New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

Gunpowder tea was first used in Boston harbor.

There is no room for inflation in Rhode Island.

Tilden will feel all at sea until he hears from Tweed.

The demand for subsidiary silver coin has not subsided.

Hayesing has been stopped at all Democratic colleges.

A hard winter is looked for North. It is expected to freeze.

The finest flour in grain mills is put up on the ground floor.

The proprietor of the New York *Herald* is a great polo-tician.

Heaven preserves the Shakers because they preserve the world.

When an instrument is up to concert pitch it ought to stick there.

Brigham Young acknowledges he loved not wisely, but too often.

The Democratic blue mass meetings are not so well attended as they have been.

Philadelphia house-keepers will have a good time next year returning centennial calls.

Housekeepers should lay in their refrigerators and water coolers as soon as they are cheap.

An organist desires an assistant at the bellows who will be able to blow the most spirited voluntary.

The humanity and tenderness that comes from suffering is most sensitive to the needs of the poor.

Byron was rather Peruvian in his sentiments, and took great delight in the "watch dog's honest bark."

Bands of music are engaged at political meetings for the purpose of making voters waltz up to the polls.

Religious papers are making mention of a good man who died while on his knees. It should be a warning.

One of the sad things of this life is for a man to wear a straw hat until after election and then lose his bet.

After all Tilden is entitled to some credit. The Credit Mobilier belonged to him. He originated the concern.

Maggie Mitchell is such a good little woman that no one likes to tell her she is too old to play *Fanchon*.

Tice is so absorbed in politics that he has entirely neglected the weather. He should notice that we need rain.

By vigorous use of a "health lift," a man can lift his health considerably, but sawing wood is more profitable.

A "new dog house recently constructed for one of our citizens" is noticed with favor by the good people of Florida.

A Pennsylvania paper notices that owing to continued warm weather the buckwheat cakes do not pan out very well.

Every little chicken partook of the rain water yesterday, and swallowing the drops, looked gratefully up to heaven.

The *Times* says: "The fourth of March comes on Sunday, this year." All right; thought it would come next year.

Men who walk the streets with a firm tread appear to have a better understanding than crouching, creeping creatures.

A short man has the consolation of knowing that if his legs touch the ground they are long enough for practical purposes.

A medical carpenter of Chicago advertises the "Common sense truss." It should be a good remedy for the "bust-head."

Barnum is entitled to all credit for gaining wealth. It is true he had a good show for making money, but he made the show.

The Sunday accommodation train on the Jackson railroad will be discontinued on and after Sunday, October 22, until further notice.

A Western paper says: "We are rejoiced to learn that Julius Cæsar, Lucille Western and a company of minstrels are coming to our town."

A young man says he can not afford to marry when everything is so dear. Young men do not consider that the dear things will bring them happiness.

"I don't know this man from Adam," said Eve, when Mr. Satan made his appearance in the garden. It was her first lie, and after that she raised Cain, and acted as if she did not care what became of her.

A schoolmaster engaged by a popular restaurant to write the extra dishes on bills of fare, wrote "badder cakes" the other day. After a trial, one of the customers said he was satisfied that he had never seen badder cakes before.

Wendell Phillips, as a thinker, is generally in advance of the age; but when he gets up in a woman's convention and says that seven-tenths of the husbands are frauds he only utters what the wives have found out long ago.

"What is this candle for, my child?" said a kind aunt who had come to visit her neice. "O, auntie," said the young woman rather sadly, "I keep that candle burning every night for my late husband." "Good heavens, Frances, you are not a widow!" "O, dear, no; but my husband is on some conference committee or other every evening, and never gets home before two o'clock in the morning."

The Cincinnati *Enquier* is the only really able paper in this country supporting the nominee of the Democratic party. On the fifth of June the Cincinnati *Enquier* said, before it was handcuffed: "Samuel J. Tilden is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side." O, the crow, crow, beautiful crow!

TAMPERING WITH LAW.

