New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 22, 1876.

Bad spelling covers heaps of bad grammar.

Remember the Sabbath day. Keep it wholly.

It is a sight to see Colorado bugs dig in potatoes.

Peter Cooper gives no encouragement to re-Peters.

The good groom is sure to curry favor with his horse.

The new cisterns are all open for a rain engagement.

Roaches readily adapt themselves to all sorts of weather.

There is little music in a split tune played on a cracked flute.

A real philosopher seldom has money enough to hire a hall.

The lost caws belonged to the crow which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* eats.

The life of a dry goods clerk consists of marches and counter-marches.

Postmaster Govin, of Jacksonville, Florida, has no desire to be Govin-er.

Juries are frequently hung after deliberating on the hanging of a prisoner.

Lucille Western now sues papers which speak of her as drinking too much.

St. Louis wants an art gallery, but is more likely to have another brewery.

A gentleman of refined tastes can not enjoy his napkin without a clean dinner.

Aimee's troupe have been rehearsing Strauss' "Queen Indigo" until the air is blue.

The dark, dismal sky makes a man call sadly to mind the memory of his lost umbrellas.

A California man claims that his horses can understand him when he talks horse sense.

The citizens of Tennessee are growling over the new dog law signed by Governor Porter.

With presence of mind and presents of money a baldheaded man may make many friends.

The youth who asked his girl to accept a few bon bons was applauded for his candied remarks.

If the storm signals are kept up long enough they will strike the right sort of weather.

It is a singular fact that knife-grinders suffer as much as other workmen in dull seasons.

Our Indian summer is too warm, and the coal dealers must Sioux Sitting Bull for damages.

An Administrator of Improvements might improve Lafayette square by cutting the grass on it.

The official catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition has just been completed. It will do for the next exposition.

"Our congregation is somewhat sleepy," said a good deacon, "and we need a preacher with a snore-us voice."

Ben DeBar is announced to play *Falstaff* in Baltimore, at Ford's Opera House. Mistress Ford will be there with the Merry Wives.

Colonel J. E. Cravens is a Democratic candidate for Congress in Arkansas. The Cravens image is kept constantly before the people.

Oliver Doud Byron has another new play called "Sentenced to Death." It is hoped the execution will take place before he comes here.

"The best music in 'Ba-ba' is sung by Weathersby," says a sheepish young man who has seen the spectacle at Niblo's Garden in New York.

A young lady who lately "came out" in Mississippi society took snuff, and was spoken of as the "scenter of attraction" during the evening.

A number of ignorant Democrats from all of the Southern States want to go to the Electoral College. That is the college they fit for in South Carolina.

The deacon who felt something give away near his heart thought it was a symptom of hemorrhage, as a contriudtion box had never affected him so before.

Marshal Pitkin refuses to be interviewed by the reporters. We are glad of it. They could not give him any good advice if they would, and wouldn't if they could.

There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and an orator finds it out when he steps over the edge of a platform while delivering an eloquent word picture.

"Let your vittles stop your mouth," is the royal etiquette observed at the Queen's table, where no one is allowed to speak to the Queen except in answer to her questions.

"Excuse me, miss, do you wear flannels?" said an inquisitive, near sighted old man. Her face flushed as red as her red linen cuffs as she said: "O, no, sir, I couldn't do that."

Miss Louisa Gage is the latest American singer to make a debut abroad. At present she is but a green Gage, though not of the grocer sort, and her success depends upon how she is relished by the public.

Huxley has evoluted until he has shown that the horrid alligator was once a beautiful bird. We might have existed another year without gaining so much knowledge, and still kept on despising alligators and liking birds.

The Monroe correspondent of the *Democrat* says: "At the conclusion of Farmer's speech the band struck up a lively tune; the negroes grew wild with excitement; the whites present could not resist the feeling, and in a few moments whites and blacks were indiscriminately mixed." There has been too much of that indiscriminate mixing carried on by Democratic parties and colored parties in the past; but this time it is to get votes.

MEXICO AND LOUISIANA.

