New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

Burlington laughs at the *Hawkeye* man.

All lonely men want something. A lass, yes.

About Lucius Robinson, the *Sun* is father of the man.

It toquet long time to invent the new feather bonnet.

A man of dignity is often mistaken for a man of brains.

Edith O'Gorman, the escaped, lectures in an nun dress costume.

"Paris by Night" is very attractive to visitors at Philadelphia.

Contrasted with the age of the spirit, the spirit of the age is weak.

The Pope's doctor believes the pontiff will live ten years longer.

The Prince of Wales is going to go, or rather is going to Glasgow.

In Chicago the dealers show you "Fine cigars imported from Key West."

Zero is the most insignificant word in the English language. It means nothing.

The independent man, left out in the cold, invokes "a plague on both your houses."

P. G. goes to DeBar's theatre in St. Louis when the Minnetonka fishing season closes.

The man who has a heart as big as an ox must feel very uncomfortable in this wicked world.

Union soldiers will forget the past only when they become indifferent as to the future.

An asthmatic old gentleman has been taking his breath to task for its short comings.

A hat worn by Stephen A. Douglas is on exhibition in Washington; but there is no brick in it.

The song of Tilden to Tweed—"You can't have any of my bar'l money, now your bar'l money's gone."

If the Democrats do not like the "Boys in Blue" they might try the "Boys in Gray" up in Indiana.

When Lucius Robinson, the high-toll man, is defeated, the boys will ask, "How is that for high?"

A number of Thibet goats have been imported to Santa Fe, for the purpose of raising Cashmere shawls.

Vance and Settle are candidates in North Carolina. Here the Democrats cry: "Come forward and pay up."

Tweed will go for the "still hunt" man. He does not propose for the still hunter to have all of the swill.

The man who makes up his mind to return to his first love may find that his first love will not return to him.

The Louisville *Argus* says: "The military headquarters in this city have been removed to Atlanta." Extensive city limits.

The Mexicans at Matamoras have hid away a Texas hide inspector. An army officer will be asked to go seek him.

Waterson says Sam Cox is too funny for a Speaker of the House. He is too funny for anything when Blaine stirs him up.

The *Herald* P. I. man says: "A schoolgirl can not learn much if she has cold feet." New York girls get their education in the summer.

The enthusiasm of the candidate who pays a $20,000 assessment for an office that will be cut down to a $10,000 yield, can know no bounds.

Small scribblers who insist that "Daniel Deronda" is a failure, forget that it has already enriched the publishers and paid the author $30,000.

There is no more ghostly spectacle than to see A. H. Stephens borrow himself from a waiting grave for the purpose of answering Thurlow Weed.

In a time when pockets are suspended by trimmings and used for ornaments, there is no knowing how soon button holes will be sold for bonnet garniture.

There is something hearty in the hospitality of a prize fighter, who doubles up his fists strongly, poses his head jauntily and says, "Come and see me."

Imitation Limburger cheese has been manufactured so successfully in Wisconsin that families living near the factory were obliged to close their windows.

If Charles Francis Adams had not been a tower of strength he could not have so long been a standing candidate for all parties. The record of no great man shows more nominations and fewer elections.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* complains that the soldiers' reunion at Indianapolis was only a Republican gathering. It can hardly be helped, but when Union soldiers meet the meeting is apt to be Republican.

"Hold fast to that which is good," said the preacher. "Never you mind, parson," said an old man in a far off free pew, who appeared to be clutching a bottle of old rye concealed in the breast pocket of his seedy coat. "No bogus deacon kin get this here from me; not if I know it."

Michael Lally, No. 9 St. Ferdinand street, publishes a card to let the world know of his good fortune. He acquired, for twenty-five cents, a quarter of the combination ticket which on Monday last drew the capital prize of $4000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. He made the purchase of M. Wilder, No. 498 Royal street, and received the money on demand.

"I assure you, gentlemen, this nomination of myself is a great surprise to me. It comes upon me so suddenly that I am unable to express myself fully; but in my letter of acceptance and pledge to pay the assessment, which letter I brought with me, and now give ——" "Sit down; you are giving yourself away," cried the man who had been hired by the first speaker to make the office seek the man who would pay for it.

THE REPUBLICAN CONSERVATIVES.

