

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

Tilden is not necessarily invulnerable because he knows how to avoid a tax.

Chief Justice Lindling, of Louisiana, is adjourning at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

Dr. Hayes is stumping for his namesake. The Arctic explorer is the right man to lead voters to the poles.

The impoverished South. Georgia's forty cotton mills are paying enormous dividends, and Texas is building fine railroads.

Mollie Brooks, wounded at the recent railroad accident on the Jackson railroad, died at Jackson, Mississippi, Sunday.

Mrs. Partington concurs in Bishop Whipple's pacific policy toward the Indians. She says she'd drive 'em right into it and drown 'em all.

Governor Seymour's usual exclamation when he is informed of a nomination is, "Oh, this is terrible." When he is defeated he quietly remarks, "It is just as I expected."

A clergyman said the other day that modern young ladies were not daughters of Shem and Ham, but daughters of Hem and Sham, compounds of plain sewing and make believe.

A colored voter thinks that Horatio will "see more of de-feat than he will see ob de head ob de State government." But he saw so much of defeat in 1868 that he is disinclined to even try for "de head" now.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: Thirteen American boats laden with lumber left for American ports. A large number of Canadian boats have been laid up for the season, as they are unable to compete with the Americans.

Lieutenant Governor R. B. Hubbard, who succeeds Governor Coke, of Texas, is Georgia born, stands six feet four inches in his boots, weighs 380 pounds, is a fine scholar, a good orator, and 30,000 as readily and perfectly as 5000 persons can hear him.

It was a son of the Russian Prince Gortschakoff who was shot at in Bern, Switzerland, the other day, by Louise Strauss. She is the author of a book lately issued at Geneva, "Un des Crimes du Gouvernement Russe: Epiode de Vie d'une Femme."

Attorney General Taft has created a great stir here by copying a few pages of the United States Statutes as an average Democratic paper would stir up among its readers by giving a few chapters of the Bible. There is nothing so startling as novelty.

The grave of Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief who distinguished himself in the war of 1812, was discovered near Ridgeway, Canada, last week. The remains were exhumed and taken to Niagara, where they will be deposited in a vault at Brock's monument.

The varnished skeletons of two men have lately been unearthed at Pompeii. Among the things found near by were eight rings, six pieces of money, two pairs earrings, one single earring, two large armlets, each ornamented with thirteen pairs of globes and 332 pieces of silver money.

The Auburn, New York, Morning News has taken the Democratic ticket from the head of its columns, saying: "A villainous fraud has been practiced." It calls for the reassembling of the convention, and the nomination of a ticket in a fair, open-handed manner. Other papers are following suit.

In the report of the proceedings of the fifth judicial district convention held at Plaquemine last Saturday, an error occurred. A Tanner, of Baton Rouge, was not nominated for district attorney. He was a delegate in the convention and nominated Judge Stafford, the present incumbent. Stafford was chosen by acclamation.

The Boston Herald suggests that as General Green Clay Smith, the Prohibitionist candidate for the presidency, is a Kentuckian, he should begin his career of reform at home, and see to it that the American citizen gets a better quality of Bourbon whiskey than he does now. "That," says the Herald, "would be reform within the party."

One who knows him, says Sitting Bull is a full-blooded Indian, and the illegitimate offspring of an Uncaspaquaw. His name in Sioux is Lame Bull, owing to a permanent lameness in his right leg. He goes dressed as plainly and as dirty as any Indian of low degree; he has a powerful appetite for whiskey, and will get drunk whenever an opportunity offers.

As a workman was digging for the foundation of a new building at San Jose, California, on August 17, his spade struck a huge earthen jar as large as a barrel. He took it into a saloon, uncorked it, and found it full of solid nuggets and gold dust. The treasurer is supposed to have been buried by an old alcalde, who lived there in the middle of the last century.

