

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1876.

Patton is the learned P. On Dit.

The small-sized boy sighs for a circus.

They are trying to injure Tilton's character.

The Nathan murderer can come back now.

King Louis, of Bavaria, can play the fiddle.

Bret Harte's play has a good run by the critics.

The Indiana Grangers do not take kindly to Blue Jeans.

Adam Forepaugh is among the first of menagerie men.

Nat fairly revels in the richness of Tweed's return.

"Daniel Deronda" has given rise to the Gwendolin poison.

Queen Victoria is improving in health. Her physician is dead.

The Empress of Germany gives the preference to female dentists.

Hepworth Dixon says that Solomon's Temple was a small affair.

Lucius Robinson's advocacy of high annual tolls has tolled against him.

Peter Cooper is thought to be too insignificant for slander's target.

"Baba," at Niblo's, is a clean-lined drama, put on for a long run.

There is just cold enough in the present weather to fill rheumatic bones.

Red will be the fashionable color this fall. The red-nosed man will be in style.

Bret Harte is considered very commonplace when he attempts to tell the truth.

Lulu, of the wonderful band, fell in Dublin, and must hereafter travel as a boy.

Charles Francis Adams is an ice man for a candidate, and is making a cold canvass.

The blunt speech takes best. Make a point too fine and the people will not see it.

What is fame? Bishop Jones lived a long life of usefulness to be written down as Jones.

Rifle shooters should be particular about what they drink. Everything depends upon the proper elevation.

When a man "comes out" for Tilden now he is expected to have good reasons for it, and must publish a card.

Roch, the French headman, is training up his son in the way he should go—learning him to cut off heads.

The Prince of Wales recommends that the policemen of London should wear cork-lined helmets. He has traveled.

A Swede has invented a canvas fire-proof dress which will allow the wearer to walk through flames without injury.

Sidney Lanier, the terrible poet of the long ago, is collecting his poems in a volume. They can do no harm there.

Cape May claims more marriage engagements than any other watering place, and it will become the most popular resort.

Dr. Henry Hartschorn is a professor in a medical college at Philadelphia. He should administer himself wisely to his duties.

The New York Delmonico has moved up town from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street. He will not forget to move his price up.

A North Carolina candidate is known by the name of Bow-Wow Rogers. He is on the Democratic ticket, and is barking up the wrong tree.

A wealthy California lady has created a sensation by marrying her coachman. Indigent young men of good families think they have been swindled.

The combatants in the Eastern war wish to make a good showing to foreign nations, so they grant ten day armistices to get their guns in good positions on either side.

Ordinary people can be educated up to the music of Wagner. A man can become so wedded to the noise of a sawmill at night that he will wake up when it stops.

W. R. Fish, Esq., editor of the REPUBLICAN, and wife, are expected to arrive at home to-day from a short visit to the centennial and other points of interest at the North.

Thim'ov Weed drew his quarterly pension as a soldier of the war of 1812, last week, and immediately gave it away to an old veteran. He is just squandering his income.

The Mobile Tribune seems to be running on a prayer gauge. It says: "The coal yards of New Orleans are filled, and yet two cargoes are due. The coal men pray for ice. The ice men—who have cargoes on the way—pray for a return of summer weather."

The Supreme Court of the United States in a case appealed from a district of Massachusetts, has decided that there can be no recovery of property destroyed by blowing up with gunpowder to arrest the progress of a fire. The case appealed and decided grew out of the action of the city authorities at the great Boston fire.

Tilden has never answered the letter written to him by Horace Greeley, October 20, 1869. As Tweed is coming home, and can vouch for the correctness of the charges of ballot-box stuffing made by Mr. Greeley, Samuel should hasten to tell his side of the story. He can address his letter to Mr. Smith, of Chappaqua, successor of the sage.

Boss Kelly, of Tammany, warmly indorses the merits of Charles Francis Adams. It reminds us of a Creole story illustrating the down town appreciation of General Lee in the first year of the war. An old citizen ventured to assert in presence of a friend, "Le Generale Roberts is one fine officer." "Oui, oui, I think so; Generale Beauregard he speak very well of him."

