New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 1. 1876.

Tick is the watchword.

The son of a hen never sets.

You can catch the measles asleep.

Striped stockings still hold their own.

Barnum's animal propensities are great.

Muggins is the best game for a beer saloon.

Helen D'Este is spoken of as a D'Estmible actress.

A dealer announces that he has fresh salty oysters

The solid South is more solid in politics than in sense.

The man well to do in this world ought to be able to do well.

According to Morgan's railroad as we go west we come to Westwego.

Horse cars ought to run all night; but men about town should not.

A clergyman writing a sermon finds that two heads are better than one.

Lawrence Barrett praises General Lew Wallace's play of "Commodus."

Pity is akin to love. Poetry excites pity, not unfrequently for the writer.

It is pleasant to sit by the musical sea hearing the sad waves play Neptunes.

Milton's description of hell finds no place in Longfellow's collected "Poems of Places."

City Democrats concede that on election day there will be much scratching in the back wards.

The performances of the trained moose trotting at New Brunswick must be very a-moose-ing.

Gas turned up too high is apt to make a singing noise unpleasant to those who sing by gas meter.

Every man is liable to fail in business, but the amount of liabilities is important to the creditor.

Horace Greeley is now remembered as the father-in-law of Colonel Nicholas J. Smith, the orator.

The ribbon salesman finds himself unhappy because so many fashionable ladies are trying to get red of him.

Judge Noggle, of Idaho, has become insane. We should never have heard of Noggle had he not lost his mind.

If a political audience does not like the music played by a brass band, the band should give it "Hail Columbia."

"Send me a Kiss in a Letter" is a beautiful song. It sounds more sweetly to the ear than "Send me Four Dollars."

To be successful in Nantucket a candidate must wear a blue flannel shirt and have an India ink anchor on his arm.

Ignorance is the bummer's bliss when it gets him on a jury. Men who read and have minds to make up not admitted.

Canvassers can not do better than visit the cemeteries to-day and strike the new tombstones off from the registration lists.

Miss Lizzie Price is the devoted wife of Mr. Fechter. The great actor often finds himself without money, but never without Price.

Matilda Herron has been granted $1500 for falling into a coal hole in New York. There are yet a few industries left open for women.

General McClellan is not doing the Democrats much service in the campaign. The battle will be over before he gets ready to move.

According to Cushing potatoes in the House have no right to vote after having been paired. Mr. Murphy will please make a note of the decision.

Atlanta, Georgia, recently contributed $5000 to John Robinson's circus. Robinson is much happier than the yellow fever sufferers of Brunswick.

When Sitting Bull asked the government for powder it was noticed that his cheek bones were much higher than usual in the face of the noble red man.

"The walk of Richard III. in his life was ungodly," said a good person, who immediately added, "not because Richard was lame, but because he was wicked."

It is all the same to the dead man whether or not the flowers put by a widow on her husband's grave came from the present attentive admirer of the widow.

Talmadge writes for the *Advance* for fun. He says that he is so filled with the joy of religion that he must run over into the religious newspapers. He must be pretty full.

News comes from India that the Maharajah of Puttiala is ill of the hooping cough. Bates inquires if the hooping cough is not enough to make a man Puttiala?

Those who think Charles Francis Adams will be heard from no more after this election make a sad mistake. While the light of Bowles holds out to burn the ancient Adams will return.

John Morrissey keeps a gambling house at Saratoga in violation of the laws of the State of New York. A reform Governor would break up the headquarters of the dishonorable John.

Governor Coke, of Texas, has been telling the Democrats who elected him to the United States Senate that he will resign the governorship when he gets ready to do so. Which is very hard when it is considered they made him a Senator to get rid of him as Governor immediately.

As an advertisement for a theatrical agent, the Associated Press inflicts the public with the announcement that Miss Neilson played *Juliet* at a Philadelphia theatre on Monday nights. Newspapers are obliged to pay for all such dispatches, which are quite common, whether or not used.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

This day is sacred to the dead. The average mortal, busied with his cares and his quarrels, his hopes and his disappointments, seldom pauses to reflect that the cemeteries of the dead are more populous than the cities of the living. But as the generations of the past greatly outnumber those who now live, move and have their being on this footstool of the Creator, so death to the dead is more than life to the living; it is a passage from the peristyle into the temple; a putting off of the garments of decay for the vestments of immortality; an exchange of the finite for the infinite in hopes and aspirations and possibilities.