That similar causes, operating upon mankind in different ages and in different countries, produce similar effects, has been established by the unvarying records of history. The government of Mexico has just passed through a crisis in which the industrial production of the country has been arrested and the very republic cast in jeopardy. With the first revolutionary *pronunciamento* came the organization of an army which marched to "capture" the seat of government. Then followed the hasty flight of foreign visitors, the withdrawal of capital and the operation of enterprise. Then followed a military campaign, and the government of Mexico properly proclaimed the armed opposition in "rebellion" against the government and laws. Fortunately for the cause of lawful liberty, the government succeeded in defeating its armed opponents, and Mexico is again on the path of peace and progress.

We copy from the *Two Republics*, a paper published by an American and an ex-Confederate. some comments upon the late campaign in Mexico:

It has always been noticeable that as the prospects of peace in the republic brighten, those who suffer by anarchy and prosper under law and order become elevated in their hopes, commerce awakens, the other industries increase, and these hopes justified by evidences of permanency, there begins an expansion of all the industrial enterprises.

Such has been the experience of the United States. It continues:

On the other hand, when anarchy reigns, these interests are prostrated and the country sinks into dispondency, discontent and complaints.

Notwithstanding, however, these palpable and historical truths, it is added:

That a large portion of the industrial classes through the influence of the press, utter their complaints against the government instead of frowning upon the anarchists who are the cause of their ill-success and despondency.

Having enounced these palpable truths, the journal proceeds to assert the corollary facts. Under the republican administration of Juarez, which the Republican government of the United States sustained against his foreign and imperial adversary, Maximilian—

The country was recovering from the disintegration caused by previous anarchies. Roads were being opened, telegraphs constructed, public schools established, regular courts organized, and justice was dispensed from the tribunal. Confidence was being restored, the roads becoming safe, agriculture and mining were again active, foreign commerce increasing, everything brightening.

The narrative continues—

This happy condition and flattering prospect of the future did not suit the objects and aims of the disappointed office-seekers—Presidents and generals in embryo.

There were men like others who had preceded them in former years, who were not content with peace and the prosperity which it was bringing to the country—disappointed politicians whose personal ambition exceeded the esteem and confidence of the people; they still aspired to be President, ministers and generals; and a smaller fry, but more numerous, who failed to be appointed to office and allowed to manipulate the people's money. Peace was death to their personal prospects if they could not rule the country.

In the midst of this peace, growing prosperity and hopeful future, these dissatisfied politicians commenced their inflammatory appeals through the press, *pronunciamientos* flew around in various portions of the republic. President Juarez, the Benemerito of Mexico, was then denounced, as President Lerdo now is, a despot, dictator, usurper, and the people were appealed to to take up arms and crush the constitutional government, the same that is now being done, and all this by the same men. The crusade against the patriot Juarez and the constitutional government was led by Diaz, Trevino, Negrete, Mier y Teran, Geurra and Garcia de la Cadena, and these are the men who have produced all the anarchy that reigns in the present day. These are the leaders of "regeneration," *men who revolt at all government unless they can control it, and who, as in former years, are determined to overthrow every government established by the people.*

During the term of President Lerdo, the country was returning to the condition of law and order, peaceful industry and hopeful future that had been so unfortunately crushed out by the revolutionists in President Juarez' term.

As a consequence we are told—

And now we find the country in the same unhappy condition that it was found to be in 1871 and 1872.

The reader can not fail to find in Louisiana a condition of affairs exactly analogous to that of Mexico. We have the same separation and non-intercourse of parties, the same military organization, under which the street lamp could be exchanged for the musket, with the same professional revolutionists who never appear before the people save when there is an opportunity of changing the government or of overthrowing it. There is another resemblance in the situation so palpable that we can not but quote it. It is the meek subservience of business interests to bold and intolerant party leaders, with the strange assertion that any financial or industrial embarrassment in the State is due to republican misgovernment. Here is how it is in Mexico:

The person who suffered by the anarchy in 1871 and 1872—the merchants and business men—instead of laying the blame at the door of the anarchists who caused the situation, played into the hands of the intriguing politicians, and denounced the government of Juarez. The same events have gone around in the small circle of four years. The same anarchists are at their work of destruction and the same *mercantile and business men are again playing into the hands of the political intriguers by complacently ignoring the outrages upon the peace and prosperity of the country and imposing all their condemnation upon the government of President Lerdo.*

