New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 5, 1876.

Look before you vote.

Judges of whisky are always elected.

A weak play generally runs about a week.

Boys in their teens are very teen acious of life.

A part of the "Whole Duty of Man" is to vote.

When it comes to courting three is a crowd.

New Jersey is putting new cider in old bottles.

The dumb man is most certain to keep his word.

Four Catholic priests died of yellow fever in Savannah.

Brigham's beautiful Ann Eliza is no longer Young.

Let the man with squeaking boots go early to church.

Vanderbilt is much better. He attends family prayers.

Resistance to the law is obedience to Wade Hampton.

Barnum's tattooed man has been spotted and will not attempt to vote.

They can not be trusted with a secret, the whispering winds that blow.

When cold weather comes the Indians are in tents for getting rations.

Frank Mayo is having a play built on the foundation of "Daniel Deronda."

The man who makes counterfeit money brings false issues before the people.

Blue Jeans was elected on the strength of his clothes. He is a very free soiler.

Converts are made easier and backslide quicker in Chicago than in any other city

Now young countrymen go about and with husky voices ask young ladies to husk. ings.

Turkeys have reason to be thankful that Thanksgiving day is later than usual this year.

Abram, Hewitt how you will, there is a destiny shaping the end of the Democratic party.

And now the Domocrats, under the Morrissey lead, are trying to put on millionaires.

About men enough have lost their lives hunting for an open polar sea that nobody wants to see.

A rival barber gives a clean shave, a glass of beer and a beautiful chromo for fifteen cents.

A young man ought to feel very queer when he is asked to come to a party and say something funny.

There are very few literary societies in New Orleans, but all of the boys know how to play billiards.

Fashionable young ladies of Boston are now giving dinner parties for which they do the cooking.

Strange as it may appear, John Habberton, of the *Christian Union*, is the author of "Helen's Babies."

Tupper writes no more "Proverbial Philosophy" because he has reached the maximum of poetry.

"Write me down," said a jim-jam Democrat, "as one who loved to follow whisky." They registered him.

By a singular chain of circumstances Mr. Link has been discovered selling sausages in a New York market.

Tilden needs a majority of 60,000 votes in New York city to carry his State. Tweed will arrive too late to count the votes.

The Democrats of New York and Louisiana are solid in agreeing that to prevent fraudulent voting will be a great outrage.

James E. Murdoch, elocutionist and retired actor, is reciting the peroration of Ingersoll's Indianapolis speech with great effect.

Philip Werlein has published the "New Era Waltz," composed by Auguste Davis. A portrait of Professor Davis adorns the title page.

The New York *World* is authority for saying that General Sheridan will arrive in New Orleans on Monday and take command of troops.

The young man who had perfected himself in music and drawing, worked the crank of a hand organ during the day and drew beer at night.

"The glide" will be the waltz most favored by young ladies this season. Young men will adopt the off-glide when they waltz down to the bar.

"Now we are getting at the bottom facts," said the judge, who was busily making ten-dollar notes while hearing evidence in a case of assault by kicking.

The Delta *Sentinel* says, "Colored people wishing to vote the Democratic ticket can do so without molestation." We have never disputed that. It is only Republican voters who are molested.

The Delta *Sentinel* says, "Colored men who make an honest living can not afford to support the Radical ticket." No appeal is made to dishonest men, who are sure for the Democracy.

The Biloxi *Mirror*, on a half sheet, gives a fond, farewell, lingering crow for Tilden, and announces to those who have begged and borrowed the paper that it will be printed no more in Biloxi.

Somebody will be elected if it takes a leg. Two gentlemen made a singular bet yesterday. One is a popular candidate for Congress, and lost a leg while fighting for the Union. The other gentleman, well known among railroad men, suffered the loss of a leg in the Southern cause. One man bets an artificial leg, to cost $150, on Hayes, the other bets a leg of the same price on Tilden. As the legs are to be of the same length the bet is even, and "may the best man win."

THE CRIME OF FALSE SUFFRAGE.

