New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 6. 1876.

Private letters—Monograms.

The milkman is an artist in water coolers.

Men with plaid suits lead a checkered life.

Fitzhugh is now a claim agent in Washington.

To take a Turkish bath—"Aye, there's the rub."

Every variety storekeeper has his peculiar notions.

Swimming is not a ferry good way of crossing the river.

Hog Latin—Hebrew translation—*In hog sic no venison.*

New York flirts transfer their affections by rapid transit.

Winter shoes for fashionable children are made with spring heels.

"The merriest day of all the year" is a good day for weddings.

General Sherman hopes Ralston is in heaven. He went by water.

The silver voice of Sankey is heard at the Moody meetings in Chicago.

The professional card player is generally waiting for something to turn up.

Cold weather fills poor people with sorrow, while it makes coal dealers smile.

Bootblacks have bright futures before them, but they must not cut up shines.

The Indiana election is all right, though Watterson thinks he can picket to pieces.

Mr. Tilden is not so well supported as he would be if he had a larger income return.

It is not necessary for a man to wear a stove-pipe hat when he is putting up a stove.

A Tilden paper at Quincy, Illinois, says, "The immediate future is pregnant with happiness.!"

Miss Cary says: "Singers can not sing with credit to themselves unless they keep good natured."

A late writer says Charlotte Bronte had a "bulging brow." In fact, she could not be brow beaten.

The papers speak of "Our Boys" having a run of 125 nights in Philadelphia. Better to come home.

Dr. Holland says it does not pay to be an author. He has wasted his "Bitter Sweet"-ness on the desert hair.

A great need of the country is a place in which a man can lay up his overcoat where the moth will not corrupt.

Blind Tom is more successful in St. Louis than Von Bulow was, though both of the great pianists play by ear.

United States rifles shoot at a longer range than bulldozing shotguns, and the B. D.'s complain of an unfair match.

The *Courier-Journal*, abbreviated in influence, sets itself up for a circuit judge. "C. J.," as *Bardwell Slote* would say.

The latest Ward bummer—Grant parish Ward. His true in-Ward-ness has been overshadowed by Democratic out-Ward-ness.

The chairman of the National Democratic Committee should remember there is a tied in the affairs of men, Hewitt how we will.

The contest in Indiana has been called a battle between breeches and brains, with the Blue Jeans bagging considerably in the rear.

Democrats say, "The rights of the colored man will be safe in our keeping." Exactly so; but the colored man prefers himself to keep his rights.

A Mr. Griffin has been nominated for Governor and for presidential elector on the greenback ticket in New York. His duties will not clash.

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was sold at auction at Mobile on Wednesday, and bought in by A. P. Balche, of Boston, for $310,000.

Shook and Palmer shook Robson, and the *Starbottle* comedian is likely to be stranded on the "Sandy Bar," with his two men Hamilton and Harte.

Mr. Tilden says: "I am the resurrection." One enthusiastic admirer wants him to "touch the corpse of the national credit and restore it to life."

Clara Morris will appear at the Union Square Theatre in November in a new play called "Miss Moulton," which is probably the work of a mutual friend.

Mr. Tupper, now in this country, will edit a new edition of his poetry, to be published here. He was thoughtful enough to name his work "Proverbial Philosophy."

Merchants who give their money to ward clubs, instead of spending it in advertising, will soon find themselves full of politics, without any other business on hand.

The *Courier-Journal* says "Maine voted wrong, and now the bears are eating her sheep." Too thin. The Democrats failed to get office, and now they are stealing mutton.

The poet who prayed that he might not be buried "in the deep, deep sea" created a prejudice against water which the author of "A Life on the Ocean Wave" can not wholly dispel.

A number of papers think the fact worth mentioning that a graduate of Yale College has accepted a position as palace car conductor. That is better than going about the country getting up boat races.

The *Courier-Journal* says "Three preachers have got themselves elected to the Maine Legislature." Not so. They are good men and were elected through the missionary labors of Robert Ingersoll.

Charles Francis Adams is one of "the people," a Democratic candidate, and pledged to oppose the Massachusetts liquor law; but he has cold chills when he goes through a bed ward in Boston, and hears his boys say, "Come in and take a drink, Charley."

A VERY APT REPLY.