We leave this extract upon the mind of the reader. He may compare for himself the condition of the two countries. There will be found the same bounties of nature to the two countries, with the same indifference to their development; the same motives for harmony, with the same enmity and distraction of parties; the same class of indolent and intolerant agitators, with a business interest willing to conciliate the forbearance of these agitators by contributing money to their purposes, attributing business troubles to Republican mismanagement and even in expecting relief from the administration of the agitators, who have never given proof of any ability to manage anything to the public advantage. We only hope for Louisiana the same happy issue out of her political troubles which has left the Republican President of Mexico the ability to reinstate order and revive the moral and industrial progress of the republic of Mexico.

NEW LAWS OF TRADE.

We recently referred to the enormous additions made to the manufacturing capabilties of such countries as England by the use of machinery, and found in them the chief cause of that over-production which has carried supply beyond the utmost limits of demand. If England now, with her immense steam power and tireless metallic aids, is capable of producing as large a quantity of manufactured articles as could be produced by the combined manufacturing skill and industry of the entire world before the spinning jenny was invented, the problem of over-production is easily explained. For not only has the manufacturing power of England been enormously increased, but, through the same agencies, that of other countries also. Here then, with no material increase on the old demand, the manufacturing capabilities of our race have advanced to an almost illimitable extent, and as production, when it exceeds demand becomes over-production, and as over-production involves a ruinous competition among producers, together with consequent commercial and industrial difficulties, it is not hard to account for those trade depressions of which the whole world has recently complained.

There is, however, another element which materially affects the relations between producers and consumers, and that is, a practical decrease of the distances by which they were formerly separated. Speedy communication by telegraph, and speedy transportation by steamships and railway lines, have given new laws not only to domestic but to foreign commerce. The merchants who, by a new order for goods, can in a few days, or at most weeks, meet every possible trade demand, finds himself released from the once existing necessity of keeping a large stock on hand at all times, in anticipation of possible or expected customers. He can trade on a smaller capital, and he does so by making the nimble sixpence do the work of a slow shilling. But the burden of which he is relieved falls elsewhere. The goods he can speedily order by telegraph and speedily receive by rail or steam must be kept somewhere, or they can not be obtained when wanted. Under the operations of the new laws of trade, the burden of holding goods till they are needed falls upon the manufacturer, and where the manufacturer happens to be weak financially he is compelled to make sacrifices which are incapable of affording anything beyond a mere momentary relief. With this abnormal pressure on manufacturing interests many of the weaker concerns are forced into failure, and the complaint of hard times, which originated in other quarters, has thus been intensified.

A communication in the Liverpool *Daily Post* on the cotton situation states that since the opening of the Suez canal the whole system of trade with the East has undergone an entire revolution, and this not only as to India, but as to China. Formerly large stocks of goods, especially cotton goods and yarns, were held at Bombay and other import towns, or on shipboard, by the long and tedious route around the Cape. All this, however, is at present changed. Local stocks and those in transitu are materially reduced, for, thanks to the telegraph and canals, goods can be ordered from India, and received from England within seven weeks. This change in the current of trade forces Manchester and other manufacturing centres to keep larger stocks of goods on hand than were formerly considered necessary, for a surplus must be held until the purchasing orders are received, and these orders are now regulated rather by actual than prospective demands, and their frequency, by the practical distance in time and space between producers and consumers.

It is quite possible that, without properly estimating the considerations just noticed, the manufacturers have been induced to regard their trade prospects as worse than they actually are. The panic which set in three years ago, and the political troubles which affected so many centres of population and consumption, have intensified what otherwise might have been mere temporary difficulties, and continued the disadvantage of operating on a constantly declining market. The bottom has, however, at length been touched, and if the relations between supply and demand are regulated with any shrewd degree of industrial and financial foresight, the course will hereafter be onward and upward. Even now the silver lining of the cloud is beginning to show itself. Manchester, though constantly complaining. has done more business in manufactured goods within the last three months than during any corresponding quarter since 1873. And what is true of Manchester is, to a greater or less extent, true as to other centres of production.