Men without regard to party are convinced that if the choice by suffrage be vitiated, either by violence or fraud, the government by "consent of the governed" is at an end. Perhaps the enemies of republican government at home and abroad would not waste many tears if the experiment should end thus. Perhaps there are some who accepted amnesty for a chance to destroy the tenement from within, which they could not overthrow from without. All the friends of the Union have agreed that such frauds as were formerly perpetrated by Slidell, a New Yorker, in Louisiana, and repeated by Tweed, Tilden and Tammany, in 1868, are perilous to the continuance of the Union. There is a leak in the common ship, and all men who value the Union are at work to stop it. Congress but a few years since passed a law to protect the voter upon the express preamble of the New York frauds. A large majority of both parties voted for it. None knew which party might need this protection, so both united in its passage.

With the sanction of the law and with the approval of all friends of the Union, the United States chief supervisor of election in New York has perfected a system by which the honest vote of the people will be protected against nullity from the fictitious vote of the dead, or the fraudulent vote of the living. This system has been imperfectly imitated by the United States and State election authorities here. We have, therefore, quoted elsewhere the New York system and the thorough investigation which has been organized in that city. It will serve to show that as both parties might be benefited or injured by fraudulent votes, both parties have united in its correction.

When our fellow-citizens see that the present impartial scrutiny of the suspicious vote in New Orleans does not approach in detail the completeness of that which the people of all parties demand elsewhere, they will cease to ascribe to partisan interest that which is commanded by imperative and patriotic duty. The Democracy have from the beginning taken no other part in this scrutiny of prevention than to protest against it. We do not choose to say that those who resent a search have usually something to conceal, but we have a right to infer either a belief that the Democracy will lose more votes than they will gain by the scrutiny, or that they do not care if the government which they can not rule shall go to destruction. We have been astonished that any one should object to the lawful mode by which the non-residence of voters has been ascertained. We may even suppose that circulars were sent through the postoffice in New York as in New Orleans. It was a lawful and regular mode of ascertaining a fact important to the interests of all who love the Union and abide by the law. Suppose an officer of police should put a ten dollar note into a decoy letter, and afterward identify the note in the hands of a person who could have obtained it in no other way than by violation of the seal? Democracy would, upon its political logic, take the side of the mail robber against the prosecution. It would insist that justice had taken an unfair advantage of fraud. It would denounce the police and condole with the robber. Such would be the logical consequence of condemning the United States commissioner of election for employing the agencies of the law for executing the purposes of the law.

That the vigilant and impartial action of the State and Federal authorities has "fluttered the Volsci"—has discomfited the Democracy—is obvious from the tone of their organ and orators. It is not the poker player, with three aces in his boot, protesting that the game is not fair. It is rather the burglar who comes armed with false keys and chloroform, finding the family all awake and watching, and meets his fraudulent pals pinioned in the hands of the police, on their way to prison.

To those who really value the Union and prefer its perpetuation to the temporary triumph of party, the election laws of the United States appear a great blessing. The nationality of the government on the equal integral value of its citizens having been established, a law was necessary to execute this principle. The value of every vote depends on a sound currency of suffrage. Every citizen feels the value of his vote depreciated by the false issues of a counterfeit registration, and it would be as suspicious to post a personal or a party protest against the detection of a counterfeiter of greenbacks as against the arrest of him who either manufactures or utters false registration papers.

This crime of false suffrage is a species of *crimen lesæ majestatis*, or high treason. Counterfeiting the currency of the realm was made in England equally high treason with an effort to subvert the government, though not quite equal in its punishment. Here, to counterfeit a suffrage, far more precious than gold, not only defrauds the people, but subverts the government. It is, therefore, high treason, and might well be so declared by law. With these conservative views, those who love the Union have, without regard to party, declared that the practice of false suffrage shall be stopped. The Democracy of Louisiana condemn the measures taken for that purpose. They even proclaim their submission to these measures as a high proof of their endurance, and claim to be regarded as faithful citizens because they have not opposed the conviction of crime. We have often heretofore told them that opposition to or evasion of the laws of the United States was dangerous to the offenders. We trust that no additional example of the inflexible determination of the law to execute its duties may be afforded at our own election.

CITIZENSHIP.