Attorney General Taft has been freely criticised by the legal minds which control the Southern Democratic press, and not unfrequently we see it stated in general terms that high legal authorities hold his legal opinions are without weight. Doubtless, there is more of politics than sound judgment at the bottom of these criticisms; more partisanship than either, and more right down ignorance than all three combined. We have in our mind's eye at this moment a dozen or more legal fledglings, who make a sort of precarious living by practicing in our courts, but of whom it may be said they are like necessity, they "know no law." Yet they will canvass the legal opinions of the wise old jurisconsult with as much brazen impudence as a professional whitewasher will condemn a picture by Julio. Judge Taft has just favored Colonel Patton with an opinion in political ethics which is, in our judgment, as incontrovertible as his instructions to marshals.

It was in reply to Mr. Patton's letter of the twenty-third ultimo, requesting that marshals be instructed to convey any citizens whom they might arrest immediately before some officer who would be compelled to release them on bail. As such disposition of the case would be the last ever heard of it, the arrest of a dozen or two bulldozers a day would be of no consequence.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Taft does not deem it to be his duty to issue detailed instructions to meet every case. He informs Mr. Patton what any good, honest lawyer would have told him, that the district attorneys and marshals were presumed by the government to have some sense, and they alone were responsible for the manner in which prosecutions were conducted. A "citizen," once in arrest by a marshal, is in the jurisdiction of the court of which he is the executive officer. The Attorney General could neither grant nor refuse him bail. The district attorney, the marshal, and the Attorney General himself are under the control of the court. The opinions of the law officers would no doubt have weight, but neither Judge Bradley nor Judge Woods would suffer their authority to be usurped. However, as these are only details of practice we leave them to be settled by the prosecuting officers of the government on the one hand and the attorney of "citizens" who may be so unlucky as to get into limbo on the other. The gem in Judge Taft's letter is the following:

I trust, in the first place, that there may be in Louisiana no reason for making arrests of the sort to which you refer, but if there be, then, that no person may have good ground to complain of anything incident thereto.

Judge Taft is more hopeful in language than the extraordinary solicitude of Mr. Patton's letter will fully warrant. He trusts, against evidence, that the Democrats are not preparing to so conduct themselves as to come in conflict with the law, and that the district attorney and marshal and deputy marshals of this State will have little to do. But he is evidently mystified by this great preparation for getting out of jail before anybody is put into it. He thinks, doubtless, that those who do not contemplate a breach of the laws can have no very lively interest in the treatment of criminals, unless they expect to be in some manner accessory. In that case, that is, if there be some persons here who can not go through the canvass without attempting to trample upon somebody's political rights, then the Attorney General mildly hopes they will find their situation as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

If it was the intention to draw the fire of the government legal forces, as it were, with a view to ascertain how near they could come within range without danger, they have so far failed that they have excited a suspicion that they contemplate some sort of hostilities which may lead to their falling into the clutches of the law. There are so many roads to jail through the election law, that it is impossible to foretell the route by which our Democratic candidates for limbo propose to enter. They may have a wholesome fear that their conduct in the matter of certain naturalization frauds will bring them trouble. Judge Taft charitably trusts there is no such reason for making arrests. They may contemplate a course of intimidation for the purpose of keeping voters away from the polls, and dislike the idea of having their usefulness to the party cut short by a minion of the law. No Democrat can serve his party with any degree of efficiency when locked up, and as there will be half a dozen or more busy days about the first of November, it is nothing but prudence in providing themselves with plenty of surety bonds, a commissioner who can sign releases from prison, and suitable orders to marshals to give them every chance to get out of trouble and to work again as soon as possible. Judge Taft, however, refuses to negotiate. He hopes they will all behave themselves and thus avoid arrest; but if otherwise, if the zealous workers for reform can not restrain their noble ardor; if they must rush into a career of swindling, intimidation and perchance murder, then the Attorney General hopes they will have no good ground to complain of anything incident to their arrest. If they happen to have any, then no doubt the Attorney General will take their cases into careful consideration and afford them all needful and timely relief. But he plainly intimates that if there are any flies that intend to fool around that trap, they will be much wiser to stay well away from it than to depend upon him to find any easy way for them out of it.