Within the last three years the importations of goods to this country have been greatly reduced, as compared with exportations, and the balance of trade, which had for a long period ruled against us, is now unquestionably in our favor. We have been using up our old stocks, wearing out our old clothes, as it were, and learning from that hard teacher, experience, the economy which is necessary to our recuperation. This done, we are far better prepared, as a people, to encounter the difficulties which naturally beset us in fighting life's battle than we were before the era of prostration commenced. Though the ordeal has been trying it must ultimately prove salutary, for truth to say, the demoralizations and extravagances consequent upon the war could not be effectually corrected without that shrinkage of inflated estimates and reduction of artificial requirements which impress the average human being only in seasons of adversity.

Our furnaces are now being rekindled, our mills restarted, and our long languishing trade begins to feel the invigorating impulse of a healthy home demand. These are all cheering omens. They give token of a returning prosperity, sufficiently far-reaching to favorably affect every vital interest of our country. If there be anything exceptional, however, in the beneficial results likely to be experienced from the returning tide of trade, they must be in favor of the Southern people, with their gold-commanding crops, and "this people," to adopt for the nonce the favorite expression of the Bourbons, should at once place themselves politically, industrially and commercially in harmony with the conditions under which prosperity is most easily achieved and most successfully maintained.

THE LEVEES AND RAILROAD BLOCKED.

Mr. E. J. Ellis is at home again, and explains his absence from the canvass in a manner satisfactory to his constituents. We have already quoted from his speech at Cincinnati to show his superior loyalty and devotion to the Union. The mysterious hostility to those Confederates who preceded him in making the same declaration will be obvious to all. His especial devotion to the Federal General who defeated the Confederate army at Gettysburg, and his depreciation of the Confederate who participated in that attack, will, no doubt, please the Western Democracy. Mr. Ellis is reported as having said at a recent meeting:

The levee bill had to be postponed for politic reasons, but would be among the first to come up at next session and, as far as the Democrats were concerned, would pass in January next.

He explained, also, the Radical lie concerning the Hawaiian treaty, which was the work of the Radicals themselves.

Nearly every member of Congress, he took occasion to say, was committed to the Southern Pacific railroad, and he promised that he and his colleagues would vote for every measure favorable to the new destiny of the South, which had received only eighteen millions for internal improvements, while ninety millions had been expended on the North.

What "politic reasons" could have justified the postponement of a measure so important? Did Democracy design to deceive the people by false professions of economy before the election to be indemnified by extravagant appropriations afterward? Such an appropriation would violate the resolution adopted by a Democratic vote pledging themselves not to appropriate bonds, money or subsidies to any corporate work, public or private. Has anything occurred to change the condition or impair the ability of the nation since the last session. The "politic reasons" must consist of a deliberate deception of the people or a rose-colored view of the financial future taken by the friends of the levee. Every one knows that the next session can not be one of business. The count of the presidential vote, the distribution of the presidential patronage, the crush and crowd of measures from the stronger section, the great changes in the members elect, will all prevent the considerations of questions of large expenditure. The same reasoning is applicable to an appropriation to the Texas Pacific railroad. We may even say that if these bills should not pass this winter, and Mr. Tilden should be elected, his obedience to the Democratic platform would compel him to approve the free trade in sugar and rice, and oppose the bills granting subsidies to works of internal improvement within the States. That as a friend of New York and her railroad system he would arrest these rival works with alacrity, we sincerely believe. Nothing so animates a man in carrying out his principles as to know that his interests are on board and are being carried out also.

No one can therefore be sufficiently hardy to assume the passage of a bill at the short session which was not brought to a vote on its merits during a session of eight months or more.

The declarations of the Democratic platform are equally against the repeal of the act admitting rice and Sandwich sugar free. That platform says:

We demand that all customhouse taxation shall be only for revenue.

