New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 27, 1876.

In Michigan, when a man tells a "whopper," they call him a "hyperbolist."

It is so hot in Central Massachusetts that the boys are stoning baked apples off the trees.

The New York *Sun* says it was Moses, at the Red sea, who originally ordered the tide back.

If you think ladies' cuffs are not warm, just let a young lady give you a vigorous one on the ear.

Winker does not know whether the magistrates are early risers or not, but he was up before a magistrate twice last week.

Speaking of this life of preparation for heaven, Robert Browning recently said: "Things rarely go smooth at rehearsal."

The death is announced in Vienna of Madame Hulsenstein, formerly maid of honor to Maria Theresa, at the well authenticated age of 119.

In a pamphlet circulated among workingmen in Germany, Cain is eulogized as the industrious laborer who, in killing Abel, struck a merited blow at laziness.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, says that a suppression of all the Protestant missions in Turkey would be one of the first results of Russian domination.

A large steam vessel, the King Arthur, has arrived at New Haven to take a cargo of ammunition from the Winchester Arms Company to Turkey. She will take 800 tons.

Mackerel are so abundant near Block Island that the water is said by fishermen to look almost like dry land. They are very large, too, 100 and 125 making a barrel.

The Lowell, Massachusetts, *Courier* thinks that it has discovered why Tilden never married. He was opposed to setting the day, for fear it would be a hindrance to his wedding.

British explorers are now at work in Chatham county, North Carolina, prospecting for copper, gold and silver ore. A smelting furnace costing $100,000 will be built, and 600 skilled operatives brought from England.

Choice Sunday reading may be found at Harrington's book store, on Canal street, near St. Charles. All the Northern and Western dailies and illustrated weeklies are to be found there, as well as the magazines for September.

"Speaking of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, "I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by." "Yes, many a poor fellow has been 'shaved' by them," the wretch replied.

The Young Men's Gymnastic Club will celebrate its fourth anniversary at Magnolia Garden on Saturday evening, September 2. The members and friends of the club intend to make the affair a most enjoyable one for all who attend.

The following members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States are converts from Protestantism: Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore; Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and Bishop Doyle, of Hartford; Becker, of Wilmington; Gilmour, of Cleveland; Rosecrans, of Columbus, and Wadhams, of Ogdensburg.

A clergyman who is on a tour of relaxation in Long Island, writes to one of the religious papers: "At another time, calling upon a native family, the lady of the house says to me: 'You're a clergyman, I know, for I saw your name among the licentious in the New York Observer Year Book.' I suppose she referred to the 'licentiates.'"

History repeats itself. Froissard tells us that the English swore so terribly in France during the Angevine wars that the French people habitually spoke of them as "*les goddams*." And now a recent traveler in Japan informs us that the jack tars of England and America are called by the coolies "*dammuraisonito*" or "d—n your eyes men."

General Banks recently examining a portrait of Governor Hayes, remarked: "That portrait represents the most open and manly face we have had among presidential candidates since Zachary Taylor. The eyes are of a noble fullness. Some of these candidates look as if they had their mouths full of counterfeit money and wanted to swallow it."

The New York *Graphic* asks: "What is the difference between a happy death and Stanley's body servant? You see it, of course. One is euthanasia, and the other is a youth in Africa." And the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* rejoins: "Why is the author of that conundrum like Sir Samuel Baker or the discoverer of petroleum? Give it up. Because he's seen Nile."

Says the Pittsburg *Commercial*: "The man who did the most service for Jeff Davis' Confederacy stands the best chance of receiving reward from the Democrats. The worst Copperheads in the North, and the worst rebels in the South, are almost invariably the men selected to fill the leading offices of trust and power in the gift of the Democratic party."

Roman Catholic priests at St. Wendel, Germany, vouch for the statement that two little girls saw, in the woods, a vision of the Virgin. She appeared to them three times, and when they asked her what she wanted, replied, "A chapel, where the people may pray and the sick be healed.' Within a few days the bush in which the children saw her was carried away in bits as relics, every particle of root was transplanted, and even the earth in which it had grown was preserved. Three or four thousand excited devotees assembled, and were dispersed by a military company.