Both Louisiana and South Carolina are afflicted with an epidemic among the Democrats which threatens to disturb the peace. In South Carolina, such captains of rifle companies as F. P. Stansell, pretending to command sheriff's posses, coolly answer Governor Chamberlain's proclamation to disperse by impudently retorting that his own neglect of official duty has called the rifle organizations into existence, and that they are proceeding in their usurpatory course according to law. Instead of obeying the orders of the Governor, Stansell stops to argue the question, and thus defies the sovereign authority of South Carolina. He forgets that he is not the judge of the questions of legality which spring up around him at every step, and that in no case can he revise the Governor's decision. Nor can he resist his orders without creating a domestic insurrection. The result is, the State has appealed to the President, and he has ordered the dogs of war to be held in readiness to be let slip at a moment's warning.

Perhaps these discontented people in South Carolina have been misled by the special Washington correspondents into bringing this danger upon themselves. We have seen an example of it here. Not long ago a special dispatch was published a city paper to the effect that Senator Patterson had an interview with General Sherman on South Carolina affairs, during which the General expressed the opinion that there were already troops enough in South Carolina, as General Ruger had several companies with him, and more within easy reach. This news was published here under the deceptive headlines, "South Carolina Radicals in Washington—Additional Troops Asked for to Influence the Election—The Demand Refused." No part of the import of these head lines was true, except that South Carolina Republicans had been in Washington. The REPUBLICAN explained, at the time, that this was a deceptive piece of information, as, when Governor Chamberlain wanted assistance he did not go near General Sherman at all, as it would be highly improper for the chief executive of a sovereign State to treat upon such a matter with a subordinate official of the United States government. The alacrity with which General Sherman left the theatre to go to the telegraph office and issue the necessary orders to General Hancock, confirms the correctness of the REPUBLICAN's position. Whatever opinions the Commanding General may entertain, he will act upon the orders of his superiors. The people of South Carolina probably did not think of this, but relied upon Sherman's sticking to this alleged opinion, without being too sure that he had ever expressed himself upon the subject. They contented themselves with setting up their opinion of the legality of their insurrectionary conduct and trying to hide behind a barricade of words which they were prepared to bandy with the Governor. He has declined the war of words. Four companies of artillery are already well on their way to Columbia, by command of the very man who, we have been positively assured, refused the demand of the Governor for troops, and transmitted through whom? Who, of all the world but General Hancock, the favorite in the South of all the Northern aspirants for the presidency! And thus it has come to pass that South Carolina has brought martial law upon herself, and all her law-abiding, peaceable, well disposed citizens are delighted. The bulldozers of that unhappy State are hunting their holes, while the better classes walk in the open daylight in the utmost security with the utmost confidence.

Louisiana has all the preliminary symptoms which, in the Palmetto State preceded the final catastrophe. We have rifle companies in the country, ready to act as a sheriff's posse at a moment's notice. Besides there are all over the State sub organizations, which they call indifferently clubs, committees and citizens. In the eleventh ward of this city a sort of volunteer police force began to sprout till it was rudely nipped in the bud by Captain Loan. There are a dozen or more armed military companies in the city, whose only connection with the State government is that of debtor to the State arsenal for a lot of cannon, borrowed to celebrate the election of Bill Allen, of Ohio, and retained for a year in case Indiana should go Democratic. By the way, we think it about time for Governor Kellogg to send for those guns. They are better and be safer with them in the arsenal.

At present there is a great deal of stir in the matter of registration. Colonel Patton wishes to instruct the State Registrar how to discharge his duties, and Major Burke is concerned lest the Governor shall prove incompetent to appoint clerks. Everybody is exceedingly anxious to attend to everybody else's business but his own, and the public mind is being gradually trained to believe we are drifting into the old imbecile way as in the days of old Buch. Then the President whined because he could not coerce a sovereign State, and it looked very much as though He did not want to do it. "Official communications" between entirely unofficial persons are flying around like bulletins on the eve of a battle or a party in high life. The Governor and other State officers rate as nobodies. The rifle clubs, the regulators, the political ward clubs, the auxiliary police forces, the campaign, State, parochial and municipal committees, are, after the usual manner of bottom rails, trying to get on top, and the people are really in such a state of confusion that they do not know what to look for next.