Captain Blaisdell, the life-saving station contractor, is soon to commence raising the wreck of the Maple Leaf, which was sunk during the war by the explosion of a Confederate torpedo in the St. Johns river, Florida, about five miles above Mandarin. After this is done he intends to continue the work on other boats and vessels which are lying in various places at the bottom of the river.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: The largest Presbyterian Church in the South is the First Church in New Orleans, of which Dr. Palmer is pastor, which numbers 700 members; the second in size is the Walnut Street Church, St. Louis, Rev. Dr. Brooks, pastor, which numbers 625; and the third is the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee, Rev. Dr. Hoyt, pastor, which numbers 604.

A heavy four-wire cable was successfully laid last Wednesday evening across the Strait of Canzo, thus giving the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Anglo Cable Company three cables at that crossing, two of them three-wire cables, one wire each of which is defective and two wires each cable working; also one very heavy cur-wire cable just laid. The cable just laid is the heaviest one on this continent connecting land lines. The shore ends of the Atlantic cables connecting with the deep sea cables are as heavy.

THEY DON'T KNOW THE LAW.

Many of our contemporaries appear astonished at the force and extent of the Federal law for preserving the public peace and suppressing local insurrections. We first saw the Secretary of War issue his instructions to the General of the army to execute the laws. Then comes now the explanation of the Attorney General of the United States of what the law is and how it is to be applied. The REPUBLICAN, at the date of the disturbance of fourteenth of September, 1874, reviewed the laws of Congress on the subject. It was explained that during the war, while the Southern States were contending for the paramount sovereignty of the State over its own inhabitants, the Federal government was contending for exactly the opposite doctrine. Before the war the State had exclusive jurisdiction over its own territory, nor could the Federal government have intervened in any disturbance within a State unless upon the call of the State authorities. During the war the authority of several State governments was in hands hostile to the Federal government, and so no appeal to suppress such an insurrectionary disturbance could or would be had to the Federal government by such State authorities. Congress, therefore, enacted that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions against the authority of the United States it becomes impracticable in the judgment of the President of the United States to enforce by ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within every State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or of all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States. But this law goes a good deal further. It prescribes that whenever, in any part of a State, the laws of the United States can not be executed, by reason of resistance or evasion, the President may declare such district in insurrection against the United States.

And thereupon all commercial intercourse between the citizens of such district and the citizens of the rest of the United States, or proceeding by land or water from other parts of the United States to such district, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle carrying the same, or conveying persons to or from such insurrectionary district, be forfeited to the United States, and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from such insurrectionary district into other parts of the United States, or proceeding by land or water from other parts of the United States to such district, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle carrying the same, or conveying persons to or from such insurrectionary district, be forfeited to the United States.

Such are the laws which the Democratic Mr. Lord was of opinion should be executed by the President and the Democratic House of Representatives embodied their opinion in the resolution which it adopted. We would advise our Democratic contemporaries to read this law with its twenty-six sections before they reproach the President with having proclaimed his purpose to execute the law. They will find that this act asserting the supremacy of the Federal government—passed in the midst of the war—is strong enough to gratify the animosities of the direct enemy of State rights. President Grant has been one of the most generous and conciliatory men in war and in peace, but were he the vindictive ruler, that many of those who owe their rights to his amnesty, proclaim him to be, he would find enough in the laws as they exist, to authorize any extent of Federal authority. We will give one example. Suppose it is impossible to execute the Federal laws in a district of Mississippi or Louisiana? The President would be authorized by the law to prohibit all commercial intercourse between such district and the rest of the United States. In what condition would be the crops of such district? How would the citizens receive merchandise or even a mail? The law authorizes the absolute blockade of such districts.

With such a declaration of Federal supremacy upon the statute book we have been surprised that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have not repealed those provisions which are obnoxious to them. Why have Mr. Ellis and his Democratic associates returned to complain of the President for executing the laws? These gentlemen and their Democratic associates knew the duties imposed on the President. Were the Northern Democrats afraid to resist the supremacy of the nation? Were the sixty-one Confederate officers in Congress, of whom Mr. Garfield speaks, unable of themselves to repeal these provisions? Let them come out and answer to their State rights constituents why they did not repeal these provisions of which they now complain.