The *Bulletin* is exacting. It demands the full complement of 1800 years to make eighteen centuries. Roundabout, of the *Times*, however, with a liberality which does more credit to his heart than his head for figures, professes himself satisfied with less, and as good as offers to sign a receipt in full to old Father Time for 1799 years. If we owed the capable business manager of the *Times* eighteen $100 bills, we doubt whether he would let us off so easy. And yet, we are told, "time is money." We demand a full 100 years for each of our centuries, and utterly refuse to abate even a minute.

THE DEMOCRATIC ENFORCEMENT RESOLUTIONS.

If there be any question as to the extent to which the Federal executive may go in employing military force in executing the laws we may recur to the Democratic example of President Franklin Pierce. Congress had passed a law to constitute the Territory of Kansas. The President of the United States was advised by Robert J. Walker, the Democratic Governor of the Territory, that lawless men were organized to impose one constitution on the people of Kansas, and other lawless men were organized to impose another constitution on the people of Kansas. The Democratic Governor, Walker, was also apprehensive that armed men would come from the States to interfere with the elections of Kansas. He, therefore, informed the Democratic President; Buchanan, that "at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, were necessary to maintain the existence of the Territorial government and secure the execution of the laws."

The Democratic President Pierce announced the duty which we have heretofore quoted, and pledged himself "to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed."

The Democratic President Buchanan was "obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah to keep down the rebellion in Kansas." He sent the Federal troops into Kansas.

There is one pledge which the Democratic President Pierce gave to maintain the laws, upon which we would like the opinion of some of our contemporaries. It is found in this phrase:

So, also, if the obstruction be to the law of the territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection [He has defined such insurrection "treasonable, if it reach the length of organized resistance to the fundamental or any other Federal law, and to the authority of the Federal government]," he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or the land and naval forces of the United States.

Well, the Democratic President Pierce was right. He stepped in the tracks of the law. As early as February 28, 1795, it was enacted:

Whenever the United States are invaded or are in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

When the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President, he shall apportion them among such States according to representative population.

This enabling act was intended to carry into effect the constitutional provision that—

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.

This ancient provision, with that requiring the militia to be placed on the same footing with regular troops, has been mightily touched up by the legislation of 1861-65. If President Pierce were now alive, and acting, he might issue his proclamation, and there would no doubt be volunteer veterans enough to render any army order unnecessary. Were the Democratic President, Buchanan, in office he might protect the citizens of the United States by the militia of the States, and let the two thousand regular troops go to keep order in Utah, or exterminate the savages on the frontier.

Now, whenever the Democratic journals deem it in order to explain the difference between the orders of a Democratic President and a Republican Secretary of War, we will call their attention to a serious consequence of the doctrine of the Democratic President Pierce.

Suppose, upon the information that any one of the Southern States is threatened with invasion by the citizens of other States, whether for the *purpose of deciding elections* or any other, President Grant call forth the militia of one or more States to maintain order and execute the laws. Suppose that in the exercise of that very large discretion assumed by the Democratic President Pierce, President Grant may call forth the volunteer militia of "one State" called Iowa, or of another State called Massachusetts. Suppose that, in the language of the Texas resolutions, it may be said by the Republicans of these States—

WHEREAS, Owing to the overwhelming Republican majority in this State there will be little or no necessity for prosecuting a vigorous canvass or for expending either much time or money upon the same in this State; and

Whereas, Our sister State, Louisiana, for many years under the iron heel of Ku-Klux and White Leaguers, and now weak from the continuous and incessant sapping of her life-blood by the massacres and proscription, only needs the helping hand of this, her sister State, to rise in the strength of righteous indignation for her many wrongs to enable her to shake loose the throttling hand of violence and intimidation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the veteran soldiers of the Union to look to the completion of a work to which they have devoted so much toil and blood, to see that the supremacy of the constitution and the laws shall not be nullified by resistance or evasion, and that for this end they volunteer at the call of President Grant with the same competitive zeal that they manifested at the call for their valor by President Lincoln.

