New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

Democrats give up the Maine chance.

Leap year is getting away at a rapid rate.

Men can say many fine things, if they have a mind to.

There are 50,000 Sisters of Charity in this uncharitable world.

Weddings and funerals are still fashionable and extravagant.

Thieves' remark to Governor Tilden: "I beg your pardon, sir."

A book agent is inquiring if any one will take the "Life of Sam Tilden."

It takes two boils to stop Capoul from singing, and he is now laid up at Toulouse.

Having plenty of bread, a man should not be particular as to which side it is buttered on.

Soldene is under engagement to open her musical mouth in the United States the coming season.

The wisdom of the owl has been doubted. Doing a fly by night business is unprofitable in the long run.

If Charlie Ross had been a Democrat and had stolen $6,000,000, he might have been found as well as Boss Tweed.

Chicago shopkeepers have been invited to pull down their signs. Merchants who have no swinging signs think such things are dangerous.

The old man's toast: Its hard work to keep your sons in check while they're young; it's harder still to keep them in checks when they grow older.

On the tenth instant the President issued a proclamation ratifying the treaty between the United States of America and the King of the Hawaiian islands.

The San Antonio *Herald* reports that mosquitoes in Galveston are big enough to be shot, but the residents do not waste their ammunition on such small game.

Baltimore Democrats were first to shoot Union soldiers. They now propose to organize minute men for the purpose of carrying the election in their favor.

Snooks noticed a barrel of whisky on its way to a Democratic wigwam and spoke as one who knows when he said, "There is to be a grand outpouring to-night."

The subscription fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men who died with Custer, started six weeks ago by Colonel W. C. Church, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, amounts to $4896 25.

An intermission of twenty-four hours preceded the second part of the Wagner musical festival at Bayreuth, in order, the Brooklyn *Argus* says, to give time for the burial of those who died from exhaustion during the first part.

Miss Minnie Doyle, well known to our theatre-goers, has been engaged as juvenile lady for the Mrs. Chanfrau combination the coming season, taking the place of Miss Ada Monk, who has retired from the theatrical profession since her marriage.

A singular case of narrow mindedness has been exhibited by the Archbishop of Rheims. His grace refused to allow some flint instruments and prehistoric remains to be shown at an antiquarian exhibition shortly to be opened at Rheims, on the plea that they tended to throw discredit on Biblical chronology.

A gentleman conversing with a Brooklyn lady about the absurdity of female apparel and the ridiculousness of fashionable life, exclaimed: "Is there on earth a bigger fool than the mere woman of fashion?" Her questioner considered himself shut up and and put down, like a disagreeable book, when the lady answered: "Yes, the man who admires her."

In Spain the heat has been so great this summer that the thermometer rose to 166° in the sun at Cadiz. Tallow candles melted and became useless at night, hundreds of people dropped dead in the streets, and field laborers refused to work in the scorching sun. Owing to the recent disbandment of 200,000 soldiers, the labor market was so glutted that many workmen could only obtain fifteen cents daily for twelve hours' work.

The simple story of how they stole in the good old Democratic days of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, is very impressive. The average leakage to every $1000 collected and disbursed in that golden era of economy was about $9. During the sixteen years of Republican rule, the average has been eighty cents. In plain words, Democratic officials stole, proportionately, over ten times as much as their Republican successors.

The fashionable season at the watering places is over, and now when a couple of ladies, who lived in the rear of their dwellings all summer, meet on the street, they greet each other with: "Why, how tanned you are! When did you get back?" And they are just as happy, apparently, as if they had squandered a thousand dollars at Long Branch, and had not stained their faces with a certain preparation "with intent to deceive."

He had a sort of disgusted look as he leaned against the lamp post, and contemplated the portraits of Tilden and Hendricks on a banner. "Well," said he, after a long pause, "I'm an unreconstructed rebel, and I make no bones of saying I'm down on this government. I fit agin it four years, and I'd like to have the Democrats come into power ag'in jist to make things lively; but, by thunder, if them's good picters of Tilden and Hendricks, I shall have to vote the Republican ticket."