All this preparation, perturbation and anxiety means something. When we read Mr. Patton's letter to Registrar Hahn we were in some doubt whether the Democratic party had grown faint-hearted and were about to take down their ticket, abandon the field, and retire from the contest, or prepare for another fourteenth of September. When we subsequently saw Major Burke's generous offer to help Governor Kellogg in the discharge of his official duties, another suspicion arose. It seemed as though some of the Democracy began to fear that their systematic false registration had been detected, and all would be over unless a spoke could be put in the wheel in the shape of registration clerks of approved zeal. Such a recommendation for such responsible positions would ruin the chances of the best young man in the city were the Governor to carefully consider the objects the Democracy hope to accomplish. It is not so much to prevent registration frauds on the part of the Republicans as to get in a few on their own account that the Democratic leaders seek to usurp the executive functions of appointment.

We hold that Governor Kellogg is fully qualified to discharge all the duties which the law imposes upon him. But if he finds that he is not, we hope and believe he will turn his duties over to his constitutional substitute, and not leave them to the mercy of unofficial persons, whose only responsibility in any case would be to the Democratic party.

CORNERED, AND NOW BEATEN.

The frank and manly answer of our gubernatorial candidate to the flimsy charges preferred against him in the columns of his rival's official organ drove that antagonist yesterday from the position of openly attacking his honesty to forced deductions that he consorted with swindlers. Retreating from its accusation that he directly cheated colored soldiers of their dues, it now affirms that because his clients may have been defrauded by Freedmen's Bureau agents, Mr. Packard must have been their partner in the wickedness, because he knew into whose hands the money would go when he assumed charge of the discharged soldiers' claims.

A plain statement of the facts tears away even this last cover for the ignorance or malice which has actuated this virulent attack upon a most scrupulously honorable man. Mr. Packard took charge of the collection of no claims whatever except during the year 1866. Not one of these claims was paid direct to him under the law as it then stood; nor was one paid at all for months after he had entered into other occupations and entirely ceased as a claims solicitor. Under influences brought to bear at Washington the payment of all claims was withheld until in March, 1867, the act was passed requiring all such claims to be paid through the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Packard nor any other agent was ever informed, at the time, when these claims were finally acted upon. The commissioner of the bureau was charged with the identification of the claimant, although no client of Mr. Packard's ever suffered by neglect or indifference on his part. If any claimant, therefore, has been defrauded by forgery of the indorsement on his treasury draft sent through the bureau, that claimant can still recover from the United States.

Neither by direct proof nor fair implication can a stain be put upon the fair fame of Mr. Packard through his brief and limited connection with soldiers' claims for bounty and pay. We can not believe that our contemporary thinks him so base. We feel sure no one unblinded by partisanism, or not determined to convict, will entertain the thought for an instant. As for the colored people, his own simple denial will be refutation completely satisfying; and the vile story will be cast aside like many other baseless sensations originating in political animosity.

HERE AND THERE.

The utterances of a Democratic politician differ with the latitude in which he speaks. Hear him at the South, he is violent and vituperative. He speaks of a bleeding and oppressed country, he denounces all who will not cut their garments by the line of Mason and Dixon. He claims that the Northern Democracy are the friends of States rights, whatever that may now mean, and he lands the Northern Democrats as men who have kept the emblems of the true faith hidden, ready to present them for the adoration of the faithful whenever the proper time shall come.

Hon. R. A. Ellis seems to belong to this class of equivocal statesmen, whose oratory takes the shade of adjacent opinion. All remember his hostility to Republicans and to all who affiliate with that party. Whether justly or not, he has been assigned to that famous old guard known as Last Ditchers, whose mission seems to await the return of Mr. Jefferson Davis from the political Helena to which he has been consigned. Mr. Ellis, however, recently appeared in an opposite roll at Cincinnati, where he eulogized the Union, renounced secession and all its works, scolded and scandalized some Confederates, and praised a gallant Federal soldier who had broken and rolled back the tide of Confederate success from the bloody and decisive heights of Gettysburg.

We will give some pathetic touches of love for the Union, with a gentle intimation that Mr. Tilden, who did not advocate or approve the war, has manifested more devotion to that Union than Mr. Hayes, who served with wounds and honor in its defense;

Then, if the Democratic party works in the spirit of reform with its candidate, a great reformer, possessing those great elements of mind and heart necessary to reform this government, what American who loves his country better than his party, what American who loves the flag of the Union better than he loves the Hayes and Wheeler badge, what American that loves the constitution of his fathers, will not cast his vote for this party of reform.

This may be translated thus: That if an anti-war Democrat advocates the arrest of dishonest officials, he becomes thereby a better friend of the Union than him who has aided to save the Union. This, notwithstanding the war-worn Union soldier is as honest a friend of reform as the man who did not think enough of the Union to stop making money and try to save it.

