New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

A majority of the Tilden clubs that parade in this city are made up of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age.

"We'll Blow Our Horn for Hayes," is the title of a new campaign song. "We'll Take Our Horn for Tilden," will be next in order.

A letter carrier had a pair of shoes and a mammoth box of blacking presented him last Thursday as his fiftieth birthday present.

"A postrge stamp neatly framed" was the prize awarded to the worst shot at the late target practice of the Alabama State Artillery.

Sam Bowles would like it distinctly understood that the Adams arrested for train-wrecking at Fairport is no relation of Charles Francis.

Hon. Jonathan Norcross, Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia, is a native of Maine, but a resident of the State of his adoption since 1835.

M'lle Dejazet was very fond of cherries, and during the season of that fruit this year a friendly hand placed a bough of ripe cherries on her tomb every day.

"The Soldier's Idol" is the heading given to General McClellan's letter by a Democratic paper. The Idle Soldier was the way it was put down in the Peninsula.

We have received from E. Martinez, Esq., consul of Venezuela at this port, a descriptive catalogue of the Venezuelian department at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Owing to Sam Randall's spigot-bung-hole economy the school trustees of the District of Columbia have found it necessary to reduce the scholastic year from ten to eight months.

General Halbert E. Paine, who lost a leg at Port Hudson, has accepted the senior professorship in the law school of the Georgetown University, succeeding Judge Paschal, who has resigned.

Ex-Governor Hahn, Registrar of Voters, has compiled and published in pamphlet form the laws of the State concerning registration and election, together with general instructions to supervisors and assistant supervisors of registration.

A farmer the other day, if the story be true, wrote to a New York merchant asking how the former's son was getting along, and where he slept nights. The merchant replied, "He sleeps in the store in the day time. I don't know where he sleeps nights."

The Austrian government has lately passed a law compelling all dealers in beer at Vienna to mark on their glasses a line below which the froth must not subside. The glasses are gauged by government officials. What a paradise for the beer drinker!

The Waco, Texas, *Register* says: "A wild horse, without saddle, made its appearance in this section of the State, not long since, bearing the body of a man. The horse was at length caught; and the body found strapped to the horse, and had been dead for some time.

Probably the rarest and most costly modern mantelpiece ever brought to this country is that which Harrison Gray Otis is having put in his house in Boston. It is of black oak, stands over six feet, is elaborately carved with massive figures, and is known to be 450 years old.

The State Department has sent out circulars recalling sixty United States consuls and two ministers, made necessary by the reduction of their number by Congress. The ministers whose offices have been abolished are R. M. Reynolds, at Bolivia, and Christian Wallweber, at Ecuador.

A San Franciscan has invented an anchor with a movable shank which can be raised to the surface as easily as it can be lowered, as the fluke comes up precisely as it goes down, without tearing up the ground in which it is embedded. It will let go and hold fast with equal facility.

Captain Bob, the head centre of the Piutes at Virginia City, Nevada, says: "Sittin' Bull—mebbe he lick white man little while; dunno, bimeby he nowhere." Captain Bob insists that the proper translation of the Sioux chief's name is not Sitting Bull, but Kooking the Ground Bull. When asked for his authority he replied, "Me plenty know."

A great cook is dead. M. Charles Elme Francatelli left this world on the tenth of August, seventy-one years old. He was once chief cook to Queen Victoria, and, like Soyer, *chef* to the Reform Club in London. He was an exceedingly expensive genius, and it is said if he had a fault it was that he was a little too much addicted to the use of truffles.

An English magazine says: "Scattered about the earth there are supposed to be 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of Jews alive. Thousands of these people are rich, some of them own colossal fortunes. Rothschild could buy up the fee simple of Palestine. Goldsmid might rebuild the temple of Herod. Montefiore has money enough to cast a golden statue of King Solomon. But of these wealthy Hebrews not one is willing to go back."

The hair of a woman, nearly ninety years of age, who died on Martha's Vineyard, was wholly woven in with false hair which had not been removed for over thirty years, and was held in place by 180 pins. One article of her dress was held together by 308 pins, though her bureaus contained ninety-eight new dress patterns of all kinds and qualities, some of them bought sixty-four years ago, and one elegant brocade silk could be traced back 200 years.

