

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

A beer bottle can never be a man. Every honeymoon has a man in it.

The marrow of discontent is bred in the bone. Sotness has been playing in "A Hornet's Nest."

Base coin makes a bad foundation for a fortune. Man-not-Afraid-of-his-Toddy is a savage at home.

The captain's gig should be drawn by a fleet horse. Straw drinks are to be abandoned straightway.

The prudent housewife makes her bread when she kneads it. The Serbian army has a Papovich it draws great strength.

The man who cracked a smile afterward breaks out in a hearty laugh. New York hotel men say, "We are all full." Where are the reformers?

The Indian brave is happy when he can return to his wigwam with a warm wig. Vanderbilt's physicians are able to sit up and drink milk punch with the old man.

When Tweed put on his prison suit he felt that he had been beaten with many stripes. The politician with a sore head over his ticket is left with nothing but the right to scratch.

Orchestra which have been playing the same old tune for years should take some fresh air. "Daniel Deronda" has made a bustle in the world. It is called the "Gwendolen Felonaise."

Never throw boots at a hand-organ man with the expectation of making him play "Shoo Fly." Sign of hard times—To see a man buying his winter coal and carrying it home in a paper bag.

Some of the new candidates for criminal sheriff are tardy in coming forward, but they may get in on time. Many young ladies try the ancient spinning wheel at the centennial just to see how the old thing works.

The banquet hall's deserted. No one has been arrested for two days for firing a pistol on Royal street. Bates is glad now that he has got his stove in position. He thought it was a good deal of a put up job.

Ida Lewis is one of the noblest of her sex. She can save a man from drowning without wanting to marry him. There is a light in the West for henpecked husbands. A voice comes from Washington Territory, crying, "Send us wives!"

Nature is the greatest and best teacher. It lays open the delicate leaves of a budding rose, and shows us how to dew it. It is a reform law that a man must have practiced two years in the Democratic party before he is eligible to the office of judge.

The success of Miss Kellogg is due to the care and abstinence of her mother, who is ever by her side. Every girl needs a mother. A number of Mormons have established themselves in New York State, but it is not likely that their religion can be preserved away from Salt Lake.

A somewhat Best county in Colorado managed to give a Democratic majority of 150, with a loss of fifty Democratic votes as compared with the last election. When a man contributes to the foreign mission cause, while his nearest neighbor is unable to buy bread for breakfast, he forgets that there is such a thing as carrying charity too far.

Mr. J. A. Lord, a barn-storming tragedian of the West, has been playing "Rip Van Winkle and Colonel Sellers." He brings out all of the new plays as soon as furnished by the New York cribbing agency. The Dutch took Holland, and now the Democrats have taken Delaware. Talk about the elections in Vermont, Maine, Connecticut and Colorado. Is not the great State of Delaware, which has kept up her whipping posts and sent the Bayard family to Congress for ninety years—is she not Democratic and true as a needle at the point?

A death notice which appeared in the Picayune Tuesday evening, saying, "Harry H. Pickens, aged twenty-seven, drowned at Cape May, September 28," gave great uneasiness to many friends of a New Orleans gentleman who bears a name very like that in the notice. Our Harry telegraphed from Boston yesterday that he is all right.

Mr. R. A. Showell, of North Carolina, has a name so honored among Democrats that he has been nominated for Congress. The judge who sentenced him to imprisonment in 1871, under the Ku-Klux act, remarked that the Hon. Showell was the "most prominent and active of all the conspirators." That little endorsement from the bench made him a solid man with the great reform party.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is the only first class paper in this country which is thoroughly devoted to the Democratic party. It sincerely regrets the personal turn the opposition papers have taken in the campaign for the purpose of injuring the reputation and prospects of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. It talked very sweetly and would have kept on doing so since it ate crow, had not some graceless Republican editor set an old editorial from a file of the Enquirer which said: "Sam Tilden, you are a scoundrel, speaking false tool of the bondholders of the East. You value your personal preference more highly than you do the possession of the national government by the Democratic party." There is much more of it too personal and slanderous to be printed in a Republican journal. Now the Enquirer agrees that same Sam is only salvation for the Democratic party.

