election as delegates to the national convention the whole power of the government was prostituted to accomplish.

This incontrovertible witness proves that nothing worse could be said of federal influence than was charged against the Democratic incumbents, and leaves us to apprehend that the skeleton of this same official regiment would, in the event of Democratic success, be renewed and reanimated, veterans in all the insolence and fraud attributed to them by this witness, whom they dare not dispute and can not discredit.

The present incumbents of the federal offices here have made their defense. They will in the course of official mortality soon pass away and subside into the vast body of private citizens. In the words of the *Picayune*, "there will be a brand new deal at the Customhouse."

"Malice domestic, foreign levy—nothing
Can harm him further."

The standard of official integrity indicated by the Cincinnati nominations and platform guarantees that if the Customhouse has in any respect suffered from maladministration—which we by no means admit—we will never again be visited by the curse of which the *True Delta* complained.

We wish the committee a pleasant return to the field of their labors at Washington. The obligation to assure political purity in his own district must have weighed strongly upon our Representative, the chairman of the committee. He left measures of vital consequence to his constituents. The end of the session approaches. We have seen no other movement in some of these measures except that a voluntary commission sent to remonstrate against an apprehended injury to our great planting interests has reported some doubt as to whether their mission has been successful. If, however, we are to lose the Pacific railroad, the levee bill and the United States Mint, it will no doubt be considered by all Democratic partisans as only equivalent that we have had an appropriation of nine thousand dollars for an investigation.

DEMOCRATS CAN NOT PROGRESS.

The machinery of the Democratic party is so constructed that it must travel in a prescribed circle. Members of that party have no humanity, and no thoughts of improvement. This applies to men who ally themselves to the Democratic party of their own free will and accord. In this State there are pitiful specimens of Democrats, declaring themselves to be such by the force of circumstances. In this city it is easy to point out doctors, lawyers, insurance agents, merchants whose education and instincts would naturally lead them to better things, but who actually attend the low down pot-house ward meetings of rioting Democrats for the purpose of putting themselves on record as members of the Democratic party. One of these characters was asked how he could so far forget his manhood as to appear to be working in concert with such narrow minded men, and he said, "I am trying to make a living in this community." The shameful confession was full of meaning: Honest industry goes for nothing. The first requisite of a business man, from a drayman up to a barkeeper, is that he shall be a Democrat. Not that he can do business better, but because he can sooner become popular, and cater more successfully to the tastes of the insane mobs which claim to rule public opinion in the South. The Democratic party here to-day stands on the anomalous pedestal of shotguns and ostracism. Weak men yield to such tyranny because they prefer sacrificing their principles rather than their lives and temporary business interests. The Jew has said, "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." Being upon an inhuman and false base, the Democratic party in the South must fall in time. It can not be expected that a country will improve so long as the laboring classes are kept in a constant fear, and are denied the common rights of citizens; and it is true that the cowardly policy of shooting new-comers who do not hold certificates of Democratic membership, will discourage immigration to this State. The Republican party would enlighten and improve the colored man, educate his children, and give him an opportunity to exhibit all the manhood there is in his nature; the Democratic policy would degrade him and keep him in a condition of servitude akin to slavery. It is time for the merchants of New Orleans to answer whether or not they will pay the expenses of another White League campaign, or whether they will break the yoke and vote for men with a wider range of policy than those sure to be nominated at Baton Rouge. There has been a feeble voice for independence here; but the Democratic country is against the Democratic city, and the Comanches have louder voices than gentlemen. The long-haired men from the cypress swamps will come into the Baton Rouge convention, swinging their arms wildly and nominate their men with a hurrah as they did in 1874. That the White League battle is to be fought over again is indicated by a platform just adopted by the Democrats of St. Martin. One section reads:

No person shall be elected a member of this club who is not a white male, favoring the cause of the white race and willing to do all in his power to advance its ascendency.

This in no way differs in purpose from the Ku-Klux and Knights of White Camelia organizations of 1866. Colored men see and read these things, and they do not need to be told that they can not trust their sacred rights in the keeping of men pledged to degrade an unoffending race for no other reason than on account of color. Democrats will not see that what is best for all people is best for the State; they are madly blind, and can not progress.

