

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 29, 1876.

The total number of casualties in the Indian hostilities in 1875 were twelve killed and forty-eight wounded.

Beta have been made here within the past two days that Tilden will not be the Democratic candidate for President when election day comes.

Don Carlos finds himself shadowed by Spanish spies, and fearing an attempt at assassination, has called on the New York police for protection.

Noticing in the sand on the sea shore a footprint about fourteen inches long, a New Orleans reporter signed and said: "That fellow S— is here; that's his monogram."

The life of Edwin Forrest, written by Rev. W. R. Alger, will be put into the printer's hands some time next month. It has been prepared under the careful supervision of James Oakes, Mr. Forrest's executor.

Those three Chinamen who took a watermelon home and cooked it so that they feel able to work along on rice a short time longer, without fooling with any more new-fangled arrangements in the vegetable line.

"Gen'l'men," exclaimed an old Connecticut air, as he grasped the brawny arm of a Yale College oarsman and called the company's attention to its muscular development, "gen'l'men, thar's intellock for yer."

Says the Toledo Blade: "Tilden has had more of his assertions disproved by late news. As was said of Lord Brougham, he seems to be a man of vast and varied misinformation."

The Norwich Bulletin observes: "If the promise to renounce is a hindrance to re-emption, why isn't the promise to reform a hindrance of reformation. Singularly, Tilden doesn't discuss the question at all in his letter of acceptance."

"I don't see how you can have been working all day like a horse," exclaimed the wife of a lawyer, her husband having declared that he had been thus working. "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day, anyhow."

Was this suicide or murder? The Dublin Nation tells us that "Dr. Smyth, medical officer of the Ferbane dispensary district, who had for some days previously suffered from hypochondria, took a large dose of strychnine which terminated his wife shortly afterward."

In a city where unlicensed dogs are rapidly disposed of by the revolvers of the police, a little girl who had heard of the frequent deaths and their cause, when a gentleman died, next door, asked her mother: "What made Mr. — die; wasn't he licensed?"

A Philadelphia editor gives the following advice: "For traveling, carry a crowbar to open car windows; a Spencer or Henry-Martin rifle for protection against hackmen and hotel clerks; a good supply of equalizer tape and a large valise to contain greenbacks."

A few days since the poor Empress Charlotte escaped from the Chateau de Lachen, where she is still under care. After finding her it was difficult to make her return, and she was induced to do so at length by the stratagem of flinging flowers before her, as she is very fond of flowers.

Northern papers claim Rev. Alphonso Villeneuve, reported killed at the late accident on the Jackson railroad, as one of the representatives of the province of Quebec at the Centennial Exhibition, and the chief promoter of the North shore and Montreal and Ottawa and Western railroads.

Once in a while, from the depths of even the most depraved natures, there comes welling up some reminder of a better past. Take, for instance, the case of the young man who, when arraigned recently in a Philadelphia police court for larceny of a pair of trousers, still had the presence of mind to hand the judge up his name carefully parted in the middle.

An examination of the river and harbor appropriations is being made in the office of the chief of engineers, and a statement, showing where the expenditure of the amount appropriated is unnecessary, is in course of preparation, to be laid before the Secretary of War, upon his return to Washington. Orders will then be issued carrying out the views expressed by the President in his message approving the river and harbor bill.

Joseph Cook, horse-shoer and member of the St. Louis Democratic county committee, seized a large carving fork last Saturday, and branding it above his head, chased a priest named Father Harmon down the street toward the police station. Five stalwart policemen wrested the fork from him and conveyed him to an insane asylum. It is said that he had politics on the brain, and went stark, staring mad over the issues of the day. There was something besides politics on tap.

"You are entirely welcome, ma'am," said one of our courteous citizens the other day as he yielded his seat in the horse cars to a young and attractive lady. She looked puzzled, and so did the listening passengers. "Entirely welcome—entirely so," reiterated the courteous citizen; "I didn't hear your thanks, but you are just as welcome for all that." The blushes of one passenger, and the suppressed titter of all the rest, indicated that they all saw the point.

