

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 8, 1876.

All signs are failing in this dry time. Stocks are up when worn about the neck. The careful man marks his paper collar. No one knows much about the hay fever. Adam and Satan opened the fall trade briskly. Money is a medium writing on political states. Car drivers look for small change in their salaries. No farmer's daughter can afford to marry a rake. New moons should not be used until they are full. None but the Grangers deserve the agricultural fair. When a man is in rum he will do as the rum men do. Cider is sold for ten cents a gallon in Pennsylvania. The Reuter dispatches claim to get at bottom facts. Bates says, "It's dem big rats what play de mico-chief." Moody and Sankey continue to "Hold the Fort" in Chicago. Cream is the ex-train-ous matter of milkman's milk. The American Architect discusses "good taste in tombstones." After harvest straws do not show which way the winds blow. A leading cigar dealer will keep "bryar wood" pipes for a spell. The riflemen shoot on Sundays, and have established one Creedmoor. Every person who helps the Church here below gets a chromo in heaven. Lord Bacon scented danger when cunning men passed for wise men. In Japan the higher classes, and not the lower, embrace Christianity. A vagrant was arrested in Denver for "lying on the Bethel doorstep." George Bancroft is seventy-six, and old enough to write his own history. In a boardinghouse there is no need of helping those who help themselves. Straw voting on railroad trains is as great a nuisance as the candy butcher. Stokes will come out of prison this month. He will probably come out for Tilden. The Ulster overcoat meets the favor of young men with thin and crooked legs. Pendleton, who lobbied crookedly for a railroad claim, is for Tilden and reform. In hard times a man will get in such a condition that he would as soon live as die. A dismal looking man asserts that his health has been much impaired by sickness. The painter's art will never be thoroughly appreciated, for his work is not for the blind. The Courier-Journal is now printed on paper having a blue tint. It probably feels that way. The solid South has been urged to vote as it fought—against those who upheld the Union cause. Hughes thinks he is elected Governor of Colorado; but the votes say he is not. Hughes wrong! The committee on confectionery at the centennial tasted so much candy that they made themselves sick. A Chinaman in California carries the name of Yu Li. He has to take a great deal when his friends speak to him. The town where a dog fight will draw a larger audience than a scientific lecture is no place for starting a public library. The Young Men's Voluntary Club gives its eighth complimentary soiree at St. Patrick's Hall next Saturday evening. John Bright has been made a LL.D. by Williams College. It was not a Bright idea, although the honor has been accepted. Sitting Bull has not done justice to the legitimate drama. Buffalo Bill has returned and will set on the stage. Rev. Josiah Henson, said to be the model from which Mrs. Stowe drew "Uncle Tom," is eighty-eight years old, and is lecturing in London. Pauline Luoca is to give a farewell concert tour in Germany and then retire from the stage, in accordance with the wishes of her husband. With merchants' boxes on the sidewalk and cars on the neutral ground, there is now but little room for a promenade on Canal street. Boston is to have a daily paper managed entirely by ladies. There are many pull-backs getting out the first number. It will not be called the Mail. The Philadelphia theatres are doing well. John T. Reynolds' acting has made the Walnut catch up with the Chestnut, in a business way. "There is millions in it," as a side speculation. A stranger was recently found drowned at Philadelphia. The unknown men are constantly getting drowned. A society formed for introducing people to each other would prevent such occurrences. The surroundings of Niagara Falls have been so "improved" by the erection of all sorts of money making contrivances that nothing natural remains at the Falls but the water, and that is continually running away. Concerning farming in Georgia, a writer says: "Many country people are selling 'big eggs' and butter to the hands, and 'big' the bees to feed the hands who 'sing the cotton, which is mortgaged to pay for the fixtures used in making it.' And yet Georgia is not happy."

