

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1876.

Jacob anticipated modern railway companies when he watered Laban's stock.

"In France," said Voltaire, "the sun repairs the mischief done by the inhabitants."

The Chicago Times congratulates the alphabet on the near termination of the war in Serbia.

The Huckleys say: "It is not the income so much as the outcome which Tilden cares for now."

Edward Everett Hale is in greater demand by lecture committees this season than ever.

Messrs. Packard, Pitkin, Wright and others opened the Republican campaign at Thibodaux yesterday.

A country newspaper, with a paroxysmal proof reader, says that Mr. Beecher has demanded a change of Venus.

For Sunday reading remember the advantages offered by Stubb, at Goldthwaite's bookstore, 69 Canal street.

The two wings of the Republican party in Maryland, now working in harmony, promise to elect three members of Congress.

Victoria Woodhull is preparing to take the lecture field, and all the old scandal about her is being cooked over by way of advertisement.

"Warrington" used to say that the great obstacle to good government in this country is the presence of the "rich and ignorant" classes.

The deliberation with which some men wipe a fly off their nose must be very aggravating to a fly that likes to know the worst at once.

A young seaplane, notorious for his pranks and practical jokes, who came of age the other day, awoke the family at midnight by loud cries of "Man in the house!"

Harry Pickle's benefit Monday night promises to be a most generous and enthusiastic ovation to a talented favorite. Only a few more reserved seats are to be secured.

Meredith Read, our minister to Greece, has done much to restore the shattered reputation of the American name abroad, by introducing a new style of turn down shirt collar in Athens.

Inquired Tilden nearly five weeks to prepare that speech accepting the St. Louis nomination. May we hope at the expiration of a like period to hear from him concerning that charge of perjury?

The American News Company has published a Hayes and Wheeler campaign songster. Ten cents, forwarded to William A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New York, will secure a copy by return of the mail.

A good story is told of Chivaro, the Duke of Orleans' physician. He never noticed that he was ill, being so anxious about the health of others; but one day he felt his own pulse and said, "He's a dead man. I have been called in too late."

At a camp meeting of one of the New York uptown churches, the pastor is said to have made the following announcement: "Let us continue our worship by listening to a piece of sweet music performed by the operatic quartette, who have been secured regardless of expense."

The new French Minister of War, General Berthaut, is a man of fifty-six, and is spoken of in the Parisian journals as a hard worker, thoroughly honest, and identified with the cause of army reform. He has a singularly even temper and a habit of quiet command, is not a martinet, though a strict disciplinarian in essential things, and above all, no maker of phrases.

Israel Washburn, who died at Livermore, Maine, Friday, at the age of ninety-two years and nine months, was the father of all the Washburns—that is to say, of Minister Ethier, at Paris; Collector Israel, of Portland; ex-Congressman C. C. of Wisconsin; and eight others, six of whom are living. Mr. Washburn sat in the Massachusetts Legislature four times before Maine was a State.

The single victory at Combahee won by the French arms in the disastrous war of 1870, has been commemorated by raising a monument to the memory of those who fell in winning it. Over the remains of 1500 French soldiers a cross has been erected, and the completion of the work was signaled by the formal blessing of the bishop, and by a funeral oration by General D'Aurelle de Paladines.

George Fruits, aged 114 years, died at Crawfordville, Indiana, August 6. He served in the latter part of the revolution, and subsequently became a famous scout under General S. Clair, Harmer and Wayne, and was wounded at the battle of the Massena, carrying the ball in his leg. He also served in 1812 under Harrison. He preserved most of his senses but little impaired, and within the last two years new teeth and new hair began to grow.

At Farmington, New Hampshire, on the site of Vice President Henry Wilson's birthplace, there has been placed a large bowlder from a neighboring mountain, weighing some ten or twelve tons, on which is the following inscription: "Henry Wilson, Vice President United States America; born here February 16, 1812." This monument has been erected at the expense of Martin L. Hayes, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Farmington, who gave Mr. Wilson a deed of the land where his father lived, and where Mr. Wilson passed his early days.