The following *menu*, printed for the dinner which Governor Tilden purposes to give to leading members of his party on the evening of November 2, is suggested to croakers by the New York *Herald*: "Clams, *a la* Salt River; soup, crow; fish, crawfish sauce; roast, canvas-back, *a la* Jim Crow; rice croquets, Crow-ton ice, rag-a muffins, crowkidneys, fricassed crows' livers, frogs' legs, *a la* croak; crows' feet jelly; dessert, crouquet pudding, Tilden and Hendricks pears, peppermint candy, Indian ice, *a la* Crows; cakes, 'the lost kaws;' cawfee."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The extension of the right of suffrage to the emancipated was inevitable from the status of citizenship. It was indispensable to arm them with the ballot, and it was eminently wise to prepare them at once for the responsible duties which they had inherited. To suppose a people fit to be represented and yet not permitted to cast a vote in the choice of their representatives would be unreasonable. To bestow upon those who distrusted the capacity of the emancipated to vote, an exclusive power to legislate over them, might have been to surrender the control of the emancipated to those from whose control they had just been liberated. A Carolina correspondent of the *Nation* attributes "the Southern trouble" to—

Dense ignorance of constituency, and its constant concomitant in a republic, dense corruption and demagogueism are at the head of the State. This was brought about by universal suffrage, and the ballot in the hands of the negro seemed absolutely necessary in reconstruction to prevent him from serfdom, as witness the "black laws" of this State of 1865.

We do not know that partisan politicians ever read anything except their own or congenial effusions, but we have been struck by the fact that this objection to an ignorant constituency has been employed from the day when the "divine right" of a king dawned upon the world. It has been said in France that the rabble were unfit to have a voice in their own government. This rabble was compelled to cut off the head of a king and a nobility, to confiscate the property and prescribe the limits of an established and paid clergy, and even now the capacity of the people to vote upon questions of property or public right is denied by a powerful party of Imperialists in that country. In England we find exactly the same objections to extending the right of suffrage to all white men that is here urged against bestowing it upon the colored race. In England the law of labor contracts is just that which was enacted in Louisiana under Democratic legislation. A failure to contract, to labor, makes the white laborer, if without other apparent means of support, a vagabond, the failure to comply with the contract is a misdemeanor, and in either case the white laborer is subjected to be hired out or imprisoned. We have even seen in Louisiana an association—composed, it is true, in good part of members born and indoctrinated in aristocratic Europe—who denied the right of the white citizens to vote taxation upon the property of others if he held no property of his own. To exclude this vote from the question of a tax for the construction of a railroad, the association employed attorneys of great ability, and these attorneys attempted to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the public a limitation upon suffrage, for which profound opinions they do not hold themselves responsible as citizens. The limitation of suffrage was, it may be true, but a plea or evasion of a tax, but it is the same old royal and ecclesiastical argument against universal and unlimited suffrage. Such prejudices against free suffrage are perhaps natural in a state of society in which there is or has been a privileged order of nobility, but in the United States, where millions of people ignorant of the very language of the country and illiterate to the shameful extent shown by the census, it is difficult to say why there should be such a sudden distrust of allowing men to say whether they should be sent to war or pay taxes.

The argument of justice is as strong as that of interest in awarding suffrage to the emancipated. In right of these people the Southern States enjoy a political power of between thirty-five and forty electoral and congressional votes. The productive force of these people is represented in chief part by the specie crops of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. They render mechanical and menial services essential to the economy and comfort of the people. They are trusted with the products of the field and the contents of the store, with the care of children and of the sick. These people pay back the greater part of these wages in the products of manufacture or for the service of those with whom and for whom they labor. Is it, then, unreasonable, that they should possess the power of self-protection against any undue exercise of the powers of government? If this reasoning be correct, was it not better these people should have been at once intrusted with the heritage of free suffrage? Should the delivery of the estate have been postponed until the guardian who enjoyed its control should express the opinion that his ward was prepared to make a proper use of it? Such is not the rule in the courts of justice.