REFORM.

Every man with a fair amount of self-appreciation thinks he can run a newspaper, drive a horse, manage a theatre, or do almost anything requiring special qualifications, as well or better than any other man. The Tom Sawyer boy got his fence whitewashed by other boys who wanted to try the brush. A stranger in a printing office will ask to be allowed to set type, and will make a bad mess of it. A young lady riding on the river will want to steer the steamboat. She would swamp the craft unless watched by the man at the wheel. A political party, which well-nigh wrecked the government fifteen years ago, is now clamoring for a chance to run the ship of State. The Democrats swear they can do a little better than the party which made the States a nation. They come before the people with black hearts and red hands and talk of reform. The first principle of reform is to abandon that which is evil or corrupt. The widest stretch of imagination can not associate the Democratic party with such a purpose. When driven from power, its leaders retired southward, carrying with them all of the public property and treasure they could lay hands on. After the murder of our second Washington by rebel hands, there was an accidental interim of Democratic ascendancy in the administration of Andrew Johnson. The Tennessee traitor claimed to be a reformer. He nearly ruined the work of reconstruction so well begun, and he filled the offices of the country with defaulting adventurers like Steedman. In 1868 the Democrats of Louisiana undertook to reform the State government of Louisiana. They commenced in earnest with the July riot, murdering a couple of hundred Republicans and bringing about martial law. They have several times since attempted similar reformations, notably in 1874, forming a White League organization for the overthrow of the legal State government. Texas has been completely reformed and plundered by the party in power in that State until there is no treasury, no public schools in existence, and the administration of law has become a farce. New York city was reformed by the Tammany process until the people could stand it no longer, and now the same party, backed by Boss Kelly, successor of the other great Boss, assisted by John Morrissey, proposes to reform the government of the United States. No cry of demagogues is more shallow than the Democratic cry of reform. It has become a meaningless by-word and a burlesque on honesty when connected with the name of Tilden.

Reform within the Democratic party would be a good thing. Its members greatly need individual reformation. That is not quite what they propose. They propose to run the government on a new plan, and they offer no guarantee that the revenues would be more faithfully and cheaply collected, that the public debt would be more speedily reduced, that we should have a quicker return to specie basis and use in currency, that we should have a better postal system and more efficient tariff laws, that the once enslaved race would be better protected in their rights of citizenship than under the tried and true direction of the Republican party. Indeed the record of the Democratic party makes the aspirants to power untrustworthy. That party has shown itself to be the enemy, and not the willing promoter of good government, and the people will have none of it. It does not trust itself. Governor Seymour, in his strange letter declining the offer of being set up as a gubernatorial candidate in New York, tells the people of the United States that Mr. Tilden can be safely trusted as President, because he would be curbed and hedged about by the opposition party. There is a world of meaning and deep sarcasm hidden in Mr. Seymour's indorsement of the crafty little lawyer. If well watched he could safely trust a pickpocket in church. Let the Democrats say, "We want office more than we want reform," and they could begin to make an honest canvass. There have been dishonest men sailing under the cover of the Republican party. Their sins are of the world, and not of the party. A bad man in a church pulpit does not shake the foundations of the Christian religion. Jacob Barker and the Bank of America robbed hundreds of poor people in this city. The failure of the Freedman's Bank did no more. Merchants everywhere, claiming to be respectable, fail and cheat their creditors. The Republican party is not responsible for individual shortcomings, and Democrats, as such, can not assure the cure of moral obliquity. A reformed man is a sample of triumph over self. A man with no sin marks on his soul is better to put in high places. Raise the standard of morality at home, and our representatives will come up to it. Characters formed by the love of good mothers, strengthened by good schooling and habitual respect for the rights of others and the laws of the land, will so endow a man that he shall need no reform. Our hopes for a wise and spotless government, that shall confine forever as a blessing to men and women who shall live under it, is based on the elevation of public sentiment. It can not come out from the slums of party politics and Tammany rings; it must come through good deeds without empty words.