The Democratic President Pierce has made this mode of inforcing the law perfectly plain, and thus the peculiar pony men of Texas, the bulldozers of Mississippi, with the volunteer Ku-Klux of Alabama and Georgia may find themselves confronted at the ballot box with identically the same men that they have met on the battlefield. We should, of course, apprehend no collision between these men. The United States volunteer militia would make an excursion at a pleasant season. They would meet again to talk over the events of a former visit, and their term of service would cover the election and the returns. The Indian war might go on and the peace of the country preserved without bloodshed or the loss of a single vote. Now, in adopting the admirable plan of the Democratic President Pierce, a possible consequence has occurred to us. It is that the volunteers of Massachusetts, whom we have known in times past as orderly and respectable men, may possibly elect to be commanded by Major General Benjamin F. Butler; not unreasonably they may be assigned to service in our State—in our city. Suppose satirical and invisible darkies were heard at the dead hour of midnight singing in sarcastic tones—

Oh! Picayune Butler's comin', comin',
Picayune Butler's come to town!

How embarrassing would it be to that unconquerable Confederate fighter, the *Picayune*, to publish a proclamation of the General? Suppose some hot-headed outsider should snake into the *Picayune*, after the editors were quietly asleep, an editorial offensive to the despotic Ben? Would the *Picayune* disavow the article? Would the unlucky scribbler be "discovered" and sent to Ship or Navy island, or would the *Picayune* and its Democratic adjuncts accept the situation, devour the leek of public advertisement, and keep the peace and be of good behavior to all mankind—and General Ben in particular—until he should have gone back to Massachusetts?

Such as we have argued may be the consequence of the Democratic enforcement resolutions. The plan for preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, as proposed by the Demoratic President Pierce, may work out precisely in that way by a volunteer excursion from the North and West, an occupation of the States by the militia of one or more States, and not impossibly by the second coming of Major General Benjamin F. Butler to spend a few weeks in the Crescent City.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

An improved educational system for the many appears just now to be imperatively demanded in the two countries above named, not merely by far-seeing statesmen, but by that pressure from without which is so frequently the stimulant to legislative action. But in these good old countries beyond the sea, far-seeing statesmanship is often sadly hampered by venerable traditions and fossil prejudices. A difficulty is experienced in shaking off the customs and errors of the past, and, more particularly, if the demand be to accept in their stead the progressive ideas of other lands and peoples.

In the matter of common school education for the millions, England and France are sadly behind Germany and America; yet England and France, in their own opinion, at least, stand in the van of civilization, and take rank with the first nations of the world. With the growth of liberal ideas and the enlargement of the elective franchise, these, to us, fatherlands, find it necessary to enlarge the phylacteries of popular intelligence in their midst. The unlettered peasant and the rough hind, incapable of speaking his own language, furnish no satisfactory substratum for representative institutions. Hence it comes about that the old hornbook has to be revised and improved, and is to be carried with new methods of instruction into humble schools where the children of toil may be taught at least the rudiments of knowledge.

One of the difficulties to be overcome in carrying out the progressive designs of our transatlantic friends is to be found in the traditional relations of Church and State; another arises from the sectarian intolerance which exists among them and pervades even their political institutions.

A short time since the British House of Commons devoted an entire night to the discussion of an education bill. Disraeli had previously aroused intense opposition by advocating a clause which favored the abolition of school boards, and his partisans in the government, on the night in question, stirred up a new excitement by proposing to compel school boards to pay denominational schools stated fees for teaching the children of indigent parents. This proposition was made in the interest of Catholic schools, which the parents of indigent children are disposed to favor; but, as subsequently modified, it gives an advantage to the Church of England schools and a less wholesale subsidy to those of the Catholic Church.