A San Antonio paper speaks ungenerously of our old neighbor Dr. V. O. King. We thought Democrats were exempt from the charge of carpet-bagger: "The doctor is more of a literary man than a lawyer, and if it were not for his intense rebel sentiments and Louisiana prejudices would be unexceptional. He belongs to that class of Democratic carpet-baggers who have fled to Texas as an asylum from 'nigger rule,' and who have proven themselves superior to our old resident Bourbons by picking up all the nice little situations in the State."

SHOTGUN CAMPAIGN.

The REPUBLICAN was justified by the new rule of shotgun suffrage in adopting the expressive terms of description which heads this article. It is more especially significant of the present than of any preceding campaign. The Democratic organization adopts all the amendments. It signifies the abandonment of sectionalism by nominating a New England attorney. It manifests its devotion to the law by defeating the most prominent White Liners in the South, and putting up such blinds as Hampton and Nicholls. It invites the colored vote as the robber with the musket solicited the traveler for "alms in the name of God!" In this State the disguise adopted by the Democratic party is as thin as that worn by the Coushatta assassin.

We quoted the advice given according to the Shreveport programme to "go for" the white Republicans. This was accompanied by the news that Sheriff Dinkgrave had been assassinated at Monroe with a degree of "coolness and judgment" not excelled by the dastardly unknown of Coushatta. The New Orleans *Times* attempts to certify that "politics had nothing whatever to do with the affair," as fully substantiated by a voluntary statement from "a gentleman who was a resident of Monroe from early childhood until several years ago when he came to this city." The gentleman says that eight years ago Dinkgrave in self-defense shot a man named Wimberley, and was acquitted. The brother of Wimberley was heard to swear he would kill Dinkgrave sooner or later. He moved out of this State and has not been heard of since. We really suppose that no one except a sensation reporter or a Democratic congressional sub-committee could draw such an extraordinary inference from such premises.

A man living in New Orleans for many years past assumes to say that a murder committed by a man not known was perpetrated by a particular man, as the result of a vendetta that had slept for eight years. Excluding all other men and all other possible causes, the *Times* assumes that this anonymous and utterly irrelevant theory substantiates the assertion that politics had nothing to do with the matter. It was thus the Democratic subcommittee certified that the unknown man who assassinated King and mutilated Mr. Twitchell was not influenced by political motives. We can not imagine upon what canon of logic or evidence those who neither identify the murderer nor his motive assume that the murder was committed by a particular man, or that a motive altogether unknown was not political, when, being unknown, it might as well have been instigated by a political motive as by any other?

It is not unusual with the police, when they see some near relatives of a murdered person, especially ready with a theory of the murder which either exculpates themselves or criminates some one else, to watch the theorist with suspicion, and sometimes this ingenious individual suddenly feels the handcuffs upon his own wrist as principal or accessory in the murder which he has just explained away. The *Times* subjects itself to this suspicion of an extra swift witness, and need not be surprised if its extreme readiness to furnish an alibi for the Democracy should be construed into a connivance to protect them from inquiry. We must again remind the Democracy that neither the fact nor the motive of these murderous deeds can be concealed. The circulation of the Republican press may be limited by ostracism, the voices of an intimidated people may be feeble, but these cowardly and cruel deeds have as certainly cried out to civilization and humanity as did "the blood of righteous Abel." All this cruel and unmanly catalogue of political murders from Coushatta to Hamburg have been chronicled. They have gone by the powerful pulsations of the Republican press throughout this broad Union and into foreign lands. In the farmhouses and workshops of the West, in the mines of Pennsylvania and California, in the railroad cars of the plains, the bread ships of the lakes, the canal boats of the Hudson, these deeds are read. The workmen and work women of New York, New England and of humane Pennsylvania read aloud to their fellows these testimonials of unregenerated sectionalism. The *Bulletin* of yesterday publishes the violence of a Cincinnati Republican meeting. Is it worse than the daily utterance of the White Leagues? Our Democratic contemporaries do not appreciate this power of the Republican press.

They seem to flatter themselves that the Republican and veritable version of these murders is not accepted and disseminated by this press. It seems to be imagined that the plea or pretensions of the party which profits by these murders and intimidation will accompany and contradict the horrible and specific details of murder. Such palliations are discarded, and the deeds themselves, in their naked and unvarnished enormity, are placarded in every hotel and railway station, and it is only by ignoring or condemning these horrible deeds that the doughface Democracy can face a humane and law-abiding people.