The universal experience of those who have lived out their three-score years and ten is freighted with a sad refrain of the preacher's utterance—"All is vanity!" Pain and pleasure in this world are so closely allied that even the most joyous can scarce determine for themselves where the one commences and the other ends. Give increased vibration to the thrils of rapture and it is intensified into a pang; remove the pang by an oblivious antidote and the absence of pain is accepted as enjoyment. We are thus "such stuff as dreams are made of." We dream that we are happy, but while dreaming the shadow falls and unexpected burdens bear us down. We regard with perhaps a touch of envy the prosperity of our friends, and ere the impression passes away find that, through skeletons in their closets which disturbed their peace, they have rushed from the ills they have to others that they know not of.

All experience in this world is calculated to convince the thinking mortal that this is not his abiding place; that time furnishes but a prelude to the great anthem of eternity; that while birth is a Genesis, it is death which unclasps the great book of Revelations. This was the conclusion reched by the unaided reason of such men as Socrates and Plato. From the border land they caught glimpses of eternal truths and the life which now is become glorified to their minds as the beginning of a life to come. But when, as in our case, we have "line upon line, and precept upon precept," a living faith can find no halting place between the shadows of the present and the glorious realities of the future. Death opens the gates of the celestial land, where pain and sorrow are but the recollections of a probationary state, and even sin ceases for lack of a fostering temptation.

If we put away our dead in faith, the graveyard becomes holy ground. There rests the corruption which blossoms into incorruption. Dust, once instinct with all that is endearing and beautiful on earth, speaks with prophetic voice from the dark tomb of that angelic beauty which is fadeless and infinite as its own Eternal Source. The urn is a teacher and the worm a preacher which every human being would do well to heed. Though none can tell how the dry earth robes itself with verdure, or how the worm, through the chrysalis, expands into the butterfly, yet the organic miracles involved are as familiar to the observing eye as is that of our own growth from the assimilation of dead animal and vegetable matter; nor is the change from the temporal to the eternal life more marvelous to the spiritual sense than are these changes to our earthly senses. Whether the dry rod blossoms in the prophet's hand, or on the peach tree, which had stood chill and sapless during a long cold winter, it has equally a meaning to which faith can cling, and which even decay is incapable of withering.

Life and death in this world form parts of a constantly recurring circuit; but as the life of man is grander than that of the tree, which finds nourishment in the decay of its own ancestors, so the death of man is more grandly significant. The reasoning human being, responsive at once to the logic of events and the divinity which stirs within, feels that while he is the perfection of the animal he is at the same time the beginning of the angel.

Poet and seer have not unfrequently penetrated the veil which, to the mere animal eye, separates the visible from the invisible, and found in death the crystalizations of a divine life, of which this earthly life is but a faulty hint, and as their visions have secured verification in the experience of the incarnate Master, who, while removing the sting from death, brought immortality to light, the common mortal would be mad as the undevout philosopher should he fail to accept in faith the interior and supernal evidence with such authority presented. Man, the animal dies, but man, the spirit, is deathless as his Creator.

It is for these reasons that even the dust of the dead is sacred, and Golgotha holy ground. If the little shoe, once pressed to the foot of some young immortal, can awaken purifying thoughts in a parent's mind, and a lock of hair or a faded flower stir all the tendrils of reminiscent devotion in the breast of some bereaved lover, surely the spot where the remains of the dead child or dead lover finds repose must prove instinct with reverential suggestiveness. The child, which came when the gates of heaven were ajar, and returned with "the murmers of the outer infinite" still sounding in its ears, and the fair one, called hence while it was yet morning, with all her earthly hopes still unfulfilled, are but types of that bereavement which causes the heedless to pause and the thoughtful to solemnly reflect. From the flowers which shed their perfumes around the narrow houses of loved ones gone before, and the odors of decay which ascend from their silent chambers, come alike the regrets which endear remembrance and the immortal hopes which seek the infruitage in the highest heaven.