MR. PACKARD AND THE HAWAIIAN TREATY. We observe that Hon. Mr. Gibson has attacked the reported views of Mr. Packard on the party responsibility for the passage of the free sugar and rice convention with the Sandwich Islands. When Mr. Packard goes about the country parading reading from the stump, in his sing-song manner, his stereotyped speech denouncing the Democratic party for the passage of an act detrimental to the rice and sugar interests of Louisiana, he does but follow the lead of the scurrilous Radical demagogues in their deliberate and deep laid scheme of shameful misrepresentations, which has become the characteristic feature of their mode of canvassing. This is a decorous mode of treating political opponents, and proves the policy of the Democratic stump speakers in confining their discussions to their own party. The issue between Messrs. Packard and Gibson, we presume, is this: Which political party is responsible for the execution of the treaty? A Republican President instituted the treaty. We can not tell what Mr. Gibson intended to intimate in saying—"Why, gentlemen, can we forget," said he, "that the Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish, extended an invitation, a year or so ago, to the King of the Hawaiian Islands, who, coming to this country, was royally feasted, and entertained by the members of Grant's Cabinet?" We suppose the executive department deemed such a treaty advantageous, but we have seen no one charge them with having been influenced by a mercenary consideration in so doing. If we turn to the treaty negotiated in 1854 between a Democratic administration on the one part and the government of Great Britain on the other, there will be found a convention, or treaty of reciprocity, identical in its purpose with that negotiated by the Republican administration of General Grant. We have never known contentedly visited upon the name of Mr. Marcy, the Democratic author of the treaty with England, although he is the author of the Democratic axiom, that the spoils belong to the victors. The government of the nation may then negotiate any treaty deemed for national advantage, just as the administration of Washington did that of Jay, perhaps the most unpopular of all our treaties. Among the articles to be admitted duty free from the Sandwich Islands were those of sugar and rice. They are prime articles of food, produced under disadvantages in certain parts of the United States. They have enjoyed the advantage of a duty deemed by their producers protective. These producers have protested strenuously against the repeal of these duties. The treaty with the government of the Sandwich Islands provides that it shall not take effect "until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America." The Republican administration having, then, negotiated this treaty, it became indispensable to its ratification that the Congress of the United States should repeal the duty upon all articles included in the schedule of Sandwich products. Until the duties on all Sandwich products included in a schedule enumerating rice, sugar and its products, with some twenty other articles, should be repealed, the treaty was inoperative. The Republican President and Senate negotiated the treaty. The Democratic House of Representatives repealed the duties. We have before us the House vote, from which it appears that one hundred and fifteen members voted for the repeal of the protection on the sugar and rice of the Southern States. Of these members, according to the political classification, a majority were Democrats. If asked, then, upon whom the responsibility of this act should fall, we answer that the Democratic House might have defeated it, and are therefore subject to whatever blame may attach to the measure. When, however, we look to the published principles of the Democratic party, we find that they carry out their own principles. Their platform at St. Louis denounces the present tariff "as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretenses." They were, therefore, consistent with themselves in repealing the protection on sugar and rice. Their platform also "demands that all customs-house taxation shall be only for revenue." According to this doctrine, no Democrat could have been expected to vote for protection in any shape; nor can any Democrat, standing on the St. Louis platform, vote to terminate the Sandwich treaty, or to replace the duty on sugar or rice imported from that country. Nothing except a renunciation of principle can ever justify any Democrat in voting for the treaty repeal, and Mr. Gibson and his Democratic colleagues who voted for protection to sugar and rice did so in the teeth of their party principles. We suppose they will have the same dispensation for this dereliction usually granted to other Democrats who vote for railroad land grants and local improvements by the Federal government. We affirm this proposition, that no Democrat can consistently vote for protection on sugar, rice, or any other article of American