We have left the Democracy to choose between absolute ignorance of the law, or the abject acquiescence of their representatives in a law, with the execution of which they are unwilling to trust the President of the United States. We really can not expect our Democratic contemporaries to give up any little advantage to be derived from local prejudice, but if they would only read the law it might save them the injustice of condemning the President for obeying the law, and authorize them to demand of their representatives in Congress why they did not restrict the duty of the President by repealing the law.

EVASION OF TAXES. We have seen it in Democratic print that the people of Louisiana should break down "the usurpation of Kellogg" by refusing to pay taxes. We have seen this advice subsequently qualified by permission to pay city taxes, because the city administration was in Democratic hands. We regarded this advice the result of impassioned hostility to the rule of the majority. We have seen many of our citizens band themselves together to resist the collection of taxes, or to secure the best terms of discount and indulgence. We have seen the public creditor brought to bay with the obvious inability of the people to pay the interest on the public debt, and the public creditor has compromised and

funded the public obligations at a considerable reduction from the face of the debt. All this resistance and evasion offered an excuse in the poverty of the people, and in the honest belief of many that their taxes were improperly assessed or applied. When, however, an active attorney, with no care or connection with the existing embarrassments of the country, dedicates his time and talents to the accumulation of wealth, by means of professional counsel to financial burglars upon the treasury of the nation; when in the universal absorption of business enterprises in the prosecution of a dreadful civil war we find the same adroit attorney absolutely weaving in with his professional duties large "commercial ventures," we can not but note a great difference between the enraged and ruined Southern citizen and the cautious, thrifty and prosperous millionaire.

Hence we are more disposed to regard with indulgence the weakness and prejudice which actuates the resister of taxes, than the calculating cunning which evades, upon any pretense, the payment of a tax which the law has left to his honor to fix. There are perhaps few of our taxpayers who had not contributed to their cause by gifts of the most precious nature, whether of sons or substance. Their fidelity to their cause, however mistaken, had contributed to impair their ability to comply with subsequent obligations. Attorney Tilden, however, withheld his contributions to the cause of the Union at a moment when all contributions must have been essential to the success of the Union arms.

We have had a school of mistaken casuists who claimed that it was perfectly right to "beat the government out of its taxes." Such was the reasoning employed in behalf of those who defrauded the government out of the whisky tax. It was plain that these selfish and dishonest men beat their fellow citizens out of the whisky tax which they put in their own pockets, since other people had to make good whatever the whisky knave was short in payment of his taxes. We have seen the distinction between what a man advises as an attorney and what he believes as a man, carried to an extent which would utterly discredit everything that an attorney could utter professionally. Attorney Tilden put the extraordinary construction upon his own oath that the true taxes could not be ascertained until his contingent fees and "commercial ventures" had been realized. Now, it would be interesting to know whether he conscientiously advised himself as attorney, that this was a moral and patriotic construction of his oath? We can not permit ourselves to believe that Attorney Tilden deemed it proper to "beat the government out of its taxes." It does not seem that he entered very warmly into the war. It even appears that he regarded it as a failure, but we can not suppose that with many of our exasperated fellow-citizens, he considered he was paying for a dead horse in liquidating tax on cotton or whisky. On the contrary, the successful prosecution of the war must have given great value to Attorney Tilden's enterprises professional and otherwise commenced. His evasion of taxes must then have been based upon a supposition that he was under no obligation to pay up in full for the maintenance of a government until he knew whether he was to have a government to protect him and his money. It was a question of consideration with Attorney Tilden. He perhaps reasoned thus: "Here I am called on to pay taxes for the support of this government. Suppose this government goes down? Then there results to me no consideration whatever for my taxes. But if I do not pay taxes the government may go down for want of them. This is a serious dilemma. It may be solved thus: I will pay such a percentage of my taxes as I conscientiously think represent the chances of the government to sustain itself. I will withhold a percentage as a penalty. Should the administration of Lincoln fail to take care of me and my property, I will treat the government as any other public contractor, and retain a percentage of the compensation to be paid, on compliance with the contract." This is an attorney's argument in favor of evading payment in full of taxes. We think it much better than the open attempt to beat the government out of its taxes. Attorney Tilden had ventured his whole fortune in the ship of the Union, whose, at that time, Abraham Lincoln was master; he held a bill of lading. Why should he have liquidated his full freight until he was satisfied that his cargo would arrive in safety?