The wisdom of educating these wards and freemen is analagous to that of preparing the heir for his inheritance; but suffrage should have been granted at once, and not withheld through timidity of trust. The emancipated may have been deceived in their inexperience. They may have chosen bad advisers or fiduciaries. Have they not suffered for their errors? Does not indirect taxation rest upon them? Have they not been scourged and shot for the infidelity of their agents? Are they not now threatened with the ascendency of a party which may here, as elsewhere, nullify the right of suffrage and condemn them to perpetual servitude? May not, indeed, their represesentative ratio be changed. All these are questions which, answered in the affirmative, would show the emancipated the dangers which beset him. That they have become with added experience better qualified to execute this high trust confided to them is shown by the Democratic solicitation of their votes. Suffrage, universal, unqualified by any condition save the commission of crime, is the only guarantee of liberty. The chief qualification of this trust should be the universal intelligence of the voter. Universal education should, then, accompany universal suffrage. We are pleased to see the Democracy acknowledging the public duty of educating alike the whole people, without regard to color or condition. With such concessions we are inclined to hope that the resistance to universal suffrage approaches its end, and that we will soon see the day when no such objection will be urged from any quarter. When we have seen the dignified Senators and Representatives of the White League persuasion rush eagerly into the halls of legislation and seat themselves alongside of colored representatives, it seemed of good augury. When, however, the Bourbons themselves openly solicit colored votes and address colored assemblies, we know the question has attained its solution. The result has been attained, however, by the gift of universal suffrage, since nothing, in our opinion, except the conservative nature of the emancipated, and the value of his vote, has effected the conversion of his Democratic opponents.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

From the omission of the Last Ditch press to answer a very plain question, we may infer that the Democratic refusal to discuss questions with the Republican speakers has been extended to the Republican press. Our question was, why did not the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives pass a bill repealing the insurrection law passed during the war?

We have shown that the law under which Mr. Lincoln conducted the war is still in force. We might even go the length of supposing that such section of the law as would give the federal marshals the power to permit the Red river planters to ship cotton, or receive goods from New Orleans, may be more stringent than any exigency likely to exist will render necessary. But why did not Messrs. Ellis and Lamar and Hill—why did not their doughface allies, Messrs. Holman and Cox and Randall—repeal these provisions and revise the whole law? This question is a stumper for the Bourbon who denounces the law and its execution. One explanation of this acquiescence in the law consists in the supposition that the Bourbons had never read the law—never referred it to the attorneys for an opinion. Ignorance of the law excuses no one, since all are presumed to know what the law is, and so the Bourbons are estopped from excepting to an act which they have never attempted to repeal. We have seen a spasmodic effort to procure a modification of the law through a supposed construction by General Sherman. We have stated that the military is subordinate to the civil authority, that the President has declared his obedience to the laws, and we may add that the orders of the commander in-chief of the army will control the construction of any subordinate, even the distinguished General referred to.

We can not indeed see why any one should except to the entorcement of the Federal law. When the election shall take place, what possible excuse would a Federal officer have to interfere with the vote of any citizen? If any citizen desired to vote for either party, and complained of duress from the other party, what friend of free suffrage could complain if the officer representing the law should say, "Make way for this man to vote," and so assure free suffrage. It may be that a Democratic voter is intimidated. He will receive the same protection with a Republican voter. If neither violence nor intimidation appears at the polls we can not see how any action of the military will be necessary. In the universal apprehension of disorder, we can not see how any citizen can object to the presence of a military police. It may save the South from the imprudent acts of a few excitable partisans whose conduct may injure those with whom he votes more than those that he opposes. The law of the Union is to be executed. We know of no opposition possible, and we hope the people of Louisiana, without respect to party, will accept the insurrection law, and avoid the very serious consequences of resisting it.

A CURIOUS PHASE OF STATE RIGHTS.

