New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

Mr. Bowles supports Mr. Adams.

When doctors disagree apothecaries are happy.

"Twid" took the name of Secor when he was caught.

The true reformer is the man who reforms himself.

The man who runs in debt may live to walk in despair.

The tidal wave has washed away the barrel of money.

George Fawcett Rowe is making money out of his "Brass."

Miss Mary Anderson is to give a reading entertainment in St. Louis.

When properly employed a man's initials are strictly mono-grammatical.

Butler will contribute more than the widows' might for campaign purposes.

"What we want is a change," said a discontented politician with a dirty shirt.

The young men here are not much on corner lots, but they are on lots of corners.

The liberty of a London man has been curtailed for cutting off the tail of a cat.

The Lowell district is not coy. It knows what kind of a man it wants, and chooses Ben Butler.

A large portion of the men of genius squander their money; the other portion never have any.

The printer who has not been working for two weeks should put subs on at the different coffeehouses.

Figaro says, "Distrust fair complexioned women with wide mouths." Now what did Soldene ever do to him?

Discussing in Democratic convention for seven days the contesting claims is a week invention of the enemy.

The gentleman loafer is always ready to take the poor mechanic by the hand and help him up on election day.

The vice presidency is the connecting link which binds Darwin to the natural history society of Birmingham.

The new French overcoat is called the bosphore. They have had the Boss 'fore in New York to match Tweed suits.

There is no sutler with General Crook's command, and the Secretary of War is not likely to be bribed to dispose of the place.

The Bourbon campaign is not without its effects. The Louisville *Commercial* says there is an increased activity among distillers.

It is too bad. They will ask Charles Francis Adams to show his income returns, and he has always been a prudent taxpayer.

"The places that knew him once know him no more." They used to keep a slate and mark down his frequent comings; now they bounce him.

There is no danger of starving when corn is selling in Illinois at twenty cents per bushel; but the grain can hardly afford to grow for that price.

Massachusetts and New York Democrats have been reduced to the straits of decency and become obliged to put up old time Republicans as candidates.

It is said that ladies who wear silk are less liable than others to be struck by lightning. Every woman with a good husband will now be provided with a new silk dress.

When arraigned as a criminal and questioned as to his occupation, Tweed stated that he was a statesman. Tilden would have been a statesman if he had not been a railroad lawyer.

Fashions have been carried to such extremes that clergymen must interfere or adopt some standing rules. Worth makes dress skirts so tight now that a lady can not kneel in church when surrounded by fashion.

A Kentuckian whipped his wife because she attended her sister's funeral without his permission. Of course he was sorry to punish the lady under such afflicting circumstances, but the dicipline of a family must be kept up.

The sheriff will be very criminal who goes into office with his fees for a year to come mortgaged to short-haired nominating delegates; and yet the boys say, "You can not expect us to make you a present of $80,000 a year."

"I assure you, madam, it is no trouble to show goods," said a weak dry goods clerk who had been taking down and putting up everything in his department for two hours without making a cent. He said it very sweetly, but he lied.

There is an unaccountable something in the philosophy of hair which causes a man of special and peculiar ideas to wear his hair long; the strong minded woman, unlike the weak minded man, feels happiest when her hair is short.

To a statement that ten per cent of the suffragans of Ohio have not yet decided for whom to vote, the Shreveport *Times* adds, "probably they are waiting for the highest bidder." That is it; they are not satisfied with the income returns. But Dorsheimer says Samuel will explain in a few days.

The Democratic Parish Convention can get out of its muddle by submitting the nominations to be made to Boss Kelly, of New York. He has put a head on the ticket of his own adopted State, and on that of Massachusetts, to the entire satisfaction of the factions.