production. The Republican party both can and should vote for protection on sugar and rice with consistency. It is their duty to take those articles into the circle and schedule of protected articles. They have made a great bargain in the Sandwich treaty. It admits into Hawaii at least a hundred articles of Western and Eastern production. The protectionists derive a double advantage from this treaty. It protects Western provisions and Eastern manufactures and it gives as free food sugar and rice. Free food of course reduces wages and so the American and English manufacturers favor free raw material and free food. While, then, the Republican protectionist may vote for free sugar and rice as a practical protection to their manufactures, they would be in our opinion unjust and unwise to do so. They should allow us the benefit of their own argument, that protected sugar and rice will establish those products and so reduce by competition the price of

the foreign article, just as protected iron, cotton and silk goods have done. The Republican protectionists should remember, moreover, that if they destroy these articles they may render the whole interest that produces them free traders. This would be paying a high price for the sugar and rice of Hawaii. The act to admit sugar and rice free of duty could not have been passed except by the Democratic majority in the House. The Democrats can not, on principle, consent to its repeal, nor can they refuse to impose a duty on any article so far as it may be protective. Republicans and protectionists are under no such limitation; so that while no relief can be expected by our planters from the Democracy, a proper appeal to Republican protectionists may convince them that their own principles demand the protection of sugar and rice, and that their constituents will be protected by adding the vote of the rice and sugar interests of the South to those of the cotton and iron interests of the East and West. UNCAONIZED DEMOCRATIC MARTYRS. Prompt to defend the oppressed, the REPUBLICAN calls attention to an outrage which has not yet enlisted the sympathies of his Democratic confederates. The case is infinitely more heartrending than that of the Feliciano bulldozers whom Chairman Patton fears may get into trouble with the United States marshals before election day. In this instance the wrong has already been committed, and what is more, some of the men are dead—shot down in their tracks—and others are on their way to the penitentiary. Their standing in the community in which they lived is abundantly attested. All the leading Western newspapers give them elaborate obituary notices. From these records we learn that the father of one of them was a district judge in Missouri. Two of them had an uncle who till lately was a Democratic member of the Missouri Legislature. Another uncle of theirs once ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in California. They were all piously brought up. Their leader has placed on record a touching statement of his early experience. He writes, since his incarceration: Thomas W. Hughes: DEAR SIR—I am proud to say to you we were raised by religious parents and attended Sunday school regular in my boyhood, and, too, had charge of a Bible class while in Texas, at Seyle, Dallas county. I have ever respected Christianity. I have known the right, and indorse it. I condemned the wrong, but yet the wrong pursued. COLE YOUNGER. A correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune pleasantly sketches this martyr's physiognomy, and becomingly consoles him: Captain Cole Younger says that he is thirty-two years old, is about six feet, weight about 200 pounds (estimated), thin, sandy whiskers, little hair, with high forehead, large, noble face and forehead, philanthropically well developed, with mild, blue eyes. He looks anything but a villain; but every feature and expression indicates caution, shrewdness and a high order of intellect. The kind-hearted journalist listens to the story of his hero's life and peccadilloes, and says: In speaking of his boyhood, his mother and sister, he seemed much affected. Said he: "A mother's love should have made me a good man; but oh! if my two brothers had escaped I should not care." I could but sympathize with him, and he said that he had not received such kindly sentiments for years. All of them appear to have seen service as Confederate guerrillas during the war. Yet these well connected, piously educated men have been hunted like wolves from county to county in the State of Minnesota. Hungry, wounded and weary, they have been compelled to skulk in the underbrush by day and take long rides across desolate wilds by night. Finally brought to bay, they are described as fighting "until their force consisted of one man who only had the use of his left arm, while those wounded in their bodies and unable to get up, loaded revolvers for him." The cloudy Associated Press dispatches do not give any clear idea how many of them have been killed and how many captured, but it is safe to