As a long funeral procession was winding its way recently to the cemetery near Davenport, Iowa, the driver of the fifth carriage gave a hay stack by the road a cut with his whip, and struck a horse's nest. Hundreds of horsemen swarmed out of the stack and attacked horses, drivers and mourners. Horses reared and broke into a run; women wailed and shrieked and shrieked interminably; men swung their handkerchiefs and swore consistently. Indeed, the corpse was the only party who kept his temper and bore in mind the solemnity of the occasion.

NULLIFICATION STRATEGY.

We do not know whether the anti-Republican press is aware of it, but there appears obvious evidence that the fire-breathers have lost their control over the planting States. They are too idle for a poor people who have to feed them and their horses. They are far too bloodthirsty for a people who look to restored industry and imported capital for subsistence.

That this intractable class is losing its influence has been shown by the hard fall which the Conshatta Democracy, under White League command, received in the nomination of Mr. Nichols. It was a very adroit trick for the White Leaguers to pile in under the opponent who had defeated them, but whenever these ultra politicians shall attempt to pervert the more conservative policy to their purposes of nullification, they will find the text of Mr. Nichols sustained by the business and conservative classes, and even by Republicans, precisely as was the Wheeler compromise by the plate-glass Conservatives and Republicans.

The Times of the period halted at the first gun of the fourth of September. It was a totally different mode of deciding an election from that pursued in the law ruled States of the West. The bold Piquette of the period berated the Times for its "ill-timed prudence," as General Washington termed the failure of General Lee (the Englishman) to charge at the battle of Monmouth. It is not probable that the paper having "the largest circulation" would have received the smallest slice of the chicken pie had any just distribution of political pastry followed the overthrow of the "usurpation."

Subsequently both journals came to support the compromise, which measure, indeed, each of these largest circulators had originated and carried.

The Times now quotes from the letter of Wade Hampton, Esq., of South Carolina, to show in what respect that gentleman conforms with the programme of Mr. Nichols. The Times is right. The same compulsory conservatism which defeated Mr. McEnery in Louisiana has set aside the Rhett, Butler and Prestons, of South Carolina. Mr. Nichols represents the same sentiment. He is the "Young Man Afraid of His Horses" of the anti-Republican party. There is a couple of political grooms at the head of each of these untamed fiery steeds, and they go along champing their bits, and looking for a chance to run away and dash the whole Union into fragments—if they could.

The Times is somewhat mistaken in saying that General Hampton, of South Carolina, "has followed General Nicholls' declaration of principles." General Hampton preceded Mr. Nicholls by six or seven years. On the contrary, Mr. Nicholls has followed Mr. Hampton. In order to show this consequent coincidence, and to show that the White League element has been compelled by public sentiment to abdicate in favor of more moderate men, we will quote from a document which the Times of the period has not perhaps seen, as it was uttered in 1869-70. It is a letter of Mr. Wade Hampton, so moderate, so just in its tone as to have at that time placed that gentleman out of the pale of the White League or Ku-Klux leaders, and postponed his claims until the moderados have been enabled to supersede the ultramontanes. In this letter Mr. Hampton even goes so far as to make a public address to the negroes—an act of class condescension which the fire-actors of the period would have never permitted; an act which our Democratic Central Committee would deem useless, as it regards the negroes as a race not to be reasoned with.

To give the Times and the public the means of comparing the original views of Mr. Hampton with those adopted by Mr. Nichols, we reproduce extracts from Mr. Hampton's letter. We adduce it, also, to show that the anti-Republicans, alarmed at the Hamburg massacre, have been compelled to put their rabid Democrats in straight-jackets, and do as Virginia, Kentucky and Louisiana have done, place men of known moderation before the people.

Extracts from a letter written by General Wade Hampton to the late President of the United States, in 1869-70. The negro is undoubtedly better fitted by his long training, his physical configuration, and his adaptability to all the difficulties of our climate, to make a more efficient laborer than any other man. Especially in this case when the labor is to be performed in the more malarial parts of our country (the rice fields). Our object, then, should be to develop to the utmost his capacity as a laborer. To do this, time is requisite, and we shall have to exercise great forbearance, constant prudence, and steady kindness. We must make him feel that his interests are inseparably bound up with ours, that high prices for our products assure high wages for him, that we are not his enemies, but, on the contrary, that we cherish the kind feelings engendered by early associations and old memories. Let us be scrupulously just in our dealings with him. Let us assist him in his aspirations for knowledge, and aid him in the acquisition of the English language. Let us, in a word, convince him that we are his best, not his only friends—and when we shall have done this, we shall not only have placed our labor upon a sound footing, but we shall have gained in the laborer a strong and zealous ally.

