New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 4. 1876.

Cardinal red hose look best on brunette ankles.

A man is said to be in liquor when liquor is in him.

The domestic goat has no reverence for a circus poster.

Being flat, the worn out jokes of end men naturally fall flat.

There is nothing like breaking a horse for mending his ways.

The average Democrat is always ready to speak at a barber cue.

John Rogers is at work on a statuette called "Weighing the Baby."

The wicked Indian agent will flee when there are none to pur-Sioux.

Rev. W. R. Alger's "Life of Edwin Forrest" is ready for publication.

The weather utterly refuses to follow the course marked out by Professor Tice.

The cuts in the Philadelphia *Press* are too dark to throw much light on the subjects they are made to illustrate.

Jesse Pomeroy, in the Massachusetts State Prison, has a chance to reflect on his crimes and make brushes.

If they can not square the circle, in a figurative sense, tramps prove themselves able to entirely circle the Square.

Mr. Banister Allen, one of the oldest citizens of Abbeville county, South Carolina, died recently and slid up the golden stair.

The members of the Crescent City Rifle Club will compete for the elegant silver prize offered by Mr. Scooler, on Thursday afternoon.

It appears the short-hand writers are always wrong when reporting Mr. Hendricks. He thinks he could not have said what he did say.

Sitting Bull never made a correct income return. He is a reformer. As he came into prominence but lately he was not nominated at St. Louis.

As the certainty of Tilden's defeat becomes more strongly impressed upon the minds of all men, the premium on gold continues to decline.

George Eliot says marriage is a promotion. Commencing as a private, a man must be married three or four times before he gets to be a captain.

From the reports of Mr. Daly's new play of "Life," with its adventures and ballet, one would judge it to be a free translation of the "Three Fast Men."

The Galveston *News* notes that Mr. Pilsbury, nominated by Democrats for Mayor of New Orleans, is a son of the late Colonel Timothy Pilsbury, of Texas.

Miss Smiley is writing a "Commentary on the Life of Joshua." Joshua was successful with the sun, but he never commanded the daughter to be still.

Many of our young men of noble extract are leading busy lives. They smoke cigarettes on the street corners and run to all places where pistol shots are heard.

The Democrats say that Ingersoll has only one speech. They must admit that it is a very good one. Hendricks has several speeches, each one contradicting the others.

A man in the fourth story of a New York hotel startled the servants by shouting that his *Sun* had fallen out of the window. He appeared then as if there was no comfort for him in the *World*.

The Democrats are trying to get up a soldiers' convention at Indianapolis. The Confederate soldiers should not be slighted at the meeting; they are bearing the burdens of the Democratic party.

Polo is a new name for the old game of "bandy," familiar to the British army in India. It is played on horseback, and was invented for young gentlemen with bandy legs.

A quarantine paper in Texas repeats the story that several years ago a case of yellow fever, which appeared in the interior of Texas, was traced directly, as to cause, to a box of new goods received from a city in which the fever had appeared. Moral—Trade with the St. Louis drummers.

Every day the mules of the St. Charles Street Railroad Company are let loose in an open lot, where they immediately drop themselves down, and turn over three or four times, as if they enjoyed the exercise. They are impressed with the idea that they belong to the rolling stock of the road.

Watterson has visions. He sees things in the air. He says: "Sometimes I fancy the bloody shirt will turn out a shirt of Nessus to the Republican party." As but few Democrats know anything of the shirt of Nessus, and little of other shirts, Mr. Watterson appears to have made a classic but very un-Nessus-sary remark.

The percentage originally agreed upon to be paid by John T. Raymond to Mr. Clemens from the earnings of the "Gilded Age" has been rent in Twain. Mr. Raymond was doing all of the hard work, and intimated that he would take the "Gilded Age" from the programme as a side speculation, unless he could make better terms with the author.

Bates has struck a key note that will become popular as it gains currency. He says: "I is not wedded to de greenback idol; and I ain't a right down gold man. I is in favor of bof kinds of money, and plenty of it." He is right. A Republican majority in all States, and a civilized Democracy, and our gold coin and paper promises would be sufficient for all, and of equal value.

