New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 9. 1876.

People forgive a great man's faults more readily than they praise a small man's virtues.

Centennial travel, which languished during the recent heated term, has now revived.

They are trying to lay the sin of base ball at Rochester's doors, saying that she started it in this country.

Few of the Atlantic steamship lines have done more than pay expenses during the last six or eight months.

One-sixth of the officers in the army who are natives of Louisiana have resigned within the past ten days.

There are 17,000 public schools in Pennsylvania, and there is regular daily reading of the Bible in 14,500 of them.

Some of the speculations of the late W. C. Ralston are likely to turn out better than his enemies believed they would.

The greatness of action includes immoral as well as moral greatness—Cortez and Napoleon, as well as Luther and Washington.

Gravity is the very essence of imposture; it does not only mistake other things, but is apt perpetually almost to mistake itself.

Stephen A. Douglas, the son of the great Senator, is traveling with Judge Settle in North Carolina and reporting his speeches for the public press.

There is something wonderfully grand and impressive about the roar of thunder until you discover it has soured the last half pint of milk in the house.

Lord John Russell, the Nestor of British statesmen, entered upon his eighty-fifth year on August 18. He has been a member of Parliament since 1813.

Governor Tilden believes that every soldier of the Union who served in the South made himself individually liable to a civil suit, in an action for trespass.

There is no man so great as not to have some littleness more predominant than all his greatness. Our vices are the dupes, and often only the playthings, of our vices.

The Philadelphia carpet manufacturers are now underselling English manufacturers, although England supplies us with the greater part of the wool used therein.

The Utica *Herald* remarks: Mr. Tilden is very skillfully destroying confidence and repelling support. This trick upon Governor Seymour is the most colossal blunder in our recent politics.

Harry Leslie, a negro minstrel, died of heat apoplexy at Allygark, India, July 3, immediately after delivering a stump speech, and before having time to wash the black from his face.

An economical woman in East Killingly, Connecticut, who has been a housekeeper for forty years, has just begun upon her second paper of pins. She has used one and the same needle almost daily for twenty-two years.

Color is used as a remedy in an insane asylum in Alexandria, Italy. Dr. Ponza, the physician in charge, says that he puts melancholy lunatics into red rooms, and violent maniacs into blue rooms, the results being astonishingly satisfactory.

George William Curtis says he accepts the issues of to-day as those of yesterday, and is going forward in the same old spirit to the same old victory, "Free speech, free soil, free men, Fremont." The echoes of that cry have not yet died; they still make music in his heart.

The *Graphic* says: "An unemployed telegraph operator yesterday stood near the office in this city and heard the stylus tick off the following as it passed through kiting: 'S-j-t-l-l-d-e-n a-r-w-e-a-f-o-o-t-o-r-h-o-s-s-b-a-c-k-t-h-h-e-n-d-r-i-c,' and blushing at having overheard so much, he closed his ears to the rest and came away."

As an old blind Mexican was groping his way past a saloon in San Antonio one morning, a practical humorist punched him in the back with a cane. The back-hand lick the old fellow suddenly let fly with his stick struck three majors and two colonels, and if it had been three inches longer it would have crippled two professors and a dog.

Says Dickens: A mob is usually a creature of very mysterious existence, particularly in a large city. Where it comes from or whither it goes few can tell. Assembling and dispersing with equal suddenness, it is as difficult to follow to its various sources as the sea itself; nor does it stop here, for the ocean is not more fickle and uncertain, more terrible when roused, more unreasonable or more cruel.

General Raum, commissioner of internal revenue, is having an official statement of Mr. Tilden's income returns made, which will in all probability be sent to Attorney General Taft for opinion as to what action should, or can be taken, by the United States to recover through the courts any sums which may not have been returned. Nearly all the returns are estimated by the assessor, Mr. Tilden only on one occasion making a voluntary statement.

Science and humanity, between them, have developed a new industry in Paris. Surgeons lecture regularly at the swimming baths on the means of resuscitating persons apparently drowned, and sundry individuals, skillful in natation, allow themselves to be partially drowned three or four times a day in order to supply these surgeons with subjects. The most tough and determined among them earn from twelve to sixteen francs a day at this really "dreadful trade."