WHIPPING IN.

The Picayune attempts to calm the disturbances which disgrace the Democratic convention, by alleging that the Republicans enjoy this wrangle, in the expectation of deriving some profit from the disgust of those citizens who may resent being sold out for the shirvelty and other lucrative offices. That sub-organ is mistaken. The Republicans have neither made nor fomented the Democratic strife over the spoils. It was a spontaneous combustion, caused by the impudent

combination of hypocrisy and fraud.

They have made no bargain, and expect to make none. They know that any casual dissonant in a party, whether it proceed from the high motives of Horace Greeley or Carl Schurz, mean but a temporary alienation, and that every just mind always swings back to its principles, when the cause of a temporary aberration shall have ceased to operate. We suppose it will be the same with the Democracy. The mercenary element will be appeased by purchase, or intimidated by proscription.

Those who oppose the nominees on account of the corrupt and deceptive manner of their nomination, will be at first violent, then sullen, and will at last either settle down in support of the Democratic ticket, or absent themselves from the election. The Republican minority has, it is true, more interest in the election of just and resolute officers than their Democratic opponents. A White League Mayor, with an administration and subordinates of the same persuasion, may inflict, or permit to be inflicted, upon the Republicans a persecution of the most injurious character, as well to the people persecuted as to the property and business public. We have no hesitation in saying that, as between a Conservative and a Democrat, there is a gap as wide as that which separates justice from vengeance; but we repeat, the Democracy are mistaken in saying that the Republicans are in any sense a party to the shameful roaring and raving of the political hyenas and jackals over the carcass of the dead welfare of the city.

The Democrats themselves might testify that no such profit as it intimates can arise from the factions, dissension of political opponents. In 1872 the Democracy extinguished the lights of 1798, and slipped its dark lantern under the garb of fusion. It made a pilgrimage to the shrine of the sage of Chappaqua. It laid down the rights of the South and took up the supremacy of the Union. It abandoned free trade and wore by a high protective tariff. It renounced the doctrine of slavery and accepted the doctrine of abolition. It admitted the failure of the Confederacy and applauded the war cry of "On to Richmond!" Democracy here and elsewhere supplicated for an alliance with Republicans. They demanded the enactment of the present Returning Board law, and made a Federal and State campaign based alone on the hopes of Republican dissensions. It was not long before this unnatural alliance was dissolved. Wherever it had resulted in Democratic gain, neither the white nor colored Republican was called to participate in the results. Wherever it closed in defeat the Democracy was berated by its own friends for the folly and failure of relying upon the divisions of its opponents for the success of its plans. No. The Republicans expect nothing from Democratic dissensions. These wounds will be healed in from one to six weeks, under the cohesive plaster of the more drastic treatment which we have suggested. So certain is the success of this restorative that the sub-organs of the Democracy need not resort to the unnecessary obliquity of charging the Republicans with any share of the responsibility. Two Democratic tickets might even be to the disadvantage of the Republican cause. Every man in both factions would vote the Democratic State and Federal ticket, and a larger vote for Tilden and Nichols might be brought out. A single Democratic ticket, the more objectionable to good morals the better, might keep at home disgusted and disinterested voters enough to impair the Democratic strength on the Federal and State ticket. The organs and sub-organs of Democracy can, therefore, whip in the rabid or timid Democracy by a threat of Republicans waiting in ambush the divisions which it anticipates. We can anticipate to party advantage that dissensions save the shameful spectacle of hypocrisy and greed displayed by purists who claim that they are the only men who can honestly administer the government. We shall send this scandalous transparency throughout the Union with the circulation of the whole Republican press. On one side will appear the Democracy shaking hands with the Liberal Republicans across the awful chasm which yawned between Democracy and the treasury—on the other the Democracy with a pile of spoils, over which the Democratic factions are fighting with clubs, knives and revolvers. Such is the only use the Republicans propose to make of the little faction fight over the city shirvelty which has compelled the Democratic Central Committee, in secret session, to prorogue the Parish Convention until the ensuing week. We shall await the grand diorama explosion, merely to point to our pupils the danger of committing the administration of any government to such ambitious and mercenary managers.