As the only way of learning to swim is to get into the water and swim, so the only way of learning to exercise the duties of citizenship is to exercise them. Both swimming and citizenship, however, are apt to be bunglingly done by beginners, and may be made easier to them by instruction from those already practiced. The man brought up as a chattel, not as a man, can not be expected to jump at once from the abject position of serfdom to the upright one of manhood. Subjection is not the school in which to learn self-reliance. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that so many of our recently enfranchised citizens, even after years of citizenship, do not yet fully and practically understand the duties and responsibilities attaching to the elective franchise. Born slaves, that is, beings without any acknowledged rights but those which the master race had been compelled by the spirit of progress, slowly and reluctantly, to yield to them; bred without moral responsibility, the will of the master being their sole rule of right; without any correct notions of property (how could they have such when they did not even own themselves); without names, except such designations as are given to the lower animals, and without marriage, that potent educator; suddenly, in this unprepared state, invested with the highest privilege of freemen, it is not to be expected that they should immediately understand and appreciate the full weight of their new responsibilities, the full dignity to which they had been raised. Still, as the continuous use of an instrument, even bunglingly, will gradually lead to its better use, so those who began so ill-prepared, have, by the mere exercise of the right of suffrage, increased their mental capabilities; yet their notions on the subject are still full of darkness and confusion.

Thus it is not to be denied that large numbers of the class referred to consider politics a sort of business, something by which money is to be made, and that in too many cases their anxiety for self improvement is based upon the fancy that as soon as they acquire some facility in the primary branches of education they will be fit to "get a place."

One holding such false views was not long since asked what his business was, and answered that he was "a member of the Legislature," evidently regarding that temporarary representative position as a regular profession. Such a thorough misunderstanding of the duties of citizenship as is implied in such an answer would naturally give rise to other and still more dangerous mistakes, as, for instance, that a member of the Legislature had a right to make as much money as possible by the business, voting for men and measures, not on their merits, but according to the compensation, pecuniary or otherwise, offered for his support, a species of political prostitution which merits the brand of perpetual disfranchisement.

Every voter is set up as a judge of every candidate for office, and is bound in honor not to give the support of his vote to an unworthy person. Being, in a measure, in charge of the welfare of the whole community, he should discharge the fraction of governmental power which he represents as faithfully as he does his duties to his family and himself. No sane man would intrust the care of his pocketbook or his strong-box to a thief; nor would he place such in guardianship over his family. To do so would be to invite the inevitable consequences—poverty and destitution; and yet to help to place a dishonest man in a position of trust is to commit a greater folly; and to do so from mercenary motives is as base as it is foolish. For, no man liveth to himself alone, but to others also, and he who thus misuses his right of suffrage does a wrong to the community in which he lives, and indirectly to himself as a member of such community. It is a mistake for a man to think his vote is his own in absolute possession to do what he chooses with, to sell or give away through personal partiality. It is his only as a sacred trust, to be used for the best interests of the commonwealth. Ignorance even is no excuse for its misuse, only a palliation of the offense; for every man is bound to inform himself as well as his education will permit on the great principles involved in an election, and on the character of the men claiming or inviting his support.

Let the class for whom these remarks are specially intended look well to it that they bear themselves uprightly in the coming contest, disproving the assertions of the enemies of freedom, those who declare that the colored race never can exercise honestly and intelligently the duties of citizenship, and justifying the action of their friends, the patriotic and benevolent men who gave their influence during life to the cause of emancipation and enfranchisement, let every man of the colored race remember that he and his race are still on trial before the world, and cast his vote as if in the actual presence of the whole country, North and South, well-wishers and ill-wishers; as if the thousands of Union soldiers who perished on the battle fields of the war in the cause of freedom were surrounding the ballot box; as if the piercing gaze of Sumner and the mild glance of the martyred Lincoln were anxiously looking down upon the important act.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

