

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

Capoul is to marry Grevey.

Rag gatherers manage to pick up a living.

When the fall winds come men feel like bracing up.

Judge Sinnott ought to be a reformer, but he is not.

Motto for a free lunch house—'Aide toi, le Ciel t'aidera.'

Oysters have a history. Cooking them is one of the Stew-arts.

It will be one of Pope's essays to manage the Varieties Theatre.

Paris has 600 finger nail doctors, all scratching for a living.

The Democratic tax on candidates brings them down to brass tax.

Young men should aim well in life and hit the bull's eye if they can.

The Centennial proved to be a sorry exhibition for the educated bog.

A reformer can be told by the color of his nose, which is all *deux de rose*.

The way to get up a flat is to command a man to do something against his will.

The sword of Osman is a roving blade, much older than the sword of Bunker Hill.

Wade Hampton says it will take 10,000 colored votes to elect him in South Carolina.

St. Louis has a larger population than any other city with the same number of inhabitants.

A Democratic candidate in Colorado is out with an open letter, denying that he is a sheep thief.

In the old times barbers used to phlebotomize. Their stuffed chairs are fixed that way now.

Says Dorsheimer, "I care not who does the traveling so long as I draw the mileage from my people."

James Gordon Bennett has invented no new game. Shakespeare discovered Polonius-us years ago.

No preacher can expect to deliver a live sermon by making a skeleton of his thoughts before hand.

Real estate at Cairo is down very low, especially house lots, which are fifteen feet lower than the sidewalk.

Dorsheimer mileage tickets would be good things for railroads to issue to stockholders who stay at home.

Rev. Mr. Murray's new novel is called "The Story the K'v Told Me." He has been helping Rip up the mountain.

A young man wastes a great deal of music when giving a serenade. He might hire a hall and have it all to himself.

Oliver Logan writes that "the Marquis of Bute gets \$5000 a day." How small beside that looks the salary of Mr. Sikos.

The troubles of a Democratic candidate have only commenced when he is nominated. There is the assessment to be paid next.

The Appletons have issued a book called "Talks About Labor." There are too many talks of that kind and not enough of going to work.

Rev. Mr. Savage, of Chicago, has written a book called "The Ministry of Addition." He should try another and prove "The Affliction of Ministry."

The spirit of conciliation and reform, which surrenders private interests for pub. good, was not the spirit used at the Democratic Parish Convention.

Henry Watterson is a reformer. He was sworn in as Congressman, and occupied his seat about two hours before Congress adjourned, for which he drew one month's pay.

General Sherman once said, "Put good men in office, and leave the rest to God." How unlike the modern Democrat, who says, "Elect us to office, and let the rest go to the pot-house!"

For "catastrophism," the New York Tribune made Professor Huxley say, "We have no internal evidences of a catastrophe." How does he account for the little boy who makes himself sick at stomach rather than go to Sunday school!

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The campaign in New Orleans may be considered fairly opened. One editor is in hospital with half a pound of lead in his frame, and another goes around with a dent from a slingshot in his cranium."

"Have you any sort of powder that will kill insects?" inquired a short haired young man in an apothecary's shop. "Certainly. How much will you have?" "Send me a barrel." "Heavens and earth! Are you crazy?" "No, but I am candidate for co-riper and want to kill off the Roaches."

Victor Hugo's modeling has not helped Tilden much. Hugo writes that Samuel sympathized with France during the Franco Prussian war, and advised French-Americans to vote for him. The advice is good so far as it goes; but Tilden wants the German vote, and Mr. Hugo kills that.

Lafayette Grover, the new Senator from Oregon, was born in Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, where he was raised, educated and studied law. From there he went to Portland, Oregon, where he has since lived. He was the first member of Congress from Oregon when the State was admitted.

The Omnium Inquirer is real tickled because Tilden has been to the centennial. It says: "The Centennial must have felt flattered at the amount of money he received and the heavy applause that greeted him. One hundred and thirty thousand people visited the centennial grounds on last Thursday on the occasion of Governor Tilden's visit. 29,000 of these people saw Tilden. It is the most popular man in the State."

THE PRESS AND THE NOMINATIONS. The majority of the Democratic journals receive the nominees of the several ward clubs with very faces. The Times alone swallows the whole ticket with a profession of satisfaction. The Picayune cautiously remarks that some of the nominations are eminently proper, which, indeed, they are, but forgets to add that the majority are outrageous. The Bulletin, by a great effort, restrains its enthusiasm, and finds but few of the candidates worthy of favorable mention. The Bee indulges in a grumble from beginning to end, relieved, however, by a few commendations of admittedly deserving candidates.