HOW TILDEN AND TWEED PASSED THE ELECTION LAW.

Our anti-Republican confederates have shown a lamentable ignorance of the Federal law in having advised their constituents that the law of insurrection and election was unconstitutional. It was supposed by them that the Federal government could only intervene in the affairs within a State upon the call of the State. The REPUBLICAN has shown that the law since the war is much stronger than before the war. The power given by the Democratic law of 1850 to recapture a slave in any State has been now applied to the protection of a citizen in any State. There is another Democratic fallacy in regard to the laws protecting the elective franchise. It is that the law was enacted to repress Democracy in the Southern States. We happen to have the evidence that the law placing the troops and posse comitatus at the disposal of the marshal was not passed for the South at all. Mr. Stoughton, of New York, has written a letter in defense of Mr. Tilt's construction of the law of Federal suffrage.

A HINT OF MARTIAL LAW.

The New York Herald has awakened the political echoes by a report, more or less sensational, that the administration is seriously considering the propriety of declaring martial law in the South. As no other paper has the news we may be permitted to reserve full credence to its full scope until some authoritative confirmation comes to remove it from the class of doubtful hypotheses. It is not within the bounds of reason that all the section of country lying south of Mason and Dixon's line and usually included in the fiction of a "South," which politicians insist upon keeping up, should be placed under martial law. Within the broad limits of the ample bounds of the Ohio river on one side and the Gulf on the other; with the Alleghany mountains on the east and the further borders of Texas on the west, are comprised, politically speaking, a great many varieties of people. There are good districts and bad ones. It would not, therefore, be characteristic of American policy to apply the same remedies to the just and the unjust. Something like discrimination would be proper, and we may add very likely to be observed.

WE CAN NOT, UPON THE DOUBTFUL EVIDENCE AT HAND, ASSUME THAT MARTIAL LAW

extends to overshadow the whole South like a cloud or a shield, accordingly as it may be regarded by the different political interests; but it is easy to believe that certain sections may receive some such a benefit. If there be in any State such a condition of public opinion as to render the local government powerless to prevent or punish crime; if the plea of Democracy may be interposed as a bar to prosecution, while at the same time a charge of Republicanism is equivalent to conviction, there is where some reforming hand, with power to enforce the laws, is imperatively needed. If the equal protection of the State laws are in any district denied to any person on account of color, politics, religion, nationality, or for any other reason, there some remedy is needed. If no such condition of society exists anywhere, then martial law, if declared, would be innocuous and unfeared. Martial law, like any other law, never interferes with people who behave themselves. Like the police and constabulary of a well behaved city, the officers of military rule only look after the bad and protect the honest. We hope, therefore, the Republicans will nowhere have any objections to urge against any legal measures which the government may in its wisdom adopt to preserve the liberties of the people. It is one of the duties of all governments to do this, and it makes no sort of difference who the aggressors are. There is no force, therefore, in the plea urged by the Picayune that in many cases where lawlessness prevails, the Republicans are responsible for it. No matter who is responsible for it, nor who are guilty, the duty of the government is the same. It is notorious that in many parts of Louisiana and in nearly the whole length and breadth of Texas there is a most painful uncertainty attending the punishment of outrages against the persons and property of Republicans. There is yet some doubt whether the people of Natchitoches, Rapides, Ouachita, Morehouse, East Feliciana and some other localities will dare to venture out on the day of election, unless they first enroll themselves under the supervision of the Democratic overseers of tens, and vote the tickets prepared for them. There can be no greater outrage perpetrated upon a freeman than to forcibly control his vote, or even to set an espionage upon it. If he be required to vote in the gangs of tens, and is limited to the ballot given him by his overseer, he is as effectually disfranchised as though he were prohibited altogether. He is even worse used, because the very ballot with which he is armed by the law for his own defense is taken from him and turned against him. Suppose he protests or rebels against this espionage. What then? Why, he is classified as an "enemy of this people," and the mark of Cain put upon him, which makes him the lawful prey for those mysterious assassins whose murders are taken out of the category of political crimes for no better reason than that the perpetrators are directly instigated by other considerations. Whatever may be urged by way of complaint against the imposition of martial law by partisans who are interested in ruling the various sections of the South by the influence of popular commotions, the administration may feel assured that any measure which protects the lives, liberty and property of the weak and holds the bad in check, will be approved by the people everywhere.