How, then, can any Democrat vote for a protective duty on sugar or rice? The Democrat is bound to vote against the protective policy, as well in its application to Louisiana sugar as on Pennsylvania iron. The Republicans, on the other hand, are exhorted by their principles to vote for protection to American interests in the South as well as in the North.

Democratic candidates need not embarrass themselves by pledges to violate the principles of their party to promote the local interests of their constituents. They need only appeal to the distinction of race and section, and their followers will support them in favor of a Northern attorney against a Western farmer, or in support of a party pledged in principle and committed in interest against every measure in which Louisiana is interested.

THE HOMES OF MEN.

There are few words in our language as suggestive as *home*. It is the grandest factor in the sum of our civilization. In it the domestic virtues are nurtured, and those family ties which give tone to society and burgeon into patriotism. That "there's no place like home" is recognized as a touching truth by those who have wandered away from home's endearments, to "weep and feel that they have none." It is the holy of holies to all that is domestic in our nature, and to its sacredness both births and deaths administer.

But how different the homes of men are, even in this age; how wondrously different they have been during the traditional and historical centuries which have faded away since the grand old gardener and his wife commenced their toil in Eden! The earliest homes were the simplest. Like God's first temples, they were reared by the Infinite Architect Himself. Beneath the umbrageous branches of a tree the parents of our race sought their mossy couch,

"When evening let her curtain down,
And pinned it with a star."

They had an orchestra of birds to cheer them with matin songs when they awakened, and their home was doubtless dear to them till they were driven forth, to seek new homes and learn for themselves what varied fruits the tree of knowledge bears. Necessity suggested houses for shelter, as well as clothes for a protection against the elements, and they both came in time. But the first houses were mere huts or caves, as the first clothes were the substituted skins of wild animals captured in the chase. The wigwam of the savage and the cave of the recluse are initial letters in the alphabet of architecture—rude efforts to supply a demand which is universal, and which, in later times, gave to advancing civilization its stately domes and palatial structures.

We do not intend, however, to trace up the history of architecture, but rather the influence of home on character, and of houses on homes.

It requires no argument to prove that the more enduring our places of abode the deeper the home impressions they impart. The hut that is to be the abiding place of a family for but a week or month, can not be considered as a home in the dearer sense of that most sacred word. Wandering tribes have little if any of those home feelings and home virtues which elevate human life above the plane of mere animal existence and constitute the grand cementing agent of communities.

The Old World is perhaps more unlike the new in the character of its houses than in aught else. In Europe the people build for time, if not for eternity. The older their houses the better they are liked. Where the traditions of centuries cluster round them, even ungainly ingles assume an esthetic type and give new values to the homes of which they form a part. It is significant of either greater skill on the part of builders, greater care in the selection of materials, or greater vigilance on the part of occupants, that houses in Europe are more durable than ours. In European cities devouring conflagrations are of rare occurrence; in American cities they are the rule rather than the exception. Every day's newspaper has its column devoted to "the fire fiend's doings," and the loss of property is not unfrequently attended by a direful loss of life.

Such facts are by no means indicative of that practical wisdom for which the American people have filed their caveat. They are neither profitable in a material nor in a social sense. Our buildings are too frail to teach those enduring home lessons which, as the members of a great political community, we are all interested in having taught. Indeed, they are too frail to afford the physical protection that we need.

The report of the Massachusetts commissioner of insurance for 1872 shows losses for that year within the limits of the Union, amounting to no less than one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars. The previous year had been even more disastrous. Now these details, though exceptional, are exceedingly suggestive as to our annual losses by fire, for even though much of the losses are covered by insurance, they are real losses nevertheless—a destruction of values which diminishes the national aggregate of wealth, disturbs business relations, and weakens those home associations, the encouragement of which should become a fixed part of our national policy. Such losses, as the *Insurance Chronicle* justly observes, should command "the serious consideration of the public economist, and can not be omitted from any just estimate of the country's condition and ability." They are a drain upon our national resources, which, if not checked, must eventually prove exhaustive. And, then, just think of the number of lives yearly sacrificed by the burning of theatres, churches, factories and public buildings!