On Tuesday next the voters of this State are to choose a Governor for Louisiana. Before the people are two candidates, gentlemen representing two political parties; both are men of education and refinement. The one was educated at the Military Academy of the United States at West Point; he tendered his sword to the Southern Confederacy, and lost an arm and a leg in fighting against the Union. As a gentlemen, his character is above reproach. Our candidate, the choice of the Republican party, is Hon. S. B. Packard. He is a man who requires and needs no apologies in his behalf. He is one of the best men in the Republican party, and one of the best men in Louisiana. He has been tried in the past and found faithful to his country, steadfast and reliable as a Republican. When a young man Mr. Packard left his books and profession in a Northern law office, and entered the Union army with his sword drawn and uplifted against rebellion. He has not flinched nor wavered; he has not lowered his hand to become merely popular, or to gain wealth. He is an honest man in all respects, and he has an honest man's reward—universal respect and very little money. Mr. Packard, previous to this campaign, has been United States marshal of the Louisiana district for some years. His administration of the delicate and sometimes unpleasant duties of that office has been satisfactory to the President of the United States, to the Attorney General, to the judges who have held court here, to the attorneys, and to every law-abiding citizen of our State. The congressional committee which came here to make political capital for Democratic speculation, were forced to admit that his accounts were correct, and that Mr. Packard was a good marshal. Mr. Marr and other leading Democrats, members of the bar, were pleased to speak of Mr. Packard in the highest praise, as a marshal, when called before the committee. Mr. Packard's best praise is found in the testimony of honest men in his favor, in the indorsement of law-abiding citizens, and in the enmity of those who dread the draw of the halter of the law. He has stood by his country against rebellion, and stood by the law against crime. Those who oppose his election care little for their country and less for law. Mr. Packard is no experiment; he is faithful among the faithful, and can be trusted to give us peace and prosperity so far as lies in the power of a Governor. He is no adventurer; for fifteen years he has lived in Louisiana; he married here; his children have been born here, and are to grow up and be educated here; his home and all he holds dearest is with and among the people of Louisiana, and he is the best man who can possibly be elected Governor. Through all the bitterness of this bitter canvass, Mr. Packard has been uniformly well treated by the press. There was nothing that could be truthfully said against him, and but one paper, of little importance, has endeavored to injure his fair fame for political gain. It is high time that the word "carpet-bagger," applied as a term of contempt to citizens not born in this State, should become obsolete. It is time that mud throwing should cease, especially in a community living in hothouses. We look at Mr. Packard as an honorable, intelligent gentleman, calm and courteous as an official, firm and brave as a leader, a good citizen of Louisiana, and are proud of him as a Republican. With anything like a fair election he can be elected. We hope and trust that the citizens of our State will so far honor themselves on Tuesday as to keep the peace and make Stephen B. Packard Governor.

THE ROMANCE OF INVENTION.

And what in the world has there been romantic about invention since the sublime idea of the guillotine was conceived? Well, truth to say, invention deals rather with the stern and severe logic of facts than with the poetry of fiction. It has in it none of the fine frenzy of the old romaunts, yet by it an epic has been written in deeds during the present century which far surpasses in grandeur all the Iliads of the bards from Homer to Milton—an epic whose rythmic beauties will be heard sounding down the colonnades of time to remotest posterity, proclaiming the triumphs of the useful and the victories of genius over the material and physical world, as poetry has celebrated the glories of the beautiful and the heroic, and apotheosized the warriors who have triumphed and the martyrs who have suffered.

The triumphs of the inventors have been the victories of peace, no less renowned than those of war. What though there be a perpetual struggle among the warring peoples of the world for that fabled harvest, more terrible than the ills contained in the accursed casket of Pandora, the day must come, if the statists of the present and seers of the past are not terribly at fault, when war will no longer be regarded as a proper calling for civilized human beings, and standing armies will be abolished as an intolerable burden.

Dragon's teeth, as we recently showed, have been the most baneful source of evil to mankind. It is indeed difficult to conceive an invention, no matter how pacific in its character, which the warring tendencies of humanity do not render tributary to the arts of war. The peaceful Watt, dreaming over the first dawnings of a grand intellectual conception and attempting to grasp the inspiration which Fulton subsequently seized and reduced to practice, and the philos[illegible], like another Prometheus, [illegible] of heaven, thus paving [illegible] more practical Morse, [illegible] their humanitarian [illegible] were adding new and terrible auxiliaries to war, and, with the wholesome seeds of progress, were sowing the tares of discord.

The steam engine, the electric telegraph, the railway, the steamboat, and the various contrivances by which news is carried to the ends of the earth quicker than Puck ever dared to dream of, have been most useful in the development of commerce, agriculture and science, and well would it have been had their uses been confined to these benevolent, progressive purposes; but as with gunpowder and other formidable agencies, they are susceptible of being converted into instruments of tyranny, and are as effective for purposes of destruction as they are useful in the arts of peace.