say that at least three have been killed and three made prisoners. There are two others whom the minions of the law are still pursuing, and who may any day be made the recipients of "suffering indignity and pecuniary loss"—or even worse. As to the cause of this relentless persecution we have only partisan accounts which, of course, must be received with a certain degree of caution. The newspapers assert that on the seventh of last month a body of men, well mounted and armed, rode into the little town of Northfield, in Minnesota, and proceeding to the bank, demanded of the cashier that he should open the chronometer lock by which the safe was secured. On his refusal one of them shot him dead, and another put a bullet through the arm of a clerk who had similarly declined to oblige them. The people gathered, killed two of the men on the spot, and organized a pursuit of the others, which never ceased until the results above recorded had been brought about. This is the prejudiced account of a portion of the press. Fortunately, the Minneapolis Tribune of September 25 enables us to supplement this unappreciative narrative by a statement from the lips of one of the victims, which places the matter in its proper light: "We came to Minnesota," says Robert Younger, "simply for pleasure, but learned that ex-Governor Ames, of Mississippi, had money in the Northfield bank; one of the boys had a spite against him, and so the robbery was planned, and to pay expenses." Surely this abundant justification of the little exploit of the James and Younger boys must have escaped the notice of our contemporaries. Otherwise we should have heard of theatrical entertainments to be given on their behalf and distinguished members of the bar volunteering for their defense. Or at least there would have been a letter to Attorney General Taft. The persecuted patriots of Northfield simply went for Governor Ames' private bank account in the same way as the Mississippi White Liners went for his official perquisites. The leading motive was the same in both cases—a hankering after the spoils—the

justification as great. Carpet-bagger Ames had no more right to have a private bank account in Minnesota than Carpet-bagger Ames had to receive a salary for services rendered in Mississippi. Yet for merely seeking to investigate Mr. Ames' bank account, three promising young Democrats have been killed and three others wounded and made captive, and no one has yet protested on their behalf. At the worst, their offense was merely an error of judgment. Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Youngers were safe in their depredations as long as they remained in the Democratic State of Missouri. They were patriots here, and the Legislature was at one time about to grant them a general amnesty. They went to Minnesota and were shot and made prisoners indeed. We earnestly bespeak for the survivors the sympathy and encouragement to which they are entitled from our independent and Democratic contemporaries. THE GEORGIA ELECTION. The dispatches report the result of the Georgia election to be a very light vote and the largest Democratic majority ever known. This is no doubt the truth, but it shows that the Republicans did not feel enough confidence in their strength to make an effort. There was not the remotest prospect of success against the "solid South" tactics which have been resorted to in Georgia and others of the late Confederate States. A few thousands turned out to protest against this domination by their votes, in a quiet way; but all have bowed their necks to a yoke they have not the power to remove. Even the Democrats did not take much interest in the election; being secure, they were careless and almost indifferent. In other States, there is no more interest felt in this Georgia walk-over than at home. The little municipal elections in Connecticut attracted much more attention on account of their greater significance. Next to giving an outright Republican majority, Georgia has done the best thing it could for the success of our national ticket. It has furnished proof, if any were needed, of a "solid South," allied to the Democracy of the North for the sole purpose of capturing the national administration. There are but few States, probably four South of the Ohio river, where the Republicans will be permitted or enabled to make even a respectable opposition. Their best efforts in Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Delaware will not rise in dignity above a burlesque. They have no hopes of carrying Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, and perhaps one of North Carolina. The Georgia election is a fair sample of what may be expected in every Southern State where the Democrats have the physical power to awe the negroes into a condition of disfranchisement. A solid Georgia denotes a solid South, and the last means the loss of the most substantial results of the war, and all the benefits which were so confidently expected to come from the prodigious outlay which has heavily taxed