General Tom Ewing, who is running for Congress in Ohio, is in favor of the softest money. In 1857, in Kansas, he was a free State man, and became Chief Justice and afterward a Union colonel. His military career was not great. He was once, while in Kansas, the law partner of General Sherman. The Shermans married Ewings, and Ewing married a sister of the McCooks. Tom Ewing will be the rag money leader in the next Congress, to which he is sure to be elected. His father was a famous Whig and Secretary of the Treasury under several administrations.

THE BEST FRIENDS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The new Democratic friends of the colored people have adopted a singular mode of winning their confidence and affection. On one side of a Democratic newspaper we read an invitation to the colored people to unite with and vote for the Democracy. Colored speakers are even sandwiched between white speakers before the people. A party which will not allow its members to listen to a comparative discussion of Republican and Democratic principles hopes that the colored people will listen to both sides. With these professions of regard for the colored voter, these best friends rejoice in every opportunity to make individuals of that race despicable. In the same paper with these professions of esteem for the colored race, we find the following unjust contradictory notice of a colored man, who has struggled up from bondage to a position which has given him the attendance and the attention of auditors perhaps equal to those of New Orleans, in intelligence, culture or courtesy.

As a specimen of the "policy of conciliation" impressed by the Democratic journal in one column, we give the political amenities, as illustrated in another: On the twenty-fifth of last month Pinchback drew the sum of \$16,000 00 from the United States treasury, as the reward of his perseverance in knocking at the door of the United States Senate.

That the payment of this money is a set of deliberate robbery there can be no question.

It now appears that the payment of his claim was the bribe offered on condition that he would stump Indiana.

It has been so long and so uniformly the practice of legislative bodies to allow compensation to contestants who appear to have been innocent victims of the formal errors, or political corruption of others, that we would not single out any one of these victims who had honestly done his duty as the atonement for those who have not. It may be readily seen that Congress should exercise a sound discretion in all such applications. If a candidate who received ten votes was entitled to demand the same pay as the member elect there would be many more contests than there have been. If a candidate nominated by the people, poor himself, and not sustained by the wealth of others, should occupy, at his own expense, years in presenting—not his own claims—but those of his constituents, before the body in which they were entitled to representation, it is plain that such a constituency might be so overborne by the rich and the fraudulent as that they might be excluded from their rights with impunity. Hon. Mr. Pinchback has made this fight for his constituents. Congress has exercised this discretion in making him compensation for his expenditures in behalf of his constituents.

THE REPUBLICAN was very careful, at the time that Mr. Pinchback was denied his seat, to analyze the reasons which influenced every Republican Senator to cast the few votes which defeated his application. There was no objection to his personal competency as a Senator. Neither on account of character nor color was one of the decisive votes cast against his credentials. The election of 1872 was declared null for corruption and informality by both Senator Bayard, Democrat, and Senator Edmunds, Republican. If, then, the constituents of Hon. Mr. Pinchback were deprived of their rights by informality or wrong; if he is excluded, not for personal fault, but through a null election, should the Senate be censured because it has protected the rights of the constituents in indemnifying even in part the expenditures of their representative?

We know that even a temporary Democracy may be pleaded in bar to any political censure, but we can not see how the Democratic press permitted the receipt of two years' pay by General Sheridan, elected as one of the Democratic Representatives to the last Congress, to pass without censure, when it seems a capital offense for a nominee, recognized as the opponent of the Democratic candidate, to receive compensation upon a similar claim.

The charge that this compensation was granted on condition that Mr. Pinchback would stump Indiana, is a specimen of that style of logic which has recently grown into use among us. It is to assume a supposition as fact, and reason upon it as if it were fact. We would infer from the charge that Mr. Pinchback had been hired with his own money to advocate the Republican cause—that he would not voluntarily have done so. Yet, we find in the same paper that he is prepared to advocate that cause in Louisiana; Pinchback is preparing to shake his gory undergarments.

The tattle of the Times contradicts this sanguinary schedule. It says of Mr. Pinchback: "From the manner in which he expresses himself he is not at all enthusiastic about the campaign in this State, and one might infer from his conversation that he doesn't care much whether his party wins or loses in the coming contest."