To all this the non-conformist Liberals object. They wish to free the schools from all sectarian bias, leaving questions of religious faith to be taught at home, or by the spiritual guides whom the parents of the pupils may happen to approve. The Liberal minority filibustered—as we would say in this country—on the question, and finally compelled an adjournment after the morrow's dawn. Next day a sort of compromise modification was accepted, transferring the payment of fees to denominational schools for the instruction of indigent children to the boards of poor law guardians, one member opposing this amendment on the ground that it would make the so-called county rates "largely contributory to monastic and conventional schools."

In speaking of this bill, the London *Times* declares that "it would be rash to feel any confidence with respect to a measure which has proved so provocative of passion;" while the *News* insists that "one should be a perfect devotee to the denominational system not to feel a little shocked at the manner in which the government achieved their recent triumphs."

All this goes to show how much the majority of the House of Commons have yet to learn in matters of educational and political policy. Instead of establishing free schools where all could meet on a common level, they get up a mixed system which, to the minds of many of the pupils, carries with it the sting of a perpetual degradation. Yet the boys thus treated, and thus taught, are to be the future voters and defenders of the country, and the fathers of Englishmen who are expected to be proud of their native land.

In France the matter is but little better. The average French voter requires a far better education than that which he at present enjoys, if upon the intelligence of his class the permanency of the republic is to rest. But the question of obligatory education is approached by the Chambers and by the Minister of Public Instruction in an extremely cautious and gingerly manner. Obligatory education is held to be free education, where the parent is without sufficient means to consult his own taste, and if free secular schools are once established, their existence is expected to interfere seriously with the clerical or denominational schools already in operation.

Thus the proposed educational advance is met with a church difficulty at its very outset. The clergy enlarge on the danger of infidelity, of releasing knowledge from the restraints of faith, and of revolutionizing the age through dangerous and atheistic agencies. Hence France must await a more pronounced public opinion on the subject, and a larger release from clerical control, before she can expect to profit by the adoption of our free educational system.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED UPON PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS.

It will be regarded by the people of the United States as a singular conclusion should the Democratic leaders in Louisiana decline to meet the Republicans in discussion upon the questions which separate the people. We believe that the schedule of the Democracy involves two principal measures of campaign policy: 1. Misrepresentation; and 2. Intimidation. It would certainly conduce to the harmony of the country if the Republicans indicted upon such inhuman and unjust charges should be allowed to appear at the bar of public judgment. They could there disprove the unjust accusations and show that were these charges even true it would not follow that the advocates of Tweed and the authors of violence should be called to administer the Federal and State governments.

We can not but express our surprise that Mr. Nicholls should have referred to the Central Democratic Committee to decide for him whether he shall assent to the invitation of Mr. Packard. We even see that the White Line organ questions the propriety of Mr. Nicholls holding any relations with his antagonist. It says:

We indorse the suggestions of "Last Ditcher." If Packard will accept them, we believe that General Nicholls can meet him; if he refuses, he stands in the position in which we placed him yesterday, and General Nicholls can not, under any circumstances, hold any relations with him.

Are we to infer from this that the contest is not to be conducted according to the laws of civilized political warfare? Does this mean that the relations of the leaders and their respective parties shall be discourteous and hostile? Such a proclamation, if authorized by the Democracy, would occasion a natural solicitude throughout the nation lest the campaign, conducted as in Mississippi, should close with a charge all along the Democratic line as on the fourteenth of September, in New Orleans. We have noticed with much concern, though without surprise, that the White Liners defeated in the nomination of Mr. Nicholls have regained control of the Democratic party. They have formed around that chieftain as his campaign staff, and it will have been seen that the press so decided in opposition to his nomination now presents conditions upon which alone he shall conduct the canvass. The conditions put in the mouth of Mr. Nicholls prove that he has been so captured by the White Liners, because he was reported at Baton Rouge to have said:

And after the interval between this time and the time I shall take my oath as Governor of this State, I shall cease to be the representative of the Democratic party and be the representative of the people—not of one set—but of the whole.