On Thursday evening last the Varieties Theatre Company of this city, under the management of Mr. Charles Pope, gave a performance at Hamilton's Opera House, Wheeling, West Virginia, for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers. "Richelieu" was acted with a strong cast. The *Lorgnette*, which is the title of the sheet used as a programme at Hamilton's Opera House, was printed on perfumed and tinted paper for the occasion.

LOUISIANA'S VOLUNTEER CONSERVATORS.

Unless several thousands of those who are working in "the cause of Louisiana" in the various political centres of the country, will consent to take thanks for their pay, the old Pelican will be forced into bankruptcy. There are so many of them at the business, and they have such a very slight effect on "the cause" one way or the other, that when the final crash comes, and Louisiana's enemies are all overthrown, she will have a most uncomfortable time of it with her friends. Perhaps, when we come to think of it, it will be cheaper not to be saved, redeemed, released from handcuffs, turned out of prison, and otherwise relieved of her troubles at all, for we must bear in mind that all of the professional saviors who are shrieking in behalf of this State are Democratic politicians, and every one of them expects an office or a pension for his services.

"I am ever mindful of Louisiana interests," writes an ex-marshal of the old Constitutional Club, from New York city. It appears by an examination of the rest of his letter that the bulk of his efforts is confined to cutting slips from the New York *Herald* and sending them to the New Orleans *Picayune* for republication. It will thus be seen that if "our oppressed and downtrodden people" are not served with plenty of *Herald* hash it will not be the fault of this volunteer conserver of the State's interests. After this flourish he discusses the probabilities of New York politics from a Tammany standpoint, and leaves us to draw the inference that Louisiana's interests are in the hands of the friends of Mr. Tweed, now on his way home from a short trip to Vigo, and these friends expect to be assisted by the Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana.

Another batch of Louisiana savers propose to do their work by expatriating Northern Republicans and Union men, shutting them out by a wall around the city, with a small gate to be left open for the Irish and another a little wider for the French to come in. Our local Democrats find that these aliens make much better Southern men than the average American descendant of revolutionary parents, and that they are ready for immediate employment when first landing upon our levee. Our deputy sheriffs haul in these superserviceable alien Southerners every time they go fishing for jurymen. They are generally served by these irritated court officers as the experienced angler treats dog fish—thrown back into the water with an exclamation that sounds very much like an oath. It is the custom with these aliens, moreover, to postpone naturalization till the prospect of an office looms up to the view, when they walk into a Democratic committee room and leave their order for a certificate of citizenship as they would one for a section of tripe from their butcher. Some of them even forget to comply with the legal requirements of a previous declaration of intentions. But the moment an office appears possible, they suddenly become deeply impressed with the woes of Louisiana, the degradation of the South, and above all the necessity for immediate reform.

We have now presented to us in a limited way a repetition of the means employed to help the Southern cause during the Confederate war. When that unhappy conflict had progressed so far that cotton was worth about fifty cents a pound everywhere except in one of the Southern States, there were numerous birds of ill omen who perched on the spires of Nassau, Havana, Matamoros, Paris, London, Montreal and other safe places, where their ostensible business was to croak of the wrongs of the South, though they gave special attention to the more remunerative occupation of smuggling, blockade running, disposing of rebel bonds to as many foreigners as they were able to hoodwink, and being "mindful of the interests" of the South and themselves in various ways. Of course no appreciable results to anybody but themselves ever came out of these patriotic endeavors. Like those who made an honest penny by retailing cheap ballads "recounting the wrongs of Poland" a generation or two before, our bomb proof sympathizers picked up a few European pennies by hawking their country's wrongs in the capitals of the world. The star of the Confederacy sunk in gloom and disaster, and our ravens flocked home to accept amnesty and eke out a scant, subsistence in their *caws* of individual States. For some reason or another, Louisiana seems to be afflicted with more of these bores than any other State—more perhaps than all others combined. In every city of the North, these itinerant mendicants appear, and wherever they can find a listener or a newspaper to give them a hearing they prefer their petitions for alms and sympathy.