The politeness of a Californian was well demonstrated at a recent horse race. A man who lacked the lucre to secure him admission at the gate, perched himself on a monument in Lone Mountain Cemetery, and composed himself to watch the flyers, when another fellow, reaching up, touched him on the leg: "I want that seat, sir." "Oh! you be d—d." "But it's my family tombstone. My grandmother lies buried here." "Oh," said the sport, and accommodatin gly climbed down.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE DRAWN AGAIN.

The Scotch have a proverb: "It is an ill bird that fouls it own nest," which finds an apt application in the assault of of the *Picayune* upon citizens of the United States who were born "north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Notwithstanding the inflammable state of the political atmosphere, that journal, departing from the conservative stand which has marked its earlier course, has fallen into the mode of personalities, and has even made the local nativity of its opponents a ground of ridicule and reproach against them.

It is not merely an unwise course to cast obloquy upon a man for the accident of his birth place. It is an unreasonable act to teach that this accident will always be remembered against a man, and that while in the profits of business he may be treated with civility, when society comes to bestow its confidence, he will be declared beyond its pale.

The Republican ticket and speakers are thus heralded:

We do not know precisely how many of them were *born in this State*, how many of them came here since the war, how the absence of so many illustrious exemplars of Christian statesmanship is *supported north of Mason and Dixon's line*, nor what inducements are offered to secure their return home.

Of the Republican candidate for Governor it is said:

Mr. Packard has always taken a great deal of interest in Louisiana, and we trust we are sufficiently grateful. He *used to live "away deown in Maine,"* and consequently he is a long way from his old home in this State. * * * * It may be that he left Maine not altogether with an eye to the main chance. It may be that he came here as missionaries go to China and the African coast. * * * *

The chief reproach of these gentlemen is that they were born "away *deown* in Maine," and consequently ought not to be trusted in Louisiana. We read the daily compliments to advertisers of Northern birth, or to concerns operating on Northern capital. Can it be possible that at the same moment the editorial sentiment toward those is that they have no rights social or political? This would be imputing a degree of mercenary hypocrisy, which we would hesitate to assign to the honorable profession of journalism anywhere. Yet it is fairly to be inferred from the commendation of a customer on one side of the paper, and the insult to his nativity on the other. Most American communities welcome men of enterprise, without inquiring of nativity. Louisiana, and especially New Orleans, needs capital, industry, and tenants for the vacant houses. Is this to be gained by telling immigrants we will borrow your money, and puff your business for twenty cents a line, but if you should ever ask any social or political recognition, you must not forget that though natives of a section which made the Union, and paid for Louisiana, you can not expect either the one or the other at our hands.

That this sole objection to Mr. Packard should come from the *Picayune* is really shameful. Who was the chief founder and editor of the *Picayune?* A man whose ability and personal excellence gave him hosts of friends; a man whose gallantry carried him into the cruel captivity of a Mexican fortress, and who, under the folds of the national flag, accompanied the American forces under Scott and Taylor, and thus avenged the injustice that he had undergone. In 1835 he had come as a journeyman printer to New Orleans, and established the *Picayune*, "the first cheap daily newspaper issued in New Orleans, *which, under his direction, became a leading Southern journal.*" Now, let us ask the *Picayune* who was the man under whose direction the *Picayune* became a "leading *Southern* journal?" [Our italics.]

Kendall, George Wilkins, an American journalist, born in Amherst, now Mount Vernon, NEW HAMPSHIRE [our small caps], about 1807; died at Oak Spring, near Bowie, Texas, October 21, 1867.

Now, if we take the map, we will find that this founder of "a leading *Southern* journal" was born north of Mason and Dixon's line, and in one of the most Northern States in the Union.

We proceed a little further in the published history of this Southern journal. The editorial management and property interest passed from the hands of its distinguished Yankee founder into those of another gentleman of similar nativity. This gentleman, because of his admirable business qualities, his great moderation, and the dignity and courtesy which ruled in the columns of the journal, maintained its popularity and progress. The native of New Hampshire chiefly directed this "leading *Southern* journal" up to the war. He was subsequently succeeded by his associate, to whom we have referred, who sustained the Southern journal during the war, and continued in its conduct, with a short and disastrous intermission, until his regretted death in 1875. Now, who was this second director of "the *Southern* journal?" He was a native of Vermont. His family are well known to and respected by Governor Kellogg, who himself migrated from the State of Vermont to the State of Louisiana, possibly encouraged by the success of his predecessor.