RETURNING BOARD AND MILITARY FORCE.

The Democratic convention have in session a returning board, similar in its attributes to that which they employed in making the returns of 1872. They now admit that some discretion must be allowed a committee on credentials, and we should not be surprised if some of the members should become as unpopular as Hon. Thomas Anderson himself. Already we have seen the secretary of a club held to responsibility by parties concerned in having a fair election. The secretary prudently and properly fell back, as some of the Republican officials have been compelled to do under similar circumstances. We are forcibly reminded of the personal danger in which the Republican committee on credentials, otherwise known as the Returning Board, has been held, when we read this notice in the Times:

It is rumored that two of the members of the committee on credentials have been threatened with injury, and that they have found it necessary to go to the evening sessions of the committee attended by a guard of friends.

Members of the Republican Returning Board were compelled to rely on the protection of police or a squad of Federal soldiers. The necessity of a guard was the same in each case. The Republicans have been compelled to resort to similar protection of their Legislature and boards when in session. The Times further says:

It is said now that every precaution will be taken to prevent any disturbance when the report of the committee on credentials comes to be discussed, and that a full complement of armed and determined men will be stationed in the hall, ready to quell the least evidence of disorder. The men who have control of this convention now seem determined that the disgraceful scenes which characterized the St. Charles Theatre convention shall not find a parallel in this [our] articles.

So we are to have a military force to prevent Democracy behaving as bad as the Republicans are alleged to have done. The Times makes an awful admission when it declares that martial law over the convention is necessary to prevent outrage and violence. We have thus an inkling that the silk stockings have the organization, and will promulgate the returns—that, anticipating the indignation of the conservative or short-hair element, an armed force has been provided to compel submission to the unpalatable "returns" of the board of credentials.

We have often objected to the Democratic "war in disguise," because it held men armed and drilled for military service. We now see that the returning board of credentials may make an unpopular

report of nominees, and a standing army of Democrats may be required to enforce its decisions and preserve the peace. The parallel between the straits to which the Republicans were driven to maintain the law, and that to which the Democracy have been compelled to resort to enforce their party orders is sadly similar.

We may apprehend that some Democratic Major General who commands the organized divisions of the drilled Democracy may fulfill the part of Major General Sheridan, and be compelled to expel intruders from the convention hall and seat the regular nominees of the returning committee on credentials. Should the rumor of the Times be verified, we may expect that the demand for Federal intervention to preserve the peace will not be confined to Republicans, but that the oppressed conservatives and short hairs may unite in asking that they may be relieved from the military dress of the Democracy.

RUINED BY DEMOCRACY.

For many years the State of Texas has been thoroughly Democratic. It is likely to remain so until its misgoverned and plundered people, by a union of the better elements of the party in power with the Republican party, form an alliance of honest men and create a wholesome State government. Texas has been worse swindled by Democrats than the city of New York, and is less able to bear the misfortune. The development of the resources of the State depends upon immigration to its domains; that is retarded by bad government within its borders. The Democratic papers in all quarters of the State are crying out for reform. The Galveston News says:

Texas is older than she was at the outset of Governor Coke's administration, and more lawlessness is resorted toward its close than was known at its outset.