We can assure the people of New York that these sympathizers at long range have no part or lot, no interest, no identity, no business with the people of Louisiana. Their beggarly whines misrepresent this State most grossly, for instead of being the abject, miserable, tearful, helpless, poverty-stricken wretches they try to make out, we are blessed with ample crops, and everybody who is willing to work for a living is pretty sure to be independent. We have lost but one right we once enjoyed; we can no longer make the negro work for us without compensation, and the result is, that poor white folks have to scratch around for themselves a little more than they like to do. It is likely that the chap who lives in New York, but claims to owe allegiance to Louisiana, and who protests that he is mindful of our interests, would be glad of a comfortable berth in public office, to take the place of that free support he once enjoyed from slaves or a slaveholder. Poor fellow! Down here, when such as he dies, the boys put on a long face, and remark: "Another public improvement by a funeral."

A few independent merchants are refusing to contribute funds for the purpose of electing bruisers and bulldozers to office.

GALVESTON GALVESTON.

About this time every year, the Galveston merchants are taken with an "annual autumnal outbreak" of fear of New Orleans yellow fever. Accordingly they give it as their professional opinion to the local doctors, and the local doctors give it as their professional opinion to the hoodwinked world that there should be established a rigid quarantine. This year the mercantile earmarks appear plainer than usual in the bungling transaction. According to our understanding of the case, ships from New Orleans with passengers and merchandise are forbidden to enter port, or even the harbor, though vessels which come for cargoes of cotton may enter at will. This reminds us of our private market prohibitory laws, wherein the State, in the exercise of its police powers has, for sanitary considerations, enacted that the establishment of a private market anywhere within twelve squares of a public market is a very unhealthy proceeding. It is presumed to be unhealthy for the pockets of the contractors. People who live thirteen or more squares from a public market are, however, left to be exposed to the deadly effects of a dressed lamb, veal or pig, or a picked chicken offered for sale by the owner of a private market. In the more densely populated parts of the city, the privilege of impairing the public health and depleting the public pocket is given solely to the public contractor.

Thus it will be seen that the Galveston merchants, and the New Orleans butchers and market farmers have usurped the functions of scientific men. We do not know how it is with them of the sand island city, but here many of our physicians have been forced into politics where they are, if possible, greater nuisances than when at their old business.

The merchants and press of New Orleans may rail at the selfishness of Galveston with as much success as the free market men complain of their oppressors. Words can effect but little in either case. So long as the one party or the other find profit in oppression, and the means to continue it, it will be kept up. Action, not words, is wanted.

When we can find a way to flank Galveston by reaching the interior of Texas through the system of railroads which centre at Houston, or permission obtained for Morgan's steamers to navigate Buffalo bayou without prohibition from the Galveston local authorities, there will be an end of these annual quarantine annoyances upon such frivolous pretexts as those of last year, the year before and again this. New Orleans has had but two decidedly bad seasons of epidemic since 1854—one of these in 1858, the other in 1867. Yet, latterly and since the disappearance of danger, the health officers of Galveston, instigated by the merchants, have annually imposed onerous restrictions upon vessels arriving from this city with freight and passengers. It has been revived this year with more than usual unreasonableness. The Morgan line steamers from Brashear are forbidden to enter the port, and what is still more ridiculous and absurd, the local authorities there forbid them from passing up Buffalo bayou, with freight for Clinton, six miles below Houston, though in doing so they do not pass within three miles of the affrighted city of Galveston. The whole harbor of Galveston is declared in a state of blockade by Dr. Blunt, the health officer who is at present administering the sanitary laws of the mercantile community of the Island City. At the same time the channel of communication by railroad is open. Several passengers and a box of merchandise left this city on Sunday by way of Memphis, Texarkana and Houston for Galveston, where they have since arrived without exciting the least commotion. This roundabout route possesses no terrors for the Galveston shop keepers. They stand, however, in mortal dread of a deeply laden steamer, with fresh merchandise from New Orleans for the interior merchants. This is what makes them sick, with their old stocks of auction goods on hand. They, moreover, show a meddlesome solicitude for Clinton, Houston, Harrisburg, and other points on the railroad, by imposing a heavy personal penalty upon any captain who may dare to flank Galveston and take a ship up Buffalo bayou. An empty ship coming for cotton is, however, a welcome visitor.