On this subject I speak not from theory but experience. An experience which teaches me that the kindness and respect which exist between the planter and his former slave, resulting in mutual advantage to both parties. My old slaves are cultivating the land on which they have lived for years, and there has been a constant and marked improvement in their industry in each year since their emancipation, though they have not yet attained the efficiency as laborers which they formerly possessed. I have promised to put up for them a school house and a church, and pay a portion of the salaries of their teachers. Such a system, if generally adopted, would tend greatly to fix the laborers to the soil, and would, by adding to their content and enjoyment, result in vast ultimate benefit to the landlord. That kind treatment, just dealings and sincere efforts to improve their condition are not without effect upon them, is proved by the fact gratifying to myself that I am now on my way to Mississippi by the request of hundreds of negroes, besides my own laborers, to advise them what course to pursue in the approaching election there.

Mr. Hampton does not believe that "little learning" makes men every thing that they ought to be, "but," he says—"I do believe that in proportion as we make all labor, other than compulsory, in-

telligent, you render it profitable. If this is true, we should educate the mind, the heart, the soul of the negro, looking at the question only in its material aspect, and leaving out of consideration altogether those higher and nobler motives which should prompt us to do so. It is our duty to assist him [the negro] in qualifying himself for his changed condition. Time alone can show whether that change has been for his benefit.

From this sensible and judicious letter—which it may be remarked corresponded with the views of General R. E. Lee—it will be seen that Mr. Hampton discusses the best means of making the freedman an efficient laborer. He affirms that the negro is an indispensable element of industry in the South. "He is better fitted to make a more efficient laborer than any other." He has "shown a constant and marked improvement in industry in each year since his emancipation." As five or six years of this progressive improvement has been going on since he wrote, we may assume that these laborers have come up to or even surpassed the ante-war standard. This supposition is rendered reasonable by the restored production of staple crops throughout the whole South. Yet Mr. Hampton did not stop with this proposition. He asserts that "Christianity and intelligence make a man even a better laborer." He comprehended the material and moral programme in these words: "If this be true," that virtue and intelligence makes labor "more profitable."

We should educate the mind, the heart, the soul of the negro, looking at the question only in its material aspect, and leaving out of consideration altogether those higher and nobler motives which should prompt us to do so.

He, however, disconnects the moral and industrial propositions entirely, and recognizes the political duty of the South when he says that the emancipated man should be elevated "in the scale of manhood;" that he should be kept up by society to the standard of Christianity and civilization. What more could the most abstract humanitarian desire? If it be granted that intelligence and integrity will make a man "a more profitable laborer," who but an enemy of human happiness could object that the peace, union and salvation of a man should follow?

Let us pause a moment to tell those who may have recently moved into the neighborhood how far this Mr. Hampton was qualified to teach on this subject. He is the son of perhaps the largest planter and slaveholder of his day, a man quoted in the South as "buying more negroes, to make more cotton to buy more negroes with." His son, the author of these humane and judicious sentiments quoted above, inherited with his brother-in-law, John S. Preston (the author of the violent class and sectional orations recently delivered at the University of Virginia), was, before the war, among the largest planters in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

But was this counsel followed in 1870? On the contrary, the Ku-Klux organization overspread the Carolinas and was absorbed and followed by the White League and bulldozers, who did not limit death and terrorism to negroes, but assassinated white men or drove them from the country. Mr. Hampton was, no doubt, scouted as little better than a submissionist, yet when he wrote that letter of 1869-70, yet to-day he is brought forward by the White Leaguers, and with Mr. Nichols, is placed alongside of Kemper and Walker, of Virginia.

This nomination of Hampton has followed directly the acknowledgment of the Lord resolutions, and is, we may suppose, a concession to the doughface Democracy. We warn the Republicans, however, that though the bulldozers have taken down their sign they have by no means discontinued their business of murder and intimidation. We have made these quotations not to show the sincerity of the bulldozers in their insincere support of a compulsory and hypocritical nomination, but to prove that the nullifiers and White Leaguers have lost their control of the South. They have been succeeded and superseded by men who are willing in good faith to support the Union and live under its laws, and who, in the event of any conspiracy to violate the laws or nullify negro suffrage, will find themselves suppressed by the property and industry of the country, whether Conservative or Republican.