We looked upon this declaration at the time as a pledge of total abstinence from Democracy for and during the term of his natural life; but we certainly can not see how a man who, claiming to be "the representative of the whole people," shall restrict his counsels and correspondence to less than half of his constituency. Yet Mr. Nicholls seems to have surrendered the independent position first taken, and submitted his actions to the discretion of the most violent members of the Democratic party. At this moment Mr. Nicholls seems in the hands of a committee composed of the very men who did all in their power to secure his position for themselves.

The proposed imposition of conditions of discussion is unheard of. It is an absolute duty of all candidates for popular office to meet without fear, and even to court the controversy of all opponents in opinion. We point to all the former contests of the Union; to the discussions now going on elsewhere. Republicans meet Democrats without demanding any concession or any advantages. The Republicans of Louisiana perform a representative duty in holding themselves ready to meet those who claim to have all the intelligence and property of the State to defend the Republican cause and expose Democratic pretensions.

We are aware that in Mississippi the Democratic orators moved with a field-piece, that they fired cannon at intervals during the canvass, and especially on the day of election. We have seen that Mr. Nicholls, under his body-guard of White Liners, advanced in the steamboat to a place appointed for public speaking, and that a cannon was fired from that boat all along the voyage of its approach. We were not surprised that by the time of its arrival a good many colored people had come in to headquarters. It is not very probable that if in a Democratic *tete a tete* with the colored people, Judge Howe (ex-Republican) should repeat this statement—

"My colored friends," he said, "vote against the Conservatives and you vote for war, centralization, bickering, wrangling, riot and robbery; vote against the Conservatives and you plunge our State into anarchy for four more years at least."

He might be met by denial, perhaps disproof. As his speech reads it leaves the logical inference that if the Democracy of Louisiana be defeated, there will follow war and all the evils which he enumerates. The desire of getting the colored people to themselves, training a piece of artillery to bear upon them, and mildly impressing these benevolent truths upon them, would be all the better if conducted without the presence of Republicans or other impartial people. If this campaign is to be conducted by exparte accusations of the Republican party, and, by placing the artillery in battery, to enforce the threats of the Democratic orators, it might not be well for them to have Republican or other impartial witnesses along. If the Democratic campaign is to be conducted in secret and with intimidation, it would be best for them that all impartial spectators should be excluded.

As we do not consider that the proposition of Mr. Packard was rejected we need say no more at the moment, but we should certainly refuse our assent to any conditions of free speech, deeming it the birthright of every American citizen to hear both sides of every question, and to confront the political witnesses with each other. The organs of Mr. Nicholls seem to think the people have no rights whatever in the premises. In our opinion the people should order a discussion by both parties in the presense of their masters—the people. Let us hear what the White League committee order Mr. Nicholls to do in the premises.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Leather is one of the standard needs of civilized communities. Indeed, for the main purposes to which it is applied, it proudly holds in contempt all competing substances. There is "nothing like leather" for shoes and boots, nothing like it for saddles harness and trunks. But to have leather we must slaughter animals and tan and otherwise prepare their hides. The questions therefore arise: Does the supply of hide-producing animals keep pace with the demands of civilization? and, will tanning material prove sufficiently abundant in all localities to tan the hides produced?

The boots and shoes worn out each year by the average civilized human being implies the death of one or more of the inferior animals, and the bark used in tanning the leather of which these shoes and boots are made implies the destruction of one or more forest trees. It is clear then that the great centres of population must seek their suply of the raw materials, of which merchantable leather is the product, in comparatively remote localities. Europe, for instance, does not kill a sufficient number of animals to supply her tanneries with hides; nor can she, from her own resources, furnish these tanneries with the barks and other substances required for tanning purposes. Hence imperfect substitues for leather have been sought in wood and cloth, with the clog and the list slipper as results; and hence also Europe is compelled to import a large proportion of the hides she requires, and of the tanning material she uses.