At present there is nothing to do but suffer this imposition upon our trade as best we may. There must be a legal remedy somewhere. There doubtless is one if a court could be found to enforce it. But such a tribunal does not exist, nor would it be long permitted to exist in Texas unless it favored the local prejudices. A gentleman who is very much interested in the Texas trade yesterday intimated, in the course of a conversation on the subject, that possibly something might be done by the Texas Legislature next winter to protect the rights of other ports of entry in the State, and make it possible to send cargoes to them without being prohibited by the jealousies of a rival city. But this plan of relief, besides being uncertain at best is somewhat remote, and by no possibility of immediate application. According to last advices from Galveston, it appears that the authorities there have come to a resolution to raise the quarantine in ten days after the appearance of the last case of fever in this city, which is too indefinite to afford any basis for conjecture. In the meantime Morgan City is full of freight awaiting shipment; hundreds of people with their baggage arrive here daily from the North on their return to Texas, and finding themselves barred from their homes via the usual route, immediately start by the roundabout way of Memphis and Texarkana, and freely go wherever they please to. Thus we have the farce presented of all Galveston standing at the sea gate to repel an imaginary enemy, while all the other avenues remain wide open to the ingress of the bugbear which has almost thrown every shopkeeper of the city into a cold sweat of fear and agony.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Since the day when Xerxes counted his ships by thousands, from the rocky brow of "sea-born Salamis," naval architecture has been constantly changing and constantly advancing. From the oar-urged barge to the tall admiral, was a mighty stride, but from the wooden-walled three-decker to the ironclad of to-day, the stride is even greater. Indeed, maritime warfare has been revolutionized within the last fifteen years, and even yet we have no assurance that perfection has been reached. The experimental and transitional stage is not yet passed, and the probabilities are that the ironclad warships of the future will be very different fron their sisters of to-day.

The first ironclad vessel ever constructed was made in this city during the year 1861, and met her fate at the time when Admiral Farragut passed the forts. She was defective in many of the essentials of an effective warship, but, nevertheless, did considerable execution before she sank into the muddy depths of the Mississippi—the unconscious progenitor of an immense family of ironclads.

The idea of iron plating war vessels and arming them in front with a projecting weapon, like the spear of a swordfish, originated with Charles Diamond, an old citizen of New Orleans, who was still alive when the first Confederate ram or turtle was completed. The Manassas, as she was called, was but a rude copy of Mr. Diamond's original design. Full fifteen years before the war between the North and South was set down as an assured probability, Mr. Diamond sent his drawings and model to Washington, with a view of calling the attention of the naval authorities to his then novel project. His plan was, however, emphatically condemned by the humanitarian warriors of the day. It was too barbarous, too murderous, to be availed of in Christian warfare. So Charley returned to this city with his model, and the matter of ironclads slept till the Confederates set an example which has since been followed throughout the civilized and Christian world.

The first experiments both in this country and Europe were seriously violative of the conditions under which vessels of all kinds float in safety. They were too much hampered with top weight, were defective in speed, and in the matter of habitability were anything but comfortable. The unfortunate loss of the English ironclad "Captain" proved sadly instructive on the question of superincumbent weight to the naval architects of Great Britain. In a sea by no means remarkable for height and violence she illustrated the laws of gravitation by overturning in the twinkling of an eye. The bearings and buoyancy of the bottom were wholly insufficient to sustain the immense weight piled, regardless of conditions, above the water line, and in a movement of the waves by which an ordinary vessel would not be disturbed, she became the iron tomb of those who had been intrusted with her management. The unaccountable disaster which but a few days since befell another English ironclad, the Thunderer, is attributable to carelessness rather than to defective structure; but both Captain and Thunderer furnish valuable suggestions which should not in the future be overlooked.

As to our own navy, but little can be said in the way of commendation. The latest official report on the subject tells anything but a flattering tale. But if we have not an efficient war fleet at command, we are in a position to profit by the experiments and experiences of other nations when we require one.