The solidity of the South is caused by that excessive love of the Union which makes it proscribe Republicans, because, we suppose, they do not like the Union:

The South is solid because it respects and loves the constitution of our fathers; it is solid because it respects and loves the flag of our Union; it is solid when it sees that flag disregarded by the party in power, and hence is solid for Tilden and Hendricks.

And again:

Fellow-citizens, she is not solid, again I say, for any disloyal purpose. Her ambition, her hopes, her aspirations are all for the Union. She desires to live in peace, in union; she is determined that no force of circumstances shall eliminate her from the Union and constitution of our fathers.

When Charles II. returned from exile and beheld the applauding thousands who lined the way along which he made his triumphant progress to the throne of his fathers he is said to wonder where were those wicked people who had so long kept him from his inheritance. Some such curious inquiry must have arisen in Cincinnati upon this extraordinary proclamation of universal loyalty. That this spirit will be perpetual must be inferred from the following declaration:

The great disturbing cause has gone. Secession has gone. There is no reason why there should not be that profound and complete union which was designed by our fathers, which was the intention of the constitution to inaugurate and perpetuate here forever. These disturbing causes gone, the Union, friends, will be and shall be restored, not only the geographical Union, not only the Union of this great territory, but the union of hearts and hands—the union of sentiments and feeling that must be and that will be restored.

So secession has gone. What, then, becomes of the rights of the States? They all depended upon the right to withdraw from the Union since it is plain that while in the Union they must submit to the decisions of Congress and the courts.

While, however, the people of the North and South are exhorted to vote for Tilden, a Northern Democrat opposed to the war, we find Southern Confederates denounced with great bitterness:

General Longstreet is a remarkable man. Right here, my Ohio friends, let me present to you a picture. On the third of July, 1863, a Confederate corps was charging at the heights of Gettysburg, and at its head was this same gentleman—General Longstreet—a well known man, and of unexceptionable loyalty. His column reeled beneath the hosts. Upon that mountain lay a well known General bathed in his own blood, and yet, refusing to leave the field, directed the movements of his corps, and finally repulsed the attack of Longstreet and saved the day. The one who was charging was General Longstreet, to-day a loyal man, and they kill the fatted calf where he goes. The General bathed in his blood, who refused to leave the field, was Winfield Scott Hancock.

Any impartial reader would infer from this paragraph that the orator sympathized with the Federal General who "lay bathed in his own blood, and finally repulsed the attack of Longstreet and saved the day." The "loyalty" of Longstreet seems to constitute an unaccountable objection to him, and yet we have been told that the Southern Democracy is even more loyal than the Republicans.

The appeal to sectional hostility against Colonel Mosby is equally contradictory. The Southern Democracy is most loyal to the Union, and yet a loyal ex-Confederate is thus scandalized:

Another picture. During the war there was a man named Mosby, a very popular, loyal man to-day; one who has all the power he wants at the White House. President Grant is never so glad to see anybody as this same man. He displaces anybody he wants, and he puts in anybody he wants. What was he? A guerrilla, a man who murdered, tore up railroads, belonged to no regular organization, acknowledging fealty to no one, and who, if he has a conscience to-day, must hear in his slumbers or in his waking hours the voices of men calling to him from the shadowy land asking of him the sweet life he took away. Mosby, the guerrilla, Mosby the murderer, Mosby the outlaw.

Colonel Mosby is said to be a member of one of the oldest and most respected families. When the war broke out, he says—

I was about twenty-seven years of age, and had freshly graduated from the University of Virginia.

He adds:

I was frequently called on to act as a scout under General Lee, and in the spring of 1863, *on his recommendation*, I received a commission authorizing me to raise a battalion which acted afterward on detached public service. My first appointment was to the rank of lieutenant, and afterward I was made a colonel, and so remained till the close of the war.

Now, this seems to us a candid and honorable record. Nor can we see why the loyalty of one Confederate should be commended as even superior to that of Federal soldiers, while another, admitted also to be loyal, should be held up to Northern indignation "as a guerilla, a man who tore up railroads," and as a man who, if he has a conscience to-day, must hear himself proclaimed by the spirits of the dead as an outlaw and a murderer.