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

To answer the charges of disloyalty the Democrats are making laudable efforts to create a war record for Mr. Tilden that shall be acceptable to the Union soldier and Southern Democrat. It has been shown that the man with the barrel of money was opposed to sending troops into the Southern States for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. He argued that the States had a right to secede from the Union. He said that officers of the army who invaded Southern territory for the purpose of prosecuting the war against rebellion were liable to be sued for trespass. His opinion as a leading lawyer, so expressed, was calculated to retard the enlistment and equipment of troops in New York. When applied to for contributions to raise regiments, as all rich men were solicited to give of their means, Mr. Tilden refused to aid the Union cause in that way, saying he would sooner give money to bring soldiers home than send them forward. His position in the contest was that of an anti-war Democrat, known at the North as the Copperhead. His record was similar to that of Hendricks, and the poisonous men who composed the Chicago peace convention of 1864. While this may be acceptable to the solid South, such a record does not satisfy the Northern and Western Democrats who were honest enough to join the Union army. The Northern Democrat can overlook all such little indiscretions as refusing to make correct income returns, but if he shouldered his musket in the Union cause he can not quite stomach the man who sneered at and opposed his best efforts. Seeing how the soldiers voted in Maine and Vermont, and how they are likely to vote in all free States, it became necessary for the National Democratic Campaign Committee to cook up a war record for Samuel. They could not show the wounds in his sides, or print any old speeches urging young men to join the army, but they have made a record, nevertheless, which tells how he suffered for his country in the times that tried men's souls. The record is found in a speech lately delivered in Ohio by Mr. Peter H. Watson. Mr. Watson was once Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He says he appears now on the stump to defend Mr. Tilden, as if such a man needed a defender. In the course of his defense he says: When in 1862 the government concluded that a prudent precaution against possible war with England required that the iron manufacturers of our country should be able to supply us with gun barrel iron, it urged them to essay its production experimentally, and to supply as it was wanted six thousand tons at a price that could not be much more than the cost of the iron. This patriotic duty was undertaken by an establishment in which Mr. Tilden was then a director and a large stockholder, and to accomplish it they stopped other highly remunerative work, thereby sacrificing hundreds of thousands of dollars, the price, as it turned out, being too low to cover the cost of production. But neither he nor any of his associates have ever set up or even intimated a desire to make any claim for indemnity, as I learned in Washington last winter. Neither did he or they ask the government to reimburse them for the loss of their property, or to give the balance of iron undelivered under the contract, although not more than two-thirds of it had been called for when the war closed, at which time, owing to the sudden fall of prices, the profits on the residue would have been very large; but the government no longer needed the iron, and he provided for debts. Mr. Tilden and his friends therefore forebore to make any claim to the large amount they might justly have asked in this matter. Further on in his defense Mr. Watson tells how the government at one time required the construction of a large number of ponderous wrought iron machines, weighing many tons, known as mortar beds; the capture of several forts and the consequent crippling of the Confederate army depended on the employment of the mortars. Tilden and the chairman of the National Democratic Committee were ready to take the mortar contract. Mr. Watson says: Nobly did these gentlemen respond to the confidence reposed in them by their government. Money to carry on this work could not then be advanced. But these gentlemen opened their own purses and advanced instant activity a multitude of skilled workmen in different shops and towns, situated in three different States. It will gratify you to learn that this almost impossible task was accomplished considerably within the estimate of the General Grant to complete the armament of the expedition. This wonderful performance was only achieved through the matchless executive skill of Abram S. Hewitt, who was one of Mr. Tilden's associates in the Trenton Iron Company, and, like Mr. Tilden, has in many ways and at different times rendered great and loving service to his country, but never paraded his well-doing. "Great and loving service to his country." There was a man bowing and smiling to Southern Democrats, urging on traitors and treason by trying to make the Confederate appear the better cause to Southern eyes, while he at the same time was making frequent journeys to Washington for the purpose of securing contracts to supply the Northern army with the terrible weapons used to kill Southern soldiers. It is such a record as we could expect to read of Samuel Tilden; but it is surprising that it should be found in the columns of the New York World. Mr. Watson says his candidate lost money on his iron contract, but that he was still willing to trust the government of the United States so far as to take the mortar contract. Can it be supposed that Tilden, as a business man, took the contracts for the purpose of losing money? There was millions in it, and he knew it. Are we to look upon him as a patriot because he waits a time in patience before suing his country for indemnity? We can admire the Southern soldier who went into the war and fought his best for what he thought was right. No man can dispute the bravery and nobility of the private soldiers of the Confederate army; they endured privations and hardships scarcely realized by the well clothed and well fed Union soldiers, and with little hope of reward. Grant that they had mistaken their duty, they were men and American soldiers, men for America to be proud of as soldiers. Ask the Irish to love Michael Feeney, the middleman and informer, and you make as absurd a demand as that of asking Northern or Southern soldiers to support the peace