THE COLORD RACE---THEIR MORAL CARE AND INDUSTRIAL VALUE.

Mr. Daniel Dennett is canvassing the State on a mission in favor of small farms to be cultivated with white labor. In this patriotic service, however, he has not the aid of the White League. It has somehow got abroad, even beyond the seas, that an immigrant who does not pledge himself to vote the Democratic ticket has about the same show in some of our most fertile parishes that a hard shell Baptist would have among the Turks of Salonica. In consequence of this impression, based, perhaps, upon the past pleasantries of Feliciana, Colfax and Coushatta, the white immigrant has given our fertile parishes an extremely wide berth, preferring to go to those States in which the people are willing to sell or rent land without asking any question of politics or religion. The exigencies of those fertile parishes for laborers are very pressing, and can not apparently await the conversion of the European immigrant, or the conviction to be diffused through the exertions of Mr. Dennett. The planters of these fertile parishes are compelled to accept any labor they can obtain, and this has chanced to be exclusively colored labor. So that while the migration of white laborers of unpopular opinions *from* the State has, perhaps, equalled the immigration of white laborers of all opinions into the State, the latest State census claims to show an increase of twenty thousand colored laborers within the present decade. That there is a general movement of colored labor from the worn lands of the Eastern cotton States to the fresh and alluvial lands of the Mississippi river and of Texas, is rendered obvious by the increase of cotton receipts at this port, as well as by the rapid advance of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana. New Orleans has access to no new territory, and yet her staple receipts are increasing. The increase of additional labor applied to the same territory is therefore entitled to acceptance as a fact.

With a colored majority of our population, increased by laborers of the same race annually and unavoidably imported by even White League planters, we do not see a probability that the colonization plan of small farms cultivated exclusively by white labor will supersede the system of large plantations cultivated by colored labor. We certainly wish the small farm system success, whether the farmers be white or of color, but with the necessities of the country and the rapid increase of its product under the regular and orderly labor of both white and black, we can foresee no such exigency as will cause the colored people to be driven from the country as the Californians propose with respect to those obscene and idolatrous pagans, the Chinese.

But Mr. Dennett, in a recent letter to the *Picayune*, publishes a statement which should awaken the attention of all who regard the moral and industrial future of our State. He says:

Planters generally admit that the young negroes who have not had the early plantation training that the older field hands had, are unreliable plowmen and laborers. They are more inclined to idleness, to thieving propensities, and to general thriftlessness than their fathers are. The young female negroes are particularly worthless and unreliable. The young negroes are filling our penitentiaries. Nearly all of the old race of plantation and house negroes will, in less than ten years, be in their graves. The next generation of negroes are a broken staff for planters to lean upon.

Emancipation has undoubtedly withdrawn the interest of the white race in the moral culture of the colored people. It has even substituted a feeling of hostility in some instances, and a bitter sense of vengeance in any overt demonstration that the moral condition of the colored race is such as Mr. Dennett in his argument for white laborers or small farms represents it to be.

It is to be regretted that even the Christian churches do not seem to regard the moral culture of the colored people with the same zeal as that of those who inhabit a more distant field. We have even had occasional expressions of favor for White League doctrines from the clergy of different churches. We are aware that the mass of our Christians regard their home missions as a duty, but it is very important that society should regard it in the point of importance which, in our opinion, it deserves. Suppose Mr. Dennett be correct in assuming that industrial discipline will decay with the loss of the present laboring force of the colored people. Suppose that the moral decadence is what he describes, what will be the consequence to the land owners and others of Louisiana?

1. Universal idleness will overspread the country. It would only be animated by universal theft. Capital would escape from such danger, and labor could find no motive to toil where rapacity awaited the harvest.

2. The courts would be crowded, the jails overflowed, and the penitentiary cost more than the State government.

With such a system of domesticated field and domestic labor, with the land overrun with lazzaroni, we ask what would be the value of real estate—what the safety of capital?