The rapid growth of the German navy is regarded as a surprise, if not a menace to other naval powers. In 1848 Prussia had but a single sailing corvette; but at present the German empire has an ironclad fleet as effective as any in the world, together with a large number of unarmored vessels. They are all constructed in the latest style, with all modern improvements, and are not, as many of the English and French war vessels are, mere experimental compromises between different styles of ships, adapted to war purposes. The Kaiser and the Deutschland, which were built in England, are said to equal the very best vessels in the British navy, and they are all armed with the finest of steel breech-loading rifled cannon.

Indeed, the rapid growth of the German fleet is a subject of quite serious concern in England, for, as the London *Spectator* observes, "the ambition which made Germany the first military power in Europe will hardly rest content with a low place in the list of marine powers." There is a suspicion of Dorking in this German fleet.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

ATTENTION, CITIZENS!

There will be a GRAND MASS MEETING of the Republicans of St. Charles parish at the

HAHNVILLE CONCERT HALL,

Saturday, October 7, 1876, at Twelve O'Clock M.

Every citizen of the parish is expected to be present. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

Speeches will be made by

PIERRE LANDRY, T. B. STAMPS,
H. C. DIBBLE, W. H. GREEN,
J. R. G. PITKIN, F. B. EARHART,
MORRIS MARKS, PAUL TREVIGNE,
W. M. BURWELL, HENRY DEMAS,
JOSEPH N. HIGGINS,

And other distinguished orators.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

A BRASS BAND WILL BE PRESENT.

Arrangements have been made with the New Orleans and Donaldsonville railroad, by which persons from New Orleans wishing to attend this meeting will be taken to Hahnville at HALF RATES, and a general invitation is extended to the friends of good government to be present on this interesting occasion.

The boat connecting with the railroad leaves the head of Bienville street at 7:30 A. M. oc4 4t 2p

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of

NAVRA & OFFNER

Has been dissolved by mutual consent, and

MR. OFFNER

Will reopen his new store at the old stand,

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

Opposite the Varieties Theatre, about October 1. se7 1m

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, September 2, 1876.

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

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

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.

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:

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.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, HON. JOHN S. HARRIS, HON. CHARLES E. NASH and R. HUTCHESON, ESQ., will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

St. Charles, Saturday, October 7.
St. James, Sunday, October 8.
St. John, Sunday, October 15.

By order of the Committee:

A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.
L. LAMANIERE, JR., Assistant Secretary. se3 2p

CAMPAIGN

IN THE

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 2 1876.

JUDGE HENRY C. DIBBLE, Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of his district at the following times and places:

Hahnville, St. Charles parish,
SATURDAY, October 7.
Courthouse, St. James parish,
SUNDAY, October 8.
Gretna, Jefferson parish, right bank,
TUESDAY NIGHT October 10.
Kennerville, Jefferson parish, left bank,
THURSDAY NIGHT, October 12.
Courthouse St. John the Baptist parish,
SUNDAY, October 15.
Camp Parapet, Jefferson parish, left bank.
TUESDAY NIGHT, October 17.
Tivoli Circle, First District, New Orleans,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT. October 18.
Clay Square, Fourth District, New Orleans,
SATURDAY NIGHT, October 21.
Jefferson Station, Jefferson parish, right bank,
SUNDAY, October 22.
Jefferson Market, Sixth District, New Orleans,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 25.
Courthouse, Carrollton,
SATURDAY NIGHT, October 28.

At the meetings in St. Charles, St James and St. John the Baptist MR. DIBBLE will be present with MARSHAL PITKIN and the other speakers already announced by the committee.

The above named meetings in New Orleans will be held under the auspices of the Parish Campaign Committee, and other speakers will be announced by that committee.

The meetings at Gretna, Kennerville, Camp Parapet and Jefferson Station will also be addressed by HON. J. H. SYPHER, HON. HENRY DEMAS, JUDGE M. MARKS, HON. T. B. STAMPS and other speakers.

By order of the Committee.