Nor is this condition of affairs likely to be changed either in the near or the remote future. Europe is, therefore, placed at a disadvantage, particularly when compared with this country, as to all the primary essentials of the leather trade. This disadvantage in the past has, however, been in part overcome by the superior skill of her workmen and the low rates of wages at which they have been compelled to labor. But within a few years our American workmen have proved themselves quite as skillful in the preparation and finish of leather as their European competitors, and though they may not work at the same low rates, their labor-saving contrivances and the abundance and cheapness of the raw materials at hand, afford them an assured coign of vantage which must ultimately decide the contest in their favor.

Having shown our ability to feed and clothe Europe in a manner superior to anything she had ever before experienced, it remains that we demonstrate our ability to shoe her. In the production of wild and domestic animals, whose hides constitue the first essentials of the leather trade, no other country occupies so advantageous a position as ours. And this, while being true of our whole country, is especially true of the Gulf States. Alabama and Louisiana and Mississippi have tanning material in the greatest of abundance, and New Orleans, as a hide market, enjoys advantages over every other city on this continent. Chicago, while competing with the tanyards of Massachusetts, is compelled to obtain her oak tan-bark from Alabama; nor can she obtain her hides and other tannery essentials on as good terms as those which rule here in the Crescent City. Indeed, New Orleans is admirably situated for engaging extensively in the production of leather and the manufacture of shoes and boots. We have an abundance of skilled workmen here, and by availing ourselves of the labor-saving machinery which has come into use within the last twenty years we may bid defiance to any competition likely to arise either at home or abroad.

In the preparation and exportation of sole leather the New Orleans producers would find themselves exceptionally favored. That America is to become the main source of supply for heavy leather throughout the world is now admitted by all who have philosophically studied the twin question of demand and supply as now presented; and certainly no portion of our widespread continent is better fitted for advantageously engaging in this trade than our own goodly city. Last year leather, amounting to over ten million dollars, was sent from this country to Europe, and as time wears on our leather producers will every year become better and better enabled to meet the peculiar demands of that market and defy such competition as may arise. We are now, as it were, only on the threshold of this business, and it is of the utmost importance to the commercial and industrial interests of New Orleans that the opportunity presented be not permitted to pass unimproved. The raw material lies in abundance at our very doors; shall we send it abroad for the enrichment of other communities or make it the means of our own enrichment.

On the answer to this plain, practical question, and others of a cognate character, much depends. Our resources are abundant, and it rests with ourselves whether they will or will not be availed of. We have spoken of the leather trade as one to which our people hitherto paid little heed; but there are other industries suited to our position, climate and material needs which are equally worthy of favorable and energetic consideration. In the new era upon which we have entered we must make circumstances and opportunities our helpers as we never did before, and fight the battle of competition with an honest determination to achieve the mastery. From such efforts all true triumphs come.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Saturday, August 19, 1876, an industrious, upright and worthy citizen, Mr. DONINIQUE MERCIER, passed from the busy scenes of this life to that "bourne from which no traveler returns."

He died as he had lived, in the retirement of his own circle, and to him was given the boon to be surrounded by the near and dear ones of his family, whose kind attentions soothed his departing hours.

But few of his fellow-citizens knew the rich wealth of his heart, but we, who were in a measure, members of his house, and saw from year to year his unostentatious charities, his integrity and unwavering justice, knaw that in him the poor have lost a friend, New Orleans a good citizen, and his family a kind and indulgent protector. We desire to pay respectful and sincere tribute to his memory, and tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement

EMPLOYES OF THE LATE D. MERCIER.

IN MEMORIAM.

FIELD—Died, August 19, ALEXANDER P. FIELD, Attorney General of Louisiana, aged seventy-five years, eight months and nineteen days.