It would do one's heart good to read again the denunciation and ridicule with which the "What is It?" press assailed the Roundheads who took up the O'Finnerty and the Fitzpatrick. The amount of editorial and communication which asserted the paramount authority of wealth and intelligence and denounced the self-assertion of the voters was fearful. The average voter has discovered the awful fact that one man can fill an office as well as another. Under this theory they have passed over presidents of banks and insurance offices, over the choice of attorneys, over the metaphysical philosophers of the Carolina school, over the White Leaguers, White Liners and Last Ditchers, and have nominated some men unknown in part, and unskilled in public affairs. It is true that the duties of principal offices may be performed with more ease than those of subordinate offices. A principal may employ a subordinate to perform every duty except to draw the salary of the principal. This the principal may do even with a cross mark, if he has a boil on his hand. We have even heard of an instance in this parish, where a citizen, having taken a fancy to the amount of a judicial salary, proposed to run for the office and employ a legal friend to attend to the duties. This city, at least, is under as abject club rule as Paris ever was, and the most prominent men of the anti-Radical party will disappear from public affairs before the uncontrollable vengeance of the clubs, precisely as did the philosophers and scholars who inaugurated the French revolution.

The great number of Democratic candidates, with the immense army of followers, who produced the disgraceful mob scenes described by the Democratic press, proves that the unemployed and destitute people resort to politics for bread. Not one, perhaps, of the crowds that thronged and clamored in and around the convention for the last six or eight days, but had some direct or contingent expectation from the result. This alone would prove that the emoluments and patronage of the city government are too great for public morality. Such a system of politics as we have witnessed can only be subsisted by a system of public waste and corruption. The Democratic leaders and press stand aghast at the situation of a political element that cares no more for those leaders than for any other who stand between themselves and bread. This element has gone directly for the spoils. It has not asked the aristocracy to distribute the offices and contracts. The short-hairs know enough to pick their own men, and draw their own pay, without the advice of a lawyer or a landlord.

The sceptre has passed from the aristocracy. Do not the business and property interests of the city wish a union of all its conservatism? Secretly and at their hearts they do. They have put down and put out the Last Ditchers and disunionists. Scarcely an avowed member of that dangerous faction is recognized in the late nominations. Would not those interests wish to splice the ticket with names which would come in and cover the very weak spots which it presents? We commend to their aid the Republican nominees and voters. We would counsel them to intrust the reform of the ticket to that most conservative element, the colored Republicans. They have no aspirations to live by official labor. They desire alone protection in their rights, the education of their children and a just compensation for whatever may be due them. They are attached to the country and to the Union. They are obedient to the laws, respectful and respectable. Sooner or later they will furnish a *balance of peace*, power. Why not take them, have them, employ them as a part of the political poise for the preservation of property and order? We see the Last Ditcher, the aristocrat of the shanties, and the professional office holder sitting on the ruins of the caucus system. The sceptre has departed. They are political outlaws. Will it not be better for them to ally themselves with the substantial, laborious, law-abiding element which makes all the cotton and sugar, that pays all the salaries, commissions and profits upon which the business men and property holders rely for income?

A SAMPLE OF MISSISSIPPI JUSTICE.

An incident comes to us from Mississippi, and is held up for the admiration of this community as a perfect model for the administration of justice everywhere. The little story is briefly related by the Natchez *Democrat* as follows:

Alfred Vaughn, a noted colored thief in Monroe county, was killed last Saturday night a week ago by a band of colored regulators, upon whose property he had been depredating. They shot him all to pieces. All the parties are in custody.

The moral which a local organ applies to this is that it is wrong to interfere with colored thieves and that the arrest of the murderers is an act which calls for troops. This may be regarded in the line of another apology for the bulldozers of Louisiana; an attempt to show by example that our fashion of administering justice is followed in other communities.

We see in the Mississippi case and the manner in which it has been treated something quite different. We find therein:

1. A man, if colored, may be condemned as a thief without a legal trial and conviction by a jury.

2. That having been so declared, he at once becomes an outlaw upon whose head private parties, without any other warrant than local public opinion, may wreak a vengeance more severe than that prescribed by the law.

3. When the uncommissioned regulators have shot an alleged thief all to pieces, and are themselves put into jail on a charge of murder, the State authorities who thus call the assassins to account may be sneered at by an independent New Orleans paper, which desires to keep up the fashion of regulating matters without much reference to law, and permitting a plea of Democracy to be filed as a bar to prosecution for any crime.