TILDEN'S CASE HOPELESS.

The harmonious and judicious action of the Saratoga convention has pretty well broken down the Democratic campaign, and rendered Tilden's chances of carrying New York simply hopeless. At one time it was hoped by the more sanguine Tammany leaders that some elements of dissension would be introduced at Saratoga sufficient to divide the Republican vote. But this hope, always unfounded and unsubstantial, has been entirely dissipated by the complete union of the New York Liberal Republicans with the main party.

We received yesterday letters from two prominent, clear headed Louisiana Republicans, both of whom were at Saratoga while the Republican State convention was in session. One writes: "The nomination of Governor Morgan yesterday makes New York sure for Hayes and Wheeler. I am taking all the bets I can get on the result." The other says: "The convention here yesterday was a grand success. The nomination of Morgan is received with the greatest enthusiasm. His election is regarded as beyond a doubt. A prominent Liberal Republican told me to-night that New York would give a majority of 50,000 for the Republican ticket. The malcontents have become thoroughly reconciled."

We give these facts and opinions more for the benefit of our Democratic friends who are likely to be deluded into a belief that Tilden has a ghost of a chance than for Republicans, who have known for some time that his Northern supporters have as good as given up the contest. Were it not for such States as Texas, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, and half a dozen more of the Southern commonwealths which are completely under the domination of the

Confederate Democracy, Tilden would be beaten worse than George B. McClellan or Horace Greeley was. It is hardly probable that a single Northern State will vote for him. The Democratic platform and plan of campaign are founded upon the three ambiguous ideas of "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform." The first is an unqualified cheat; the second without influence or voice in the canvass, and the last—"Reform"—a mere hypocritical pretense, designed to attract such fools as can be made to believe that the Democracy would or could by any possibility adopt a reform measure when all the howling pack were screaming for spoils and patronage.

The great people that gave four thousand millions of money and 300,000 lives for a principle, are not likely to surrender that principle to its enemies upon the mere unsecured promise of reform. We have seen what the Confederate Democracy means by reform. It means nothing for our lives, but liberal appropriations for unavailing creeks and ponds. The reduction and dismantling of our navy; the attempted crippling of the army, and thousands squandered on reckless informers and investigating committees in the vain attempt to assassinate the private reputations of some of the purest men in the country. It means that such ulcers as Hamburg, Mississippi, the Pelicans, Coushatta, which denote a diseased body, are to be regarded as justifiable on the ground of chastising the insolence of the negroes toward their self-styled superiors. In short, Democracy, Tilden, Hendricks and reform have come to be regarded as masked batteries, behind which stand all the forces which attacked the Union in 1861, and which will be opened as soon as it is reasonably safe to do so.

However the election in Louisiana may go, it is a positive certainty that a united North will vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Then will be inaugurated such a national policy as will bring about in the most economical and effectual manner the rehabilitation of all the Southern States where the local authorities are too weak or too hostile to accord the most ample protection of law to every citizen. We are, therefore, to have at least another term of four years of benignant Republican rule. And it is well for our political hedgers to come down from the fence as soon as possible and acquire some sort of standing in the dominant party. As they have no sort of prospect of success in the Tilden party, they will do a wise and prudent thing to begin as soon as possible to burrah for Hayes. And while they are about it, they should include Packard and the rest of the Republican State ticket, because it does not stand to reason that this fair heritage of Louisiana will be abandoned to the tender mercies of the bulldozers, White Liners and Ku-Klux. Now is the accepted time to fall in and receive recognition, upon which hereafter may be based certificates of good conduct and faithful services rendered.

THE DISCUSSIONS.

Contrary to our interpretation of the ante-inaugural declaration of Mr. Nicholls, he has referred to his committee the question whether he shall meet his opponent and compare the differences which divide them.