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Something over twenty years ago it was the policy of the Mormon Church to render it exceedingly dangerous for any other than their own wagon trains to pass through Utah. The Indians were incited to attack and rob them, and no Mormon settlement ever sent out help to the white man and his family on the road to California. About this time a rich train on its way to California touched the southern Mormon settlements. They were coldly received and passed on a few miles to what is known now as Mountain Meadows. The Mormons resolved that the train should be attacked by Indians and starved out. It was attacked, and the forty or fifty men bravely defended their women and children and property. Two were sent back to ask aid of the Mormons, but were fired on by them and one killed. The other returned to the camp. All perished. But such a crime as this could not be buried. Little by little the horrid story came out. The Mormon elders resolved that all in the train should die, and took measures accordingly. After defending themselves forty-eight hours the little band were delighted to see their Indian foes disappear and white men advance. They were assured of protection by the forty or fifty Mormons who relieved them, but as the Indians gathered around in hundreds were assured that their only hope was in surrendering to the Mormons and returning to the settlement. With a little doubt they consented, and all their arms were taken from them. They were separated, and the men marched into a hollow where the Indians and disguised Mormons shot them to death. Every other living creature was then killed. It is said Brigham Young sent orders to prevent the deed—but it was done before they arrived. For years it has been known that A. D. Lee led the assassins, designed the massacre and killed many defenseless men and helpless children with his own hand. But the Saints never prosecuted him, and with previous territorial governments an attempt by a Gentile would be a dangerous farce. Now, new times have come. United States District Attorney Howard has pushed the matter vigorously. But the Church was in his way, and he has had to compromise. On condition that its aid was to be given against Lee the Church was to stand free. At least such is the current report of the bargain. At any rate the Church has been remarkably active against Lee. D. H. Wells, second only to Brigham Young, summoned witnesses, coached them, took the Mormon jury into his spiritual charge and secured a conviction. After twenty years of immunity, Lee, the tool of the Church in this stupendous crime, is now convicted by that Church that its own skirts may be cleared. He stands under the shadow of the gallows, that infidelity and polygamy may have one more chance to enter the Union as a State, and be free to practice its peculiar crimes "under its own internal regulations."