It is well, therefore, for the living to seek the resting places of the dead, and to follow them in faith to that better land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." We trust that those who visit the cemeteries to-day will profit by their meditations among the tombs.

LET THE BALLOT BE SACRED.

The act of voting for whom we would have make and administer our laws should be considered a sacrament of American liberty. When at the ballot box voters should remember the sacrifices which have been made to make this great privilege of citizenship a common right. In a sense, the ballot as it stands to-day is an epitome of all that for which our Pilgrim fathers left homes and friends to meet dangers and hardships in the New World; it is the compact substance of all that Washington and the heroes of the revolution struggled for by driving monarchical and invading armies from American soil; it is the essence of the true liberty contended for by the Republican party until the bondmen became free, and the doctrine of universal suffrage so far progressed that the white man, black man, and the citizen from foreign lands can enjoy its privileges. In saying this, we are supposing that voters at the polls will not be hindered or intimidated by bad men, who have no honor and no regard for the laws of the land. The right to vote is an inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers, blessed by the establishment of religious liberty on American soil, and made more sacred by the blood of the Union martyrs, who fell in the struggle to perpetuate the Union of the States and give the ballot to the black as well as to the white man. The manner of voting has undergone many changes since it was adopted as an expression of the will of the people in this country. The quickest, purest and simplest form is that in vogue with the Penobscot Indians of Maine. The candidates for chief are placed under different trees and every Indian able to carry a tomahawk is told to go and stand by the man of his choice. The canvass is made—the vote is the man—and the vote is taken, counted, and the returns, without contest, are all in within the space of five minutes. There are no repeaters, and the new chief knows who are his friends. The Puritans of Massachusetts invented the more secret ballot, not as frank and honorable as that used by the heathen, but yet simpler and better than the Tweed system. The Puritans voted with corn and beans, it having been agreed which candidate should be represented by corn and which by beans before each voter had deposited his vegetable or grain ballot. Then came the first button-holing and working for candidates, and arose the famous expression, "You don't know beans," as a bean man commissioner saw his neighbor vote corn. As Americans advanced in knowledge, progressed in religion, refinement and culture, and increased their wealth, they unnaturally became more corrupt, and registration and all sorts of plans have from necessity been adopted to protect the purity of the ballot. The present system of registering and voting in this State, taken with the lawful punishments for wrong doing, is nearly as complete as can be hoped for. All depends on the voters. Let a mob of men dare to use shotguns and intimidate or drive honest voters from the polls, and they will find themselves candidates for the State Prison, and the votes of the poll thrown out at the count. So much for the law. The voter can not too highly prize the privilege of voting. The foreigner who makes this country his home to free himself from tyranny must advise himself as to which party in American politics is the party of liberty. Irishmen who come here smarting under fancied wrongs inflicted by their home government, too often bring with them the feeling that to be opposed to the government is to be right, and they vote with Democrats "agin the government." To be true to himself and to his race the colored man must vote for the party which gave him liberty and the right to vote, that the privileges won by Union soldiers may be preserved to him at and by the ballot. The trader in votes is a character too contemptible to think of without pain. The elder brother sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Judas sold his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver. The degraded brother and the trafficing ex-disciple could not have been lower down in the scale of humanity than is an American citizen who bargains away his vote or his right to vote. Let every voter be a man in every sense of the word next Tuesday, and vote as he wills, wishes and thinks; not as he may be urged to vote by his and his government's enemies. On the day of election the poor and humble man's vote counts for as much as that of the aristocrat; let the poor man be a true man, vote for his life and his liberty, and vote as he chooses, not as the solid South shoots.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES AND THE RAILROAD TAX.

The *Bulletin*, Mr. Charleville and a few more Democrats of the same sort, who wish to run the party on principle, have been trying to ascertain the views of some of the candidates for the Legislature upon the proposed tax to build a railroad to Texas. The result of their endeavors is just about what might have been expected. The *Bulletin's* reporter was treated almost as a meddler, and several of the candidates intimated that it was no concern of anybody's what they might do with the authority which they expect to have conferred upon them. Mr. Charleville has propounded some rather pointed questions to the president of an up town club upon the same subject. His card may not be answered at all, and it is nearly certain not to elicit anything satisfactory.