This is a shotgun campaign, with buckshot for reasons. It is regarded at the North as training for another war. It is believed that the Mobile *Register* avows the truth when it recommends the nullification of negro suffrage. Democracy may, like the ostrich, fancy itself secure in concealing its capital purpose, but those familiar with the habits of this intractable party can not be deceived. We are to have a shotgun and artillery campaign in the South, and the whole American public is prepared to condemn and suppress it.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The *Picayune* has, apparently, been promoted to the head of the Democratic committee on ways and means, and has entered upon the discharge of its duties. Its first attempt is a furious onslaught upon those persons known variously as "solid men, 'substantial business men,' 'moderate men,' and 'independent voters.'" These "stolid" creatures are exerting a "baleful influence" by refusing to subscribe "one farthing of their wealth" "to the cause of justice," which we discover a little further on to mean "a change of administration." This is really too bad, and these stolid solid men deserve the good scolding they have received. There was a time when the names of every one of them who dared refuse to contribute money to buy "justice" would have been paraded in a black list and published as public enemies. But this custom has fallen into disfavor, especially where the black sheep has a slight control of advertising patronage. Patriotic Democratic organs are left to the grand resource of taking it out in general terms. All those who refuse to furnish the ward clubs with the means to buy justice enough to effect a change of administration are "dangerous citizens," who look with stolid eyes upon the struggle of the republic for existence. The noble old republic has had several such struggles. One storm, in particular, was very dangerous, and threatened to engulf American liberty in one general ruin. Most of the "dangerous citizens" who now refuse to subscribe to Democratic ward clubs gave very freely to promote that storm, and assist on the wrong side of the conflict. They have hardly yet recovered from their improvidence. Then, as now, they were implored by the party organs to subscribe liberally to the Confederate loan as a patriotic duty; to commit their hard-earned wealth to the care of the politicians, and find their reward in the consciousness of having "saved their country." We are, apparently, approaching some such crisis again. "Tremendous issues are pending." No man can say with absolute certainty whether Finnerty or Burke will be Administrator of Improvements; whether Fitzpatrick, Handy, Fagan, Waggaman, or any one of half a dozen other aspirants will secure the capital prize, the office of civil sheriff; or, rising a little in the scale, the struggle will determine the momentous issue whether the chief executive office of this State is to be conferred upon a gentleman who has given us repeated proofs of official capacity and fidelity, or given to a worthy gentleman entirely without experience, but surrounded by a swarm of advisers who have had too much. The interest which is felt in the change of administration by those who solicit subscriptions to effect it arises solely from the expectation to share in the division of patronage. It seems the dangerous citizens are unwilling to buy political situations for young men who are strangers to them, and whose highest recommendation for place is that they are not fit for anything else. It is not enough to call the present incumbents of office "Vandals, more destructive than worms and insects." The question is, are they more destructive than Democratic Vandals would be, and if so, how much? What effect would a change of administration have on the profits in pork and molasses. First show these sordid merchants that they will gain something by investing in the political scrambles among the ward clubs, and then such an appeal as the following may be accepted as an excuse to ante up:

> Better, far better, that all the crops throughout the South—corn, cane, cotton and tobacco—should utterly fail than that this long suffering section should once more be given over to the hands of those political Vandals, more destructive than the devastation of worms and insects, or than the blight of summer drouths.

Here is wealth enough blotted out with a drop of ink to pay the national debt, and all because the merchants of New Orleans have stopped the usual supplies. We hold that it is better to look after these crops, so magnanimously surrendered for principle, than to condemn this fair land of sunshine, flowers and happy millions to starvation and death as an alternative for the success of a few scramblers for place and power. And we doubt whether this sort of declamation will wring a single dollar from the "dangerous citizens."

IS MR. NICHOLLS RUN BY A WHITE LEAGUE COMMITTEE?