A prepared version of his letter, published in the Times local, outlines his reasons for what is an anomaly in representative politics. The Times reports: "It seems that the only objection which General Nicholls has to accepting the proposition made by Mr. Packard is that a joint canvass, such as is proposed, might be productive of much ill feeling and perhaps of disturbances."

Mr. Nicholls thinks it is very clear—that a part of the ammunition which the Democrats and Conservatives will use against the Republicans in the campaign will be the misdoings, misdeeds, peccations, etc., of some of the prominent members of the Republican party. He thinks that charges of so grave a character and of so personal a nature can not be made and denied without disturbing that harmony and good feeling, to secure which is the very object of a joint canvass.

We begin to hope that our canvass is approaching a condition of greater calmness. There are many indications that the suppression of the men who led the Southern people into so many difficulties of blood and bread have been arrested by their own followers. If the Republicans were desirous of exciting strife for the purpose of demanding Federal protection, no opportunity ever offered itself better than when both parties marched and countermarched throughout our city on Saturday night. Upon perusing the papers the next morning we could not see a single murder, or indeed a disturbance of any sort, recorded. Of course, all the reporters sought items of violence with profound solicitude.

Our especial and trusted inquirer after the malefactors apologized for the total absence of all crime in his Sunday morning column. A kidnapping case of some days standing, a temperance meeting and a Democratic muddle in the First District was all the local evil set before his readers on the Sabbath morning. Why, then, with this unprecedented state of order, should the committee charge that a comparison between the two parties of candidates and principles would be productive of "ill feeling and, perhaps, of disturbances."

As for the "Democratic ammunition" of Republican misdeeds and misdoings of some of the prominent members of the Republican party, we assure Mr. Nicholls that we apprehend no violence from the exhibition of these charges. They will be met with eagerness, but with equanimity, by the Republican party. We should much prefer to hear those charges made before our faces than behind our backs. There will be three grounds of defense against these charges, each of which will be perfectly impregnable.

1. The Republicans have been the first to cast out the inevitable imposters which infest every political party.

2. That the eviction of Belknap would not imply the recall of Tweed.

3. That the Democrats have condoned the alleged objections to the Republicans

by accepting the "most ultra Republicans as their allies" and candidates.

The Republicans desire to place before the country the evidences of their economy and integrity, both in Federal and State governments. They wish to show the superior fitness to advance the interests of the Southern States and to reset those jewels in the tiara of the Union without a flaw in their integrity or a shadow on their splendor.

The great object of discussion would be: 1. To eliminate from Federal discussions all the points upon which both parties agree. 2. To hear the propositions of each party upon the best measures to promote the prosperity of Louisiana. We confess that it would give us pleasure to meet the stream of obloquy which has been so long directed against the Republican party by a calm and temperate recital of facts. We should more gratefully be gratified to show the services the Republican party has rendered the South, and above all to demonstrate that the very absence of violence which we chronicle has arisen from the adoption by the Democracy of the very Republican principles to which they were once so vehemently opposed. Will not the committee permit Mr. Nicholls and his friends to meet their opponents in fair discussion?

The Times says editorially: "Apropos of the objections urged by some to General Nicholls' acceptance of Mr. Packard's challenge to a joint canvass of the State, we observe that the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina has invited the Republican leaders in that State to make a joint canvass with General Wade Hampton and his co-workers. South Carolina sets us a good example. The Radicals would undoubtedly be greatly delighted if we refused to follow it."

We infer, therefore, that General Nicholls ought to take the field as General Hampton proposes to do.

MIGRATORY LABOR.

The travelers on the upper Mississippi and Missouri river steamers observe, in the months of July and August, large numbers of men coming aboard at the different landings. These men are known as harvesters. They are tall, stalwart men of toil, injured to work; usually take deck passage and ride from twenty-five to fifty miles at a time. They generally begin early in July to gather the harvests in Southern Illinois and Missouri, and gradually their way northward, as they clear the southern fields, which ripen first, and end their labors in upper Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They are ready to return southward again some time in September.

As a rule these harvesters are hard workers and hard hitters. They earn their money faithfully and spend it with a free hand. Most of them have been soldiers in the Union army, and keep the memory of their exploits fresh in mind by some very lively traditions. A great deal of the unwritten history of the war can be heard at any time when three or four hundred of them are assembled together on one of the Northern Line Packet Company's boats. Nearly every man of them is the hero of some thrilling adventure, which he has either experienced or invented. It makes little difference which it is, since to dispute it in the smallest particular is pretty sure to get the skeptic into temporary difficulty.