When we remember that the New England Yankee from Vermont had, with years of honest industry, built up a property which has worthily passed into other hands—when we reflect that many of the employes connected with the publication of the *Picayune* had held the most confidential relations with that New England patron, we can not understand how those who succeed to the direction of a Southern journal thus founded by one Yankee and conducted with success by another, should raise the question of nativity against a citizen of the United States, born in New England, or should raise the question of fitness for trust against the New England compatriots and contemporaries of those "under whose direction" was founded the leading Southern journal now claiming to be a home institution of forty years standing?

With this censure of Mr. Packard for having been born on the same side of Mason and Dixon's line with the founders of the *Picayune*, we come to contrast the high commendation of the candidate for President whose name graces the columns of that Southern journal. General Hayes is a native of the West, his mother according to Mr. John Tyler, having been the descendant of Mayor Rutherford, of Richmond, Virginia, a name synonymous with integrity and excellence. The State of Ohio is in part south of Mason and Dixon's line, while its whole territory was given by Virginia to the Union. Why with this inferior honesty to people born north of that magic line, should the *Picayune* go to New England for a native President? Yet this is precisely what these high blooded Southerners have done. Passed over a Western man whose interests and commerce is with New Orleans and attached themselves to the skirts of a New England Yankee attorney, whose railroad interests would lead him to block up the Mississippi outlet, that all Western trade should go over the Eastern railroad system to the port of New York.

We have seen, however, this effort to concentrate Southern prejudice against Northern and Western men. We have seen the ominous line of Mason and Dixon drawn anew. Is it surprising that the population cast out and prohibited on our side of that line should stay on their own? Is it astounding that this gage of sectional war thus thrown down by the South should be accepted by the North, or that a war of sections adjourned from this field of battle should be renewed again in the halls and upon the hustings of the Union? The journals which seek to increase this local popularity, by reviving the sectional prejudices from which we have suffered so much, should be taught that they are responsible according to the measure of their ability for the obvious array of Northern and Western States on one side of Mason and Dixon's line against the States on the other. Arkansas has voted and given an indorsement to the White Line Democracy. Vermont has replied by an enlarged vote in behalf of the Republican Union party and its policy. We may anticipate that as the campaign goes on the Southern States, which by intolerance and intimidation organize their people on the south side of Mason and Dixon's line will find themselves confronted with the Western and Northern States. A division of the electoral vote by that line will show that the political as well as the military power of the nation lies north of the line, is greater than the contracting force, political or military, on the south side of that line. Mason and Dixon's line is therefore redrawn and fortified on the Southern side. Everything shows that it is being made equally impregnable on the Northern side.

CARPET-BAGGERS AND DEMOCRATS.

The REPUBLICAN has frequently shown that a man in this State may at any time enter a plea of being a Democrat as an effectual bar to punishment for any offense. On the other hand, a charge of carpet-baggery, like an imputation of heresy in some countries, makes a man an outlaw, whom it is a great merit to rob, insult, abuse or kill, according to the surrounding circumstances.

It has been the fashion among the rougher elements in the newspaper profession in this State to make the abuse of carpet-baggers a regular business, supplemented with an occasional glimpse at Basin street life, doings in the police courts and reports of showy parades and Sabbath breaking. A carpet-bagger may be described in general terms as a gentleman born on the northern side of Mason and Dixon's line. All so born are carpet-baggers except—