A. DUMONT, Chairman.
L. LAMANIERE, JR., Secretary. oc4

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 toc5

DR. C. B. WHITE,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

167.....Canal street.....167

oc1 1w 2p

ACTS OF LOUISIANA FOR 1876

For Sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Also,

M'PHERSON'S HANDBOOK OF POLITICS

FOR 1876. se15

A NECESSITY.

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

Look for bargains at Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

au20 3m Su We Sa

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,

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

Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.

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

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

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

OFFICERS:

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

TRUSTEES:

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

Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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

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

my6 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

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

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. se13 1y

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, October 3, 1876.

WHEREAS, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans "that the election for Mayor and the several Administrators thereof shall be held bi-ennially, at the time of the election for members of the General Assembly; and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans;"

I hereby notify the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans that on TUESDAY, the seventh day of November next, being the day fixed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly and city officers, an election will be held in said city of New Orleans for the following:

One Mayor, one Administrator of Finance, one Administrator of Public Accounts, one Administrator of Improvements, one Administrator of Assessments, one Administrator of Police, and one Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

The said election will be held at the same places and be conducted by the same commissioners as the election for members of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of New Orleans.

CHARLES J. LEEDS,
Mayor.

oc4 18 no6

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. Chadbourn, 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

WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS Pottery in all its branches. Apply to A. O. BOYLE, Republican office. se16

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, October 4, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until MONDAY, the instant, at twelve o'clock M., for the purchase of the steam tugboat OLIVE, recently acquired by the city from the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, and now lying in the New Canal near Magnolia bridge.

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

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

oc4 5t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY,
No. 23 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, October 3, 1876.

PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE CONTRACTS to build the levees of the State, as ordered by the Commission of Engineers, and of which a map has been this day received by the company, are requested to call at this office to examine plans and specifications, and submit proposals to do the work.

M. A. TARLETON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

oc4 1w

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, September 30, 1876.

THE FOURTH ALLOTMENT OF SINKING fund premium bonds will take place on Monday, October 16, 1876, at 10 A. M., in the Council Chamber.

RD. PILSBURY, Administrator of Finance.

oc1 td

LEASE OF THE CANAL STREET FERRY.

DEPARTMENT OF CONTROL,
City Hall, New Orleans, October 3, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF the Canal Street Ferry, for a term of ten years, beginning on the first day of January, 1877, and ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1886, will be received at this office up to 12 M. on FRIDAY, October 13, 1876.

Said proposals to be made according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

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

J. O. LANDRY,
Administrator of Control.

oc3 10t

REGISTRATION.

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

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF section eighteen of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, the appointment of the various officers therefor, and to prescribe the duties, powers and compensation of the same," approved July 24, 1874, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several wards and election precincts of the city of New Orleans are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until FRIDAY EVENING, October 28, 1876, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office Hours.

From 7 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. each day.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1874, and who now desire to register, and all voters registered in 1874 who have removed from the ward and election precinct in which they then resided, must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the ward and precinct in which they now reside.

Applicants for registration who have removed from one ward to another since they were registered in 1874, will be required to produce their registration certificate of 1874, which will be destroyed by the assistant supervisor of the ward in which they are newly registered after the issue of a new certificate.

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

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

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

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

First Ward.

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

H. F. BRENNAN, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of St. Charles and Melpomene streets.

Second Ward.

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

PATRICK CREAGH, Assistant Supervisor.

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

Fourth Ward.

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

R. C. HOWARD, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Customhouse and Treme streets.

Fifth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, St. Louis street, lower side, St. Philip street, upper side, to its intersection with Bayou St. John, thence by Bayou St. John and the Old Metairie road.

E. GAUTIER, Assistant Supervisor.

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

Sixth Ward.

Bounded by the Mississippi river, St. Philip street, lower side, to its intersection with Bayou St. John, thence by Bayou St. John to the Old Metairie road, thence by the Old Metairie road to the New Canal, and by said canal to Lake Pontchartrain, and by Esplanade street, upper side, to Bayou St. John, thence by said Bayou St. John to Lake Pontchartrain.

J. G. FUCHTLER, Assistant Supervisor.

Office—Corner of Derbigny street and Bayou road.

Seventh Ward.

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

WILLIAM J. MOORE, Assistant Supervis