It may be said that the party in power is not responsible for the acts of a bad Governor; that he does not represent the party. The Democrats indorse Coke by sending him to the United States Senate, and thus acknowledge that he represents them. A letter from Austin to the Waco Register says:

Since 1874 we have not had a free school in this city. The money raised by taxation has nearly all been used to erect a magnificent schoolhouse, large enough to accommodate 380 pupils; this is for the whites, of course, and although the colored children of this city were entitled to their pro rata of this fund, and were promised by the board of trustees a school building, but so far nothing has been done for them. It would seem that now having a free school building, the trustees would open a free school, at least, as long as the public funds appropriated by the State for the year 1876 are available. The school building, however, this building taken possession of by "our best men," and is about to be opened as a private school. How many free schools we have in the State this year? In United States Senate, in reality, not one. This is the way Democratic promises are kept. That party is truly one of time honored principles, and of false pretences. A debt created of more than \$1,000,000 in less than three years, by the man of "the massive brain," "the people's idol," who will leave this State to ask admission to the United States Senate, leaving nothing but the rind of the bacon for the brood that succeeds him.

The San Antonio Herald, no longer able to apologize for its party, says:

Our State government is a curse, and our laws a mockery. Great hopes were based on the action of a Democratic Legislature. It continued in session month after month, squandering the means of the people, multiplying offices and increasing salaries. Its record is that of the most corrupt legislative body that ever assembled in any State. When there was nothing else to steal, and when the public lands had been traded away for private enterprises, the members seized \$800,000 belonging to the school fund, the only public money left in the State, divided that among themselves for mileage and per diem, and left for their homes. Of their disposal of the public lands, the Herald says:

They have squandered like desperate and drunken gamblers that they were, every acre of the public domain. They have sold, and by every variety of objects, just, they had been engaged in three card monte, and doubtless much of the public domain was squandered at the card table.

Another paper says:

State warrants have already fallen to eighty-five cents, and are still going down. In fact they are now at fifty cents, and probably fifty cents on the dollar. What does all this tend to? Repudiation. Crime is on the increase. The Tyler Index says:

We are acquiring a reputation more odious than when the State was a refuge for criminals from all the States in the Union. Fearing the defeat of the Boss Kelly and Tilden party in the national contest, the Dallas Herald calls upon murderers to halt, saying:

The murder of J. N. Bingham, a former sheriff of Wharton county, by assassins, following immediately upon the slaughter of eight negroes, but aggravates the danger of the hour. These crimes, beyond all question, do imperil the safety of the State, when committed in the face of a desperate contest for party supremacy in the national government, and it is not the part of a wise, honest or honorable statesmanship to tacitly acquiesce in their commission.

And then there is the humiliating admission that—

The people are heart sick and weary of murder. They hang their heads in very shame at the character Texas is obtaining abroad. They know and feel that it does her every injury, and that it is a disgrace to the State. These crimes, beyond all question, do imperil the safety of the State, when committed in the face of a desperate contest for party supremacy in the national government, and it is not the part of a wise, honest or honorable statesmanship to tacitly acquiesce in their commission.

This is Texas as it has come to be under Democratic rule. It is what Northern Democrats would have every Southern State become, as a means of foisting themselves into power. The imperiled condition of Texas does not arouse the Democracy of the State to better deeds. In choosing representatives they choose men who will strictly represent the party, and not the best interests of the State. John Hancock is perhaps the best man the Democrats have sent to Congress since the war. He expressed Union and progressive sentiments, and the Democracy decided that he should represent his State no longer.

Soon after the close of the war the tide of immigration set in heavily toward Texas. Its promising fields and broad grazing lands bid fair to become the homes of millions of happy and prosperous people. The natural advantages and

resources of the State have not been diminished, but a bad party in power has made the Lone Star State less desirable to men seeking new homes. There is a lack of schools and churches, and just judgment when found are unable to enforce their decrees. It is a natural paradise infested with evil men, blighted and plundered in the name of a party. Its State government is such as Democrats rear whom they have full power. There is an internal cry for a division of the State. Two wings of the banding have quarreled, and one wants to get away from the other. The gods of the Democratic party favor the idea. They would make four Democratic Senates grow where only two grew before. An increase of offices is the best argument offered for a division of the State. As the present set have shown themselves quite able to capture all of the revenues and public property of the commonwealth, the division is not looked upon by the people as a necessity. Texas will cast a solid vote for Tilden and reform. She is distressed, misgoverned, lawless, in debt, but she is Democratic.