No sooner had the business interests of the State succeeded in defeating the White Line candidates than the latter put up a representative as Lieutenant Governor. Elected by acclamation, Mr. Wiltz sprung on behind Mr. Nicholls, and taking the reins in his own hands, he has led the cohorts of White Leaguery. The *Bulletin* recently boasted of this bold capture of the command:

> It is easy to see that Mr. Wiltz is practically taking the lead in the work of the campaign, and that as the planner, organizer and executor he has become the recognized head of the party.

The cortege which guarded Mr. Nicholls to the Monroe barbecue was represented by the following speakers: General Nicholls and Messrs. Wiltz, Ellis, Ogden, McEnery, Jonas and Marr.

Review this list. They are the politicians of whom the conservative element stood in such dread that they defeated them in the convention. Has either one of these guardians renounced an opinion? No one pretends such a thing. Their doctrine of denying to the colored race suffrage and office, was signally defeated, yet here they are all at the front, in command, having their nominal leader in custody and under guard. When we add that the Democratic journal most bitter in its political and social hostilities, representing to the last the sentiments of the White Liners, has been installed in all the authority of the organ of Mr. Nicholls and the central committee, the capture of the campaign control by the White Liners is obvious. If Mr. Nicholls differs in anything with those by whom he has been captured, he owes it to himself to speak, and let the people know whether he can be expected to carry out the policy professed by him, or is to go through the campaign with Mr. Wiltz and his organ as his mouthpiece, supported and followed by the men who have invited every deed of political violence which has disturbed the State for years past.

The public really anticipated from Mr. Nicholls a new departure—a campaign of moderation with a rule of justice. He avowed his independence of parties. We find him as completely managed by a committee as any dramatic star or other celebrity was ever directed by Max Strakosch or Ben DeBar. Mr. Nicholls has even submitted to the Central Committee whether he shall meet the Republican candidate in discussion before the people. The organ of the committee says:

> We think the acceptance of Packard's invitation by General Nicholls would be a recognition of the honorable character and candidacy of that individual, and we are unalterably opposed to any such recognition.

It subsequently repeats that it "can not accord the right and courtesies of fair, honorable and friendly political opponents" to Republican candidates. It specifies certain precedent conditions of discussion, such as involve a repeal of the Democratic resolutions of Congress, and the orders of the President, with a modification of the State law of registration and election, and concludes that the acceptance of the Packard invitation—

> Will simply give him a social and political recognition which he and his party desire, and which we can not afford to accord without compensatory advantages.

This would read that although we would not condescend to recognize or associate with the Republican candidate, yet, were it made to our interest to do so by "compensatory advantages," we would waive our moral and social objections. As the price of this admission upon the same plank platform with "the gentlemen of Louisiana" would be an impotent promise to violate the laws of the Federal and State governments, the conditions are equivalent to a rejection of the invitation.

But Mr. Nicholls. Is he in the hands of a committee? Are we to expect the independent utterances to which his preinaugural speech committed him, or are we to expect the White League policy and practices continued under his name and auspices? The Republicans are deeply interested in knowing what they are to apprehend and prepare for. They suspect that it is "the old dog in a new doublet"—the White Line and shotgun party, represented by an unknown politician, disguised in the goggles of no discussion and riding the "peculiar colored" pony of Conservatism. The business interests are naturally anxious when they see the man they put up to defeat the White Liners now in the hands of a White Line committee. All the capital and labor interests are interested to know whether Mr. Nicholls means to represent the Wheeler compromise, or intends committing himself to the direction of a White League committee. Mr. Nicholls has the floor.

ONE BY ONE THEY ARE DISPOSED OF.

Three of the most earnest and influential white Republicans in North Louisiana have been disposed of by assassination.

First—Hon. W. D. McDonald, formerly a member of the Legislature from Jackson parish, the very soul and embodiment of honor and of the Republican party in that parish, and who had great influence in the adjoining parishes. In 1873, while he was undressing to go to bed at his hotel in Vernon, the county seat of that parish, he was shot through the window and killed by some *unknown* assassin. His son was tax collector of that parish at the time.

Second—King and Twitchell, the two most influential white Republicans in Red River parish, the latter at present State Senator from that district, and the most earnest and influential Republican in the Red river parishes, and the former tax collector of the parish of Red River at the time he was assassinated, were both attempted to be assassinated last spring by some *unknown* man in the day time at Coushatta, and in the presence of several white persons this assassin succeeded in killing King and shot off both Twitchell's arms and shot him in the thigh. Supposing him to be dead, the assassin then rode quietly away, and was not arrested.