The advice is no doubt the very best any man can give. The government has not gone to the expense of one set of officers to arrest offenders only to be instantly released without punishment by another. That would be too much liberty; more than average, imperfect humanity can well stand. A little wholesome discipline is as necessary for grown men as for schoolboys, and those who fall into the hands of our United States marshals for election frauds will find it no boys' play.

MORE "WHAT IS IT?"

In its issue of September 23, the Handsboro *Democrat*, of Mississippi, published the following editorial paragraph:

Frank Heiderhoff, late of the customhouse at Bay St. Louis, has boldly and publicly espoused the cause of the Democratic party. We learn that he has written Colonel Hooker that he (Heiderhoff) was for "Tilden, Hendricks and Hooker and reform." And still they come.

A part of this paragraph we published as political news, remarking thereon:

Frank is a natural "reformer." He was unfortunate in the management of his customhouse, and has been succeeded by a better man. He can do no harm to the Democratic party.

To our remarks Mr. Heiderhoff takes exceptions. We have never heard that he was dishonest in the administration of the collectorship, and are glad to hear that he was not unfortunate. If our German friend, who possibly is not of the floating population he condemns, has not "boldly and publicly espoused the cause of the Democratic party," the "obscure country paper" from which we quoted has done him a wrong which it will doubtless correct. For our part we willingly give place to his letter, which is as follows:

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., October 3, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In one of your late issues you say, on the authority of some obscure country paper, that I have "publicly espoused the cause of the Democratic party;" that I was "unfortunate in the management of my customhouse," and have been succeeded by a better man. Permit me to say that you have been wrongly informed. I agree with the Democratic party only in their dislike of the professional carpet-bagger. My management of the customhouse at Bay St. Louis has been, to say the least, as "fortunate" and efficient as that of any customhouse hereabouts; but the crime of being a "home Republican," and a member of the party led by such men as Alcorn, Musgrove, Lake, Chandler, Morphis, etc., is—I suppose—too great to be forgiven by the carpetbag wing of Republicanism. The floating outside element has been the curse of our party in Mississippi, and no fear of losing a paltry office has kept me from expressing my opinion on the subject.

F. HEIDERHOFF.

We do not place much value upon that discriminating Republicanism which prefers one class to another, or makes such invidious distinctions as "carpet-baggers," "scallawags," etc. Mr. Heiderhoff may be offended with one to-day and another to-morrow. We can not shut our eyes to the fact that the Republican gentlemen of Mississippi who are singled out by him as leaders worthy to be followed have by their foolish jealousy and hostility toward their political friends lost a State to the party, though they had a majority of thirty thousand to enable them to hold it. But the "home Republicans" like Heiderhoff, Alcorn, Musgrove, Chandler and others thought they were much holier than Governor Ames and his friends. They divided, therefore, and the Democrats ran off with the honors. Now they are all flat and helpless. The Democrats have no more love for a scallawag than for a carpet-bagger. So they skillfully set the two wings by the ears, and found the rest an easy task. It only required a few companies of mounted armed men, a small howitzer here and there, with an occasional example, to frighten the negroes into voting the opposition ticket, or at least neutrality. The "home Republicans" of Mississippi, like Heiderhoff and Alcorn, have got rid of the carpet-baggers and themselves at the same time. We do not see any appreciable difference between voting against a Republican because he is a carpet-bagger and opposing him because he is not a Democrat. Mississippi "home Republicanism," as illustrated by the ex-collector of Shieldsborough, is a very inferior article. If it is not Democracy in disguise it is something very much like it.

THE FUNDING BOARD.

The president of the Cotton Exchange and the Fiscal Agent, the only non-political members of the board charged with the funding of the State debt, are absent from the city, and before leaving they were assured that no sessions would be held during their absence. Yet are the State officers daily pressed to call a meeting and to convert the registered old bonds, which would necessitate a quorum of a mere majority—and all these State officials—to pass upon whatever securities might be presented.

A very proper regard for the sanctity of their responsible mission has so far prevented such unwise action; but it is rumored that a suit is to be brought to compel an immediate session of the board. This urgency seems to originate solely with the brokers, whose commissions may be endangered by delay. The brokers charge a fee of one per cent for superintending the conversion of old bonds into new, and as the owners are in the main foreigners, they hope to accomplish the speedy realization of their commissions through an order of the United States court.