Really, this wholesale condemnation of a fellow-citizen, if not a fellow-sinner, in a political sense, is paying a high price for Northern applause.

We suppose this flexibility of accusation must be a valuable faculty in a politician who condemns Republicans for a want of fidelity to the South, and holds up Confederate Republicans as deserving the reprobation of the North. Such policy has its difficulties, and they appear to all impartial minds when the praise of a former opponent and the censure of a former comrade come to be contrasted. The press and the telegraph have been the destruction of the Democratic party. It is so written.

THE SYMPATHIES OF HUMANITY.

The *Bulletin* says:

But Turkey has thoroughly miscalculated the strength of the feelings of abhorrence which she has excited in Europe as she has miscalculated the measures she should have taken to retain the good will of ancient allies.

Has there not been something of the same error in the course pursued by the White Leaguers and their Bashi Bazouks, the bulldozers?

The American people always sympathize with "the under dog in the fight." When reconstruction pressed upon the Confederates, General Grant remonstrated with Andrew Johnson against Lee, Johnston and other Confederate generals being protected by the parole of the nation. Horace Greeley went on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, and millions of Northern money was given and lent to the reconstruction of the devastated South. When, however, the Democratic party of the South revived the hostilities of race and section, and the land was shocked with the murder of helpless hundreds by the Ku-Klux and bulldozers, the current of American sympathy shifted, and they sustained the government in protecting the citizen and punishing the oppressors.

The Southern Democracy, like Turkey, has miscalculated the strength of abhorrence which has existed in the United States against a hypocrisy so transparent, and a policy so cruel.

The interposition of the American people will be shown in a manner different from that which Europe now manifests for the slaughtered Christians of Servia. They will continue the Republican party and its principles in the administration of the government, and they will volunteer the militia of the loyal States, if it shall become necessary, to preserve order and protect those to whom the nation has given its guarantees.

We can imagine the wrath of a Turkish despot and fatalist at the idea that any outside intervention should prevent him from dealing with the weak and unresisting people whom he deems his slaves. We can imagine, also, the humane people of Europe, inspired by the same noble indignation that moved Cromwell to protect the Christians of Italy and France from the persecutions even of those of their own faith.

This sympathy for a people so cruelly treated bids fair to go a good deal further. It may even result in a war in which the subjects of this country may be relieved from the stupid and ferocious persecutions of the fatalists. Europe may be reconstructed and the Turkish provinces restored either to their own free choice of government, or to her guarantee of general European powers amply able to protect them from a repetition of the outrages which would have dishonored the age which permits them.

A NECESSITY FOR SELF-HELP.

It is very evident that the Republicans of this State have nothing to hope for from a parading of their misfortunes before the North. Our brethren across the line have as much as they can attend to to look after the enemy at home. A little self-help is needed. If the laws of the State can be faithfully applied, we shall not stand in need of assistance. We have votes enough to carry this State, and a few thousand to spare. The laws say the ninety thousand Republicans may come forward and vote freely. The rifle clubs, regulators and various committees say they shall not do so unless they put themselves under the control of the captains of tens and deposit the ballots these overseers will offer to put into their hands. These violent proceedings could easily be stopped by a little showing of force on the part of the State. Or, if there were resistance, the same backing would be sent here that South Carolina is receiving to-day. We trust it may not be necessary to go to extremes. But it will be an everlasting shame and disgrace if the Republican party of this State, with all the laws to sustain them, and a powerful and willing nation to back them, shall be cheated out of a victory for want of employing the proper means to enable them to secure it. Before election day arrives there ought to be an understanding about certain parishes—especially Ouachita, East and West Feliciana, Red River, and, perhaps, Rapides. We can not afford to lose the Republican votes of those localities, and it will be our own fault if we do.

Let the colored people remember that the false charges which have been made against Mr. Packard by George Washington, of Brashear, Charles Temps and the Tieblemans of Delta, do not originate with the friends of the colored race. Neither does the testimony of these hired witnesses contain a particle of evidence against your candidate for Governor. It is only the baseless inferences drawn from the statements by the Democrats that even appear damaging. Remember, this is a shallow device of the enemy to create dissensions among yourselves. Pay no attention to it, as it is not worth your notice.

DIED.