We have turned to the newspapers for their opinions, because we are well aware that as a rule the ward clubs have ignored and set aside the favorites of the press, and insisted upon candidates for some of the principal offices in disregard of such intimations of public opinion as we have been permitted to receive through these mediums. There is no danger that the Democratic journals will openly repudiate the ticket, but it is not in the nature of things that the Picayune, Bulletin and Bee should feel any great enthusiasm or display much zeal in the consummation of a compact to which they were not parties, and to many of the stipulations of which the conductors are necessarily opposed. How far the boast of the clubs, that they did not require the support of the press, may influence the conductors of the Democratic journals we can only learn hereafter. At present it looks as though the clubs would carry their point, as the Times has already completely surrendered its independence, the Picayune given only a partial and qualified dissent, and the Bee contented itself with a grumble. The Bulletin is very evidently well pleased with about half a dozen of the nominations, which it mentions, and thoroughly disgusted with the remainder.

The Chamber of Commerce, merchants, bankers, insurance men, etc., were so fortunate as to include two of the successful candidates in their recommendations, while the bar meeting, improving a little on the example of the merchants, named three of the eight judges whose nominations were already a foregone conclusion. The rest pass away with the other rubbish of the convention, to come in hereafter for reward or punishment, according as they shall behave on the day of election.

Thus, it will be seen that the press, the clergy, the merchants, bankers and insurance men may recommend whatever they think proper, but after all is said and done they are nothing more than supplicants before the ward clubs, without any real power whatever. For we see people thrown to the surface for the first time; men whose names are entirely unknown on 'Change, and unembalmed in the complimentary notices of our contemporaries. They derive success from the fortuitous circumstance that they control, no matter how, the delegates from their respective wards, who are traded about as so much capital stock in the grand contest for three or four millions of dollars. The chief cause why these weaker elements appear so strong and the strong ones show so weak, is that the one class is united by the strong bands of self interest, while the other is divided by the rivalry of competition. A want of unity of sentiment among the business men of this city, and neglect of the little details belonging to the duties of citizenship have been the great evils that afflict New Orleans. It is a very common error to suppose that half a hundred names of prominent business men, lawyers, persons and doctors, appended to a political manifesto, and published in all the journals free of cost to anybody but the publishers, is sufficient to awe the unwashed element into quiet, and it need be to revolutionize society. Such a policy has a very different effect, because it is well understood that these parties who are ever so ready with their advice rarely ever turn out and vote. It is true, they subscribe money freely to political clubs, but have not the least control over those who run out with their money.

The property holders, sometimes known by the familiar appellation of "shanty aristocracy," appear to have had no voice whatever in cooking up this dish for "the people." It does not seem to have occurred to anybody in the convention that there was such an organization in existence as the Property Holders' Union. This neglect no doubt proceeds from the same cause which led to ignoring the press, the business men and the professionals. That is, they are regarded as of very little consequence on the day of election. The ward clubs, run with the money of the business men and freely advertised by the press, have got complete control of the whole Democratic machinery and are running the party regardless of the wishes and instructions of the so-called better classes. The press will prove its independence by a sort of quasi submission, and the disappointed will console themselves as best they can.

KEEP TWEED AWAY. The organs of the Democratic party are grinding protests in lively chorus against the return of Hon. W. M. Tweed to New York. There is a fear that the ranking Democratic chief will injure the prospects of Mr. Tilden.

First, we are told that Secretary Fish has blundered in taking cognizance of the case, as Tweed is simply an offender against the State and not against the Federal government. There was no such howl set up when efforts were made to effect the return of Brother Winslow, the Boston swindler, but England appears to have a greater regard for dishonest men than has Spain, and the pious gentleman was not given up on demand. Possibly Tweed robbed only New York, but who can say that his associates will not rob the United States if they succeed to the highest offices in the land? Seriously there should be no objection to the return of the great chief. When the Democratic leaders sent him away they wronged the

honest men of New York. To save themselves they attempted to shield a criminal. God is good to the Irish, but Providence is not just now disposed to assist the Democratic party to any great extent. As to the action of Mr. Fish in the matter, it does not appear that his blunder, if he has blundered, is irreparable. The Spanish government gave the great American plunderer up willingly; to receive him under such circumstances does not bind our government to do more than use its own discretion in returning gentlemen wanted by Spain. If we have a Spanish Tweed among us we can spare him without regrets. That Mr. Fish is condemned by the Democratic organs, leads honest men to believe he has done about right.