Third—Now comes the assassination of Dr. B. H. Dinkgrave, at Monroe, Louisiana, on the thirtieth of August, 1876, where he was born and raised, in the daytime, by some *unknown* man, who rode away and has not been arrested. Mr. Dinkgrave was the very embodiment of Republicanism, was tax collector when he was assassinated, also candidate for sheriff of Ouachita parish, and had recently been actively engaged in canvassing and organizing the Republican party in that parish. No man in the parish had greater influence with the Republican party than he had. He was brave to a fault, and no one would dare to insult him to his face. He was nephew of Chief Justice Ludeling.

These were regular assassinations, and it is pretended the assassins are unknown.

It is a significant circumstance that all those assassinated persons were leading and active Republicans, all holding important offices, except McDonald, whose son was tax collector.

There is no instance, in this section of the State, of any Democrat, whether leading or not, having been assassinated during this period, and it may be safely estimated that there are twenty white Democrats to one white Republican in this section of the State.

Three of the most active and leading Republicans were assassinated. The pertinent question is, for what were they assassinated? We will let an unprejudiced public answer the question.

ALIBI BETTER THAN CHARACTER.

When the elder Weller was giving his son Sam his views of the law and policy, he delivered himself in this sage manner:

> Vell, now, I suppose he'll want to call some witnesses to speak to his character, or p'haps to prove a alleybi. I've been a turnin' the bisness over in my mind, and he may make hisself easy, Sammy. I've got some friends as'll do either for him; but my advice 'ud be this here: Never mind the character, and stick to the alleybi.

Subsequently, when the trial had gone against the object of the old man's solicitude, he let his feelings have vent in this voice:

> I know'd what 'ud come o' this here mode o' doing bisness. O! Sammy, Sammy, vy wornt there a alleybi!

If Sammy Tilden could only prove an "alleybi" in the matter of his income returns for 1862, he might be in a better position. Perhaps he can find "some friends as'll do either for him"—that is, swear he was out of the State or out of his senses when he swore to his return.

We are reminded that the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company paid a dividend of ten per cent on its capital—not five, as erroneously stated yesterday morning. Everybody has had the truth of it for the last three months, or might have had by referring to the advertisement of the company in the REPUBLICAN.

The REPUBLICAN will cheerfully publish Sammy Tilden's "vindication" as soon as we find anything of the sort worthy of the name in our Democratic exchanges or elsewhere.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

GRAND

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

IN

LAFAYETTE SQUARE,

On Wednesday, September 13, 1876,

At 7:30 P. M.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the city of New Orleans will be held on the day and date above mentioned, in LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

The Republican Central Ward Clubs of the various wards are hereby directed to assemble at their respective club halls,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1876,

With torches, flags, transparencies, etc., and march in body to Lafayette Square, where the meeting will be held.

The names of the speakers selected for the occasion will be published in due time.

By order of the Republican Parish Campaign Committee.

CHARLES A. BAQUIE,
se2 2p Secretary.

STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The members of the State Campaign Committee are requested to attend a special meeting of the committee THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

se2 1t* A. DUMONT, Chairman.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR,

No. 9 Chartres street,

Near Canal street,

Is daily expected from the North with

THE LARGEST AND MOST RECHERCHE STOCK

OF

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, ETC.,

Ever brought to this market.

These goods having been selected in person and bought for CASH, at the very lowest prices, will be offered to her numerous customers and the ladies in general at correspondingly low prices.

Due notice will be given of the opening.

Special attention given, as heretofore, to country orders, and

ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

se1 1w 2p

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

GRUNEWALD HALL.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier.

This institution refers to its semi-annual detailed statement as to its liabilities, and the character of its investments and assets; to its unparalleled growth and popularity, and as to the confidence of the community in its management.

While thousands have been benefited and appreciated our liberality, there are still vast numbers of the laboring classes who have not yet acquired a full understanding and appreciation of the advantages of a savings bank. Many such persons pass through life without reaching the idea that their savings may be made to earn money for them as readily as their labor. Others are too timid to trust their earnings to any one but themselves. They keep their money at their homes, where it becomes a lodestone to burglars, or, if overlooked by them, is destroyed by fire.