The colored people comprehend very well the insincerity of this conduct. They find that the Democracy have put up Mr. Tilden as a candidate who regarded the war of emancipation as a failure. We have even seen a colored man appealing to the Democratic candidate Hendricks for his countenance and support. Mr. Hendricks not only voted in Congress against war supplies, but he voted against adopting the amendments which gave the colored man the very vote which Democracy is now soliciting. The Democracy of Louisiana have given no colored nominee a place on their ticket. We have rejoiced to see the tardy recognition of political rights in the colored citizens by the Democracy, but accompanied with contempt and abuse of every colored citizen who will not obey Democratic orders. The hypocritical whitewash is too thin to deceive any one.

The latest advice from the City of Mexico says that Mejia has been deposed, and that General Escobedo is now Minister of War. Mejia has been in the War office since Juarez was President.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT LOYAL CITIZENS.

Are all citizens to be allowed to exercise the same privileges in Louisiana, and to be protected in doing so?

We believe there has been no material political disturbance in the parish of Ouachita since reconstruction until within the last two weeks.

That parish has shown a Republican majority at every election since 1863, ranging from eight hundred to one thousand. No one doubts but that there is this clear Republican majority there now.

There has not been, so far as we have heard, any armed political organizations in that parish until recently, say since June, 1876; certainly never at any time an armed Republican organization.

About the ninth of June, 1876, and since that time, there has been organized in that parish two or more armed political Democratic clubs. Some of their arms were shipped up in cases to the chairman of the Democratic parish committee, and distributed to the Democratic military club.

The distribution of the arms was made about Saturday or Sunday before the assassination of Dinkgrave, which took place on the Wednesday following, and about the day the Republican barbecue, six miles below Monroe, was disturbed by Democratic roughs, and a day or so before the alleged shooting into the houses of Garrett and Faulk, when these armed Democratic clubs were called on and patrolled the parish for several nights, besides a large number of armed men from the adjoining parishes, numbering several hundred, also appeared in the parish and rode over and through it on the day succeeding Dinkgrave's assassination.

It is confidently asserted, and is no doubt the fact, that not a single colored man, much less companies of them, was found with arms in any part of the parish, nor did they do anything to excite any suspicion that they meditated any harm of any kind against any person. The reports to the contrary are the slimmest fabrications; so that, so far, no negroes have been killed, and the Democrats take great credit to themselves for extreme forbearance and compassion on the negroes for not killing any of them under such circumstances.

Now, suppose the Republicans, a majority of whom are colored, had acted just as the Democrats have done—first, in getting up political clubs and arming them; second, disturbing a Democratic barbecue by their roughs; third, charging the Democrats with shooting into their houses; fourth, assassinating one of the leading Democrats; and finally, by sending their armed clubs, with large numbers from adjoining parishes, to patrol night and day all over the parish. What would have been done by the Democrats? Would they have fled from their houses into the woods and hiding places to avoid the contemplated violence, as the Republicans have done? No; they would have taken up arms, and the consequence would have been a civil war. Yet we see that if Republicans were to do as the Democrats would have done, the cry of negro insurrection would have been raised all over the land, and a civil war would have been the consequence.

The Democrats, composed almost exclusively of ex-Confederates, do not concede the same rights to the Republicans, a large majority of whom are colored, as they assume to exercise themselves. They assume the privilege of supervising the private and public conduct of the Republicans, and if it does not comport with their prejudices or interests, they assume to control it by force.

This is the greatest outrage that can be perpetrated on American citizens, who, under the constitution and laws are entitled to equal civil, political and public rights, and calls for the prompt action of the government to suppress it, particularly when it is done to defeat the inalienable right of free suffrage.

The Federal government has been remiss in its duty to the old loyal as well as newly enfranchised people of the South since the war, in permitting the ex-rebels to domineer over them and deprive them of their dearest rights and act toward them as though they were conquered rebels.

A greater anomaly in government, perhaps, was never presented than what exists in the Southern States. In consequence of the lenity exercised toward those ex-rebels in restoring them to their civil and political rights, they have been placed in a condition to control most of the State governments, having a majority in them; and in those States where they have not a majority, by the exercise of violence, such as Ku-Kluxism, they have reduced the loyal element to almost a condition of vassalage, and they are proscribed and persecuted in all possible ways, just as though they had been conquered during the rebellion. In other words, the conquered assume to be the conquerors, and in every way possible persecute the men loyal to the Union during the war. Was ever such an anomaly presented in any other government? We have no history of it.