But it is needless to repine over the base uses to which these great discoveries and inventions have been subjected. There has been no unmixed good in the world since the first fruitage of the tree of knowledge. Let us rather rejoice at the possibilities of good such inventions present to an advancing civilization than deplore the malignant purposes into which they are sometimes tortured.

Even the kindly art of printing has been greatly abused, but what patriot or publicist, in view of the infamous publications effected though its agency, would desire that art to be numbered with the lost? Though tyrants may make the press an instrument to minister to their oppressions, and bad men in private life pervert it to the basest of purposes, yet for the good it has done and is still doing for the world we must call down blessings on the heads of the German scholars and workers who thought out and wrought out the great plan by which ideas took form, and from the wisest were easily transmitted to the humblest. Chiefly through this agency that ignorance which darkened the long night of the middle ages with a more than Cimmerian gloom was swept away as with the glow of a new creative dawn, not altogether unworthy, should we compare the finite with the Infinite, with that exhibition of Almighty power which followed the first sublime command, "Let there be light!"

For all great inventions, Heaven-inspired as they must have been, with which we have been blessed during the past few ages, and especially for those of the last half century, we can never be too deeply grateful. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" would scarce be a possibility in these times, while the stage coach is quite among the things that were, so completely has the "stitch, stich, stich," of the one been superseded by the sewing machine, and the slow, lumbering rumble of the other by the rapid transit across countries and continents by the "lightning express."

Our theme, the romance of invention, is so suggestive that the subject swells as we advance, and we find that to conclude is almost as difficult as it was to commence. We started forth with the idea that invention had unfortunately been only too tributary to the arts of war, but while this has lamentably been the case with almost every discovery whereby the labor of man has been simplified and diminished and his comforts increased, still there are many inventions besides the sewing machine which are mainly useful and beneficial. Among these we may mention the various improved implements of agriculture—the reaper, the mower, the raker, the sower, the thresher, which has taken the place of the primitive flail, and the whole list of inventions and improvements which have so completely revolutionized the calling of the farmer and the skilled training of the artisan, and have relieved the day laborer from the heavy burdens which the ruder machinery of the past forced upon his unaided shoulders.

The inventors have, therefore, been the benefactors of our race, even though their works at times are employed for the purpose of harvesting dragons' teeth. At present all Europe, and a great part of Asia, appear to stand on the perilous edge of battle, and through the aid of the inventors they may be enabled to fight it out to a more bloody and speedy conclusion; yet because this is the case we are not to condemn inventions the main tendency of which is peaceful and beneficent. Even down to the latest scientific triumph of "Old Probabilities," how numerous soever his failures in forecasting calculations, there exists a promise of an ultimate dominion over the elements which was not even dreamed of two centuries ago.

The romance of invention is a prolific theme, a veritable history. We have in this paper not touched upon a tithe of its marvels, but will return to it again when in a more prolific mood.

ORDERS AND COUNTER-ORDERS.

It would puzzle a stranger to know whether the present registration and pending election were under the charge of the officers appointed by law, or the various irresponsible committees of the Democratic party which have set themselves up as sources of authority. Messrs. Burke and Patton, who are, after all, for the purposes of the election merely private citizens, publish proclamations, orders, bulletins, letters and documents of all kinds, with all the showing of authority belonging to commanders-in-chief of great armies on the eve of a "world winning battle." The State Registrar is constantly annoyed by visitors, communications signed by persons styling themselves something or other in the Democratic-Conservative party; he is buttonholed on the street, badgered in his office, reasoned with in the cars, and bored and vexed in every conceivable capacity by the representatives of candidates who are striving to win, no matter how, and to secure every advantage which brings with it a hope of success.

About the latest exhibition of this disposition to usurp functions conferred by law upon the State officers, is shown in a series of resolutions passed by the Democratic State Central Committee relative to the location of election polls in the country. This committee proceeds upon the absurd assumption that if the supervisors do not discharge their duties to suit the notions of Tom, Dick and Harry, then these dissatisfied gentlemen may take hold and do it for them. This is carried to the extreme length of appointing and swearing in commissioners of election by the qualified voters at a public meeting to be held for that purpose. This idea must have originated in the second or third ward, where the custom has prevailed during the past six months of establishing two separate polls in all their primary elections. The hostile factions assembled around their respective voting places and balloted all day as fast as they could, and each claimed the victory at night. Everybody in the city is familiar with the squabbles of the Diamond and Shakspeare factions in the second ward, and the struggles Finnerty and Fitzpatrick had with their rivals in the third. The wisdom of the whole Democratic party has been unable to decide to this day the question of fact raised, which faction had the greatest number of legal voters in any one of the numerous contests in which the ward factions joined.