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them. Most of the threateners were personally known to the Senator. Thereupon, he and Senator Weber and General Souer took a skiff for the purpose of going below to Texas Landing to take a steambot. A party of horsemen followed them for some distance, on one shore, but by rowing close to the other side, were able to keep out of range. This following business continued for about eighteen miles. By this time it was night and as dark as a full moon would permit. The men in the skiff hearing no more of their pursuers, became careless and hauled out in the middle of the river to get the advantage of the current. Here they were greeted by a volley of shots, all of which, however, passed above their heads. They immediately pulled over to the left bank, and finally reached Texas Landing in safety.

There was another skiff in company with that of Messrs. Souer, Breaux and Weber, in which were four or five colored men.

This unprovoked outrage upon three well known gentlemen has provoked almost uncontrollable mirth in two of our independent family papers. It has given them the joke of the season. One of them even omitted its customary morning dish of "A Seduction of a Young Girl," which it generally lays on the breakfast tables of the families of this city. But whether it was crowded out to make room for a manufactured version of the Pointe Coupe outrage, or in consequence of Davidson's card in the evening papers, we can not say.

The Times shows its devotion to the party which it aspires to serve as an organ by setting entirely aside all the evidence which has come to hand, and substituting an invention of its own. According to its veracious reporter, Messrs. Souer, Weber and Breaux employed some negroes to fire a volley at them from Kingsbury landing as a kind of send-off which would give them eclat, forgetting that the assault was made eighteen miles below that place.

None of the parties who were thus fired at desired to have any public mention made of the matter here, and it is only for the purpose of correcting the most shameful perversion which has been published that consent has been obtained to give the above explanation.

SHINDIES IN MOREHOUSE.

Morehouse parish has got it bad this time. Though the Democrats claim a majority of at least two thousand, yet they are so fearful of the result that they have decided to "aggress" a little. We have the report proclaimed in the death of two persons—one white and the other colored. The organ of the Democratic State committee characterizes the disaster to the first named as a murder of a citizen, but passes over the death of the colored man, who was pursued to death, as of no special consequence.

But it is not the opinions of partisans that form the chief feature of the general state of disorder which now curses Louisiana. The leading consideration is the admitted fact that this State is in a condition of open and undisguised guerrilla warfare. The Democratic press is engaged in urging on hostilities between the two parties, and doing everything in their power to popularize outrages committed against Republicans. And this is done while they are all the time professing to work under the Baton Rouge platform, which declared for a peaceable canvass. General Nicholls' conservative and proper speech on the occasion of his nomination is lauded in one column, while in another we find expressions of approval of the daily recurring acts of raiding and harrassing colored and white Republicans.

We think Attorney General Taft's instructions to United States Marshals have not been issued too soon. It is high time to know whether the law or the suggestions of bad men are to prevail. Reasoning on the subject is no longer effective. The Democracy of Morehouse, Ouachita, Conshatta and other guerrilla-infested districts can neither be shamed nor argued into good behavior. The power of the State is asleep. There is no physical force under the control of the Governor that can be applied to correct the appalling outrages, injuries and crimes that daily take place in one section of the State or another. As in 1861, all the ordinary legal resources of the local authorities have been exhausted, and the evil, so far from being checked, is on the increase. The next step is an appeal to a power strong enough to be felt. The mailed hand of the military power of the Union can alone snatch this fair State from the perils which now environ her, and we rejoice to see it stretched out to save. That hand, so terrible to evil doers, is as welcome as the cool waters to the famishing traveler in the desert to the law abiding citizen. We shall soon know whether the power that conquered a million men in arms is able to cope with the bulldozers, maskers and green goggle men of Louisiana. As the issue is fairly joined, one or the other of the parties must give way. We predict it will not be the United States.