It is perhaps needless to say that such a movement will be fruitless, so far as expediting what will in due course be done of necessity. The only question at issue appears to be, whether it will be the better policy to fund while there is sufficient money in the treasury to pay all the back interest, or to await its collection before converting the bonds. The collections, under the stay of penalties, promise to solve this before a full board can be convened; but at the worst it is only a question of a short time, as the levy on interest account far exceeds any possible demand under the funding law and the constitutional amendment.

To prevent any uncertainty, however, in the minds of investors, and to estop any damage to their interests by the institution of what must necessarily prove inconclusive suits, it would be well that a definite policy on the issue thus presented should be adopted by the Funding Board as soon as possible.

A full and detailed statement of the interest account of the State is being prepared, and it will show not only a full provision for the interest on the new State debt, but a handsome surplus.

DEMOCRATIC VS. OFFICIAL FIGURES.

A correspondent of the *Picayune*, who calls a halt for the wagon in the matter of the Colorado election returns, has made a significant error in giving the vote of 1874. We repeat his figures:

1874.	Patterson, D.	Bromwell, R.
Las Animas county	245	283
Bent county	393	249
Total	618	532
	532	
Democratic majority	86	

1876.	Dem. maj.
Las Animas county	300
Bent county	100
Democratic majority	400
Majority in 1874	86
Democratic gain	314

If he will turn again to the record he will find that he has credited the great Democratic stronghold, Las Animas county, with the returns from Larimer. The extract should be:

1874.	Patterson, D.	Bromwell, R.
Las Animas county	964	591
Bent county	393	249
Total	1357	840
	840	
Democratic majority	517	

1876.	Dem. maj.
Las Animas county	300
Bent county	100
Democratic majority	400
Majority in 1874	517
Democratic loss	117

Which is about what the telegraph at first reported, but now reports a loss of twenty-five per cent additional.

It is by such figuring as the above, of B. F. J. that magnificent results are always achieved by the New York *World* just before an election, but that unfortunate miscalculator has never yet succeeded in ciphering out a Democratic President. Neither can the correspondent of the *Picayune* help out the Democrats of Colorado, wait he never so long for that wagon. The trouble with B. F. J. is, he has got hold of the wrong almanac, and credited the second county in the State with the returns which belong to one of the smallest. The "World Almanac" is to blame for the error.

"AND MEN SHALL PROPHESY."

Another prophet has come to grief. He is, however, only a newspaper correspondent, who writes from Colorado to the St. Louis *Republican*, in the following reckless style.

In your next calculation of Democratic States put Colorado down with three electoral votes and two United States Senators, all Democrats. One of the Senators will be Adair Wilson, a native and for many years a resident of Missouri.

Of course, the *Republican* put it down as another indication that the Democrats were certain to sweep the North. When that correspondent next writes (unless in the meantime he is dismissed), he will have to take all this back, and find some plausible excuse for the total overthrow of the Democratic ticket in Colorado. What he may say will not be of much consequence, and when the Republicans count up the two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature; the election of Governor John L. Routt, all the State officers, two United States Senators, one Congressman and three electoral votes for Hayes, as the result of their great victory over the Texas and Mississippi stock men, solid Catholic Mexican vote, and the Western graziers, they will forget all feeling of resentment, and pity the young man for not having more political sense. We may safely put down all similar predictions of the success of the "barrel of money" candidate to the credit of flighty, hopeful, seedy, needy adventurers, whose hopes outrun their discredition.

It is said that the Republicans polled Indiana recently and found themselves about 12,000 short. Hence their activity in importing negroes from Kentucky to carry the election by fraud.—*Picayune.*

Whoever said it was no doubt mistaken. Perhaps the *Pic* can favor us with the author. Also its authority for saying that the Republicans are importing negroes from Kentucky into Indiana. There was some complaint in Republican papers that the Democrats were sending Democratic voters from such towns as "Confedrit X Roads" over the border to vote for Blue Jeans Williams; but it is not likely that much of this sort of cheating can be done by either party. Such things are much easier suggested than accomplished. As to the polling of Indiana, we suppose the idea has originated from a system which exists imperfectly in New Hampshire, of counting the votes before an election with a view of finding out the probable result in advance. No reliance can be placed upon the count, however, even in the compact and comparatively steady Old Granite State, while it would be impossible to approximate with any certainty in Indiana within many thousand of the result. So long, however, as it does the Democratic papers any good to figure out imaginary victories in advance in such States as Colorado and Indiana, we will not object. It affords us equal satisfaction to correct their blunders by the official figures after the election. We are waiting for the Indiana wagon now.