It may be replied that it would demonstrate the error of emancipation. This might be true, but what a price to pay for the demonstration, a price which we should pay, while the whole cost to philanthropy would be the refutation of its theory. If the South was a jungle inhabited by creatures relapsed into primitive barbarism, the abolitionists who governed might be distressed at the failure of their anticipations, but their country, the North and West, would go on to grow in wealth and population in spite of every negro in or out of Africa. The people of the South are, then, deeply and directly interested in the morality and industry of all the people without regard to color, while the abolitionists owe it to themselves and to humanity to aid in every possible manner in seeing those whom they have brought "out of the house of bondage" through the wilderness and in the the promised land of safety and prosperity.

SUNDAY AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Judging from our Northern exchanges there exists serious dissatisfaction on the part of the non-"Sabbath-observing" classes of that section at the course of the centennial commissioners in closing the exhibition on Sunday. It is assumed by those who complain of this regulation that it is prompted by puritanical views on the subject of the observance of the Lord's day—an assumption, in our opinion, wholly unfounded. On the contrary, it is presumable that the commissioners are full as well informed as the complainers with regard to the true history of the first day of the week, regarded as a day of rest and religious exercises, and to the purely human sanctions which guard its sacredness. They know that is not a transferred Sabbath, but an ecclesiastic institution; not a day of scriptural appointment or obligation, but simply one of apostolic precedent and scriptural indication; a day which a Christian may spend in any way which Christian freedom may prefer and Christian principle approve. Whatever may have been its origin (this is not the place to discuss the various arguments on the subject), no one now disputes its utility—the moral, mental and physical advantages arising from its intelligent observance. To the laboring classes it is an inestimable boon, as without its sanction by public opinion they would, in all probability, enjoy no cessation from toil; their own fancied necessity for constant employment and the exactions of their employers affording them no rest. Thus it appears that those who object to the religious observance of Sunday, and desire to use it chiefly as a holiday, are enabled to do so by the exertions and prejudices (if they will) of its staunchest supporters. These, by legally prohibiting the pursuit of ordinary avocations, leave all free to spend the Sunday in such recreations as they please, provided they are not such as compel others to work. And just here comes in one point with regard the closing of the Centennial on Sunday. The cavillers who accuse this measure as infringing on their religious liberty seem to leave out of consideration the religious liberty of the hundreds engaged in carrying on the various departments of the exhibition. If it opened on Sunday they would be compelled either to attend, or mar its completeness by their absence—a disagreeable alternative which few of them would be likely to think justified by the plea that the "religious liberty" of the non-Sabbath-observing population required it. Many of these persons might wish likewise for their accustomed weekly holiday, and loathe the very idea of taking their daily places in the exhibition on Sunday. Some might find recreation in going to church, hearing a discoure on some moral or religious subject, uniting in prayer or praise; listening to sacred music and by these means elevating their thoughts for a time above the monotonous level of the week-day grind. Surely their right to do so is as much entitled to respect as that of other classes who have to work all the week and have no day but Sunday for recreation.

This Sunday question, however, as regards the Centennial Exhibition, is not, we believe, fully settled. There is to be further discussion upon it, which will, no doubt, be well considered, free and exhaustive. Whatever may be the ultimate decision of the commissioners, their reasons for the same will doubless be given to the public, and as in all probability that decision will be based upon principle rather than expediency, it will convey the latest and broadest views upon the subject of Sunday; its origin, its sanctions and its uses.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAMPIONS OF LOUISIANA.

Among the statesmen in whose services Louisiana is bade to rejoice is Mr. Cox, of New York, who, having been elevated to the temporary speakership of the Democratic Congress, has had thereby a free opportunity to make Mr. Blaine bite the dust amid the triumphant laughter and jeers of the Southern Democracy, so greatly exasperated against Mr. Blaine in those sectional altercations which have so much disturbed the legislation and the country. We are prepared to acknowledge that in this questionable respect Mr. Cox, of New York, has rendered the Democracy of Louisiana signal service, the extent of which can not be determined at present, until the result of the Cincinnati convention shall have been ascertained. In the meantime we will employ the opportunity to tell the capital and business interests something of the political purposes of Mr. Cox, and it may be thus determined whether the insult and "badgering" of a Republican member of Congress is a full equivalent for the mischief to be inflicted by Mr. Cox upon the interests mentioned.