We do not want this fast and loose system transferred to the country. And it ought to be generally known that votes committed to any of the simulated commissioners appointed under the orders of the committee of any political party will be thrown away and lost. The action of the Democratic committee in this matter is in contempt of the sovereign power of the State, revolutionary in its scope, and will be mischievous in its effect if an attempt is made to carry it out. There can be no legal vote cast under such circumstances as are foreshadowed in the resolutions. Neither the Democratic committee nor the qualified voters of a parish assembled in meeting can clothe unofficial persons with the authority vested by law exclusively in the State officers, and it is likely that any attempt to hold a moot election will lead to trouble.

The *Picayune* quotes the twelfth section of the election law, which contains the provision: "The commissioners of election shall preserve order and decorum at the election," and remarks that it can not perceive the State Registrar has any right to instruct the commissioners in their duties. This raises an important question at a late day. If the right to issue orders to supervisors of registration and commissioners of election be denied the State Registrar, what is to become of all the edicts which have been promulgated by Governor Hahn upon the urgent request of the Democratic committee? Can there be a law which permits him to issue such orders as happen to suit the Democratic managers and prohibits those which they do not like. We are a little confused upon this subject, and hope our kind neighbor will set us in the right. We have actually lost our grip on the law, and scarcely know how to behave until the latest *pronunciamiento* of the Democratic committee, or Major Burke comes out in the evening papers. If it should turn out that Governor Hahn's request to commissioners of election to take measures to preserve order at the polls be actually illegal, and all the instructions given in compliance with the request of the Democrats be regular, it must be in consequence of the fact, as yet unknown to us, that there is a new set of law-makers about, who enact things to suit the whims of the Democratic committee.

MARRIED.

GRAYDON—McCULLOUGH—On Thursday, October 26, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Purcival, D. D., JAMES W. GRAYDON, United States navy, to Miss MARY F. McCULLOUGH, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BROWER—At Chatham, New Jersey, October 26, 1876, SIDNEY G. BROWER, aged thirty-eight years.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, November 4, 1876.

WHEREAS, Article 233, Revised City Laws and Ordinances declares: "It shall not be lawful for any barroom coffeehouse, grogshop, beer house or beer garden to be kept open on Presidential State or general municipal elections under a penalty of one hundred dollars;" and,

Whereas, It is very important that peace, order and quiet should be maintained in this city on the day of the approaching election;

I hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon all keepers of saloons or places where intoxicating liquors are sold to close their respective establishments from sunrise until sunset on TUESDAY, November 7. I also most respectfully and earnestly request all good citizens to employ especial forbearance and prudence in words and actions upon the day of election, in order that the peace of the city may not be disturbed and that no obstacle may be raised against a full, fair and quiet expression of the will of the people.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of New Orleans this third day of November, 1876.

no4 2t 2p CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF DRINKING SALOONS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, November 4, 1876.

The attention of all Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election and other officials therein named, is particularly called to the following extracts from act No. 93 of 1872, Election Law:

SEC. 35. Be it it further enacted, etc., That the Supervisors of Registration or Commissioners of election, shall on the day of election close all drinking saloons, dram shops, groceries, or places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, situated in the radius of two miles of any poll or voting place, and said Supervisors of Registration or Commissions of Election shall have the power to call on any sheriff, constable or police officer to enforce this regulation. If such sheriff, constable or police officer shall refuse to obey any order issued under the authority of this section, the Supervisor of Registration giving the order shall summarily arrest and imprison such sheriff, constable or police officer, such imprisonment not to extend beyond the hour of closing the polls. And such sheriff constable or police officer so refusing to obey such order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months, nor less than three months, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 36. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor, any justice of the peace, alderman, mayor, judge, or any State officer who may be present at or have knowledge of any drinking saloon, dram shop, groggery or place where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, which is open contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, within the limits therein prescribed, may, in writing, order any police officer or constable to seize any such liquors, or any carriages or vessels containing the same, or any booths or tents erected within said limits for the purpose of exposing such intoxicating liquors for sale.