the North for fifteen years and left a debt of two thousand millions of dollars. In one way alone can this growing treason be checked, and that is by a united North. There are votes enough in the South, and patriotism enough, to defeat the disloyal party, but under the peculiar field tactics which have been established, the skill, the wealth, the ferocity, are all against the Republican party. The negroes take the cotton and cane fields, hoe in hand; the White Leaguers send their young men into the lanes and highways, shotguns in hand. Like the cowardly bullies of old, who encased themselves in complete steel, and were more than a match for twenty times their numbers of unarmed, undefended peasants, our modern bulldozers prowl about the country carrying terror into every cabin, and not unfrequently creating anxiety in the plantation houses. Their arms of precision at long range render it unnecessary that they should be incased in armor. For support they prey upon their relatives and political friends. These are the agents to whom the task of solidifying the South has been entrusted, and they go about the unholy work with as much zeal and activity as were ever displayed by the iron-clad ruffians and common stabbers who ruled the world in the middle ages. If the precedent established by the result in Georgia be followed up in the South, reinforced by votes enough from the North to elect Tilden, we shall have here a government of force, not of law. In fact, we are not far from that now, though the little country tyrants who organize vigilance committees and regulating parties are yet compelled to talk of law, though they have no fear of it. The conflict which produced the war threatens to be revived in a struggle between the modern aristocracy and peasantry of the South. On the one side will be the numerous class of adventurers who live by their wits, the shanty aristocracy of the cities, and professional office seeker, aided and abetted by the timid business men who adopt the custom of an ancient tribe that worshipped the devil because they feared he would injure them, and neglected God, who was known to be good and merciful, from whom no harm was apprehended. In this great struggle the weaker classes of humanity in the South ask for the powerful and friendly aid of those who have once stretched out their hands to save. The election in Georgia shows they are unable to help themselves. They have been driven to the wall. And so it soon will be in every State in the South if the movement is not checked by the Republicans of the North. THE GRAND ADVENT. The second coming of Tweed will afford the grandest occasion for a demonstration which New York has for a long time witnessed. There are in such a cosmopolitan city all sorts of people, and every phase of opinion. Monarchs in and out of place, hierarchs arrayed in golden robes, singers and dancers, and moun-

banks, counts and dis-counts—every variety, high and low, grand or degraded, have their constituents in New York. Why, then, should not the thief of the century have his reception? Of course, it could but be by concurrence of the police or a general jail delivery that an attendance of the "worst men in New York" could be counted on. In such case, however, the attendance would be impeded. Under such circumstances of unimpeded justice General Tweed might appear surrounded by his staff of Connolly, Genet, etc., with others now exiles under an inexorable law. His cortege and body guard would be detailed from the State prisons and his followers would succeed in procession picking empty pockets and imaginary locks in all the exuberance of professional pride. This honorary distinction of supereminence fraud can not be expected, but there will be many an anxious heart that awaits the great centennial rascal on his return to his own dominion of official infamy. We can not catalogue these troubled spirits. They may, however, be classified. They will consist chiefly of those Democrats who have been for so many years past perfectly cognizant of the frauds which have caused the passage of the law to prevent and punish election frauds. There are many, and among them perhaps the most consistent followers of the Van Buren, Belmont, Wood and Tilden school who fear that the sacrificial offering of the Boss and his fortune, to propitiate an outraged people may have exasperated their exiled political associates. They fear, perhaps, that a man sufficiently unscrupulous to debauch Legislatures and defraud a city may not be too good to revenge himself by publishing a batch of falsehoods against them. In the language of the police courts, Tweed may split, turn States evidence and bear false witness against his political neighbors. Tweed can not return in such triumph. He will come back to his fellow-prisoners in the State prison shorn of wealth and honors, to be clad anew in penitential garments, as Cardinal Wolsey, disgraced, retired to Leicester Abbey, an old man, broken by the storms "of prosecution and obloquy," who has "come to lay his