W. D. Simpson said at a Wade Hampton meeting in South Carolina: "The Republican party has never been an emancipation party, and has only made use of the negro to ride into office. The negro owed his freedom to God." Exactly, and to God we owe a Union preserved; but the United States army had to do a heap of fighting to make the negro a free man, and to keep the Democrats from dissolving the Union. Providence works in a mysterious way, and it was necessary to kill a great [illegible]

NOMINATION OF MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

The anti-Republican press busies itself to rake up and reproduce the civil objections heretofore made to the nomination of Major General Butler. The anti-Republican press does not comprehend the situation at all. The objections to Mr. Butler were such as a constituency may make in time of peace, but he has been called to the front on an entirely different issue. The White Leaguers and their doughface allies at the North are striving to get control of the government for the purpose of permitting each sovereign State to do what it chooses within the sacred limits of its own jurisdiction. The first exercise of this right will be to modify all the laws of the Federal government so far as they may be counteracted by laws of the State.

In preparing for this recapture of the Federal government and the restoration of the Buchanan regime, the White Leaguers have spread a reign of proscription, fraud, terror and death, which compels all within the Democratic States to vote a strictly sectional ticket. This sectional consolidation offers to a few Northern doughfaces the government of the United States, and with its patronage as the price of joining this new conspiracy. It thus occurs that the States of the North and West, who had decided between the Republican and the Republican reform ticket, on preparing to enter the lists against each other, find their former enemies arrayed in line of battle all along the line of Mason and Dixon. Can it be surprising that they leave the plow of reform in the furrow and repair to the field of political combat as they have done to that of sectional conflict? If the South hoists the stars and bars will not the North rally around the Union flag? If one side traces and entrenches the line of Mason and Dixon, will the other side be at all slow to throw up bastions and redoubts, or organize its battalions for assault? The Confederate earthworks of defense around Richmond or Vicksburg did not more certainly create corresponding lines of attack than will the Democratic sectional policy organize a corresponding sectional party at the North and West. These Union men have once fought for a construction of the constitution; they do not wish to have the same work to do over again. These men are now laboring to pay off the costs of that war. They do not wish to be saddled with a class of claims which the Republican members of Congress have told them is impending, ready to be audited and allowed whenever the Democracy obtains the control of the government.

With this universal apprehension—with the return of the liberal and independent element to the flag of the Union, is it supposed the Republicans will not call to command the officers who have led them? If there be fifty or sixty Confederate generals in commission, can it be suspected that there will be no corresponding call upon the distinguised officers who commanded the Federal armies?

It is in consequence of this sectional issue forced upon the country north of the line of Mason and Dixon that the people of Massachusetts have waived the civil objections to Major General Butler, and called him to represent them in this crisis of impending civil war. The military career of this officer has left some exasperated memories among those over whom he administered the Federal authority. It is coupled with a good deal that will be remembered by the poor with gratitude. The issue of rations without respect to nationality or opinion; the employment of the laboring poor; the sanitary protection of the city, were all measures of General Butler's administration. The assessment of disaffected rich men and institutions for the food and wages of the poor have not been forgotten. People may say outwardly what they please, but an administration which would feed the hungry by employing the idle, and rescue the streets from the mire and garbage to which they have been consigned, would be borne by the poor and hungry with more equanimity than the White Leaguers imagine.

We deprecate military government. We know that communities deprived of the right of self government, and published as in a state of insurrection, can not expect to participate in the consignments of trade or the attraction of capital. Nothing could grieve us more sincerely than to see a necessity for any such measure arise among us. The White Leaguers must, however, remember that if this evil shall come it is one which they have themselves invoked, and that however we or they may deprecate such a result, the power to construe the necessity or legality of public acts has passed into the hands of the American majority, and that power will do whatever it deems just in the matter.

With this challenge of the White Leaguers to fight again the war of construction, the people of Massachusetts have again called to the front Major General Benjamin F. Butler. He was not their choice on finance or reform. His following comprehended far too much of the "short hair" to please the more exclusive of Boston city. They would not have him for Governor. When, however, a new sectional war and a new national debt is threatened, no one occurs to them so well qualified to protect the national name and maintain the quotations of national secuties as he, to whom they already owe so much. We forbear to sketch the possibilities of another sectional war, or a military occupation of our apparently incorrigible city. Those who have any respect for the words or wisdom of Solomon know that the thing that hath been is the thing that may be again. Let us trust the attempt to again sectionalize the Union may again be a failure, and that no necessity for employing again the military force of the nation may arise, and that there may be no need for the second coming of Major General Benjamin F. Butler.