The ground taken by the convicts in the whisky frauds that they are entitled to stay in the jails of the State in which they have been convicted, shows a delicate appreciation of the rights of the States. It may even get into the discussions of party, and the robbers of public revenues in Missouri and Louisiana may meet with the sympathy of those who advocate the same political creed. We may well see how a change of venue may be essential to an impartial trial, but after an offender against the laws of the United States has been convicted before its tribunals, the shaving of the head or the parti-colored garments become a consequence of the judgment, and would, we should suppose, carry as great disgrace if imposed upon the criminal at home as abroad. Notwithstanding the clamor of Senator Bayard lest the small duchy of Delaware should be regarded as politically inferior to New York or Pennsylvania, we think the Federal courts have a right to send their convicts to such penal institutions as they prefer, and that the State rights robber of the public revenue can not interpose the broad ægis of his State at the jail door of another State. It is patriotic to love one's own State. It is natural that an offender should prefer his punishment administered at the maternal knee, rather than the exposed flagellation of the public beadle. But is there not a little too much sentiment in this? The government of the United States claims sovereignty in the name of the whole people. Offenses within the national jurisdiction are subject to the authority of the nation, and the punishment of a convicted criminal may be inflicted anywhere within the sovereign jurisdiction. It may be that the case of these State rights felons ought, with that of Tweed, be complicated with our political campaign, but while Tweed, as an offender against State laws, should peck stone, or pick oakum at the State Prison at Albany, the robbers of the national treasury are offenders against national law and should be clad in the regimentals of any State prison in the Union deemed by the Federal courts most appropriate. Unless Senator Bayard should intervene and carry the State rights of the whisky convicts into the issues of Tilden and reform, we can see no show for the home institution, since the courts have declined to order a transfer of the convicts.

THE TIMES AND ITS CONUNDRUMS.

A reporter of the *Times* has flushed a characteristic sensation, and is greatly disturbed at the discovery. According to its own statement, the Governor ordered the delivery of a certain number of cartridges to a gentleman who was charged with taking them to Catahoula parish. Upon this showing it is loudly asked, "Who is Charles Hill?" and "by what authority did Mr. Charles Hill issue an order on the State for 2000 cartridges?"

We give it up, of course, and hope the *Times* reporter will explain its own riddle. What effect Mr. Hill may have had on the order of the executive for cartridges to be sent to a company organized under the militia laws of the State, we are unable to guess.

Here is the way the story should have been told. A militia company in Catahoula has a supply of guns but no cartridges. As there is a small stock of ammunition in the State armory, the commander-in-chief has directed one thousand cartridges (not two thousand) to be sent to them. That is all. We can not see what Mr. Hill or the *Times* has to do with the matter one way or the other. We take it Governor Antoine will make the proper report of it when called upon by the Legislature (if ever such a call be made) to explain his official acts.

The journal that permitted several cases of arms to be shipped to the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Ouachita parish without remark might surely be expected to preserve its composure when the Governor orders a few cartridges to be sent to one of the State militia companies.

The *Bulletin* is striving hard to reconcile Democracy with decency. The chances of success are not just now favorable. It has advised the turbulent elements to make an outward show of good behavior, and appealed to the more respectable and reasonable portion, of which it is an able and reputable representative, to withhold their countenance from acts which shock the sense of civilization. And yet we see little or no improvement in the conduct of some of the objects of its solicitude. Nearly every mail brings new matter for deprecation, apology and explanation. This will probably go on to the end. Reformation is impossible, as it would lead to the dissolution of the Democratic-Conservative party, and none but the most hopeful can possibly indulge in the anticipation that the crowd of applicants for political situations will neglect any means, fair or foul, which promise to secure success.

The reported capture of Tweed has thrown all the organs of the great Tammany leader into a flutter. One of them in this city, in its usual blundering, awkward way, denied the story, and declared it was invented to injure the interests of Governor Tilden, his former political partner and personal friend. Since the confirmation of the first dispatches, however, our indiscreet neighbor has neglected to come out with an apology for intruding with an improvident opinion, as well as to explain how it makes out that Mr. Tilden can be injured by the discovery of Mr. Tweed. Now, the New York *World*, which has set itself up as the champion "fool and jester" of the age, has come to the front with an attempt to burlesque the capture of its unfortunate friend and late ally, but the sketch lacks wit, whatever may be said of it on the score of gratitude.

The REPUBLICAN's "leading citizen, who does not dare to tell his name," is getting to be almost as famous as James' solitary horseman.—*Times.*

The REPUBLICAN has no such "leading citizen." Nobody has asked the name of any such person. We might even go so far as to impart the name of the gentleman to the *Times*, if satisfied the inquiry were prompted by any higher motive than curiosity. We can assure our neighbor that the gentleman thinks he is able to protect himself from any one man without troubling the State government.

We hope Mr. Charles Hill will satisfy the inordinate desire of the *Times* to know what is the meaning of all that bugaboo story imparted to its reporter by Colonel Jack Wharton's clerk. It is a nuisance to have one howling for information about matters which do not really concern him.