Every consideration which can be brought to bear upon this matter—prudence, humanity, self-interest, the spirit of true enterprise, and that public weal which is all-embracing in its scope—should urge reform in the manufacture of the houses we live in. Better a Carre cabin with security than a palace as dangerous as a powder magazine.

THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

Burnt fingers again abound on Wall street, and the speculators are nursing their wounds. On the eighteenth, according to the dispatches, "boisterous and excited brokers bid for any amount (of gold) at almost any price." We presume they got more than they wanted, for after exciting the market up to 113¼, it has dropped in two days to 110¼. It opened on the morning of the eighteenth at 109½, touched about four points above, and then as suddenly fell three and a half.

This prompt rally proves that the credit of this government is too strong, its resources too great, and its position too solid to be shaken all to pieces by a few thousand excited individuals on Wall street, who can only scare each other by their panics. Those who rushed into the Exchange on Wednesday, crying, "Gold, gold, at any price!" are now very much concerned to know what they are going to do with what they bought at 113¼. They hoped to be selling out by this time at 120, or as much more as they could squeeze out of the importers, but in consequence of a serious fault in their sagacity, amounting to at least ten points, they are in a very bad predicament.

The trouble with all the world's financial sharps and speculators is that there are too many lines of telegraph in daily operation and too many daily newspapers to permit them to enjoy a monopoly of intelligence. There is no longer that dependence upon the views of financiers, as stock and money dealers call themselves, which once existed. Hence, wars and rumors of wars fail to have the disastrous influence upon regular business they exerted before the age of steam and electricity. By the time the boisterous and excited brokers or their clients get rid of the cargoes of gold which they bought on the eighteenth, they will be much poorer, but, we hope, wiser men. They may then take their place in the ranks of those who have had experience—and losses.

Some of Tilden's apologists boast that their leader is "an unyielding foe to thieves." We believe there is some foundation for this claim. Tweed complains that Tilden quarreled with him and turned his back as soon as Governor Dix got him in the penitentiary. Since Tilden has been elected Governor he has resolutely refused to help his old friend, though his winking at his escape looks like a faint return of sympathy. The sheriff who had charge of the prisoner and the deputy who drove him out in a carriage every day to take the air and see his family, still remain in office. Sammy has certainly yielded a little in this part of the business. But it does not follow that it was on account of his love for his old political partner. There were at that particular time divers weighty reasons why Tweed should go abroad. The whole Tammany brood wished to get him out of the way, and his escape, if not actually planned, was a most happy coincidence. It is very certain that Tilden don't want to see Tweed land in this country till after the election. This is shown in the nervous anxiety displayed by all the New York Tilden organs when the news came that "Twid" was to be put aboard the Franklin and shipped home. The *Sun* was very sure that such employment of a man-of-war was illegal. Others declared the Spanish government has no right to deport a thief, and that the order of extradition is as unconstitutional as a verdict of a jury convicting a Ku-Klux murderer. We suppose the prompting motive is the same in each case. Respect for the law has nothing to do with it any more than it has with Tilden's unyielding hostility—begot of fear—towards the prisoner of Vigo. Self interest, party advantage, fear of exposure—anything but patriotism—is at the bottom of Tilden's hostility to thieves and the Democratic concern about Tweed's return.

DIED.

CASSARD—On Saturday, October 21, 1876, at 1 P. M., Mrs. JOSEPHINE CASSARD, aged forty-two years and six months, a native of this city.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 96 St. Ann street, This Day (Sunday), at 4:30 P. M.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

AT

KIRKPATRICK'S

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,

No. 610 Magazine Street.

PARENTS, CHILDREN AND TEACHERS

Are requested to call and purchase their

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

oc22 1t 2p

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

DRESS GOODS,

JUPONS, CLOAKS, SILKS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, ETC.

We have now in store by the steamships Alice, Memphis and Frankfurt our full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

GLOVES, CLOAKS,

SHAWLS, SKIRTS,

IN VELVET, SILK AND WOOLEN.

SILKS.

Our full line in BLACK and COLORED, which were bought previous to the large advance.