THE TIMES IS EXCITED.

Our fidgety neighbor, the *Times*, has tried to raise a big hurrah over a circumstance which is just next to nothing at all. It seems that two girls, partly colored, live near the Paulding School; one of them applied for admission, and the other did not. What the other had to do with the case at all, or why she was mentioned in connection with it does not clearly appear. But one small girl, partly colored, did invade the privileged precincts of the Paulding School, heretofore sacred to the children of the white folks in the river half of the second ward. Some small boys, and half a dozen or more Irish women thereupon became very much excited, and made a combined attack upon the frightened little creature, whose tender years and gentle sex were no protection against the insults and abuse of the samples of the superior race that harbor in the flatiron district of the second ward.

The *Times* is also terribly agitated over this small and disgraceful affair, but its sympathies are, as usual, with the stronger and more blameworthy parties. The poor little colored girl, as she flees from danger and abuse, is nothing to our neighbor but an object of contempt and ridicule. Not a word of censure is bestowed upon her coarse pursuers. On the contrary, parents are advised to withdraw "their children from school until this excitement blows over"—to "abandon the field for the present, that we may occupy it to the better advantage in the end." This reminds us of Micawber "stepping back for a spring of no common magnitude." It is likely that all those parents who read the *Times* and depend upon its wisdom will instantly withdraw their children from the schools. The rest can remain as they are.

It is not correct to say this was a preconcerted movement for political effect, or that there was any intention on the part of the parents of this little pupil to scare our neighbor into a belief that another great social revolution is imminent. Neither has there been a "virtual abandonment by the colored people of their claims to admission" into the nearest school. Some colored parents prefer to have their children go to schools attended exclusively by pupils of their own color, while the descendants of some of our best families have a preference for association with the paternal race. The large schools down in the Creole districts are very much mixed and have been for years. The Fillmore, Beauregard, St. Philip, Robertson, Bienville, De Soto, Barracks, Chalmette and many others are of this character. Up town, the Webster, Franklin, Marshall, Jefferson and others have admitted a few pupils, said to be partly colored. There has been no understanding about it one way or the other; no abandonment; and there was no significance in the fact that the young girl, who has been cruelly insulted, presented herself for admission to the Paulding School. Neither is there any excitement. A great many people feel very much ashamed that such a cowardly and disgraceful affair could occur in the heart of this city, whose people are so fond of vaunting their good qualities and setting up claims to some sort of superiority over distant towns, such as St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and others, not so highly favored as New Orleans. If there be a feeling of indignation it is directed toward the rude, ignorant, bigoted assailants of the defenseless girl.

MUD HUNTERS.

The *Bulletin* tells us that the—

Chicago *Times* correspondent made application to the revenue authorities for permission to examine Hayes' income returns, but was peremptorily refused all information on the subject.

Admitting that General Weitzel did deny the mouser of the *Times* the free use of his office books and papers, there is nothing in that to indicate that Governor Hayes made crooked returns to the internal revenue assessors when the income tax was in force. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the records of government offices are preserved for the use of the idle and curious men who root in musty places for slanderous secrets. When incomes were taxed frequent complaints were made to the commissioner of internal revenue from all parts of the country that the assessor's lists were liable to be examined by men who had no business with them. More complaints were sent from this city than elsewhere. Men seeking the shelter of the bankrupt act, or who desired to be thought prosperous, were unwilling that the sworn statements, which pinned them down to facts, should be exhibited to outsiders. It was the inquisitorial nature of the income assessment, and the liability to exposure of business secrets, which made that particular tax so unpopular in all sections of the country. Otherwise it was not burdensome, for it fell upon those who could afford to pay, and not upon the poor, as is the case with special taxes on business. The complaints referred to drew from the commissioner orders to assessors and collectors to allow the public access to the lists only so far as individuals wished to verify the taxes set against themselves. In case of fraudulent returns, of course persons making them could not claim such protection when suspected, and witnesses were called in to expose them and aid in legal prosecution against offending parties.