1. Democrats.
2. Men of capital, or presumed to have it, who are afraid "to take any part in politics."

Thus society is constructed upon a false, not to say ridiculous basis. Slang terms and catch words supply the place of evidence, and are made to supersede the reasoning faculties. If it can be said of a man, "He is a good Democrat," no other recommendation is necessary. He is received into the political circles (not social or financial, mind you), of the very elect; but if it can be whispered: "He is a carpet-bagger," all his rights fall away from him as readily as the scales left the eyes of Paul on a noted occasion. A residence of ten, twenty or even thirty years goes for nothing. If he be an American citizen and a Republican, he is hopelessly outlawed, and it shall be lawful for any Democrat to slay him, any Democratic boy to rotten egg him, or any employe of a Democratic interest to cowhide him. And yet we are reaching out our hands for commerce and national alms. The people who dwell in the native States of our Republican citizens hold the power and the purse of the nation. They likewise own and control the lines of transportation, rule the money and produce markets; make public opinion by the means of widely circulated and ably conducted newspapers. When a Northern Republican, for instance, learns that his brother or neighbor, who always bore an excellent character at home, is subject to contumely and disability in the Southern State to which he has removed, and for no other reason than that he is a Republican he forms an unfavorable yet we can not say incorrect opinion of the manners and morals of the community that tolerates and permits such bald injustice.

The recent affray between Messrs. Souer, of Avoyelles, and Smith, recently of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, but lately employed as a reporter for the *Times*, illustrates very vividly this fell spirit of prejudice. General Souer has been a prominent man in this State for about fourteen years. He came here with ample means, with the intention of engaging in mercantile business. He is generous to a fault, good natured, and of a noble, confiding disposition. There is no man here or elsewhere who can accuse him of a dishonest or dishonorable transaction. His word is good wherever he is known. His devotion to his obligations is proverbial. In case where it became necessary for him to suffer a loss to save the infliction of an injury upon another, or even the shade of an injury, he would shoulder the loss. This is really a matter of religion with him, and yet it is the easiest thing in the world in this city to raise the hue and cry of ignorant prejudice against this fine specimen of American character, this truly noble nature, by merely pointing him out in the streets or publishing him in a Democratic newspaper as a "carpet-bagger." Nothing else is required. Any drunken loafer can do the one; any hired reporter the other.

Let us review his life briefly, and see what sort of a man it is whom it has been fashionable because heretofore safe to hold up to ridicule by mendacious scribblers. As we remarked above, Souer came here with considerable means in ready cash, and as much credit on business orders in New York as he was likely to require. He had not been here long before he formed the acquaintance of some of "our best first citizens," who succeeded in borrowing the most of his money from him on no better collaterals than "the word and honor of a gentleman." If he had been a business man, instead of a warm-hearted, trusting, noble boy—if, in a word, he had known the market price of the "word and honor" of some of our self-styled "gentlemen," he would have demanded better security, something more solid than he got. It would have been prudent, to say the least, to believe in the virtues of portable property quite as firmly as in the character of such "broad-minded, chivalrous gentlemen" as yesterday surrounded him with revolvers in hand, and who were only prevented from shooting at him by the error of supposing him dead already.

But the man to whom Souer loaned his money failed, as did another who has since become a shining light in Democratic councils, who got about $4000 out of the trusting young man. One of these bankrupts was in some manner interested in a lot of velocipedes which had been shipped here for sale. It was at a time when these toys were just coming into fashion. He offered to let young Souer have a few on account, and as it was that or nothing they were accepted. Subsequently Souer tried to utilize his strange purchase by teaching the use of the velocipede. He became a proficient, but soon found there was no money in it, and gave up the whole debt as a dead loss, which it was. Certain witty reporters have since endeavored to make plenty of fun out of this affair of the velocipedes, which, however, never did any harm, and therefore passed unnoticed.

Shortly after the adoption of the constitution of 1868, Mr. Souer was sent to Avoyelles parish as supervisor of registration. He thereby acquired a legal residence, and having won the confidence of the Republican voters, was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He has been twice re-elected, and has been nominated for the same trust in the pending campaign. He has, therefore, been the chosen representative of an important parish for six consecutive years, and has gained the good will and personal esteem of many of the Democratic citizens of the parish with whom he is on friendly terms.