weary bones among ye." The standard of political integrity in New York is well known. It is accounted venality elsewhere. It has been, unhappily, copied elsewhere, is spreading over the Union and, unless arrested, will destroy the form of government. It is: To the victors belong the spoils. It is: That all strategy is fair in war. Marcy and Van Buren, both New Yorkers, inaugurated these doctrines, and Democracy indulged and adopted them. The frauds of Plaquemines parish were perpetrated by a New Yorker. They sought to control the result of an election by the manufacture of votes enough to overcome an antagonistic majority. It was a fraud identical with that by which, in 1868, the votes of New York City were raised from eighty to one hundred and twenty thousand, or enough to carry the State against the votes of a legal majority. Those who with affected serenity, but beating hearts, await the advent of Tweed, believe it a right to cheat at an election, as a Comanche Indian does to steal a horse or lift a scalp, we do not, for an instant, doubt. The manufacture of votes is with them an unconscious morality, but the world does not so regard it. When, therefore, Tweed steams to New York harbor—unless the thief takers transfer him to some private craft—we may see such an assemblage from curiosity, sympathy, and political solicitude, as has never awaited any distinguished arrival since the day when Lafayette landed at Castle Garden. THE WHISKY RING. The Albany Argus, without distracting much attention from the short-comings and hurried goings of Dorsheimer, Tilden, Connolly and Tweed, has thrown a boom-rang at the dishonesty of 1867, which will certainly rebound against the head of the sender. It makes the statement that in the fiscal year 1867-8, which period ends in June, over one hundred millions of gallons of distilled spirits were manufactured in the United States; that the tax was two dollars per gallon; that the revenue from that source should have been two hundred millions of dollars; that only seventeen millions of dollars were collected. The Argus then proceeds to charge that the difference between the sum collected and the sum which ought to have been collected by the revenue officers of the United States, "went into the pockets of the whisky ring—the ring that Bristow attempted to overthrow, but in making the attempt was himself overthrown." Then comes the assertion, to make which the whisky question was evidently revived, that "the whisky ring was of more consequence to the Republican party than men who were honestly trying to perform their official duties." We remember that Yaryan said something like that when the thought occurred to his mind that he was the United States. It is not the language of Mr. Bristow, who knows the President and the Attorney General is entitled to some credit for the move against crooked whisky all along the line. The Argus does not give the source of its figures set down for spirits manufactured. The revenue department reports of spirits produced are the reports of spirits put in bonded warehouses. We venture to say that the records at Washington do not show so great a discrepancy between the quantity of spirits put in warehouses and the quantity upon which tax was collected. Perhaps, regarding the manufacture of spirits, the Albany paper has private information not at our disposal. One instance, however, has been made public by ex-officers of the revenue department in New York—their testimony being that millions of gallons of alcohol was manufactured at the distilling laboratory of Samuel J. Tilden and brother, which was clearly liable to tax, but that Samuel had managed the affairs of his still so

shrewdly that he had defrauded the government out of every cent of the tax due. The Tilden distillery, of course, is only one of many run crooked by distinguished members of the reform party. But to come down to official figures there are two ways in which spirits entered in bond can escape payment of tax without criminalizing the owners or custodians. Spirits exported can be withdrawn for such purpose, under the law without payment of tax. The exportation of distilled spirits, including alcohol, from the United States, amounts to millions of gallons each year. Another source of loss of tax to the government is through accident, as by the burning of warehouses. The great Baltimore fire and government loss is one instance. But the Argus, in its eagerness to show a big steal gives our Democratic distillers no credit on the side which should explain a portion of the difference between spirits produced and spirits paying tax, nor does the Piquette, the organ of liquor dealers, for it reproduces the Albany slander, adding the headline, "\$183,000,000 Lost." It is an established fact, developed by the result of trials instituted under the direction of President Grant, that there was a whisky ring. There was a branch ring in this city, perhaps known to the Piquette. A few solid merchants and distillers, with plenty of money, a corruptible