And under the peculiar practices of the Democratic party we do not see how the candidates can be questioned at this late hour. They have all subscribed to the windy profession embraced in the Democratic creed, "Tilden, Nicholls and reform," and paid their assessments. This is regarded by them as conclusive. They have contracted with the ward clubs for an election to the House, and paid in advance. It is not obligatory upon them to say what use they will make of their political powers when delivered to them. Certainly the sellers can not go beyond the stipulations of the agreement. When men invest their money in a speculation they have a right to expect they will be permitted to make all they can out of the investment. It is very plain, therefore, that most of the candidates do not know how they would vote on a question that had "anything in it," until it comes before them, when they would probably learn on which side lay the most weighty reasons for or against.

Political positions have thus been scheduled among the list of monopolies, sold out by the ward clubs to the highest bidder as merchandise, and it may be set down as absolutely certain that the purchasers will make their profit one way or another. It will be seen, therefore, that the questions propounded by the *Bulletin* and Mr. Charleville are not pertinent to the issue. Mr. Leeds candidly admits that he is hostile to the railroad. Some of the other condidates profess to think that it would be a good thing. Neither will gain or lose a dozen votes by thus recording their intentions, since the Democracy are under contract to vote the straight ticket, which, we are informed, has been printed with special reference to heading off scratchers. The only way to put a candidate's chances in jeopardy of losing the Democratic vote is to leave his name off the straight ticket. Such a calamity would undo him, and it is doubtful whether he could recover his money from the ward clubs or their creature, the State Parish Committee. But as there is little danger of such a breach of faith, the candidates have little or nothing to fear from people "who want to know, you know." They stand defiantly on their contract, and answer all questions by reciting from the Democratic catechism, "I am in favor of Tilden, Nicholls and reform, and to prove it, here is my receipt for the money." Unless, therefore, the rank and file of the faithful ratify the bargain by voting the solid ticket, they will be called bolters, and ranked among the enemies of "reform." All the candidates are pledged to reform, but when asked how they are going to set about it, or what they will reform, they remind the querist that there is a complete understanding between them and the ward clubs, and they reply upon its being faithfully carried out.

Wanted to know—When those "ten thousand citizens" are to be arrested? From the fuss which has been made over the attempt of the Republicans to head off repeaters, a stranger would expect half the Democratic party of the city were about to be put in chains and confined in a dungeon. Some of them may possibly deserve such treatment, but none are likely to get it unless they attempt to vote on other men's registration papers.

DIED.

MARSH—In Chicago, Illinois, Sunday morning, October 22, 1876, at half-past eleven o'clock, MINERVA L., aged forty-nine years eight months, wife of John S. Marsh, formerly of New Orleans.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, October 23, 1876.

Supervisors of Registration and Commissioners of Election are specially instructed that any person who, upon the day of election, presents to the Commissioners of Election at any polling place where he is entitled to vote a certificate of registration issued to him in 1874, and which is indorsed, "Voted, 1874," "Voted, November, 1874," "Voted," or not at all, he must be allowed to vote thereon, the elector not being responsible for the errors or neglect of Commissioners of Election at the election of 1874. Every certificate of registration voted upon at the coming election must be plainly indorsed in writing or by means of a stamp, "Voted, November 7, 1876," and Commissioners of Election will be held strictly responsible for the performance of this duty, which is imposed by law.

These special instructions do not apply to the parish of Livingston.

No certificate of registration issued in any year before 1874 will be valid at this election.

M. HAHN,
State Registrar of Voters.
nol 5t 2p

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, October 27, 1876.

To all Supervisors of Registration in the State of Louisiana:

Whereas, considerable doubt and uncertainty exists in the public mind relative to the number of polling places to which the country parishes are severally entitled under the law;

Whereas, there appears to be a certain degree of uncertainty and contradiction in the several statutes appertaining to this subject matter; and

Whereas, in cases where such uncertainty exists, it is desirable that the law be given a liberal construction in the direction of the public convenience;

It is, therefore, stated as the ruling and instruction of this office, that it is the duty of the supervisor of registration in each parish (Orleans excepted) to establish at least one polling place for each justice of the peace ward in said parish.