Suffering from a disease painful beyond description for fourteen months, which he bore with fortitude worthy of a Roman, daily attending to the duties of his official position, while a martyr to physical agonies known only to his physican and immediate family, he, up to a period of seven weeks prior to his death, was daily to be found at his office and sometimes at court, ever ready to defend the interests of the beloved State of his adoption. Meeting in his official career opposition where he should have had support, standing alone, as it were, in the defense of the interest of the people, with disease eating upon his strong manly form, and a mark for the attacks of the press, still he never faltered in his duty; and even upon what proved his death-bed his last official act was one in defense of the interest of the State.

A man of strong convictions, of postive character, his friendship was lasting. Ever ready to forgive an enemy and help a friend, how fitting the floral emblems that covered the casket that held his earthy remains: "Faith, Hope and Charity.", How largely these were incorporated into the heart of A. P. Field only those who know him best can tell. His faith and hope in a blessed immortality, a Saviour's saving grace were evinced not by outward show, but were a part of his daily life, shown without ostentation in the earnestness of the prayers that fell from his lip in the still night hours when no ears save the quite watcher and his God could hear. Charity he had for all, and of him it may be truly said his right hand know not what his left gave.

But it is here, in his desolate home, we miss thee, dear friend, here where the presence which so filled it, is gone for ever. The vacant chair, the empty lounge, that voice ever raised in kindness hushed forever. He was loved to veneration by his faithful servants, Anna, Bella and George, whose pleasure it was to serve Mr. Alex. He was ever ready with a gentle word to the little house, hold pets who daily watched for his home coming with instincts almost human; and they make the desolation more complete as they wait in vain. Of her—the faithful sharer of his life thoughts, business, joys and sorrows—what can be said? The strong, brave arm, upon which she leant now fails her for the first time. The faithful loving heart stilled by death can give loving sympathy no longer. To his unwearied, devoted, untiring nurse, soothing those hours of physical agony which were prolonged into months, and borne so patiently by her loved husband, how can we speak of the desolation which has entered her life? Such grief is sacred, and our pen falters. To his children, a generous, indulgent parent; to his friends ever faithful; an honest official. Dear, true friend, the tomb holds thy sacred remains, but in a better world lives thy spirit. Thy epitaph be, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

J. E. NOYES.

CARD OF THANKS.

The members of the family of the late Mr. DOMINIQUE MERCIER take this opportunity to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the officers and agent of the lake steamer Camelia, William Hanover, captain, William Nixon, clerk, and C. M. Soria, Esq., agent, for their prompt and generous action in making, without compensation, an extra trip to Mandeville, for the sole purpose of bringing Miss Mary Mercier, and others of the family, to the city in time to attend the funeral of their father, who died on Saturday evening, and was buried on Sunday, the twentieth instant. It is beyond the power of words to properly express thanks for such disinterested acts of kindness. May these noble men receive compensation from the hands of our Saviour, as we assure them they will ever be entitled to the gratitude of the sons and family of the deceased.

J. A. MERCIER,
J. L. MERCIER,
au27 1t 2p* P. E. MERCIER.

NOTICE.

The death of our father will cause no interruption in our business, which will be conducted as before, under the name and style of

D. MERCIER & SONS,
Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.
au27 3t 2p

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS,

PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK

Promptly and neatly done at low prices.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
an20 3m Su Tu Th Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE Association of the Seventh District, New Orleans, August 19, 1876.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association of the Seventh District of New Orleans, adopted August 14, 1876, all citizens of said district are requested to remove all obstructions from the streets and banquettes of said district that would, in case of fire, hinder or obstruct the fire department in the performance of its duty; and all citizens aiding at or assisting in the extinguishment of fires in the said Seventh District are requested to put themselves under the command of the undersigned, the Chief Engineer of said department.

an20 7t JOHN PFEIFFER.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADES, CORNICES, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our fall stock.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
an20 3m Su Tu Th Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street

DISCOVERIES

FROM THE

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERNINE—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 3p

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1876.