4. We observe with pleasure that "all the parties are in custody." It is such a gratifying thing to know that Mississippi frowns upon the crimes committed by a mob that we will not stop to inquire whether these parties would have been put into custody if they had been white. There must be a beginning somewhere, and we can not claim that in its initial step in the right direction Mississippi, has surprised a number of colored men. We use the word surprised in a qualified sense, not forgetting the old maxim that all men are bound to know the law. These ignorant and misguided colored men merely followed their white neighbors into a bad trap. They had often seen a whole township or parish mount their horses and pursue a poor negro, accused of stealing a hen or a pig, till they left him dead on the wayside, and they perhaps thought this custom had prevailed long enough to make a law that would justify them in becoming public executioners without waiting for proper orders.

Unfortunately, the criminal justice of this State has been too often administered on the Mississippi plan. The party to a quarrel who could first get his story to the ears of the mob has generally secured the verdict in his favor. If he happened to be the injured party the hue and cry was raised against his antagonist, who was hunted as a wild beast, generally captured and dispatched. If, on the other hand, a popular man were to kill his enemy, he would instantly rush to the proper quarter and declare it was done in self-defense, as the deceased had been heard to threaten him a year or two before, or he had good reason to believe he had stolen something. Then a coroner's jury verdict of justifiable homicide would be obtained, the body of the unlucky man buried, and society settle down into its customary unruffled course.

There is no need for troops in the case quoted from the Natchez *Democrat*. The offenders have been made prisoners and will, we hope, receive further proper attentions. It is only in such places as East Feliciana, Baton Rouge, Coushatta, Ouachita and other noted localities, where it has never yet been reported that "all the parties are in custody," that troops are needed. They are not wanted where the regular officers of the law are permitted to look up the rogues.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

If the Democrats are daily overestimating their strength in the country parishes, it is not our fault. We have repeatedly shown that colored men will not vote the Democratic ticket unless by compulsion. When marched to the polls under guard, with their tickets exposed on their hats, as at Baton Rouge, colored men may be instrumental in casting Democratic ballots; but swelling a majority by such shotgun machinery can hardly be called voting. When we say that our State ticket will be elected by a handsome majority, and that Louisiana will show a balance of fifteen thousand votes on the Hayes and Wheeler side, we take it as granted that we are not to have a Mississippi election, but a fair expression of the people at the polls, peaceful and without intimidation. The opposition party tells us that Democratic meetings are everywhere attended largely by colored men, and that the speakers are cheered. We do not doubt it. Give a working man plenty of barbecued meat, and a holiday without loss of pay for his time, and he will most likely consent to hear a speaker on any subject. When the time for voting comes, however, the workingman will exercise his own judgment, and will vote the Republican ticket, if not improperly influenced to vote against his honest convictions.

The Minden *Democrat*, the Democratic organ for Webster parish, says:

The Radicals in this parish are earnestly at work organizing their party, and, from all we can learn, are getting along swimmingly. The negroes are as much wedded to their idols and have as much confidence in the men who have been leading them to their ruin as ever. They rally to a call to organize with a readiness and enthusiasm worthy of a better cause. Could they but be made to see clearly, as intelligent men with the right to vote should see, the deep vortex and ruin into which their race is being led by their leaders they would turn upon them and join the Democratic ranks as solidly as they are now flocking to the clubs and meetings held for their edification. But here, in Webster parish, of all others, it seems harder to convince them of the error of their way. They will not listen to the teachings of their real friends; men who have clothed and fed them and their families every year since the war, can not make them believe that their interests are in any way connected when it comes to voting. The meanest, dirtiest Radical in Webster parish has more influence over them than the most talented and honorable gentlemen. The nearer the white renegade comes to putting himself completely upon a social level with the meanest of their race, the louder will they hurrah for him as a political leader. It is a crying shame that such a people are permitted to hold the destinies of any government in their hands, and particularly a government that is based upon the intelligence, patriotism and love of its people.