This ruling is based upon and instructs strict compliance with the language of section one, of act No. 7, approved 1875.

In the location of polling places supervisors of registration will be governed by a due regard to economy (as the parishes are required by law to defray such expenses) and to the accommodation and convenience of the greatest number of registered voters in the several portions of their respective parishes.

MICHAEL HAHN,
State Registrar of Voters.
oc31 10t 2p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 124 Canal street,
New Orleans, October 23, 1876.

In order to secure ample accommodations for all persons visiting the

RIDGE CEMETERIES

on ALL SAINTS' DAY, in addition to the regular horse cars, STEAM TRAINS will leave the city every fifteen minutes throughout the day, commencing at 7 A. M. Fare each way, five cents.

oc29tnol C. C. LEWIS. Secretary.

NOTICE.

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN LIQUIDATION.

All parties in interest are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days from and after the first publication of this notice, a final dividend and distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in liquidation, will be made by the undersigned.

Persons having any claim against said company are hereby required to present the same during and within the said thirty days.

JOHN BRUNASO,
A. BALDWIN,
Commissioners of Liquidation.
New Orleans, October 23, 1876. oc24 1m*

REPUBLICAN PARISH TICKET.

For Mayor—C. B. WHITE.

For Administrators.

Commerce—GEORGE A. FOSDICK.
Finance—WILLIAM M. AIKMAN.
Accounts—CHARLES H. THOMPSON.
Assessments—JOHN HENRY WEBER.
Improvements—JAMES LEWIS.
Police—LOUIS VOLZ.
Waterworks and Public Buildings—HENRY WEBER.

For Judges.

First District Court—R. T. POSEY.
Second District Court—R. HUTCHESOE.
Third District Court—ALCEE J. KER.
Fourth District Court—GUY DUPLANTIER.
Fifth District Court—E. NORTH CULLOM.
Sixth District Court—HUGH J. CAMPBELL.
Superior District Court—THOMAS J. COOLEY.
Superior Criminal Court—JAMES C. WALKER.
Second Judicial District Court—DON A. PARDEE.

For Clerks.

First District Court—JOHN BIETRY.
Second District Court—JULES VIENNE.
Third District Court—CHARLES A. BAQUIE.
Fourth District Court—MARION H. MARKS.
Fifth District Court—R. FRIEDRICH.
Sixth District Court—A. O. BOYLE.
Superior District Court—JOSEPH PINTA.
Superior Criminal Court—E. L. DESDUNES.

For Sheriffs.

Civil Sheriff—ALFRED BOURGES.
Criminal Sheriff—MANDEVILLE MARIGNY.

For District Attorneys.

For District Attorney—P. WILLIAM KRAMER.
For District Attorney Second Judicial District Court—A. G. BRICK.

For Coroners.

First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts—JOHN D. ROCHE.
Second and Third Districts—DR. G. DEVRON.

For Senators.

Second Senatorial District—E. ALIX.
Third Senatorial District—J. J. MONETTE.
Sixth Senatorial District—T. P. STAMPS, HENRY DEMAS.

For Representatives.

First Ward.....PETER F. BECHTEL, WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Second Ward.....A. S. BADGER, (Vacancy).
Third Ward.....W. L. EVANS, GEORGE DEVEZIN, WILLIAM G. ELLIOTT.
Fourth Ward.....GEORGE E. PARIS.
Fifth Ward.....LOUIS DEGBUY, WILLIAM VIGERS.
Sixth Ward.....JOSEPH DIAS, GABRIEL ALCINA.
Seventh Ward.....EUGENE GARDERE, JEREMIAH BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM J. MOORE.
Eighth Ward.....HENRY SCHULTZ, FRANK ROIG.
Ninth Ward.....N. J. O'BRAY.
Tenth Ward.....THOMAS BOSWELL, WILLIAM TERRELL, GEORGE W. DENDALL.
Eleventh Ward.....F. W. TOSTRICK, EDWARD WILLIAMS.
Twelfth Ward.....(Vacancy).
Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.....A. DEJOIE, WILLIAM KERN.
Fifteenth Ward.....GEORGE GRACIEN.