All of which we will offer at very low prices.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

oc22 1t 2p No. 126 Canal street.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO INSPECT

THE

LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT

DISPLAY OF

FALL AND WINTER HATS,

BONNETS AND TURBANS,

Ever made in this city at

THE GRAND FALL OPENING

OF

MRS. F. R. HARDON,

29.....Chartres street.....29

ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

These goods have been received direct from the most reliable dealers in Paris, and will also embrace all the

Latest Articles in Millinery Trimming.

And must be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to be posted in regard to the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,

Should not miss this opportunity.

MRS. F. R. HARDON,

oc22 1t 2p Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!

BOYS' CLOTHING!

YOUTHS' CLOTHING!

SPECIAL SALE.

CONSIGNMENT OF A NEW YORK HOUSE.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

FINE GOODS

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

ALL SIZES, THREE TO SIXTEEN YEARS.

AT

WALSHE'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 110 Canal Street,

oc22 1t 2p Near St. Charles street.

MRS. F. R. HARDON,

27 and 29....Chartres street....27 and 29

Between Canal and Customhouse streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

FALL OPENING,

Tuesday, October 24, 1876.

FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS.

oc21 2t 2p

DANZIGER'S

OPEN TO-MORROW.

DANZIGER'S OPEN TO-MORROW.

DANZIGER'S OPEN TOMORROW.

On account of the fire that occurred at our store last week we have moved to

207.....Canal Street.....207

Between Burgundy and Rampart streets, two doors from our old stand,

AND WILL SELL, BEGINNING TO-MORROW,

Monday, October 23, at 10 A. M.,

$100,000

WORTH OF

CHOICE DRY GOODS,

Of all kinds and descriptions, to be sacrificed at

Prices Never Before Seen or Heard of.

OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

DANZIGER'S,

207.....Canal Street.....207

Between Burgundy and Rampart streets, two doors below our old stand. oc23

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

126.....Canal Street.....126

CHARVET'S SHIRTS

AND

UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

We have received by the steamships Alice and Memphis our full assortment of

Charvet's Linen and Madapolain Shirts,

And a full assortment of

Ladies' Cambric and Linen

CHEMISES AND CHEMISE BANDS.

MERINO AND COTTON

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Of all sizes and styles, for gentlemen, ladies and children.

OUR HOSIERY STOCK

Is the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE in the city, in white, brown and colored.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

oc22 1t No. 126 Canal street.

BRUNSWICK PRIVATE STOCK.

DRY VERZENAY!

EXTRA DRY!

GEORGE GOULET & CO.'S

RHEIMS CHAMPAGNE!

The finest imported and challenging comparison, now landing ex steamship Frankfurt, etc.

Five hundred cases and baskets MAGNUMS, quarts and pints, for sale by

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

oc22 1t 2p No. 41 Decatur or Old Levee street.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE

CRESCENT BILLIARD HALL,

Having thoroughly refitted with NEW CLOTHS, NEW BALLS, NEW CUES and NEW RUBBER MATTING, the

CRESCENT BILLIARD HALL,

Acknowledged to be the finest billiard saloon in the South, and second to none in this country. I beg to announce to the public that I am prepared to meet any and every demand that the tastes and comfort of my patrons require.

THE CRESCENT BAR ROOM is supplied with the best Liquors and Wines, and daily offers the finest Hot Lunch served in this city.

THE CRESCENT OYSTER COUNTER is now stocked with the choicest Barrataria and Cook's Bay Oysters.

oc22 1t J. A. WALKER, Proprietor.

SHIRTS

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE VERY BEST OF GOODS

AND

LOWEST OF PRICES,

AT

B. T. WALSHE'S,

110.....Canal Street.....110

Your orders or an inspection of stock solicited. No assortment in the city as complete, or prices as low. oc15 1m 2p Su Tu Th

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned and resumes practice.

Office No. 89 Canal Street,

oc16 1m Su Tu Th Corner of Chartres.

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, 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. oc8 6m Su Tu Sa

ECONOMY AND FASHION

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The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in

FALL DRY GOODS

Can be found at

B. & W. CRONER'S,

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

Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS Check, Plain and Fancy MATTINGS, ROOM SHADES, 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 marked our goods at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Special attention to orders from the country.

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