It is certainly the duty of the Federal government to protect her loyal citizens against such outrages. The law is ample if it is properly enforced, and we hope it will be done. The late instructions of the Attorney General to the United States marshals show that so far as the right to be protected in the exercise of the elective franchise for United States officers, the law is ample and covers the case, and it ought to, and must be enforced. The United States must protect her loyal citizens against such outrages.

Who are they that are proscribed and persecuted here? Only the men who were loyal to the Union during the war, and those who have in good faith adopted the situation and become loyal, and members of the Republican party, and the newly enfranchised.

It is a hard case for a man whose only fault was fidelity to the flag of his country during the mad days of secession, and

was proscribed during that time by the rebels, to be now remitted to the tender mercies of the ex-rebels, who hate him with concentrated malignity, and persecute him in every way possible, even unto death, by assassination, and deprive him of his elective franchise, by force, and to have no protection. Can the Federal government justify itself for such neglect? What inducement, hereafter, in case of rebellion, would such neglect be to persons to be loyal to the government? Certainly none.

This class of men call for justice and protection from the government against such outrages.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

One class of political economists looks to the traditional balance of trade as the only satisfactory evidence of successful commerce. If you export more than you import your business must flourish; if you import more than you export it must necessarily prove disastrous. Such is the logic presented. But the true balance of trade can never be made up from mere ostensible returns. The smugglers' unadmitted account, the tricky manipulation of invoices, and the management of those who sit at the receipt of customs, are all items affecting the ultimate result. Then again, what we send abroad may assume new values in the foreign markets where they are disposed of for shippers' account, and the bottoms on which the carrying trade is conducted must be taken into consideration before the balance sheet can be accurately adjusted.

For a great many years the balance of trade was against us; now, however, it is in our favor, and the prosperity which that significant fact implies is supposed to be approaching as fast as time and tide can bring it. But while our exports have largely increased, as compared with our imports, our total foreign trade has not yet recovered from the effects of the panic of 1873, though it is to be hoped that as soon as our industries are again thoroughly vitalized we will take measures for the reconstruction of a commercial marine, so that, in the enlargement of our foreign commerce, a portion, at least, of the carrying trade will be ours.

Just previous to the war our ships were equal in tonnage and superior in speed to those of Great Britain. They were, however, for the most part, wooden vessels, and were largely swept from the ocean by Confederate cruisers and other adverse agencies during the continuance of our domestic conflict. Meanwhile, the trident of old Neptune was grasped with renewed vigor by the ambitious hand of Britannia; but in her new march over the mountain waves she abandoned her wooden walls and took advantage of the fact that iron can be made to swim.

In the changed feature of naval architecture, which the use of iron instead of wood implies, we were in no condition to compete with the Tubal Cains of the British isles, and in the inflation of values consequent on the inflation of our currency, and the high estimate our artisans placed on their skill and services, our competitive ability in the line at issue was still further diminished. Hence, ever since the war our carrying trade has been conducted almost entirely on foreign bottoms, chiefly of British build, but not so exclusively of British ownership. Many of these vessels belonged to German owners, for German wealth and ambition were desirous of securing a mercantile as well as a war marine before they could be conveniently furnished by German builders.

But the panic which occurred three years ago so diminished the carrying and passenger trade across the Atlantic as to leave quite a fleet of British and German steamers utterly without employment. At the commencement of the panic about 150 steamships, estimated to be worth \$90,000,000, were employed in the commerce between the United States and Europe, and of these all but about half a dozen were owned abroad. To-day about one-third of this grand maritime fleet has been withdrawn, through the diminished movement in freight and passengers, and many of the number lie idle at foreign wharves. Meanwhile, important improvements have been made in the construction of both the hulls and machinery of iron ships, and by these their speed is increased, while at the same time the quantity of fuel consumed is materially diminished.

While these changes have been going on, the price of coal, and consequently the price of iron, has rapidly advanced in the British isles. In this country the case is different. Our unlimited resources in the way of coal, and all the other raw material employed in the preparation of iron, give us advantages which must ultimately make us as pre-eminent in the construction of iron ships, as we once were in the building of wooden ones. As soon as our builders are properly prepared for the prosecution of such work, especially if Tennessee and Alabama iron are employed for the purpose, and their yards are placed at New Orleans or Mobile, they will be able to furnish iron ships at little more than half the price such vessels now cost upon the Clyde.