One of our "independent" neighbors appears to be highly tickled with the idea that the election of Mr. Pilsbury will be welcomed by our Texas neighbors in Galveston. We do not care a straw for the political sympathies of a city that improves every opportunity to injure our commerce upon the most frivolous pretexts. A Texas welcome for the election of a Mayor will be but small compensation for stopping the stream of trade which would now be flowing into the interior of that State, but for the senseless quarantine regulations, which not only forbid New Orleans steamers to land at Galveston, but by an unparalleled stretch of jurisdiction, stops them on their voyages to Clinton and other ports, though they do not, in making them come within a marine league of the wharf at Galveston. We are not disposed to swap our Texas trade for a few empty compliments to our political sagacity. And for that matter the *News* would be just as well pleased if the "What is It?" convention had nominated Colonel Patton, Mr. Leeds, or anybody else, as it pretends to be with the selection of Mr. Pilsbury. It does not make any very great difference what suitable person is Mayor, but it is a serious matter for a hostile community to take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself for inflicting material injury upon our business community.

DIED.

SULLIVAN—On Thursday, October 5, at 5:30 P. M., JAMES A. SULLIVAN, aged forty-two years, a native of Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past twenty-nine years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 432 Rampart street, between Thalia and Melpomene, This Evening, at four o'clock.

Headquarters American Union Club, New Orleans, October 6, 1876.—The members of this club are hereby notified of the death of our late comrade, JAMES A. SULLIVAN, and are requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 432 South Rampart street, at 4 P. M. Today.

By order of T. S. JOHNSON, President.
T. W. EATON, Secretary.

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, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHARTON, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. HARRIS, ESQ.

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. FRANK MOREY, HON. O. H. BREWSTER, JUDGE C. B. WHEELER, REV. A. FAIRFAX, HON. D. B. GORHAM, and J. HON. ROSS STEWART will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates:

Lake Providence, Saturday, October 7.
Illawara, Monday, October 9.
Milliken's Bend, Wednesday, October 11.
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. E. LEONARD, HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT, GENERAL W. L. MCMILLEN, HON. JOHN RAY, and other speakers, will address Republican meetings as follows:

Vidalia, Saturday, October 14.
Harrisonburg, Monday, October 16.
Columbia, Wednesday, October 18.
Monroe, Saturday, October 21.
Bastrop, Monday, October 23.
Lake Providence, Wednesday, October 25.

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

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 1t

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. se6

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

ACTS OF LOUISIANA FOR 1876

For Sale at

THIS OFFICE,

Also,

M'PHERSON'S HANDBOOK OF POLITICS

FOR 1876. se15

DR. C. B. WHITE,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

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

oc1 1w 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 ONE years, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. All my employes will be found at my new 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. oc1 6

AMUSEMENTS.

WENGER'S GARDEN,
11.....Bourbon Street.....
H. 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.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

G. F. WALKER, M. D.,
Has removed to
No. 930 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of 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 Hayes, W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156.....Canal Street.....

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 Jones,
Thomas Allen Clarke, John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schmidt,
Samuel Jamison, Carl Kahn,
A. Moulton, T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey, David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits.

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. The 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.

RAILROADS.

THE SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN
ON THE
NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD,
WILL BE DISCONTINUED
On and After Sunday, the Eighth inst.
oc5

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.....11:55 A. M.
Express.....8:00 P. M.	Express.....8:20 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 Bilexi.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Canal 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. 1 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
al2 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 5, 1876.
CLASS 237.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	75	13	71	35	50	72	60	33	55	41	21	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, October 5, 1876.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEE,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. oc5

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.
CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
Established in 1805.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets at their market value.....653,837 [illegible]
Income for the year 1875.....634,020 [illegible]

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh, A. M. Bickham.
Placide Forstall, A. Schreiber,
H. Gally, J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte, W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen, D. Patjo,
Pierre Pouts, D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

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