Considering, then, that the main point in selecting a safe depository for your money is not in a high rate of interest, but in the SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, we do not hesitate to say that the Citizens' Savings Bank offers superior inducements to the prudent investor.

1. It is exclusively a SAVINGS BANK. It does not discount commercial paper or transact a general banking business.

2. It confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of small savings, and pays six per cent interest from the date of deposit.

3. Its investments and loans are restricted by its charter to mortgage on improved property in the city of New Orleans; stocks and bonds of corporations within the State, and United States bonds. Loans are never made on names alone.

4. In addition to its capital, it has a reserve fund of sufficient amount to protect and pay its depositors at all times.

5. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors. Thus each one can see what use is being made of his or her money.

6. Married women and minors can deposit money in their own names, and it can be drawn out by themselves only. Such deposits can not be controlled by husbands, parents or tutors.

Apply for Charter and Regulations. se1 6t

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,
au20 3m Su We Sa

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 tse1 2p

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.

Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.

Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasam, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

156.....Canal Street.....156

OFFICERS:

D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams.	George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap23 1y

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 27 31 se1 2 3

WENGER'S GARDEN,

11.....Bourbon Street.....13

S. WENGER, Proprietor.

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

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

CLASS 208.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	14	72	75	74	58	48	67	50	38	16	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, September 1, 1876.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....6:45 A. M.	Express.....10:30 A. M.
Express.....5:00 P. M.	Express.....9:30 P. M.
Coast accommodation.3:15 P. M.	Coast accommodation.9:20 A. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

The coast accommodation runs to Biloxi.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

no21 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876,

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail.....5:30 P. M	Mail.....10:00 A. M
Accommodation.....3:30 P. M.	Accommodation.....9:30 A M.
Sunday accommodation.....7:40 A. M.	Sunday accommodation.....9:35 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
al2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

G. F. WALKER, M. D.,

Has removed to

No. 930 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. my23 1y

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, September 1, 1876.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SECOND DISTRICT pound, corner of Prieur and Orleans streets, on August 30, 1876—

ONE LIGHT BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, no shoes.

Also, ONE DARK BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, small white spot on back, no shoes.

Also, ONE DARK BROWN MARE MULE, about fifteen hands high, no shoes.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on THURSDAY, September 7, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

THEODORE BLANCHARD, Secretary.
No. 97—se2

EDUCATIONAL.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY,

CORNER ESPLANADE AND DERBIGNY STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

Law, Theological, Classical and Normal Departments.

LARGER NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND GREATER ADVANTAGES THAN EVER BEFORE.

Eight students graduated from the Law Department last year, and were immediately admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State.

Boarding departments for young ladies and gentlemen. Address J. A. ADAMS,
se2 1m eod Principal.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Christopher Glaser vs. E. D. Eaton—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 6243.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. I. W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public sale, at No. 233 Camp streets, on MONDAY, September 4, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following property, to wit—

TWENTY MARBLE HEAD-STONES, and TWENTY-ONE ROUGH SLABS, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—The purchaser to pay the costs of court, say $75 cash, and furnish a bond with good and solvent security, payable in one year from day of sale for balance of purchase price.

au23 27 se3 C. C. PIPER, Constable.

Mrs. Widow Mary Coolican vs. A. Viguet & Bourgeois—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1342.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS against one of the defendants, Bourgeois, to me directed by the Hon. John Lemonnier, third justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse on Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 7, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au25 se2 7 JOSEPH DEMORUELLE, Constable.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 17 Commercial Place.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted au23 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. au24

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

REGISTRATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, August 26, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF section eighteen of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, the appointment of the various officers therefor, and to prescribe the duties, powers and compensation of the same," etc., approved July 24, 1874, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several wards and election precincts of the city of New Orleans are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until FRIDAY EVENING, October 23, 1876, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office Hours.

From 7 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M. each day.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1874, and who now desire to register, and all voters registered in 1874 who have removed from the ward and election precinct in which they then resided, must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the ward and precinct in which they now reside.

All registered voters who have changed their place of residence within the ward and election precinct in which they were registered in 1874 are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the ward and precinct and have such change of residence noted upon the registration books, and upon their certificate of registration of that year.