All circumstances considered, it is high time that this matter was taken seriously in hand. We want a peculiar class of steamers for our Southern American trade, and should build them ourselves, in anticipation of that commercial revival which is shortly to commence. It is, furthermore, essential to our commercial and maritime importance that we should be prepared to freight at least an equitable proportion of the freight and passengers whose movement between Europe and this country may always be relied upon.

At present the freight we send abroad amounts to 7,000,000 tons annually, and with the revival of trade that quantity will be materially increased; then the average number of passengers is set down at about 600,000. It is not difficult therefore to perceive the importance of properly providing for the transportation of a

share, at least, of these material and vital quantities. To do this we must develop our iron mines, have ship yards rivaling those of the Clyde, and secure for the service the most expert workmen of the world.

MORE OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, once in command of the Department of the Gulf, was elected to Congress as a Liberal Republican or Independent. He was not relied on by the Republican administration. He says:

Tilden and Hendricks can only be elected by mob law, violence and murder in the South. Sixteen [sic] States in the South will be carried in this manner.

Major General B. F. Butler, who had commanded the same department, has taken a similar stand and made a similar declaration. Speaking of the colored dead who fell on a field of battle when he looked up, he says:

I am compelled upon the upturned faces of the dead and took an oath that I would never desert these my comrades and my countrymen, and God help me, I never will.

The Louisville Courier-Journal affects horror at the use of such "villainous stuff" by General Banks. That and other journals which have been in the habit of instigating civil war and then evading the military consequences, had better take timely warning by such declarations, as well as by the steady organization of Northern sentiment against what they call "the new rebellion." The line of Mason and Dixon no longer marks the boundary between free and slave States. Why is this extraordinary separation of a people whose institutions are now wholly homogeneous? Is it an embittered hostility against the rule of the American majority? Is it a demand for the autocracy of the State? Have a portion of the people sworn to revise and repeal the constitutional amendments by assuming to the Southern States the right to annul those amendments, without interference by the Federal government? These questions which arise we can not answer, nor is it indeed necessary. The extraordinary unity of the States on our side of the line will of itself constitute a similar combination on the other. General Dix, in the funeral oration of Stephen A. Douglas, says that the deceased and distinguished statesman had gone to Washington and tendered his arm and aid to his political antagonist, President Lincoln, that he had said he had but one regret as to his public course. It was that he had ever separated from his section for a moment.

It will be seen, then, that the same trumpet which calls to arms on one side of Mason and Dixon's line, awakes and alarms the other. There can be no such thing as to steal a march upon the North and West. The very men driven before the late war from either the North or the South, went back to excite their fellow-citizens by inflammatory reports of personal injustice. Intolerance and violence on the south side of the line, have provoked the indignation of the north side of the line, and we may expect to see an array of Northern and Western States, as solid and compact as met at Manassas.

We are aware that there are some Southern Democratic States, such as Kentucky and Maryland, far more rampant at an election than in a fight. We know that my Democratic Maryland permitted that State rights Democrat McClellan to arrest the State Legislature, and that after the plot to assassinate President Lincoln in his coming to Washington, the destruction of some bridges and the attempt to obstruct a Massachusetts regiment on its way to the war, my Maryland was very little heard of during the war. She furnished Fort McHenry as a Federal prison, and rendered other military services to the Federal government, but she gave no further trouble to the Union arms. We know that Kentucky, with her Democratic Governor McGoffin, was very valorous before the war, as she has been since the war, but we know that the Democratic ex-Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie was a most violent Union man, and that the patriots of Kentucky filled the pork and mule contracts of the Federal government and accepted its commissions, political and military. Such defenders of Mason and Dixon's line are very fierce and ferocious at the polls. They may do much to alienate the sections, but if the military line be drawn and fortified, the Southern men who are sincerely opposed to a republican form of government will find no more aid in Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky than they did in the late war. The doughface Democracy of the North, and the pork and mule contractors of the border, will disappear with the first symptoms of armed hostilities. We desire the peace of the country. We regard the permanence of the Union indispensable to the prosperity and liberty of the South. We do not like to see intolerance and proscription draw a line across the Union. But we respectfully remind our fellow-citizens that if they permit this line to be drawn they can not complain if the nation should take measures to insure that it shall be obliterated forever.