SEC. 37. Be it further enacted, etc., That the constable or police officer to whom such order shall be delivered, shall thereupon seize all such liquor, carriages, vessels and materials of any such tent or booth, and hold and detain the same until twenty-four hours after the close of the election; then to be delivered on demand to the owner or the person from whom they were taken, on the payment of ten dollars for the safe keeping of said articles.

SEC. 38. Be it further enacted, etc., That if these effects be not thus demanded, the same shall be sold at public auction by the police officer or constable making the seizure; and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting costs of sale and safe keeping, shall be paid to the owner of the articles sold, or from the person whom the same were taken.

MICHAEL HAHN,
no5 2p State Registrar of Voters.

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,
an20 3m Su We Sa

REOPENING

OF THE

VARIETIES BAR,

Burgundy street, under Varieties Theatre,

ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1876.

This establishment will be reopened for the season in first class style, and supplied with the same

Wines and Liquors

As are furnished at the St. Charles Bar, the merits of which are too well known to the public to need mention.

CHARLES LACOUME,
no5 1t 2p Proprietor.

THE STEINWAY,

THE BEST PIANO IN THE WORLD,

Received the

HIGHEST AWARDS

At all the Exhibitions wherever exhibited.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

For sale on easy terms at

GRUNEWALD HALL,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Sole Agent,

Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street.

no5 12 2p

TO SUPERVISORS

OF

REGISTRATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, November 4, 1876.

To all Assistant Supervisors of Registration, Parish of Orleans:

In accordance with the spirit of the law, section two, act No. 7, of 1875, requiring "that the election of each poll or voting place shall be presided over by three Commissioners of Election residents of the parish for at least twelve months next preceding the election, who shall be selected from the different political parties, and be of good standing in the party to which they belong;"

You are hereby instructed to appoint at each polling place one Commissioner of Election from the Democratic and Conservative party.

The names submitted by the Parish Committees of the Democratic and Conservative Party must be appointed unless specially objectional as to personal character, in which case the objection must be made known to this office on or before MONDAY NOON, November 6, in order that other Parish Committee may be required to designate other names instead.

MICHAEL HAHN,
no5 1t 2p State Registrar of Voters.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

DAILY, THIS WEEK,

From Ten O'Clock to Five O'Clock Only.

Having moved the balance of the DAMAGED STOCK from the old store to our present, we invite the public to call and take advantage of this

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO BUY

DRY GOODS

AT PRICES UNHEARD OF HERETOFORE.

DANZIGER'S,

207.....Canal street.....207

Between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

(Two doors below our old stand).

no5 1t 2p

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In pursuance of former order of the court, all causes pending and undetermined against any and all parties in any ward of the parish of Orleans will be heard on MONDAY, November 6, 1876, and for the convenience of the parties interested and their counsel, court hours on those days will be from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Witness my hand this second day day of November, 1876.

JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH,
no5 1t 2p Commissioner of the Circuit Court.

RALLY! RALLY!

All honest men and true Republicans must not forget that it is their duty on Tuesday next to support W. BEAVER, that well known and prominent citizen of Algiers, for the office of Fifth Justice of the Peace. You want a good man for that most important position; therefore, be faithful in the performance of your duty. Rally to the polls and elect for your Justice that staunch veteran, W. BEAVER.

no5 1t 2p* MANY VOTERS.

MASS MEETING IN GRETNA.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS.

A mass meeting will be held on

Sunday, November 5, 1876, at 2 P. M.,

on Foundry street, near the railroad depot. The meeting will be addressed by

HON. L. A. SHELDON,
HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT,
HON. E. S. STODDARD,

and other prominent speakers. Come one, come all.

By order of the Campaign Committee of Jefferson parish. no4 2t

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

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

COMBINED.

The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in

FALL DRY GOODS

Can be found at

B. & W. CRONER'S,

147.....Canal Street.....147

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

Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS Check, Plain and Fancy MATTINGS, RUGS 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.

B. & W. CRONER,

oc16 3p Su Tu Th 3m No. 147 Canal street.