A LOCAL PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. Joseph A. Walker, a most loyal subject of her maternal majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, has been for a few years engaged in the very laudable work of training the youth of New Orleans in the way their natural bent inclines them to go. His first efforts were made in a rather obscure place called the "Bank," fronting on Royal street. But no place could long remain obscure after having been touched with the master hand of genius. The Bank soon became a very popular resort for those who had money, and a favorite lounging place for those who had not, but in lieu thereof possessed the remarkable peculiarity of always recollecting some very urgent matter to communicate to any acquaintance whom they chanced to see heading a small party of friends in a charge upon the bar. At the front door of Joe's establishment, when he was earning his first laurels, a large crowd of these good natured fellows could generally be found at all hours of the day and night. Unless the man upon hospitable thoughts intent happened to be a total stranger himself and all his companions were such, he could always consider himself extremely lucky if at least seven bystanders did not follow him into the Bank Saloon and tell the barkeeper they would take a little sugar in theirs, and leave him to pay the bill. Good management on both sides of the counter soon increased business to that extent that it was necessary to enlarge the premises by adding a cozy little room fronting on Canal street for the sale of package goods. Success continued to smile on the efforts of this benevolent missionary, and a vast establishment was set up on the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, where billiards, pool, etc., were added to the great work of training Southern youth. When a good man once begins his career of benefactions he does not stop short of distinction. So with our fellow-citizen of the Crescent Hall. Not satisfied with plodding along with the ordinary fixtures of a finely gilt saloon and spacious billiard rooms, he has gone to New York for a star, and the Jenkinses of the press are delighted to chronicle the prospective arrival of the royal showman with a live wonder in the person of William Sexton, a very expert cue, who recently went to Paris and was most outrageously beaten by a Frenchman named Vigneaud. But a second rate man in New York and Paris is deemed good enough for such a first class place as Crescent Hall, in New Orleans, and it did not cost much to obtain the announcement in the Times that "William Sexton, the greatest billiard player of the day, has been engaged by Major J. A. Walker to exhibitionize." Perhaps it was not worth much. It is so very defective that it ought to have come cheap. In the first place, Sexton is not the "greatest billiard player of the day." Boniface Walker is not a major to any appreciable extent, and "exhibitionize" is the vilest of slang. In the second, we regard the matter of billiards, either as a pursuit or a spectacle, as but little above dram drinking and gambling, neither of which can properly be called valuable factors in the work of "redeeming Louisiana" from the bonds of poverty, ignorance, immorality and crime. Whisky and billiards, however, possess their attractions for the members of the Clerks Early Closing Association, especially those who wish to improve their minds by studying caroms, draws, masses, angles, runs, averages and champion cues for five or six hours in the evening. The introduction of stars in one of the city establishments, therefore, may well set the patrons of billiards talking. The anxiety on the part of young clerks to improve their minds will be greatly intensified by the arrival of Walker and his prize, and the Last Car Society will receive a large accession of new members. It is a pleasure to note such evidences of progress, more gratifying because sure to be more profitable to the owners than a cotton factory. By the time this new attraction has enabled the projectors to rake in a few thousand dollars, and most of the patrons of Walker's bar and billiards find themselves flat broke and out of situations, they will be ripe for grumbling at the oppressive Radical administra-

THE NEW YORK WORLD AND COLORADO.