Justices of the Peace and Constables.

First Justice.....W. W. JACKSON.
Constable.....J. G. WARD.
Second Justice.....J. S. BEAN.
Constable.....WILLIAM WALSH.
Third Justice.....HENRY HEIDENHAIN.
Constable.....LAFAYETTE LEWIS.
Fourth Justice.....CHARLES R. FAGOT.
Constable.....CHARLES J. BOWERS.
Fifth Justice.....WILLIAM L. THOMPSON.
Constable.....PLACIDE BOUTIN.
Sixth Justice.....L. A. PONS.
Constable.....JAMES COTTRELL.
Seventh Justice.....JOHN GARNTKAMP.
Constable.....(Vacancy.)
nol 2p

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, September 2, 1876.

Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places and dates, and will be addressed by the following named speakers:

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

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. GEORGE L. SMITH, UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAMSON and J. D. KENNEDY, ESQ., will speak at the following places and dates:

Coushatta, Wednesday, November 1.
Natchitoches, Thursday, November 2.
Colfax, Friday, November 3.
Alexandria, Saturday, November 4.

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

Bayou Sara, Wednesday, November 1.

By order of the Committee:

A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.
L. LAMANIERE, JR., Secretary. se3 2p

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE STATE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS,
New Orleans, October 28, 1876.

To all Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors of Registration, State of Louisiana:

In order to avoid disputes between the State and Federal officers, and in the interest of a fair, peaceable and honest election, I give it as my opinion, and I so instruct you, that the power to scrutinize in election matters, on the part of United States supervisors begins with the opening of registration, and continues until the vote is counted, and should include the time of revision; that is, from the closing of the registration to the opening of the polls. On this subject, Hon. J. R. Beckwith, United States District Attorney for Louisiana, in a written legal opinion, given to the chief supervisor of the United States for Louisiana, October 30, 1872 said:

It can not be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the ENTIRE election, from its commencement until the decision of its results.

This opinion was examined and concurred in by Hon. S. Belden, then Attorney General of this State.

This view only carries out the policy of the Federal law (See Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2016), and is but fair and reasonable.

MICHAEL HAHN,
State Registrar of Voters.
oc29 10t 2p

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In pursuance of a former order of the court, notice is given that the parties charged with a violation of the Registration or Election Laws in the third, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards, are required to be present at my courtroom, in the Customhouse, on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876, from and after the hour of 10 A. M.

JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH,
Commissioner of the Circuit Court.
nol 1t

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Division Superintendent Public Education,
Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall,
New Orleans, October 31, 1876.

The PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this city will be closed WEDNESDAY, November 1, All Saints' Day.

C. W. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent.
nol 1t 2p

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
New Orleans, October 31, 1876.

The Conference Committee of the Republican Parish Convention has made the following changes on the parish and city ticket, and the ticket is now published as corrected:

JOHN HENRY WEBER, Administrator of Assessments.
HENRY WEBER, Administrator of Waterworks.
JOHN G. ROCHE, Coroner, upper districts.

B. F. JeUBBERT, Chairman;
R. A. BRAY,
W. F. LOAN,
WILLIAM M. BURWELL,
A. A. MAURICE,
HENRY C. DIBBLE.

no1 2p

GRAND OPENING

OF

DRESS GOODS.

We will be prepared to offer on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30,

Some 5000 pieces of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Just received, and consisting of the latest novelties, such as

DRAP D'OR,
DRAP DUCHESSE,
LOUISINES,
PEKIN DAMASSE,
SULTANNAS, Etc.

D. H. HOLMES,

No. 155 Canal street and No. 15 Bourbon street.
oc29 6t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 20, 1876.

A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on MONDAY, October 9, 1876, waylaid and killed PRIMUS JOHNSON, and dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded ETON LOGWOOD, on the "Island," in the parish of Ouachita, in this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
F. G. LLORENS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

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

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
au20 2m Su We Sa

INSURANCE.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company, by sending their names, address, number of policies and amounts of insurance, to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4475, New York City postoffice.
oc31 10t

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Policy holders in this company can have all information as to its business by calling at the agency. Those holding policies are especially cautioned against taking the advice of any one who pretends to have confidential information; it is only an effort to make a fee. If any inquiry is considered necessary, or counsel required, call, with the policy, on the GENERAL AGENT, No. 46 Carondelet street.
nol 9t

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

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 98
Income for the year 1875	624,630 94

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

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

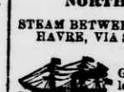
Directors.