Unless Mr. Tilden is to be punished for perjury, his back returns should not have been made public. The exposure has greatly damaged his character, and if done only for that, the publication of his false income returns is not generally approved.

In any case, the reporter of the Chicago *Times* has nothing to complain of. His imagination is equal to the occasion, and he can set forth the income returns of Governor Hayes in his own way, assisted, as he has been, by that illustrious Andy Johnson Democrat, James B. Steadman. The fact that a suit filed in the United States Court here, against Steadman, charging him with being a defaulter to the tune of half a million dollars or more, will in no way injure the General's standing in the Democratic party.

The *Times* reporter has overhauled the State tax records of Ohio, and given a page of his paper to the publication of matter expected to damage Governor Hayes. He finds no piano reported among the effects of the Governor, and has the affidavit of a Fremont man that there was a piano in the house. It is possible the piano may have been rented, or been the property of the lady of the house. That is a small matter, and it is not understood how the piano can be played as an instrument for the election of Mr. Tilden. The Chicago *Times* is working for head lines, and its sensations, however faithfully accepted and repeated by lesser lights, are doing no good for the Democrats. Lies will come home to roost, and the mud slinger will find only himself befouled.

THE TEXAS POACHER AND OUACHITA VIGILANCE.

The *Times*, which appears to have reserved all its indignation in Ouachita affairs for the man from Texas who attempted to poach on the Democratic preserves up there, says:

The REPUBLICAN is evidently terribly put out because the white people of Ouachita turned out in force and promptly arrested the drunken scoundrel, Hathaway, of Texas, who shot and wounded three colored men.

The REPUBLICAN is not at all "put out," and would not be if every drunken ruffian in the State who goes about shooting innocent people were arrested and put under hatches. But we did withhold our admiration from the Ouachita Democracy for merely doing what it was their duty as good citizens to do. Neither could we find much cause for boasting in their conduct when taken in connection with the Dinkgrave murder. The Democrats of Monroe are not the first people on the face of the earth who have tried to

"Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

Their excessive zeal in the pursuit of Hathaway can not, in our judgment, compensate for their criminal neglect in the case of Dinkgrave's murderer; and when their apologists and boasters come forward and flatter them in a long dispatch for arresting a man who committed a mean and cowardly act while drunk, we want them to answer for poor Dinkgrave, shot to death almost in plain sight of the town, before we give them our applause.

If Dinkgrave had been a Democrat, and his slayer a negro, and all the other surrounding circumstances as they were, there would long ago have been a second grave on the banks of the Ouachita river. Anything like a show of vigilance would have secured the arrest of the murderer, who left a living witness of his crime.

We are willing to say that the gentlemen who effected the arrest of Hathaway did well, but they would have done much better and obtained more credit if they had previously been successful in their pursuit of the greater criminal. Justice is unwilling to take the officious pursuit of Hathaway as an offset to the escape of the man with a double barreled gun and the false whiskers, and so long as the murderer remains undiscovered a stain will rest, like an ill-omened cloud, over the immediate district, and obscure, more or less, the fame of the State and of the Democratic party—the one for being unable to protect its citizens, and the other for harboring and concealing the vile instrument by which Dinkgrave was cut down.

DEFENDING HIS REPUTATION.

Mr. Alfred Bourges, who has been very rudely assailed by the press of this city for the report he made of Mr. McEnery's Monroe speech, has declared his intention to protect his reputation at all hazards. He has begun by publishing a card, in which he reiterated with emphasis his statement to the campaign committee, and instead of calling witnesses leaves the question in such shape that the next obvious step will be the interposition of the mutual offices of friends.