Now, it occurs to us that these birds of passage might easily be prevailed upon to extend the limits of their field of labor. It is a happy circumstance that just about the time the harvest season of Minnesota—the most Northern State on the Mississippi river—closes, the fields of Red river are white with cotton. We hear every year that the fertile acres have produced more than can be gathered. Why not, then send for fifteen or twenty thousand of these "harvesters" and let them come and pick out cotton on shares or such other terms as might be agreed upon. They could be profitably employed up to the first week in November, which happens to be election time in Louisiana. It might happen, too, that they would meet with excursionists from Texas, men whom they have met before on other fields and they could regale each other with anecdotes of the war.

As Texas is so overwhelmingly Democratic, and Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois so decidedly Republican, neither of the respective parties of immigrants would be needed at home for political purposes, and at that season of the year, as we have shown, the Northmen would not be required elsewhere for industrial purposes. As for the Texans, all seasons are alike. No local duties are supposed to bind them, and it is the official opinion of the Galveston Democracy that they can easily be spared.

The result of the employment of about twenty thousand of these Western harvesters would appear in a large "pick" of cotton, a full Republican vote, and improved behavior on the part of the people of the rural districts. It will prove to be a pleasant excursion to the South by our Northwestern cousins, and if we make it profitable to them as well as useful to us, it may prove the entering wedge to that immigration which Mr. Dennett is striving for in brave words, at least. There can be no doubt that many sections of the South have been too much isolated—too exclusive. This can be changed by the introduction of new and desirable elements, such as abound in the large percentage of migratory laborers on the upper Mississippi river.

DISCOVERIES

FROM THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KERNING—An infallible remedy for fevers. BIRDIE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLORESIN—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. [ad] 261 2p

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. [ad] 261 2p

MISS EMMA MADDERN, Grand complimentary benefit tendered to the ORLEANS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION. On which occasion will be presented the excellent play of FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

WENGER'S GARDEN, 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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast. [ad] 261 2p

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

SIXTH AND SEVENTH DISTRICTS GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, AT JEFFERSON MARKET, Corner of Napoleon Avenue and Magazine Street, On Wednesday, August 30, 1876, AT 7:30 P. M.

A grand joint mass meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the city of New Orleans will be held at the time and place above mentioned.

The Republicans composing the Central Ward Clubs of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of this city, will assemble at their respective club rooms with torches, banners, transparencies, etc., and march in body to the place of meeting.

The following eloquent speakers will address the meeting: HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE, HON. JAMES LEWIS, REV. GEORGE W. BRYANT.

By order of the Republican Parish Campaign Committee. CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

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. MECHEUR & SONS, Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets. [ad] 261 2p

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS, PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK Promptly and neatly done at low prices. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, 260 3/4 So. Tu Th. Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street. [ad] 261 2p

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 11, 1876, all citizens of said district are requested to remove all obstructions from the streets and boulevards 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 or assisting in the extinguishment of fires in the said Seventh District are requested to put themselves under the command of the undersigned, Chief Engineer of said department. [ad] 261 2p

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 CHEROKEE, EMERALD, N. H. BROS. Look for bargains at Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, 260 3/4 So. Tu Th. [ad] 261 2p

LOUISIANA AS IT IS. 251 PAGES. Its Topography and Valuable Resources. BY DANIEL DENNETT. Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents. Liberal Reduction to Dealers. 10,000 Copies Just Published. 3,000 Copies Sold.

The Editors of New Orleans have given this Book a strong endorsement. Opinions of New Orleans Bookkeepers: It is a book which has been long wanted, and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world. GEORGE ELLIS, Bookkeeper, Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookseller for such a city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country. If its true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand. C. C. HALEY, Bookseller, 119 Commercial place, Branch No. 123 Poydras street.

An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing. JAMES A. GRESHAM, 261 1/2 So. Tu Th. [ad] 261 2p

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.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

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 FANGHON, THE CRICKET, With an immense cast.

Monday Evening, September 4, 1876. Grand complimentary benefit tendered to MISS EMMA MADDERN