Louisiana was recently startled by the knowledge that there was a purpose to admit foreign sugar and rice—the product of a Pacific island—duty free. It was asserted by some powerful advocates of this measure, that it would constitute "an era" in the commercial diplomacy of the United States. It is claimed that by operation of existing treaties, other nations will be at once subrogated to the trade favors shown the sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, and we may suppose that the validity of that construction would be instantly, upon the ratification of that convention, tested in regard to the sugars of Mexico and of all other countries entitled to take advantage of the condition stated. Louisiana was, we repeat, startled, so startled that the relations of capital and labor broke through the barriers with which the politicians had separated them, and in joint council sent to Washington representatives of these interests to protest against the ratification of the treaty. Among those who voted in the House for a bill to modify the duty on sugar and rice in accordance with the terms of the treaty, was Mr. Cox. He is thus the advocate of free sugar and rice to the extent they may be made free by intent or operation of this treaty. That our planters and laborers may appreciate the position of Mr. Cox upon this question we will publish some expressions of principle avowed by him.

It seems that Mr. Cox was invited some months ago to "assist," as the French have it, at a banquet given by the silk manufacturing interest. It is known that this important and infant industry is wholly dependent upon the protection afforded by a heavy duty on foreign silks. Mr. Cox, with commendable candor, told his hosts that he was their opponent on principle. He said:

I know I am not talking in harmony with the sentiment of this meeting. I do not believe that any one expected me to say what I do not believe; but no matter for that.

He enters upon an argument in opposition to protection. His thesis is that no one should be debared the right of purchase in the best market. He says:

The only wonder is that the nation does not rise up at once and say: "Let us break down all barriers save those necessary to collect fair taxation." We desire to compete fairly and honestly with the manufacturers of other countries, and to have our country an open market for the industries of all the world.

We do not doubt that Mr. Cox will avow these doctrines in any place and before any audience. He has "steadily opposed the protective legislation to which you [the silk manufacturers] attribute such virtue." He predicts the morning of free trade will come:

The dawn is approaching. Then these good but deluded friends from Pennsylvania, will see things in another light. Do not be discouraged! Why, the other day a newspaper said that Judge Kelley was sorry for one vote he gave last Congress. He had been down South, and learned that there was something there better than he knew. *One of the curses of tariff legislation is its uncertainty;* and when it comes before Congress again, who knows but that my friend will be brought to the anxious bench on that, as well as on the force bill. And, Oh! how I will pray for him. [Laughter.] But it will require hard praying to change these old iron sides. It is hard to get them out of the old rut. They are confirmed, I fear, in the belief that no iron or *other article* should be used in this country except that manufactured in this country; and in the construction of our railroads they would still insist that no iron should be used save that of American manufacture.

It seems plain that the same principle which would thus admit the silk of China free of duty would also admit the rice of China. The dawn of free trade, Mr. Cox thinks, is approaching. The vote of sixty Democrats out of one hundred and fifteen members who voted for free Sandwich sugar and rice renders this prediction probable. Our only use for Mr. Cox at present has been to show that whatever gratification he may have given the Democracy of Louisiana by services as a partisan, they will find him always intent on a policy deprecated and dreaded by the sugar and rice planters and laborers of Louisiana as ruinous to their interests. We may also remind those interests that Mr. Cox does not stand alone, but leads the Democratic free trade majority that passed the free sugar of Hawaii in committee of the whole. We can not object to people because they are partisans, but think they should be recalled to reason when they sacrifice the material interests of their fellow-citizens to secure a party triumph for themselves.