In this opinion there is much erroneous reasoning and bad temper, but there is evidently an honest conviction that the colored men will remain true to the party which gave them freedom and the privilege of the ballot. A few ideas advanced by the writer are worthy of Nasby. He argues that if the negroes were as intelligent as men ought to be, to be allowed to vote, that they would see the advantage of acting with the Democrats. "The man who does not do as I do is a fool." Qualified suffrage is hinted at. He says the negroes and their families have been fed and clothed by their real friends (meaning Democrats) every year since the war. If the negroes have not paid for their food and clothing by labor, three times over, Webster is an exceptional parish. He says the dirtiest Radical has more influence over colored people than "the most talented and honorable gentleman." There is where he makes a mistake. The villainous looking bulldozing loafer who tries to make Democrats out of Webster parish negroes is not a "talented and honorable gentleman." The average Republican is about as clean as an average Democrat. His influence is a personal matter. The *Democrat's* reasons are wrong, but it comes to a correct conclusion, and that is that the Democratic party can not count upon any considerable number of colored voters. Indeed, the tide has turned the other way, and hundreds of white young men in this city, heretofore Democrats, have voluntarily pledged themselves by club resolutions to vote the Republican ticket.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Governor Kellogg has merely followed public opinion in offering the position of Attorney General, made vacant by the death of Colonel Field, to Mr. William H. Hunt. We can scarcely doubt the Governor would have made this selection even if Mr. Hunt had not been nominated to the position by the late Republican State Convention. His well known eminent legal abilities, high personal character and the well deserved confidence reposed in him both by Governor Kellogg and his predecessor, all seemed to point him out as the fit successor to Field. And when we add to this the high recommendation which he has received from the party, and the interest his position on the ticket gives him in the campaign, it will appear that the Governor has performed little more than the ministerial duty of signing a commission which it was obviously proper for him to issue.

We can sincerely thank the Governor, nevertheless, for the very excellent appointment. It will give entire satisfaction to all parties, since, while the Republicans will heartily applaud the act, the Democrats, having no reasonable hope the succession would fall on one of their own members, can not possibly object to the new appointee.

We are glad to learn that, in case Mr. Hunt concludes to accept the appointment, it will effect no change in his announced intention to canvass the State in the interests of the Republican ticket. He has, as we are informed, intimated that he will be able to commit such business as it may be necessary to transact during the next two or three weeks to an assistant, with general instructions, without detriment to the public interest, while he devotes a short time to the no less important work of arousing the people to the duty of sustaining their interests, and preserving their liberties by a proper exercise of the ballot at the coming election.

A GRAND MASS MEETING

AND

BARBECUE

OF THE

REPUBLICANS OF ST. BERNARD PARISH

WILL BE HELD AT

TERRE-AUX-BOEUFS,

ON

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1876.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

HON. WILLIAM M. BURWELL,
CAPTAIN PETER JOSEPH,
HON. T. B. STAMPS,
HON. R. F. GUICHARD,
JUDGE W. L. EVANS,
HON. A. J. DUMONT,
HON. C. F. LADD,
A. ESTOPINAL, ESQ.,
C. MARRERO, ESQ.,
DAVID DOUGLAS, ESQ.

By order of the Parish Committee.

E. SMITH, President.

R. F. GUICHARD, Secretary. se29 2p td

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

REPUBLICANS OF THE PARISH OF IBERVILLE

WILL BE HELD

AT PLAQUEMINE,

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1876.

The following speakers will address the meeting

GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
HON. W. H. HUNT,
HON. C. B. DARRALL,
HON. GEORGE B. JOHNSON,
HON. WILLIAM G. BROWN,
JUDGE HIRAM R. STEELE,
HON. J. HENRI BURCH,
COLONEL JAMES LEWIS. se29 2p td

SHAKSPEARE CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26, 1876.

The performance of this club for the benefit of

MISS KATE GLASSFORD,

Will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, twenty-ninth instant.

The box office is now open, and seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily.

WILL. H. ADAMS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

se28 2t 2p

A CARD.

I beg to announce to my friends and the public in general that on the first of October I shall transfer my retail Levee store, between Madison and Dumaine streets, to

NOS. 81 AND 83 CANAL STREET,

Where I shall keep, as usual, the largest stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHING GOODS in the city.

Thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended to my store on the levee for thirty years, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. All my employes will be found at my Canal street store, ready to serve their friends to the best of their ability.

LEON GODCHAUX,

Nos. 81 and 83 Canal street, between Chartres and Dorsiere streets. se28 1oc5

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28, 1876.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, Nos. 26, 59, 69, class No. 230, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $4000, on Wednesday, September 27, 1876, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of M. Wilder, No. 498 Royal street, between Spain and Port streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

MICHAEL LALLY,

No. 9 St. Ferdinand street, between Victory and Decatur streets. se9 1t 2p

ACTS OF LOUISIANA FOR 1876

For Sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Also,

M'PHERSON'S HANDBOOK OF POLITICS

FOR 1876. se15

NOTICE.

Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

CORNER COMMON AND BARONNE STREETS.

The next session of this institution will commence MONDAY, October 2, proximo, with a full corps of professors. Among the branches taught are Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, English Literature and Architectural 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.

By direction of the Committee on Instruction and Discipline.