We shall now discover which of the Democratic papers have been all along ignorant of the law. They will be known by their abuse of Attorney General Taft. They will howl about the tyranny of the government, the despotism of Grant and military violence, when all the time it is the "supreme law of the land" that has struck them. There will be no military violence of any kind if every body behaves himself. The whole army of the United States is powerless to injure one citizen, unless there be a wicked and willful violation of law. In that case there is likely to be music, as Grant has a most determined habit of executing all laws good and bad, and would a thousand times rather be falsely accused of tyranny every day than have his conscience upbraided him for a neglect of duty and a disregard of his oath of office.

ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE ORDERS TO ENFORCE THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUST ISSUED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT, INTERFERES WITH THE PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRACY? DOES THAT PARTY INTEND TO ATTEMPT THOSE THINGS PROHIBITED BY LAW IN THE ABSENCE OF A POWER THAT IS ABLE TO RESTRAIN THEM? THEY HAVE RECEIVED JUDGE TAFT'S CHARGE TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS VERY UNKINDLY, AND IN ANYTHING BUT A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT. THIS IS SUSPICIOUS. IT REMINDS US OF THE PROTEST OF BURGLARS AGAINST STRINGENT ORDERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE TO OBSERVE GREATER VIGILANCE AND ARREST ALL OFFENDERS. WHILE THOSE WHO DO NOT CONTEMPLATE COMMITTING CRIME ARE DELIGHTED WITH SUCH MANIFESTATIONS OF OFFICIAL ZEAL, THE ROGUES DECLAIM AGAINST IT. NO MARSHAL OR POLICEMAN IS LIKELY TO GIVE ANY LAW ABIDING CITIZEN ANNOYANCE, UNLESS IT BE IN A CALL TO SERVE ON A POSSE, AND AS THIS SORT OF SERVICE HAS BECOME VERY FASHIONABLE OF LATE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, WE DO NOT SEE HOW OBJECTION CAN BE MADE, AND FOR NO BETTER REASON THAN THAT THE MARSHAL IS CLOTHED WITH LEGAL POWER, WHILE IN MOST CASES THE LEADERS OF POSSES ARE NOT.

There is nearly as great an outcry against Judge Taft's instructions to United States marshals as there was in 1862, when President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Such resistance to the designs of the wicked and selfish violators of the law is not only unexpected but highly distasteful.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROUNDS STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE: New Orleans, September 2, 1876. Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places and dates, and will be addressed by the following speakers:

- HON. S. B. PACKARD, HON. W. H. HUNT, GENERAL W. L. McMILLIN, JUDGE H. G. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WEARTON, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. HARRIS, ESQ.
Tulahoma, Saturday, September 2.
Baton Rouge, Tuesday, September 12.
Clinton, Thursday, September 14.
Eason Para, Saturday, September 15.
Waterloo, Sunday, September 17.
Delta, Tuesday, September 19.
Rayville, Thursday, September 21.
Monroe, Saturday, September 23.
Bastrop, Monday, September 25.
Farmersville, Wednesday, September 27.
Homer, Saturday, September 30.
Bridon, Sunday, October 1.
Bellevue, Tuesday, October 3.
Shreveport, Thursday, October 5.
Coushatta, Saturday, October 7.
Natchitoches, Tuesday, October 10.
Alexandria, Thursday, October 12.
Marville, Saturday, October 14.
St. Martinville, Wednesday, October 18.
Houma, Thursday, October 19.
Franklin, Saturday, October 21.
New Iberia, Sunday, October 22.
St. Martinsville, Monday, October 23.
Vermilionville, Tuesday, October 24.
Opelousas, Thursday, October 26.
GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, HON. C. B. DARRALL, HON. V. M. MCCARTHY, HON. PIERRE LANDRY, and HON. T. A. CAGE will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Napoleonville, Saturday, September 16.
Donaldsonville, Sunday, September 17.
Houma, Tuesday, September 19.
Morgan City, Friday, September 22.
Franklin, Saturday, September 23.
New Iberia, Sunday, September 24.
Abbeville, Tuesday, September 26.
St. Martinsville, Wednesday, September 27.
Vermilionville, Thursday, September 28.
Opelousas, Saturday, September 30.
GOVERNOR H. C. WARMOTH, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, HON. L. A. SHELTON, HON. M. A. SOUTHWORTH, and REV. GEORGE W. W. PIERCE will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Bellevue, Friday, September 15.
Shreveport, Saturday, September 16.
Mansfield, Wednesday, September 20.
Coushatta, Saturday, September 23.
Natchitoches, Tuesday, September 26.
Cofax, Thursday, September 28.
Alexandria, Saturday, September 30.
Marville, Sunday, October 1.
Clinton, Tuesday, October 3.
Jackson, Wednesday, October 4.
HON. P. R. S. PIERCE, HON. C. E. NASH, HON. HIRAM R. STRELE, HON. J. P. LEONARD, HON. T. MORRIS CHESTER and HON. J. P. SOUTHWORTH will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