THE RULE OF LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The principle enounced in the nomination for President pervades and permeates every State and city in the Union. The people will everywhere demand men for State and representative office worthy of the centennial convention and its unexceptionable nominees. Democracy may make up its mind to lose the federal government. It will make unparalleled efforts to hold the States. They may keep the fire of opposition alive by fanning the embers in the Southern States. They may even let the federal Republican ticket go by default in some quarters, or swap votes to insure the local dissensions or defeat of the Republicans. A plain spoken clergyman once admonished his hearers that they need not expect on the great day to get into heaven by hanging on to his skirts, because "upon that awful occasion he intended to wear his jacket." The Republican party must everywhere dress on the centre. It must make its State and local nominations to conform in every respect to the general orders emanating from Republican headquarters at Cincinnati.

The wily foe will scan the Republican alignment and order of battle, and, finding the centre invulnerable, will concentrate its attacks upon the weakest points of the position. Let the organization be so perfect, the inspection so minute, that there shall be no weak point. Let the Republican order of battle be alike maintained in strength and vigilance from Maine to Texas. To be invincible in its principles, invulnerable in the character of its national nominees and beaten in detail by the ambition, the corruption or incompetence of partisan or guerilla chieftains—such a selfish policy would be a shameful return to the national Republicans who have so nobly sacrificed every personal preference to set before the nation a ticket which, if accepted as a standard of qualification for office, will insure the republic a duration not to be measured by centuries, but only to terminate with time itself.

TOOTS LOQUITUR.

The *Picayune* regards the nomination as of no importance whatever. It says:

Governor Hayes has no national reputation, and, of course, everybody will want to know who he is and all about him. His biography, so far as we know, is easily given. *He is a Vermonter by birth.*

We may infer the accuracy of the balance of the biography from the error as to his nativity. Vermont was possibly substituted for Delaware, Ohio, to mark the insignificance of the nomination.

"As regards Mr. Wheeler, who occupies the second place on the ticket, there is still less to be said" than the few meagre paragraphs devoted to Mr. Hayes. People in New Orleans remember him very well, says Toots, as not having been "of the slightest consequence," otherwise than—

As an elderly gentleman in side whiskers, who had a good deal to do in getting up what is known here as the "compromise."

When we remember the claims which the *Picayune* of the period put forward for the authorship of that compromise, and the manner in which it was berated by the White Leaguers for so doing, we would have supposed that the Conservative statesman who quitted his post in Congress to carry out a measure of peace and vindicate the *Picayune* of the period from the ferocious Bourbons, would have been greeted in more grateful terms. Even his appreciation of the *Picayune* policy does not seem to have made him of "the least importance."

He is no more a great man than Governor Hayes is, but there are no stains upon his record, and if he is elected may be expected to fulfill the duties of his station decently well.

Toots, however, grows a little more grave and remarks that though the nominees are of no kind of consequence "it is not the ticket we would have selected, because it is not an easy ticket to beat," and yet we think the Democracy have had not a little to do in making it.

DIED.

SMITH—At Fort Kearney, Nebraska, June 3, 1876, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. J. J. Saville, MRS. HENRIETTA SMITH, a resident of this city, aged fifty-two years and four months.

GRAHAM—On Saturday, June 17, 1876, at 2:30 P. M., JACKSON GRAHAM, aged forty-five years.

The funeral will take place This (Sunday) Morning, at half past three o'clock, from the Bloomery Mission Baptist Church, Common street, between Claiborne and Derbigny. The friends of the family, members of Crescent Lodge No. 168, and United Order of Odd Fellows, and sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. The lodges will assemble at the hall at 2:30 P. M.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

TO THE REPUBLICANS

OF THE

SECOND WARD.

A Mass Meeting will be held at UNION HALL, Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp delet streets, TUESDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of indorsing the nominations of HAYES and WHEELER. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.

jun

A. P. HARRINGTON,

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Having bought the interest of Mr. JAMES GRESHAM in the store No. 118 Canal street, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the trade and the reading public.

apl8 1f A. P. HARRINGTON.

CARD OF THANKS.

The "Contraband Children" who gave an interesting and joyful soiree at the Opera House on Saturday, the third instant, and the ladies patronesses who organized the feast for the benefit of St. Mary's Asylum, Third District, have especial claim on the gratitude of the little orphan boys and shall never be forgotten by them.