MARRIED.

BELLSNYDER—WHITAKER.—On Tuesday evening, September 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Judge J. S. Whitaker, by the Rev. John Matthews, CARRIE W. WHITAKER to C. B. BELLSNYDER, both of this city. No cards. *

DIED.

MILLS—At 8 P. M., Wednesday, September 13, 1876, EVELINA BAKER CONNER, wife of William Reed Mills, aged forty-three years and eight months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral To-day, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, No. 110 Hospital street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. *

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

GREAT REDUCTION.

Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADES, CORNICES, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our fall stock.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
au20 3m Su Tu Th Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS,

PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK

Promptly and neatly done at low prices.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
au20 3m Su Tu Th Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street

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,
s2 2p Secretary.

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. HARRIS, ESQ.

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.
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:

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. se3 2p

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

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

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, etc.

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

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
an20 3m Su We Sa

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. se3 2p

ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED.

The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in

FALL DRY GOODS

Can be found at

B. & W. CRONER'S,

147.....Canal Street.....147

New Stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, Choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH CORSETS, White Goods and Domestics, etc.

Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS Check, Plain and Fancy MATTINGS, RUGS SHADES, CORNICES, etc.

Our long experience in this special line enables us to

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

To all who favor us with a call. In every department we have marked our goods at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Special attention to orders from the country.

B. & W. CRONER,
se10 2p Su Tu Th 3m No. 147 Canal street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

CAMORS'

OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

No. 23 St. Charles street,

Between Canal and Common streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

LEON LAMOTHE,

Proprietor.

TERMS MODERATE.

Boarding by the day, week or month. Private Dining Room up stairs.
se13 2t

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE),
BILOXI MISSISSIPPI.

This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

my6 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

AUGUSTE'S
COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CENTENNIAL

BASE BALL MATCH

Between the

"Old Time" Lone Stars and Southerns Of 1870 and 1871,

For the Benefit of

WILLIAM CONDON,

(Ye Ancient Mariner).

On the old grounds of the Amateur club, Levee, head of Thalia street, on SUNDAY, September 24, 1876. Tickets—Fifty cents. se8

WENGER'S GARDEN,

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

S. WENGER, Proprietor.

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

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets at their market value..... 652,827 98
Income for the year 1875..... 624,030 94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Fatjo,
Pierre Poutz,	D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

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

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

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

The coast accommodation runs to Biloxi.

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

no21 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876,

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

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

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

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

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 17 Commercial Place.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted au22 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY,

CORNER ESPLANADE AND DERBIGNY STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.

Law, Theological, Classical and Normal Departments.

LARGER NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND GREATER ADVANTAGES THAN EVER BEFORE.

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

Boarding departments for young ladies and gentlemen. Address J. A. ADAMS,
se3 1m eod Principal.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

REGISTRATION.

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

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS of section eighteen of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, the appointment of the various officers therefor, and to prescribe the duties, powers and compensation of the same," etc., approved July 24, 1874, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several wards and election precincts of the city of New Orleans are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until FRIDAY EVENING, October 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 their place of residence within the ward and election precinct in which they were registered in 1874 are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the ward and precinct and have such change of residence noted upon the registration books, and upon their certificate of registration of that year.

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

Any qualified elector still residing in the ward in which he was registered in 1874, whose certificate of registration has been unavoidably lost or destroyed, will be entitled to a duplicate certificate of registration upon making affidavit of the 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 their junction in the rear of the ward.

H. F. BRENNAN, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 152 Annunciation, between Robin and Terpsichore streets.

Second Ward.

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

A. J. BRIM, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 309 Magazine street, corner Gaiennie.

Third Ward.

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

PATRICK CREAGH, Assistant Supervisor.

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

Fourth Ward.

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

R. C. HOWARD, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Customhouse and Tonne 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 Enghein street or Lafayette avenue, upper side, to Lake Pontchartrain.

THOMAS LEON, Assistant Supervisor.

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

Ninth Ward.

Bounded by Mississippi river, Enghein street, or Lafayette avenue, lower side, to Lake Pontchartrain, 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 at rear of ward, or to the intersection of the lines of said streets.

L. C. BAKERS, 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.