J. L. CROSS,
President.

se27 29 oc1 2p

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—

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on 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, first, 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, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, 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, Caddo, 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 Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixth 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.

Also, Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

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

One Senator from the Third 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 Sixth 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 for the same district for the unexpired term of R. H. Chalbourn, deceased.

One Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Vermilion and St. Mary.

One Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, St Landry and Lafayette.

One Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington.

One Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Iberia and St. Martin.

One Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Tensas and Franklin.

One Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Morehouse and Richland.

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

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

One Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne and Webster.

One Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the parish of Caddo.

One Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of De Soto, Red River, Sabine and Natchitoches.

One Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vernon.

One Senator from the Twenty-fourth 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 apportioned 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, Constables, Police 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 Supervisors, Commissioners and other officers of election throughout the State are hereby directed to hold said election for Presidential Electors, Representatives in Congress, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, Members of the General Assembly, and Judicial, Parish and Municipal officers, in all things according to law, exercising due diligence to enforce the statutes of the State and of the United States devised for the prevention of fraud or violence and for the maintenance of the freedom and purity of elections.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, at the Capitol, in the city of New Orleans, this sixteenth 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.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se17

THE COPARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SAVRA & 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 China Palace, No. 129 Canal street, Touro 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.

se21 6t 2p E. OFFNER.

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

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, September 9, 1876.

Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places and dates, and will be addressed by the following named speakers:

HON. S. B. PACKARD, HON. W. H. HUNT, GENERAL W. L. McMILLEN, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHARTON, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. HARRIS, ESQ.

Homer, Saturday, September 30.
Minden, Monday, October 2.
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:

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:

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:

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. J. E. LEONARD, HON. FRANK MOREY, HON. O. H. BREWSTER, JUDGE C. B. WHEELER, REV. A. FAIRFAX, HON. D. B. GORHAM, and HON. J. ROSS STEWART 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.
Greensborough, 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

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 7, 1876.

A reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who, on the thirtieth day of August, 1876, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, waylaid and killed DR. B. H. DINKGRAVE, tax collector of the parish.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.

By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se8

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF

MISS KATIE GLASSFORD,

Friday Evening, September 29, 1876,

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

EAST LYNNE.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

The box office now open, and seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

se27 Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

WENGER'S GARDEN,

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

B. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra 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.

no21 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876,

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

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

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

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

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
al2 1y K. D. PROST, General Manager.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSWELL 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.

AUGUSTA'S COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT

No. 107 Customhouse street,

Between Royal and Bourbon.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. au26

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the [illegible]

NAVRA & OFFNER

Has been dissolved by mutual consent.

MR. OFFNER

Will reopen his new store at the old [illegible]

174.....Canal street.....

Opposite the Varieties Theatre, about [illegible]

se7 1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

REGISTRATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, August [illegible]

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS of section eighteen of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act [illegible] for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, the appointment of various officers therefor, and to prescribe their duties, powers and compensation of the same," approved July 24, 1874, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several wards and election districts 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 [illegible], Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office Hours.

From 7 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from [illegible] P. M. each day.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1874, and who desire to register, and all voters registered who have removed from the ward and election district 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 moved 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, and receive a new certificate.

All registered voters who have changed their place of residence within the ward since the precinct in which they were registered in 1874, are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for their ward and precinct and have such change of residence noted upon the registration books, and receive a certificate of registration of that year.

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

Any qualified elector still residing in the ward in which he was registered in 1874, whose certificate of registration has been unavoidably lost or destroyed, will be entitled to a duplicate certificate of registration upon making affidavit of the fact before the Assistant supervisor of Registration of his ward, and furnishing proof satisfactory to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration of his identity, and that he still possesses the qualifications of an elector of such ward and election district.

The following is a list of the wards (and precincts), with their boundaries, and the places 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—Corner of St. Charles and Hevia streets.

Second Ward.

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

A. J. BRIM, Assistant Supervisor.
Office—No. 309 Magazine street, corner [illegible]

Third Ward.

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

PATRICK CREAGH, Assistant Supervisor.
Office—No. 133 Perdido street, between [illegible] and Liberty streets.

Fourth Ward.

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

R. C. HOWARD, Assistant Supervisor.
Office—Corner of Customhouse and [illegible] 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, 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, along 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, the prolongation of such line to the intersection with the prolongation of the line of the canal of Florida walk, thence in by a line in an easterly direction of Fisherman's canal and Bayou Bienvenu, and Bayou Bienvenu to Lake Borgne, 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. 333 Jackson, corner of Dryades street.

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