Henry Pickles, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—We have been informed of your resolve to adopt the dramatic profession as the fixed vocation of your life, and that you are about to depart from this city for the purpose of entering at once upon its active pursuit. Accept at our hands the assurance that this important step on your part has aroused the earnest solicitude, but at the same time the active sympathy, of the many friends in whose memory you will be cherished, and who, from the past intimate association with you socially and as an amateur, may well claim the privilege of following your progress in so arduous an undertaking. Your triumphs as an amateur justify our highest expectations, and your education and standing as a gentleman assure us that your honor and manhood will carry you safely by the temptations of so exciting a vocation, and that your elevation as an artist will never be sullied by your fall as a man. As a substantial token of our esteem and the sincerity of our good wishes, it affords us pleasure to tender you the honor of a complimentary benefit, and trust that it may prove in every respect the auspicious opening to a happy and successful career.

Please signify your acceptance, and oblige, yours truly,

L. A. Wiltz,	F. N. Ogden,
W. T. Vaudry,	John J. Mellon,
Charles F. Buck,	A. de J. de Fonblanque,
C. Beard,	Page M. Baker,
F. Wintz,	William J. Seymour,
George W. Lloyd,	J. W. Fairfax,
W. H Beanham,	T. F. Gwathmey,
G. S. Babcock,	Charles Macmurdo,
Will Steven,	S. G. Kreeger,
W. I. Hodgson,	T. O'Neile,
F. J. Syme,	Eugene May,
M. L. Navra,	W. J. J. Armstrong,
F. N. Thayer,	E. Offner,
Albert Eyrich,	Theo. A. James,
Frank H. Wilson,	C. M. DeCamp,
Edward Lilienthal,	J. O. Nixon, Jr.,
E. M. Fanquier,	Ben Onorato,
Samuel G. Thorn,	E. H. Corkery,
John W. Bryant,	John H. Hisgen,

And others.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23, 1876.

To Messrs. Wiltz, Ogden, Vaudry, Mellon, De Fonblanque, Buck, Beard, Baker and others:

GENTLEMEN—The receipt of your favor of August 22 afforded me sincere pleasure. I see in it an expression of friendship and esteem which at the same time gratifies and encourages me. In taking the step which I now propose to do, it is a sincere gratification for me to know that those who have known me so long so readily lend me their encouragement. It is pleasant for me to carry away with me the knowledge that I bear the indorsement of my friends as credentials to the respect and favor of those with whom I may hereafter be thrown in contact. Thanks to the kindness of the gentlemen of our amateur clubs and other generous friends I am enabled to accept your kind offer, and with your approbation will select WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 13, as the date of my benefit, which I would suggest be given at the Varieties Theatre.

With renewed thanks, I remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

au24 27 2p HENRY PCKLES.

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, etc.

Look for bargains at Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
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AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, September 13,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED

TO

MR. HARRY PICKLES

By the Amateurs and other citizens of New Orleans, on which occasion will be presented Boucicault's elegant comedy, entitled

LONDON ASSURANCE.

The play will be cast to the full strength of the amateur clubs of the city.

Tickets, One Dollar.

The box office will be opened three days before the performance to enable the holders of tickets to secure reserved seats. au27

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Monday Evening, September 4, 1876,

Grand complimentary benefit tendered to

MISS EMMA MADDERN,

BY THE

ORLEANS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

On which occasion will be presented the excellent play of

FANCHON, THE CRICKET,

With an immense cast.

Box office open on SATURDAY and MONDAY, September 2 and 4, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., when reserved seats may be secured.

Tickets to be had from members of the Association.

au17 20 23 25 25 27 31 se1 2 3

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Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer and moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my16

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF CLARK & BROWN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

New Orleans, August 3, 1876. au27 se3

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE PUBLIC IS hereby notified not to purchase TWO CERTIFICATES for my salary for the following months: November, 1875, $147 94; December, 1875, $152 87—as I have made application for duplicates.

J. H. LAWLOR,
Captain Third Precinct, Metropolitan Police Force.
au27 5t*