He next called upon the editor of the *Bee* and complained of an epithet in French which had been applied to him. Failing to receive a promise of having the offensive word retracted, he assaulted Mr. Limet and retired without inflicting or receiving any serious personal damage.

Were there any other mode of redress against personal abuse to a gentleman of Mr. Bourges' position in society and habits derived from his Creole education, we should feel disposed to censure him for the appeal he has made to individual force to right his wrongs. He recognizes the code in full force, and believes he is dealing with gentlemen who are willing to square their actions by its requirements. Unfortunately the fact that a resort to personal combat is a violation of the laws of the State, and wise laws too, does not make the action of those who disregard the statute unpopular, nor is a man really permitted by public opinion to seek redress from insult in any other way. It thus happens that a man who has led a blameless life here for more than fifty years—who has enjoyed the respect of his friends and the love of his relatives; whose word has always passed current among all orders and classes of his native city; who has been called to the discharge of important official trusts, and proved himself in every way a perfectly honorable and honest man and good citizen—feels called upon by the remnant of an old barbarous sentiment which yet lingers here, to peril his life to save his reputation.

When the issue was first joined betwe en him and Mr. McEnery, every Democratic paper in the city instantly declared that the word of his antagonist alone was sufficient to carry public opinion with him and he did not need to call for corroborating evidence. One paper indulged in the preposterous assertion that the word of the gentleman in question was good enough to outweigh the testimony of every Radical in the State. But it seems that Mr. Bourges and his friends do not hold these views and hence steps have been taken to bring the controversy to an issue on another field.

What the upshot will be, it is impossible to foretell. The respective friends of the two parties may succeed in restoring amicable relations, but we are satisfied it must result from a decided lowering of the pretensions of the parties who set up a claim to all the veracity, all the character and all the reputation there is extant.

A TRANSPARENT TRICK.

No one at all familiar with Louisiana affairs but will see the thinnest and weakest political trickery in the allegation credited by the New Orleans *Democrat* to the New York *Express* (also Democratic), that Governor Kellogg "represented in the North that General Nicholls and his supporters are in favor of repudiating the State debt."

The funding of the State debt is the feature of his administration of which Governor Kellogg is especially solicitous, and which it is well known General Nicholls frankly indorses as an equitable adjustment between debtor and creditor.

The malicious purpose of the *Express* writer can not fail to prove a boomerang, inasmuch as it has called these semi-official declarations from the elected organ of the Democratic party:

The assertion of Kellogg, in New York, that General Nicholls and his partisans are in favor of the repudiation of the obligations of the State, is wholly and viciously false, and he knows it.

And again:

The holders of Louisiana securities have nothing to fear from the success of the Democratic-Conservative party. If that party shall succeed, every dollar of the debt will be paid, and such reforms will be inaugurated in the State, city and parochial governments that its payment will be a prompt and easy matter.

These declarations ought to and will be considered conclusive by all investors that the State debt, as rehabilitated by the Republicans, will be scrupulously respected by whichever party attains to the control of the government in the coming elections.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At ten minutes past seven o'clock, Wednesday night, September 20, 1876, HANNAH JOHNSON, widow of the late William Johnson, aged seventy-two years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of William R. Mason are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 Liberty street, This Evening, at four o'clock, without further notice.

JACKSON—At ten minutes past nine o'clock, Wednesday night, REONES FRANKLIN JACKSON, aged seven weeks, son of A. B. Jackson and M. F. Duncan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at four o'clock This Evening, from the residence of Mrs. C. Duncan, No. 487 Baronne street, without further notice.

St. Joseph, Louisiana, papers please copy.

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.

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.

HON. C. B. DARRALL, HON. MORRIS MARKS, HON. V. E. MCCARTHY, HON. PIERRE LANDRY, and HON. T. A. CAGE will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

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.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, J. D. KENNEDY, ESQ., and other speakers will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

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. 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, Sunday, September 24.
Greensburg, Monday, September 25.
Franklinton, Wednesday, September 27.
Springfield, Friday, September 29.
Covington, Sunday, October 1.
St. Charles, Saturday, October 7.
St. James, Sunday, October 8.
St. John, Sunday, October 15.

UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, HON. FRANK MOREY, and other speakers will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Delta, Monday, October 2.
St. Joseph, Wednesday, October 4.
Waterproof, Thursday, October 5.
Lake Providence, Saturday, October 7.
Illawara, Monday, October 9.
Bastrop, Thursday, October 12.
Monroe, Saturday, October 14.
Greenseborough, Monday, October 16.
Minden, Wednesday, October 18.
Bellevue, Thursday, October 19.
Shreveport, Saturday, October 21.

By order of the Committee:

A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.

L. LAMANIERE, JR., Assistant Secretary. se3 2p

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, Secretary.

s:2 2p

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

HOLD THE FORT.

A special meeting of the American Union Club will be held at its rooms on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, September 22, at half-past seven o'clock. Full attendance is requested. Applications for admission will be considered.

T. S. JOHNSON, President.

T. W. EATON, Secretary. se19 4t 2p

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

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 o 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.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF

MISS KATIE GLASSFORD,

Wednesday Evening, September 27, 1876,

When will be presented the popular drama, in five acts, entitled

EAST LYNNE.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

The box office will be open, and seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. on MONDAY, twenty-fifth, TUESDAY, twenty-sixth, and WEDNESDAY, twenty-seventh of September.

Tickets can be procured from members of the club or at the box office. W. H. ADAMS,

se17 td Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

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 fo families, with separate entrance. Best Beer a moderate prices. The largest Orchestr in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my16

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.

no31 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

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

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

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

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

al2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, GRUNEWALD HALL,

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

Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.

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

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

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

OFFICERS:

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

TRUSTEES:

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

Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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. fel3 1y

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Johanna Klue, Widow of Paul Mecallef.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,969.—Whereas, Anthony Mecallef has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Johanna Klue, widow of Paul Mecallef, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

se21 24 cc1 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. B. TRAPOLIN,

Late No. 112 St. Charles street,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Has removed to

No. 34 St. Charles street, near Common,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Work done in best style, and on reasonable terms.

se17 1w

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

For Brick Sidewalks, with Wooden Curbs and Gutters, on Both Sides of Dryades Street, Between Jackson and Philip Streets.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, September 15, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth instant, at twelve o'clock M., for constructing brick sidewalks, with wooden curbs and gutters, on both sides of Dryades street, between Jackson and Philip streets, wherever the same has not been made by the property owners, or in course of construction at the date of the contract. The work to be done according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance that the required cash deposit has been made.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids to be per running foot, sidewalks complete, and to be indorsed "Proposals for banquettes on Dryades street, between Jackson and Philip streets."

se16 td R. A. BURKE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 19, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, at 12 M., for the building McDonogh schoolhouse No. 7, at the corner of Chestnut and Milan streets, Sixth District, as per plan and specifications on file.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

se20 7t CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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 facts before the Assistant Supervisor of Registration of his ward, and furnishing proof satisfactory to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration of his identity, and that he still possesses the qualifications of an elector of such ward and election precinct.

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

First Ward.

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

H. F. BRENNAN, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—No. 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. 509 Magazine street, corner Gaiennie.

Third Ward.

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

PATRICK CREAGH, Assistant Supervisor.

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

Fourth Ward.

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

R. C. HOWARD, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Customhouse and Treme streets.

Fifth Ward.

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

E. GAUTIER, Assistant Supervisor.

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

Sixth Ward.

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

J. G. PUCHTLER, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Derbigny street and Bayou road.

Seventh Ward.

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

WILLIAM J. MOORE, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Laharpe and Robertson streets.

Eighth Ward.

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

THOMAS LEON, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Girod and Marigny streets.

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—Washington, between Dryades and St. Denis 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 B