St. Joseph, Tuesday, September 12.
Vidalia, Saturday, September 16.
Oakland Plantation, Tuesday, September 19.
New Orleans, Thursday, September 21.
Baton Rouge, Saturday, September 23.
Pointe Coupe Courthouse, Monday, September 25.
Ft. Hudson, Tuesday, September 26.
Baton Rouge, Thursday, September 28.
West Baton Rouge Courthouse, Saturday, September 30.
Plaquemine (Bertrivie parish), Sunday, October 1.

UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, HON. JOHN RAY, HON. O. H. BREWSTER, and HON. WILLIAM G. BROWN will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Harrisonburg, Saturday, September 16.
Columbia, Monday, September 18.
Winnabow, Wednesday, September 20.
Monroe, Saturday, September 23.
Rayville, Sunday, September 24.
Delta, Tuesday, September 26.
Lake Providence, Saturday, September 28.
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Natchitoches, Tuesday, September 26.
Cofax, Thursday, September 28.
Alexandria, Saturday, September 30.
Marville, Sunday, October 1.
Clinton, Tuesday, October 3.
Jackson, Wednesday, October 4.

HON. P. R. S. PIERCE, HON. C. E. NASH, HON. HIRAM R. STRELE, HON. J. P. LEONARD, HON. T. MORRIS CHESTER and HON. J. P. SOUTHWORTH will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

St. Joseph, Tuesday, September 12.
Vidalia, Saturday, September 16.
Oakland Plantation, Tuesday, September 19.
New Orleans, Thursday, September 21.
Baton Rouge, Saturday, September 23.
Pointe Coupe Courthouse, Monday, September 25.
Ft. Hudson, Tuesday, September 26.
Baton Rouge, Thursday, September 28.
West Baton Rouge Courthouse, Saturday, September 30.
Plaquemine (Bertrivie parish), Sunday, October 1.

UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, HON. JOHN RAY, HON. O. H. BREWSTER, and HON. WILLIAM G. BROWN will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

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 CHROMES, ENGRAVINGS, GILDES, and other articles. Look for bargains at Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street, and 200 So. St. West.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

GRUNEWALD HALL. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. M. BENNER, Cashier.

This institution refers to its semi-annual detailed statement as to the 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 effecting a safe-depositary for your money is not in the 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 cannot be controlled by husbands, parents or tutors.
Apply for Charter and Regulations. self.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, On Wednesday, September 27, 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 27, 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, Secretary.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SLATES, CORNICES, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CERTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our fall stock. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, and 200 So. St. West. Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. Monday Evening, September 11, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO MR. HARRY PICKLES.

By the Amateurs and other citizens of New Orleans, on which occasion will be presented Boucault'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. WENGER'S GARDEN, 11 Bourbon Street.

Large Hall in the city. Best European American Journal, with separate sheets. Best rear a family, with separate editions. Largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M.

UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, HON. JOHN RAY, HON. O. H. BREWSTER, and HON. WILLIAM G. BROWN will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Harrisonburg, Saturday, September 16.
Columbia, Monday, September 18.
Winnabow, Wednesday, September 20.
Monroe, Saturday, September 23.
Rayville, Sunday, September 24.