Secondly, after criticizing Mr. Fish, the organs object to having Tweed brought back on a United States vessel of war. As the Governor of New York held Sheriff Connor strictly responsible for the escape of Tweed, and has kept Connor in office ever since, drawing his salary and staggering under the responsibility it would have suited the campaign committee better had the sheriff been sent for Tweed in a private yacht. Tweed, however, will make a much safer journey on the United States ship Franklin. But the Democrats say such a thing has never been known; our war vessels have no right to take passengers or to be used for such a purpose. A naval officer is quoted as saying if he were in command of the Franklin he would refuse to receive Tweed. We have no reason to doubt that he said so. We have had naval officers here who were thorough Democrats, and who hastened to make themselves known as such to obtain social recognition. Taking Tweed on board the Franklin was not premeditated. In the line of reform and a mistaken economy, the Confederate Congress cut down the naval estimates and destroyed the efficiency of the United States navy. The Franklin, which has been the flag-ship of Admiral Worden on the European station, is the largest ship in the service. She was ordered home in accordance with the Democratic policy of saving a few dollars and reducing the European squadron. She left Gibraltar on the twenty-third instant and arrived at Vigo on Tuesday, en route home, and takes Tweed on board, at the request of Mr. Ade, acting in place of Minister Coakley. There is no extra expense in this service, and it seems fortunate for all concerned that Spain gets rid of a prisoner without trouble, and that New York will not have to pay a heavy bill for transportation. The last Congress has prevented, as nearly as possible, all chance for our navy to be of service to the country. Accidentally, the Franklin is doing some good, strictly in the line of economy and reform, and if it is unusual to bring Americans home in war ships this case will probably be overlooked by the indulgent government which owns the Franklin. By their continued grumbling and fault finding at the manner of Tweed's surrender and return we are led to believe that the Democrats are not anxious to see their old Boss. If he is welcomed, however, by Sheriff Connor, and again given the freedom of the city the charge will prove mere speculation.

A WISE DISCRIMINATION. The Bulletin complains because the colored people will discriminate between the edibles on the tables and the principles enunciated from the platforms at Democratic barbecues: "It is a poor compliment to the 'few colored citizens' to accuse them of the weakness of accepting the bounties of Democratic food while they reject the principles of Democratic faith, which they are called upon to accept properly as new political disciples fed by the miraculous distribution of 'beef, mutton, etc.' It may or may not be a compliment. We can not be accountable for every fact which we discover and note. Neither are we sufficiently informed on both subjects to say whether there is an exact parallel in the case of the colored people and the immense multitudes who followed the Saviour into the mountain, and were accused of being more attracted by the loaves and fishes than by the divine truth of His unequalled discourse. We take it, the provision for creature comforts in the more ancient case were intended as a secondary consideration, and were not in any manner expected to be used as a reward for embracing Christianity. It is likely the Jew who had eaten his fill of the divine barbecue was as free to reject the teachings of the Saviour as he who had not eaten at all.

We suspect, to confine ourselves strictly to the modern example, that the colored people who have attended Democratic barbecues and accepted the hospitalities while rejecting the principles, have chosen the better part. They ate the wholesome beef and mutton, the rich and toothsome pork, and not caring to carry the thing too far, nor trespass too much upon the generosity of their hosts, left the bones, the political husks and straw called principles, and the empty bottles, because they were unsuitable to the stomach. We do not desire to raise the ethical question: How long must a man be fed on victuals, cold or otherwise, before he surrenders his religious or political convictions to his entertainers? It is sufficient for the purpose that we look at this matter purely in its social and utilitarian aspect. We learn that the Democrats gave a grand barbecue, at which it was known to everybody there was to be public speaking and public eating. It was announced free to all comers. There was no condition imposed that those who came to eat should remain to believe; but, on the contrary, it is generally expected that on such occasions discussion shall be free, so that if possible the truth shall be known. It is, therefore, as much the duty of the guests as of the hosts at a barbecue to testify according to the faith and light within them. If such a thing could be presumed physically possible it would be quite as proper for the colored people at a barbecue to convert the Democratic orators as to be converted themselves. As there was no compulsion one way or the other, no obligation except to behave

themselves respectively as guests and hosts should, we can not see how a charge of ingratitude can be sustained against the colored people who found the meats good and the principles very bad at the New Iberia barbecue.