All such changes above referred to should be noted before October 1, in order that no injustice may be done any elector in the revision of the lists required by section twenty-one of the registration act.

Any qualified elector still residing in the ward in which he was registered in 1874, whose certificate of registration has been unavoidably lost or destroyed, will be entitled to a duplicate certificate of registration upon making affidavit of the facts before the Assistant Supervisor of Registration of his ward, and furnishing proof satisfactory to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration of his identity, and that he still possesses the qualifications of an elector of such ward and election precinct.

The following is a list of the wards (election precincts), with their boundaries, and the location of the registration office in each precinct, with the names of the respective Assistant Supervisors:

First Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Felicity street, lower side, and Thalia street, upper side, to their junction in the rear of the ward.

H. F. BRENNAN, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 182 Annunciation, between Robin and Terpsichore streets.

Second Ward.

Bounded by Mississippi river, Thalia street, lower side, Julia street, upper side, to and along the New canal to Carrollton avenue, and by Carrollton avenue.

A. J. BRIM, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 309 Magazine street, corner Gaiennie.

Third Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Julia street, lower side, to and along the New canal to Metairie ridge, Canal street, upper side, and Metairie Ridge.

PATRICK CREAGH, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 133 Perdido street, between Franklin and Liberty streets.

Fourth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Canal street, lower side, St. Louis street, upper side, and Lake Pontchartrain.

R. C. HOWARD, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Customhouse and Treme streets.

Fifth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, St. Louis street, lower side, St. Philip street, upper side, and Metairie ridge.

E. GAUTIER, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 175 Rampart, near St. Ann street.

Sixth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, St. Philip street, lower side, Esplanade street, upper side, and Bayou St. John.

J. G. PUCHTLER, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Derbigny street and Bayou road.

Seventh Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Esplanade street, lower side, to and along Bayou St. John to Lake Pontchartrain, and by Elysian Fields street to Lake Pontchartrain.

WILLIAM J. MOORE, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Laharpe and Robertson streets.

Eighth Ward.

Bounded by Mississippi river, Elysian Fields street, lower side, to Lake Pontchartrain, and by Enghien street or Lafayette avenue, upper side, to Lake Pontchartrain.

THOMAS LEON, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—On Dauphine or Greatmen street, two doors below Elysian Fields street.

Ninth Ward.

Bounded by Mississippi river, Enghein street or Lafayette avenue, lower side, to Lake Pontchartrain, lower line of United States Barracks, Fishermen's canal, upper side, and Bayou Bienvenu to Lake Borgne, and by Lake Borgne, the Rigolets and Lake Pontchartrain.

H. C. BARTLETT, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Crape (or Burgundy) and Independence streets.

Tenth Ward.

Bounded by Mississippi river, Felicity street, upper side, and First street, lower side, to their junction at rear of ward, or to the intersection of the lines of said streets.

T. H. ROWAN, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 149 Josephine street, between Chippewa and Annunciation streets.

Eleventh Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, First street, upper side, and Toledano street, lower side, to their junction in rear of ward.

L. C. BACKERS, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Magazine and Washington streets.

Twelfth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Toledano street, upper side, and Napoleon avenue, lower side, to their junction at St. John avenue, in rear of ward.

N. UNDERWOOD, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 142 Louisiana avenue, between Constance and Magazine streets.

Thirteenth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Napoleon avenue, upper side, and Peters avenue, lower side, to their junction at St. John avenue.

M. B. McGARRY, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Magazine and Bordeaux streets.

Fourteenth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Peters avenue, upper side, Lowerline street, lower side, to their junction at Jackson railroad.

P. J. MALONEY, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Broadway, between Oliver and Wall streets.

Fifteenth Ward—Algiers.

Comprising all that part of the parish and city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

WILLIAM F. LOAN, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Town Hall, on Villere street.

Sixteenth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Lowerline street, upper side, and Canal or Carrollton avenue, to their intersection at the New canal.

LEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Courthouse, on Canal or Carrollton avenue, Carrollton.

Seventeenth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, Canal or Carrollton avenue, to and along the New canal to Lake Pontchartrain, and by Upperline street, to and along the line of the Fourteenth street draining canal, to Lake Pontchartrain.

JACOB GERBER, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—On Canal or Carrollton avenue, between Hampson and Second streets.

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