We file then, in behalf of a gentleman who has been stigmatized as a carpet-bagger, the record of an honorable life; a residence of more than fourteen years, six of which have been spent in the public service; a character for unsullied honor and honesty; a scrupulous discharge of every obligation. His associates, both here and in his own parish, are gentlemen; he is a man descended from a good family, and has never disgraced his name. Against all this, his enemies can only reiterate the stale, unmeaning accusation of being a carpet-bagger. For this he is to be shut from the pale of society and the protection of the law. He may be shot at by highwaymen and ridiculed for the danger he incurred. Nay, more. Before he had given any statement of the affair at all, further than to allude to it in a modest way to some private friends, two of our journals made haste to contradict what they supposed he would or ought to say, and to make light of a damning outrage, simply because it was directed against a man whom the reporters thought it would be witty, fashionable and safe to ridicule. And when his feelings were thus outraged the additional insult of an attempt to assault him with a cowhide was offered, and he struck. The gentlemanly bystanders professed surprise and indignation that he should have shown any feeling in the matter at all. The fact is, the young gladiator thinks he has been patient under contumely about long enough, and has resolved to put a stop to the unmanly persecutions which his alleged character as a carpet-bagger has seemingly invited.

A spectator of the Souer-Smith rencontre informs us that as many as a dozen or more of the "large-minded, chivalrous gentlemen" among the bystanders had their revolvers out ready to shoot Souer in case Smith fell. By a special interposition of Providence New Orleans was spared the disgraceful consummation. Souer fell, and Smith, unconscious of having been hit, reported himself unhurt. Everybody thought Souer dead and Smith all right, and there was a great satisfaction among the broad-minded, chivalrous gentlemen who had but a moment before prepared to do one of the most brutal and cowardly deeds that ever stained the annals of mankind. Souer's temporary paralysis, no less than Smith's unconsciousness of being wounded, prevented a great crime such as has, unfortunately been too frequently committed by men calling themselves honorable, and Christians to boot.

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, ENGRVINGS, MIRRORS, etc.

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

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

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OFFICIAL.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

[No. 96.

An act to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereto, That the following amendments be proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives in the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, and said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people, at said election, in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately, *i. e*: First proposed amendment, "For approval, or "Against approval," and in like manner as to the others: and if a majority of the voters, at said election, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered, and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

1. The expenditures of each session of the General Assembly for per diem and mileage of members, for payment of officers and employes, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; and members of the General Assembly shall receive five dollars a day during their attendance, and a mileage of twenty cents a mile for actual distance from the courthouse of their respective parishes to the State Capitol.

2. The last sentence in article sixty-six of the constitution, which reads as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless signed and promulgated within twenty days after said adjournment."

3. The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby abrogated and withdrawn. The district courts of the State, outside the parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and appellate jurisdiction over cases decided by justices of the peace when the amount in dispute exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited, and they shall have full jurisdiction over matters of probate and succession. Each of said district judges shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on his own warrant. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in civil cases when, without reference to interest, the amount in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, with power to pronounce judgment for that amount, and such interest, not to exceed eight per cent per annum, as may be proved, and shall have, in addition to the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, all such criminal jurisdiction as is now vested in parish courts. Clerks of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of arrest, attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure and injunction; to receive and probate wills; to appoint administrators, executors, curators, tutors and under-tutors in cases in which no opposition shall be made; to homologate accounts, tableaus and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, their judgments being only prima facie evidence of correctness; to grant orders directing sale of property belonging to successions or minors, and to grant orders of seizure and sale by executory process, and shall receive such fees therefor as may be provided by the General Assembly.

4. The Governor shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

5. No fees or perquisites of office shall be allowed to or received by the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, or by district attorneys.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
A true copy: P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

The foregoing was received in the office of the Secretary of State July 17, 1876, and is made public in accordance with article 147 of the State constitution, which provides:

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

GRAND

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

IN

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,
se2 2p Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Division Superintendent Public Education,
Sixth Division, No. 20 City Hall,
New Orleans, September 8, 1876.

An examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools will be held on the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth instant, at the office of the Division Superintendent, beginning at 9 A. M. This supplemental examination is for the benefit of those pupils who at the June examination failed by a few points to obtain the percentage required for admission, and have since that time pursued their course of studies.

C. W. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth Division.
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STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS 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 named speakers:

HON. S. B. PACKARD, HON. W. H. HUNT, GENERAL W. L. McMILLEN, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHARTON, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. BARRIS, ESQ.