THE CHARLESTON RIOT.

The Romans sometimes made their slaves drunk that their children might see the shameful degradation of intemperance. The men who organized the Ku-Klux and the bulldozers as a means of negro intimidation, as well as those who have announced that the negro can not be reasoned with, should not be surprised at any intimation of intolerance, or if, believing that people of color were not to be reasoned with, these patriots should apply to each other those knock-down arguments which the Democratic leaders have taught is the only rationation of which the negro intellect is susceptible.

The alleged violence of the negroes in Charleston is precisely an abuse of the physical power of a locality which, employed by the Democracy, had controlled the Southern States. It is an appeal from the law of the land to the law of force. It is wrong. There can be no excuse for this local violence. It

should be put down either by State authority or by the Federal arms. We assume that the Democrats who protest against the Federal posse comitatus, as first recommended by the Democratic President Pierce, will see the propriety of its presence at all elections where any portion of the voters, white or colored, may be held in fear of their lives, because of their votes. We may now expect to find the Democracy unite in the application of the Republican party for sufficient force to insure that the laws of the United States to carry into effect the constitutional amendments shall not be violated. The alleged incidents of the Charleston riot should, we think, convince all men that a fair election can not be held in many excited localities of the South without the presence of a Federal marshal, with a posse comitatus of the United States soldiers and citizens. Let the Southern Democratic central committees apply to Judge Taft, or General Sherman, on behalf of Baton Rouge and Coushatta.

ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED.

The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in FALL DRY GOODS

Can be found at W. W. CROCKER'S, 147 Canal Street, No. 147

New Orleans, Louisiana, September 7, 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:

ROSE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, New Orleans, September 2, 1876. 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. BUNT, GENERAL W. L. McLELLAN, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. BENNE BUCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACOB T. COLEMAN, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. BARRIS, ESQ.

Baton Rouge, Tuesday, September 12. Clinton, Thursday, September 14. Bayou Sara, Saturday, September 16. Waterloo, Sunday, September 17. Delta, Tuesday, September 19. Rayville, Thursday, September 21. Monroe, Saturday, September 23. Bastrop, Monday, September 25. Farmerville, 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. Natchitoches, Wednesday, October 18. Bossier, Friday, October 20. Frankfort, Saturday, October 21. New Iberia, Sunday, October 22. St. Martinville, Monday, October 23. Vermilionville, Tuesday, October 24. Opelousas, Thursday, October 26.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, HON. C. B. DARRALL, HON. T. B. MCARTHY, ROY 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. Frankfort, Saturday, September 23. New Iberia, Sunday, September 24. Abbeville, Tuesday, September 26. St. Martinville, 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. BRIDGES will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates: Harrisonburg, Saturday, September 16. Columbia, Monday, September 18. Winnabough, 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. SHELTON, HON. M. A. SOUTHWORTH, and REV. GEORGE W. BRYANT will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates: Bellevue, Saturday, September 23. Shreveport, Saturday, September 25. Mansfield, Wednesday, September 26. Coushatta, Saturday, September 29. 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, WORTH 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. Paqueimine (Berleville parish), Sunday, October 1.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, HON. W. M. BURWELL, HON. RUFUS WALKER, W. H. GREEN, ESQ., and PAUL TRIVIERE, 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. LAMANTIERE, JR., Assistant Secretary. se2 2p

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth Division, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, September 9, 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 special examination, beginning at the office 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.

Superintendent C. W. BOOTHBY, se2 2p

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of NAVRA & OFFNER has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm is now conducted by MR. OFFNER, who will reside at the old stand, 174 Canal street, from October 1, 1876, at 174 Canal street, from October 1, 1876.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

at 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. se2 2p

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. se2 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. DISFORAGE, tax collector of the parish. Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto 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. DESLONGDE, Secretary of State. se2

GREAT REDUCTION.

Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADES, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CERTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our fall stock. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 402 3/4 St. Louis, No. 97 and 99 Camp street.

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 courts of the parish of Red River. Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto 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. DESLONGDE, Secretary of State. se2

A NECESSITY.