The net profit of the entertainment as handed to the administrators by the indefatigable ladies who had taken upon themselves to foster the charitable work has been $492, and some few tickets have yet to be returned.

The dearest wish of the grateful orphans and ever be that divine providence may lavish the choicest blessings on the truly benevolent "Association of the Contraband Children" and on all the benefactors whose charity made itself felt in the asylum in the shape of timely assistance proffered with truly Christian charity.

In behalf of the orphan boys of St. Mary's Asylum, Third District, New Orleans. jel8 1t

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY,
New Orleans, June 14, 1876.

General Orders No. 3.]

I. The religious services of the Order of Knights Templar will be held at Trinity Church, corner of Jackson and Coliseum streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, at five o'clock. The church will be open for the admission of invited guests at 4 P. M.

II. The officers and members of the subordinate commanderies of this jurisdiction will assemble at their asylum promptly at 4 P. M., as the command will move at 4:30 P. M.

III. The officers and members of the subordinate commanderies participating in the parade of the twenty-third instant are hereby ordered to attend drill at Grand Lodge Hall on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 7 P. M.

By order of the Grand Commander.

SAMUEL ALSTON,

jel3 1t 2p Grand Captain General.

MOURNING GOODS.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

126.....Canal street.....126

We have just received a large addition to our present stock of

MOURNING GOODS,

Consisting in part of

GRENADINES, CREPE AND TOILE DE PARIS,

BOMBAZINE,

TAMISE AND DELAINES,

LIGHT SUMMER CASEMERES,

MOURNING SILKS, AND BAREGE DELAINE,

JACONETS AND CAMBRICS,

Collars and Cuffs, in Linen and Crepe Lisse, etc.

Also, a full line of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,

for ladies, men and children.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

je18 1t 2p J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Thursday Evening, June 15, 1876.

RESOURCES:

Notes and bills discounted		$408,021 25
Deduct bad and doubtful		34,000 00
		$374,021 25
Fifty United States five per cent bonds, 1881, $1000 each, valued at 117		58,500 00
$152,250 New Orleans city seven per cent bonds of 1870, valued at 35		53,287 50
Real estate		9,911 63
Furniture and fixtures		2,800 00
Current funds—		
In vault	$335,450 27	
In New York	244,959 32	
In Dublin and London	12,744 74	
In sundry banks	4,661 89	
In United States treasury	2,250 00	570,066 22
Total		$1,068,586 36

LIABILITIES.

Circulating notes	$45,000 00	
Dividends not called for	594 00	
Deposits	567,901 09	613,495 09
		$455,091 25

We certify that we have personally examined the portfolio and other resources of this bank, and its liabilities, and that the foregoing statement is true.

J. C MORRIS, JOHN I. ADAMS.
EMILE GAUCHE, P. IRWIN,
ANDREW STEWART, THOMAS SMITH.
ADAM THOMSON, Directors. jel8

OHIO AND NEW YORK.

The National Republican Convention, at Cincinnati, have nominated HAYES and WHEELER for the offices of President and Vice President of these United States, and the Enterprise Five Cent Cigar Company; No. 56 St. Charles street, nominate La Majagua and Casadores as the best cigars to be found in this city, and 20,000 citizens have ratified said nomination. jel7 2t 2p

DISCOVERIES

FROM THE

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERMINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.

FLORINE—For female diseases.

Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

ja30 tsel 2p

CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD.

GREATEST DANCING PLATFORM IN THE WORLD.

At the New Orleans Park the Crescent City Railroad Company have erected the largest and finest dancing platform in the world. A thousand persons can there comfortably, roomily, joyously "chase the drowsy hours with flying feet," and thousands, aye, tens of thousands, will flock to the Park to see it, if they will not mix in the mazes of the giddy dance themselves. Sight seers, benevolent societies, military companies, picnic parties or small parties, schools or societies, have now one of the coolest, most umbrageous, beautiful and healthy places of recreation anywhere to be found, easy of access, cheap and captivating. Fare five cents each way, via Tchoupitoulas street cars; distance, six miles along the river front, and passengers wooed by the gentlest of zephyrs on the whole route. jel1 7t