TALIAFERRO—In Catahoula parish, at his residence near Harrisonburg, on Friday, October 13, Judge JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, a native of Virginia, aged seventy-eight years.

Richmond, Virginia, papers please copy.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

AT

Napoleonville, Assumption Parish,

ON

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1876.

The following speakers will be present: Governor William P. Kellogg, Hon. W. B. Hunt, Hon. Hiram R. Steele, Hon. J. E. G. Pitkin and others.

By order of the committee.

oct20 1t A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.

ECONOMY AND FASHION

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New Stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, Choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH CORSETS, White Goods and Domestics, etc.

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A NECESSITY.

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

Look for bargains at Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street

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au20 3m Su We Sa

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS 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. B. PACKARD, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHARTON, J. P. BARRIE, ESQ., and HON. C. B. DARRALL.

Franklin, Saturday, October 21.
New Iberia, Sunday, October 22.
St. Martinsville, Monday, October 23.
Vermilionville, Tuesday, October 24.
Opelousas, Wednesday, October 25.
Lake Providence, Saturday, October 28.
Illawara, Sunday, October 29.
Milliken's Bend, Monday, October 30.
St. Joseph, Tuesday, October 31.
Waterproof, Wednesday, November 1.
Vidalia, Thursday, November 2.
Acklin's, Friday morning, November 3.
New Texas Landing, Friday afternoon, November 3.
Port Hudson, Saturday, November 4
Donaldsonville, Sunday, November 5.
St. James Courthouse, Monday, November 6.

HON. W. H. HUNT, HON. J. DUVIGNEAUD, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, and other speakers, will deliver addresses at the following points and dates:

Baton Rouge, Saturday, October 28.
Clinton, Monday, October 30.
Baton Sara, Wednesday, November 1.

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

Shreveport, Saturday, October 21.

HON. WILLIAM M. BURWELL, C. F. LADD, ESQ., JAMES M. VANCE, ESQ., HON. A. J. DUMONT, CAPTAIN PETER JOSEPH and other prominent speakers will address Republican meetings in the parish of Plaquemines at the following places and dates:

Bertrandville, Friday, October 20.
Jesuit's Bend, at Dobard's, Saturday, October 21.

HON. J. R. LEONARD, HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT, GENERAL W. L. MCMILLEN, HON. JOHN RAY, and other speakers, will address Republican meetings as follows:

Monroe, Saturday, October 21.
Bastrop, Monday, October 23.
Lake Providence, Wednesday, October 25.

By order of the Committee:

A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.

L. LAMANIERE, JR., Secretary. oct3 2p

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned and resumes practice.

Office No. 89 Canal Street,

oct6 1m Su Tu Th Corner of Chartres.

CAMPAIGN

IN THE

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 3 1876.

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

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. oct4

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

SEVEN GRAND MASS MEETINGS.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN PARISH CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, October 2, 1876.

The campaign in the city of New Orleans will terminate with a series of seven mass meetings and torchlight processions, under the auspices of this committee. Eminent orators will be present to address the people. Their names will be announced in advance of each meeting.

FOURTH—Clay Square, Fourth District. SATURDAY NIGHT, October 21.

The clubs of the tenth and eleventh wards will march to the square with banners and torches.

FIFTH—Jefferson Market, Sixth District. WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 25.

The clubs of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards will march with torches to the meeting.

SIXTH—Courthouse, Carrollton. SATURDAY NIGHT, October 28.

The clubs of the sixteenth and seventeenth wards will be present in torchlight procession.

SEVENTH—Lafayette Square. TUESDAY NIGHT, October 31.

A General Grand Mass Meeting.

The clubs of all wards will march to this last meeting of the campaign.

By order of the Committee.

oct4 CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHADES, CORNICES, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our fall stock.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

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FOR 1876. oct3

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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

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Just received from Paris, PATTERN BONNETS, 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

GENERAL [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September [illegible], 1876.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Louisiana 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 elected 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 bounded by Julia street and the new canal, comprising wards one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten 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, 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, Natchitoches, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Bienville, 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, 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 1875, 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

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

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

WHEREAS, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans "that the election for Mayor and the several Administrators thereof shall be held 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 places and be conducted by the same commissioners as the election for members of the General Assembly.

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

CHARLES J. LEEDS,

oct4 18 mo Mayor.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS,

PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK

Promptly and neatly done at low prices.

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