For some unexplained reason the New York World on Tuesday committed a great blunder in its estimate of the result in Colorado. As the stupidity was perpetrated on the very day of the contest, too late to have any possible effect, good or bad, on the result, its only consequence at home will be to weaken the confidence of the New York short hairs in the infallibility of their great oracle. We refer to the hopeful view of this election which the Associated Press man thought was good enough news for the Southern press, three-fourths of which generally borrow their ideas and figures from the World, and are accordingly very seldom right. In the extract we notice specially the following: The Democrats can count largely on the stock men, most of whom are Texans and Missisippians, the solid Catholic Mexican population in the southeast of the mountains of San Juan, Central Canon, etc., and the grazers of the west side of the range. Before sundown of the day when this unnecessary piece of indiscretion saw the light in New York City, Colorado gave a Republican majority of about two thousand, and chose a Legislature having forty Republican majority on joint ballot. The Texas and Mississippi stock men, and the "solid Catholic Mexican population," upon whom the World thought the Democrats could "count largely," turned out to be of little use against the free spirited settlers from other States. Even the "grazers of the West side of the range" did not avail to save the day. Colorado is lost to the Democracy; we receive two more Republican votes in the Senate, and what is better still, as a political triumph, have an infant State out West which we intend to pit against dwarfed, shriveled old Democratic Delaware in the electoral vote. The three votes of the whipping post State will be exactly canceled by the maiden vote of silver-browed young Colorado. The Texas and Mississippi stock men; the solid Catholic Mexican population; who were probably directed by the priests to vote for the party of Tweed, were unable to do enough to redeem from ridicule the high estimates placed upon their prowess. Another star is added to the galaxy of Republican States, and the indiscreet telegram reporter has again afforded his friend the World an opportunity to expose its ignorance to the world. The Democrats pretend to claim New York, Ohio and Indiana. We occasionally hear offers to bet upon the result in one or more of these States, but they are instantly withdrawn when a proposal is heard to take them. A few days ago Colorado was included in the list on the strength of the World's calculations upon the Texas and Mississippi stock men and "solid Catholic Mexican population." Connecticut has been claimed as Democratic by right of long possession, but the result of the municipal elections the other

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

MAJORITY 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 biennially, 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, one Administrator of Commerce, and one Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. The said election will be held at the same place 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.

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 immediately preceding the first Monday of November next, to-wit: 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 Plaquemine, 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, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, 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, Vermeuse, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Cadeo, 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 Acadia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tennessie, 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 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 Assessor 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. Chabroux, 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. Louis. 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, Madison and St. Martin. One Senator from the sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Tennessie and Franklin. One Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Morehouse, Washington, Attala, Iberville and St. Martin. 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 Cadeo. 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 Vermeuse. 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 of the Legislature 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 Superintendents, 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 City of New Orleans, this 16th 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. DESLODRE, Secretary of State.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, New Orleans, September 3, 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. R. PACKARD, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRY BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHELAN, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. BARRIS, ESQ. Shreveport, Thursday, October 5. Conshatka, 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 Orleans, Sunday, October 22. St. Martinville, Monday, October 23. Vermilionville, Tuesday, October 24. Opelousas, Thursday, October 26. UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, HON. FRANK MOSEY, HON. O. H. BERTWIST, JUDGE C. B. WHEELER, REV. A. FAIRFAX, HON. D. B. GORHAM, and J. H. STURLEY will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates: Waterproof, Thursday, October 5. Lake Providence, Saturday, October 7. Illawara, Monday, October 9. Breaux, Thursday, October 12. Monroe, Saturday, October 14. Gretna, Wednesday, October 18. Minden, Wednesday, October 19. Bellevue, Thursday, October 19. Shreveport, Saturday, October 21. HON. J. E. LEONARD, HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT, GENERAL W. L. MCGILLI, HON. JOHN RAY, and other speakers, will address Republican meetings as follows: Vidalia, Saturday, October 14. Harrisonburg, Monday, October 16. Columbia, Wednesday, October 11. Monroe, Saturday, October 21. Breaux, Monday, October 23. LAKE PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, October 25. HON. J. R. C. PITKIN, HON. J. HENRY BURCH, HON. JOHN A. HARRIS, HON. CHARLES E. RAY, and H. HUTCHINSON, ESQ., will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates: St. Charles, Saturday, October 7. St. James, Sunday, October 8. St. John the Baptist, Sunday, October 15. By order of the Committee. A. J. DUMONT, Chairman. L. LAMANTIERE, JR., Assistant Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of NAVRA & OFFNER has been dissolved by mutual consent, and MER OFFNER will reopen his new store at the old stand, 174 Canal street, commencing on October 1, 1876. Opposite the Varieties Theatre, about October 1, 1876.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and FURNITURE, 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 City of New Orleans, this 16th 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. DESLODRE, Secretary of State.

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