THE LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE. The Times claims special credit for the white citizens of Ouachita parish for the arrest of a traveling assassin called Hathaway. We are not disposed to rob them of a single laurel to which they are entitled. If they desire praise for performing a plain duty, they can earn still more by arresting the home murderers of Dinkgrave. The arrest of Hathaway is an exceptional case. He was a drunken man, a stranger, and had killed at the wrong time and place, without positive orders from the Democratic committee. Hathaway was not a voter in the parish, and did not belong to the first families. There was no more valuable material to make an example of, and he is given up to the officers of the law. He is such a man as a New Orleans jury would convict of murder in a clear case while a high-toned merchant would be acquitted despite the same evidence. Hathaway shot three negroes at a time, and where strong efforts were being made to organize colored Democratic clubs. Such conduct would undo the greatest work of the campaign, and the meddling stranger, who was not aware of the true tactics, instead of earning the gratitude of the murder managers, as he might have done under other circumstances, or by killing obnoxious Republicans, is sacrificed for sentiment and thrust in jail. He is not lynched, as was John Gair and Babe Matthews, on suspicion. He is identified as the criminal and deprived of his liberty. So far the citizens of Ouachita have acted nobly, without waiting for advice from the New Orleans Times. We only wish they would do better in giving up the Dinkgrave murderer to justice. There is no difference in the value of innocent lives. Life and liberty are as sweet to one humble man of whatever position or color as to another, and as much entitled to protection; but the arrest of the man who killed Dinkgrave would do more good for the community than the arrest of a dozen tramps like Hathaway. It would lessen the occurrence of such particularly atrocious crimes. Dinkgrave was a Republican leader and organizer in his parish. He was notified that if he did not leave the parish that he would be killed. He did not leave and he was killed. Weigh this premeditated murder with the spontaneous and drunken crime of Hathaway, and immediately can be seen which outrage convicts the community, and where the responsibility rests. Let an assassin of Louisiana, one to the manner born, be arrested and hung for murder, and the effect would be beneficial. Young men who hope to gain political power by such deeds, would hesitate before going out in broad daylight and shooting an unoffending citizen. That such murderers are not hunted down and given up by the witnesses is why we can say that the citizens of Ouachita, and by other parishes, have not yet done their whole duty. Democratic retribution, to be called justice, must not discriminate. Of two criminals it must not handeuf the vagabond alone and elect Dinkgrave a scholar, a gentleman, a Republican and a nephew of Judge Ludeling that we cry for justice. For those reasons he was killed. We especially desire the arrest of his murderer by the white people of Ouachita as of more importance than Hathaway, because such an arrest would be not only justice, but a rebuke in the right direction.

TILDEN'S PERJURY. Samuel J. Tilden, "reform" candidate, made oath that his "income from all sources whatever, subject to three per cent tax" for the year 1862, was \$7118. Men knowing how rapidly he had accumulated his millions during the war looked upon the return as fraudulent. From reliable sources a few items were given showing that the income of Mr. Tilden for 1862 must have been more than one hundred thousand dollars. In an equity case he had sworn to receiving twenty thousand dollars in fees. That was but a trifle in his business. In a long defense made by Judge Sinnott to the National Democratic Campaign Committee that gentleman undertakes to controvert the separate items of Tilden's estimated income, as published in the New York Times; he makes it appear that only one of the items is wholly correct, while another, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars is only partly true. The argument is long and labored, occupying four columns, but it fails in the vital points. It does not satisfy any thinking man that Tilden's income was as small as seven thousand dollars, and the return for 1862 must still be considered as a fraud on the government. There is not the first semblance of honesty about it, and soon after the railroad lawyer abandoned the idea of making a return. He accepted the assessors' estimate and paid the fifty per cent penalty rather than render a true return, and he made money by the operation, for no assessor was then aware how rapidly the little man was filling his money barrel. He had no liking for income returns, and no respect for the United States government which was then trying to subdue the solid South in arms. His apologist says, grandly, "Mr. Tilden received no favor from the government officers and sought none. He did nothing but pay all they imposed on him." In that respect he arose to the sublime position once assumed by our Booth, the latter. He doubtless had a right to pursue the course he chose, but his refusal to make an honest or any income return brought out his ill will to the United States government and its officers in a strong light. He was arguing then that the war would prove a failure, that States had a right to go out of

the Union, that Union soldiers invading the Southern States to conquer rebellion were liable to be sued for trespass, and he made it appear to his copperheaded brethren that he gave no aid to the United States except under compulsion in the manner Judge Sinnott describes.

The country at large expected to hear from Samuel himself concerning his income; but his clerk took the matter in hand and made a statement which the chairman of the National Democratic Committee says is "entirely satisfactory," and there is no doubt it gives satisfaction to a committee disposed to be easily satisfied.

Now wouldn't the REPUBLICAN like to see a bolt, and another bolt—Times.