FRIDAY.

HITCH—On Friday, twenty-second instant, at 4 P. M. MISSIE PIPPEL, daughter of E. V. and Mary B. Hitch, aged seven years.

THE COPARTNERSHIP.

Reference being made to the underlying matter under the firm of NAVA & OFFNER, it is hereby declared by mutual consent, that Mr. M. L. NAVA having purchased the interest of Mr. OFFNER in the business of the firm, the name and for his own account, at the City Palace, No. 149 Canal Street, Tours Building, N. OFFNER, Secretary.

In retiring, this day, from the firm of NAVA & OFFNER, I select for Mr. M. L. NAVA, my full partner, a continuance of the patronage of my friends and that of the old firm. E. OFFNER, 221 1/2 St.

POSTPONEMENT.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Mechanics Institute, New Orleans, September 22, 1876.

At a meeting of the above named committee, held on Friday, the twenty-second instant, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted: Whereas the committee are desirous of the early arrival of the HON. CARL SCHURZ, one of our eminent orators for the North; and whereas the committee have been invited to give a complimentary reception to the Hon. Carl Schurz, on the twenty-seventh instant, to take place in Lafayette Square, in connection with the lecture of the Hon. Mr. Schurz, by order of the committee.

CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary, 24 1/2 St.

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for stock of CARPET and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMES, BRUSSELS, M. ROBES, etc. Look for bargains at No. 97 and 99 Camp Street, HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 202 1/2 St. No. 97.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of NAVA & OFFNER has been dissolved by mutual consent, and

MR. OFFNER will reopen his new store at the old stand, 174 Canal Street, New Orleans, about October 1st.

ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED.

The Latest Styles and most desirable features in FALL DRY GOODS Can be found at

B. & W. CRONER'S, 147 Canal Street, New Orleans.

New Stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH Hosiery, HERRING BONNETS, White Goods and Domestic, etc.

Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSSELS, TRIPLES, and INGRAIS CARPETS, SHADIES, COLORED, 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 the most complete stock of

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. Special attention to orders from the country. 202 1/2 St. No. 97 and 99 Camp Street.

NEW FASHION EMPORIUM.

MRS. GEORGE F. HARDON, (Formerly Miss Maggie Troy), WILL OPEN HER NEW STORE

23 Chartres Street, Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

With a new and complete stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 1, And respectfully invites the attention of her many lady friends, confident that she can give them entire satisfaction.

Due notice will be given of the 202 1/2 St. GRAND FALL OPENING.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS,

PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK. Promptly and neatly done at low price.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 202 1/2 St. No. 97 and 99 Camp Street.

GREAT REDUCTION.

We will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADIES, CURTAINS, FINE SILKS, UPHOLSTERY and CERTAIN GOODS at fifty per cent reduced prices to make room for our fall stock.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 202 1/2 St. No. 97 and 99 Camp Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAREFARE CLUB.

VALETTES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF

MISS BATTIE GLANSFORD.

Wednesday Evening, September 27, 1876. Who will be presented the popular drama, "The Girl of the Year," entitled

EAST LYNNE.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

The office will be open, and seats can be secured from A. M. to P. M. on MONDAY, TWENTY-THREE, TWENTY-FOUR, and WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-FIVE, September.

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

WENGER'S GARDEN.

111 Bourbon Street, Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrances. Best seats at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my 1/2

FOUND NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1876. WAS FOUND TO THE SECOND DISTRICT ON Tuesday, September 19, 1876, a black and white dog, with white spots on his neck, ears, and tail, and a white spot on his chest. The dog is about three years old, and is very tame. If any one has information of his whereabouts, please call on the undersigned at the public auction, at 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1876, at twelve o'clock on Thursday, September 28, 1876, at the office of the undersigned, THIBODEAU BLANCHARD, Secretary. No. 98—222 1/2 St.