Thibodaux, Saturday, September 9.
Baton Rouge, Tuesday, September 12.
Clinton, Thursday, September 14.
Fayou Sara, Saturday, September 16.
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.
Minden, Sunday, October 1.
Bellevue, Tuesday, October 3.
Shreveport, Thursday, October 5.
Coushatta, Saturday, October 7.
Natchitoches, Tuesday, October 10.
Alexandria, Thursday, October 12.
Marksville, Saturday, October 14.
Napoleonville, 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 P. KELLOGG, HON. C. B. DARRALL, HON. V. E. 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, Thursday, September 21.
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.

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:

Harrisonburgh, Saturday, September 16.
Columbia, Monday, September 18.
Winnsborough, Wednesday, September 20.
Monroe, Saturday, September 23.
Rayville, Sunday, September 24.
Delta, Tuesday, September 26.
Lake Providence, Saturday, September 30.

GOVERNOR H. C. WARMOTH, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, HON. L. A. SHELDON, HON. M. A. SOUTHWORTH, and REV. GEORGE W. BRYANT 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.
Colfax, Thursday, September 28.
Alexandria, Saturday, September 30.
Marksville, Sunday, October 1.
Clinton, Tuesday, October 3.
Jackson, Wednesday, October 4.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, HON. C. E. NASH, HON. HIRAM R. STEELE, HON. J. E. 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 Texas, Thursday, September 21.
Bayou Sara, Saturday, September 23.
Pointe Coupee Courthouse, Monday, September 25.
Port Hudson, Tuesday, September 26.
Baton Rouge, Thursday, September 28.
West Baton Rouge Courthouse, Saturday, September 30.
Plaquemine (Iberville parish), Sunday, October 1.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, HON. W. M. BURWELL, HON. RUFUS WAPLES, W. H. GREEN, ESQ., and PAUL TREVIGNE, ESQ., will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Amite, Saturday, September 16.
Greensburg, Sunday, September 17.
Franklinton, Tuesday, September 19.
Springfield, Thursday, September 21.
Covington, Saturday, September 23.
St. Charles, Tuesday, September 26.
St. John, Thursday, September 28.
St. James, Saturday, September 30.

By order of the Committee:

A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.
L. LAMANIERE, JR., Assistant Secretary. se5 2p

M'PHERSON'S

HAND BOOK OF POLITICS,

FOR 1876.

This valuable political text book has been received and is for sale at the counting room of the REPUBLICAN. Price, $2 50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. se8 2p

RALLY! RALLY!

CONSERVATIVE VOTERS, TWELFTH WARD.

A mass meeting of all voters favorable to honest government irrespective of party or color, will be held

Saturday, September 9, at 7:30 P. M.,

AT THE CORNER OF

Tchoupitoulas and Amelia Streets.

Colored citizens are specially invited to attend. Able speakers, white and colored, will address the meeting.

Come one! Come all!

se9 1t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 7, 1876.

A reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who, on the thirtieth day of August, 1876, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, waylaid and killed DR. B. H. DINKGRAVE, tax collector of the parish.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se8

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 7, 1876.

A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who on the night of September 3, 1876, near the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, shot at and wounded Z. T. WESTER, clerk of court of the parish of Red River.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se8

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of

NAVRA & OFFNER

Has been dissolved by mutual consent, and

MR. OFFNER

Will reopen his new store at the old stand,

174.....Canal street.....174

Opposite the Varieties Theatre, about October 1.

se7 1m

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 various officers therefor, and to prescribe their duties, powers and compensation of the same," 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 28, 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.

Applicants for registration who have removed from one ward to another since they were registered in 1874, will be required to produce their registration certificate of 1874, which will be destroyed by the assistant supervisor of the ward in which they are newly registered after the issue of a new certificate.

All registered voters who have changed the 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 the 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 fact 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 the 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. 153 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 Tremé 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 LYON, 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, by lower line of United States Barracks, and the prolongation of such line to its intersection with the prolongation of the line of the south side of Florida walk, thence in by a line in an easterly direction of Fishermen's canal and Bayou Bienvenu, and Bayou Bienvenu to Lake Borgne, and by Lake Borgne, the Rigolets and Lake Pontchartrain.

H. C. BARTLETT, Assistant Supervisor.
Office—Corner of Craps (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 Vallere 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