supervisor, and a weak storekeeper and gauger led astray, is the material out of which whisky rings are formed. Distillers and liquor dealers are all Tilden men and members of the reform party; the whisky ring then is not altogether a Republican institution. But to go back to the crookedness of 1867, triumphantly brought forward by the Albany Argus as a boom-rang with which to knock down the Republican party. The scene of the great steal refers us back to the halcyon days of Andy Johnson. It is well known that the whisky rings formed for defrauding the government, originated during the administration of accidental President Johnson. During his administration the Democrats got their work in. He flooded the South with Democratic and conscienceless men, adventurers with Johnson appointments to fat offices in their pockets. The Foulkes, Fullers and Steedmans and others, all patriots, came to New Orleans to get fat and establish the Andrew Johnson government. In those days there were as many as twenty distilleries running in this city. General James B. Steedman, spoken of now as Tilden's choice for Secretary of War, was collector of internal revenue, and Perry Fuller was collector of the port. The exportation of whisky was very great then—on paper. We have heard that cargoes withdrawn without payment of tax for export never left the city; but landing certificates came back, and the papers appeared to be all straight in Perry Fuller's office. The tax on whisky then was two dollars per gallon, but all of the distilleries running under the Democratic administration paid less tax, in the aggregate, than two distilleries paid under the administration of President Grant, when the tax had been reduced to fifty cents per gallon. General Steedman was one of the best specimens of a reformer that ever traveled for an office. He organized a Seymour and Blair club, gave of his pickings liberally and Fuller supplied the boys with liquor from the warehouses. Vinnie Ream's father was one of the Perry Fuller storekeepers, and the old man was constantly worried because he had more private orders for withdrawal than he could account for on his reports by errors or leakage. It is probably a fact that there was a great deal of stealing from the government all over the country in 1867; but the Johnson men were in full control then, and the Albany Argus and our Piquette are doing no good to the Democratic party by digging up the records and doings of the old reformers. TARIFF OF OFFICE. The free trade Democracy have established a schedule of prices which aspirants must pay before they can induce the robes of office. This tariff is graded rather according to the prospective profits, than to the dignity of the office. Thus the Times' quotations have been corrected from the Piquette. According to this price current the rate and amount assessed may be summed up as follows: One Mayor (superior article) \$750 Seven Administrators, averaging \$300 2,100 Eight medium judges at \$200 1,600 Four clerks (common article) at \$400 1,600 Four clerks (superior) at \$750 3,000 One criminal sheriff 1,500 One civil sheriff (strictly fair) 2,500 Twenty-seven head of Representatives at \$50 1,350 One coroner 500 Two State Senators at \$100 200 Six Justices (good ordinary) at \$100 600 Total \$18,700 We rather think that this assessment of candidates is made on behalf of a party which denounces the moderate Republican assessment upon the salaries of men already in office. Were the Democratic charges on State and federal nominees added; did the campaign committee display the amount of contributions from other States; the people would perceive that the trade of stirring up strife and prejudice pays those who conduct it far better than steamboating or running a saloon. The Piquette has been startled from its propriety by this barefaced blackmail. It seems to regard it as a sort of political brigandage to place a price on a place and strike a candidate off the ticket who fails to pay his ransom. It may not be long before a journal which aspires to do the public printing may be put in the same category. The Piquette says: By the way, this assessment is becoming rather serious. It is no joke to be mulcted in a fine of a thousand or two thousand dollars for the mere experiment of an election to office. With a prudent prescience, the Piquette asks: We would like to know what those assessments are for, and what the Parish Committee proposes to do with the money when collected. It is alarmed at the advance in prices: We fail to see how the committee is likely to undergo such expenses as would warrant these assessments, but we do recol-