Well, no, not specially. If the Germans, who have not a single place of consequence on the ticket; the Crooles, who have been most persistently snubbed; the property holders, who have been ignored as if by premeditation; the bar, whose recommendations were read and forgotten; the merchants, who did not count for so much on the floor of the convention as they did in the financial calculations of the clubs; and the Democratic press, whose favorites generally appeared among the scattering; if we say all these "elements opposed to radicalism" are satisfied with the ticket, we do not think we shall complain. It is none of our funeral.

We have not yet heard from the strictly non-partisan papers on the subject of the recent nominations, but it is not a difficult matter to predict their verdict. The Morning Star will see enough in it to commend its heartiest approval; the Price Current will no doubt declare that in all the leading essentials it is just the thing; the Home Journal, Budget, Christian Advocate, and perhaps the Orleansian, will take up the echoes and endeavor to catch a little popular favor by echoing such compliments as will appear in the regular organs previous to their own days of publication. Thus we shall see exemplified and illustrated the peculiar beauties of New Orleans non-partisan journalism.

THE CROWNING VICTORY.

A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, an Auditor of Public Accounts, an Attorney General, a Secretary of State and a Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Louisiana.

Also, Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

One Senator from the 8th and 9th Senatorial District, composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the parish of Orleans.

One Senator from the 13th Senatorial District, composed of the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the parish of Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard.

One Senator from the 16th Senatorial District, composed of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the parish of Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

One Senator from the 17th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Monroe and Richland.

One Senator from the 18th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell.

One Senator from the 19th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Union, Lincoln and Jackson.

One Senator from the 20th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Bossier, Bienville, Calcasieu and Webster.

One Senator from the 21st Senatorial District, composed of the parish of Caldo.

One Senator from the 22nd Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of De Soto, Red River, Sabine and Natchitoches.

One Senator from the 23rd Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vernon.

One Senator from the 24th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Winn and Grant.

Nineteen Senators in all.

One hundred and twenty members of the House of Representatives as appointed by act No. 1 session of 1876, approved January 31, 1876.

One Judge and one District Attorney for each judicial district of the State.

Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Civil Jurors, and all parish officers as provided by law; and also

A Mayor and seven Administrators for the city of New Orleans, two Sheriffs, two Coroners, Judges and Clerks of the several district courts and Justices of the Peace and Constables for the parish of Orleans.

All Assistant Superintendents, Commissioners and other officers of election throughout the State are hereby directed to hold said election for President, Vice President, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Members of the General Assembly, and Judicial, Parish and Municipal offices, in all things according to law, exercising due diligence to enforce the statutes of the State and to give to the people the benefit of the same, and to prevent fraud or violence and for the maintenance of the order and purity of elections.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State in the City of New Orleans, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

P. G. BENDISOR, Secretary of State.

THE COPARTNERSHIP. Hereafter existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NAVRA & OFFNER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. M. L. Navra having purchased the interest of Mr. E. Offner, will continue the business in his own name and for his own account at the Gloria Palace, No. 129 Canal street, Toure Buildings.

M. L. NAVRA, E. OFFNER.

In retiring, this day, from the firm of Navra & Offner, I solicit for Mr. M. L. Navra, my late partner, a continuance of the patronage of my friends and that of the old firm.

E. OFFNER.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS, PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE AT LOW PRICES.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, No. 37 and 39 Camp street.

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, KAGGINGS, HERRINGS, etc.

Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSHES, TURKISH PLY and INDIAN CARPETS, GIGS, PARASOLS, and FANCY MATTINGS, RUGS, HADRES, CURTAINS, 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.

H. & W. CRONER, No. 147 and 149 Canal street.

GREAT REDUCTION. Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADES, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our 'a' stock.

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NOTICE. Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College. CORNER COMMON AND BARBORE STREETS.

The next session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, October 2, 1876, with a full corps of Professors. The branches taught are Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, English Literature and Agriculture, and Mechanical Drawing.

It is desirable that applicants for admission should present themselves at once at the office of the college, which will be open from nine to twelve o'clock daily. Tuition free. For further particulars apply to the committee on instruction and discipline.

J. L. CROSS, President.

GENERAL ELECTION. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 16, 1876.

In compliance with the laws of this State and of the United States, notice is hereby given that a general election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, viz: TUESDAY, November 7, 1876, at which election there are to be chosen by the qualified voters of the State:

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines, Iberville and St. Landry.

A Representative in the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion on the left bank below Julia street and the new canal, comprising wards three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and fifteen of the city of New Orleans.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District, composed of that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the new canal, comprising the second, third, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. James.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberville, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Caldo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany.

A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, an Auditor of Public Accounts, an Attorney General, a Secretary of State and a Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Louisiana.

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