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

STEAMSHIPS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS HAVRE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.



The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
Frankfurt	Sept. 27.	About Oct. 29
Hannover	Oct. 18.	About Nov. 19

Further days of departure will be announced hereafter.

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:

Cabin, $150 (gold). Steerage, $36 (gold).

From New Orleans to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:

Cabin, $150 (gold). Steerage, $45 (gold).

From New Orleans to Havana:

Cabin, $35 (gold). Steerage, $15 (gold).

Children under ten years half price; children under one year free.

The company reserves the right to change the route of the steamers, the advertised days of departure, and the prices of passage.

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO.,
se16 No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, WILMINGTON, EMILIA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Week,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa.

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

L. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

AUGUSTE'S COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE),
BILOXI MISSISSIPPI.
This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.
my6 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

The friends of HON R. KING CUTLER [illegible] pleasure in announcing him as an Independent candidate for Judge of the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans.
Election November 7, 1876. oc27 4t

TO THE PEOPLE.

The old veteran, JOHN G. ROCHE, "still on deck" is sailing for the office of CORONER of the Upper Districts, and hopes, with the assistance of his many friends, to make a landing on TUESDAY, November 7, 1876.
oc29 1d "WHOOP-EM UP"

NOTICE.

In order to comply with the desire of numerous friends, I announce myself as candidate for ADMINISTRATOR OF IMPROVEMENTS.
oc29 1d* F. E. DAVIS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

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

CONSTABLES' SALES.

W. H. Martel vs. Jose Martinez [illegible] Others in solido—Seventh Justice Court [illegible] the Parish of Orleans. No. 6231.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS [illegible] me directed by the Hon. I. W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public sale, in front of warehouse No. 222 Gravier street, on SATURDAY, November 11, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following, to wit—

SEVEN CASES OF LEAF TOBACCO.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
nol 5 1t C. C. PIPER, Constable.

A. E. Billings vs. Jose and Pedro Martinez in solido—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 6665.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, to me directed by the Hon. I. W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of warehouse on Berlin, near the corner of Magazine street, Sixth District, on SATURDAY, November 11, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., the following property, to wit—

ONE LARGE MIRROR, TWO COUNTER SHOW CASES, CONTAINING ASSORTED CIGARS, and sundry articles, as per inventory on file in my office.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
nol 5 1t C. C. PIPER, Constable.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 31, 1876. CLASS 259.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	21	11	44	64	66	13	37	62	22	75	8	23	[illegible]

The above drawings are published in the newspapers, and are drawn in public daily at the office of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, October 31, 1876.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. [illegible]

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,
Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors. Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.
Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hagan, H. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

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

OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas A. Adams, George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke, John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison, Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton, T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey, David Urquhart.
Interest allowed on deposits. ap23 1y

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 124 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS, October 18, 1876.

Until further notice, trains on the CANAL STREET, CEMETERY AND LAKE ROAD will run as follows:

From the city... 7 A. M.	From the lake... 8 A. M.
From the city... 9 A. M.	From the lake...10 A. M.
From the city...11 A. M.	From the lake...12 M.
From the city... 1 P. M.	From the lake... 2 P. M.
From the city... 3 P. M.	From the lake... 4 P. M.
From the city... 5 P. M.	From the lake... 6 P. M.
From the city... 7 P. M.	From the lake... 8 P. M.

During fair weather extra trains will run on SUNDAYS for the accommodation of the public, and the usual 5 A. M. sportsmen's train from the city will be continued.
oc19 tnol C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, October 9, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail.....5:30 P. M.	Mail.....11:15 A. M.
Accomodation.....3:30 P. M.	Accommodation.....9:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Accommodation trains run as far as Morgan's Comb City.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 2 Camp street, corner of Common, under City Hotel.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja15 1y S. D. FROST, General Manager.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via