lect a committee of the same character which once made about one-half the expense of the present, and after paying the expenses had yet enough left to appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars to each of its members. An investigating committee would be in order; but if the Independents put up candidates at a lower tariff, we should have the independent press may tremble in its allegiance to the high-priced or silk stocking schedule. Let the people look out for a reduced tariff of office, because they will have ultimately to pay every cent of blackmail that the candidates are compelled to advance. MARRIED. OGILVIE—THURSTON—On Thursday, October 6, by Rev. N. W. Wilson, D. D., CHARLES E. OGILVIE and MISS LUCY T. THURSTON, both of this city. No cards. PICHON—CASTING—On Tuesday, October 5, 1876, at Homer, Louisiana, by the Rev. H. B. Babin, leau, MCGARRILL PICHON to Miss EMMA CASTALING. GRAND OPENING OF OFFNER'S NEW CROCKERY STORE, 174 Canal street, OPPOSITE VARIETIES THEATRE. E. OFFNER, Thankful for the liberal patronage given him during his long business experience, desires to inform his many friends and the public that he has opened his new store on Monday, October 9, 1876. His large, carefully selected, complete and elegant stock ENTIRELY NEW. Embracing every article in China, Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ELEGANT VASES, ORNAMENTS, ETC. Will be ready for inspection, and will be sold at Prices Below Competitors. E. OFFNER, No. 174 Canal street, Opposite Varieties Theatre. oct 11 2p F. B. HARDON, Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres Street, Respectfully informs his many friends and customers that he has just returned from the leading markets of the North, where he secured AN ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, Which is now daily arriving. Due notice of the GRAND OPENING will be given. oct 11 1p NOTICE. The performance for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys, Third District, to take place on SATURDAY, October 14, has been changed from the Varieties to the French Opera House, corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets. All tickets sold will secure admittance to the Opera House. The Box Office will be open October 12, 13 and 14 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to secure reserved seats. M. E. GARVEY, oct 14 Chairman Executive Committee. A NECESSITY. In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, about to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMES, BRONZES, MIRRORS, ETC. Look for bargains at No. 97 and 99 Camp street. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, oct 20 3m Su Tu Th. ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND OTHERS USING ARTISTS' MATERIALS. You will find exactly the article you require AT SEEBOLD'S, 166 Canal Street, 166. Send for new enlarged catalogue of Artists' Materials. Prices the lowest and assortment the BEST AND MOST COMPLETE in the city. oct 11 ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED. The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in FALL DRY GOODS Can be found at B. & W. CRONER'S, 147 Canal Street, 147. New stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, CHOICE DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH CORSETS, White Goods and Domestic, etc. Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, FLOOR MATTINGS, BOGG SHADERS, CORNICES, ETC. Our long experience in this special line enables us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. To all who favor us with a call. In every department we have made our goods at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. Special attention to orders from the country. sold 2p Su Tu Th Sa. B. & W. CRONER, oct 14 166 Canal Street, 166. WIRE CLOTH SCREENS, PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WARE Promptly and neatly done at low prices. HEATH, PIPEY & LARA, oct 20 3m Su Tu Th. MILLINERY. MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 9 Chartres Street, 9. Begs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATTERNS BOWNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC. Her whole stock having been bought for cash, will be Sold Very Cheap. Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh. GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to commission and country merchants. oct 6m Su Tu Sa W. E. SEEBOLD, FINE ART DEALER, 166 Canal Street, 166. Will open his ART GALLERY On or about the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER with the most magnificent display of Paintings, Engravings and Photographs ever brought to this city. Parties desiring to ornament their houses can not fail to find exactly what they want. oct 11 BY OTTO SCHWANER. UNREDEEMED PLEDGES OF THE LOAN OFFICE, No. 17 Baronne Street, to be sold at 108 Canal Street, 108. Formerly L. C. Levi's store. ALL UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, without any exception, interest has not been paid up to April 1, 1876, will be sold at public auction, at 108 A. M., on THURSDAY, October 12, and following days, at the Loan Office, No. 17 Baronne Street, in lots of DIAMOND SETS, PINE, GILT, SILVER and GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and JEWELRY of every description. During the evenings, at No. 17 Baronne Street, will be sold, PIANOS and other musical instruments, FURNITURE, and other household goods. Terms—Cash on the spot. oct 11 2p