

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19, 1876.

Democrats must go by the Board. The Democrats have gone to protest. A Fenian invasion is feared at Ottawa. So far as is known, Grant is President. A happy married man is a male content. Throw the "Jobberwork" at the postical dogs. A man clothed in his right mind is not cold. Democrats concede the defeat of Peter Cooper. No enlifer of flowers would dare paint the pale lily. Tammany smokes too much and writes too little. Tweed is in a doubtful State. He must be counted. A very good Jersey cider is made of sold and water. Buffalo Bill, of the plains, is addicted to plain talk. On fashionable dresses there is no end to round buttons. Slade, the spiritual rapsayer, naturally came to grief. A house built of granite blocks presents a bowler front. Democrats Rome, which howled, was not built in a Florida. The times are sad when business men are without business. Wade and found wanting: The South Carolina Democracy. Politicians are getting down too low when they go to holding. Louisiana is nationalized, with the national eyes upon her. Look out for counter statements after the coming of the week. The new uniform for letter carriers will be overcoats of mail. A very good red velvet suit was allowed on the street yesterday. The cry in New York is for more water. It is an unnatural thirst. When worms are abundant the early bird makes a fool of himself. Offenbach has the gout, but he keeps tight on writing dance music. Eleven hundred girls are employed in an artificial flower factory in France. Nearly will not be able to get anything through the Cross Roads postoffice. Sed is the man who wanders about in the rain, with no home and no umbrella. It is most unreasonable to get mad with a man because he will not offend you. The prodigal son shines too much in summer and keeps too far away in winter. The man who calculated badly is generally left with a case when he wants an umbrella. Boston has commenced work on a Moody and Sankey building, and is pushing it rapidly. The weather is growing chilly. Perhaps after all, Charles Francis Adams is on his way here. One day it is all high cook, and then it is all lower 'em. That is the sort of a biocolorum a Democrat is. Antonino Tamborino, Italian singer, is dead. The poor minstrel went from the Tamborino to the bone end. The Democrats will try to solve the States. They will resist their decision upon an intimation that the mythical "half million of men" mustered into insurrectionary service will appear in the hour of need? The average Northern politician is too well known. The "Northern man with Southern principles" is an exposed impostor. It was to a Northern State rights Democrat that the celebrated observation was made: "You have deceived me once; it was your fault. If you shall deceive me again it will be mine." We do not fear that the Southern Democracy would commit themselves, in any possible emergency, upon the fidelity of their Northern allies to any political pledges they may utter. It is, perhaps, a significant circumstance that those most prominent Southern States which did fight in earnest have sent no delegates to confer upon the best means of settling aside the popular will of Louisiana. Whatever the electoral result, we have no fear that any reliance will be placed by our Democratic fellow-citizens upon the military co-operation of the Northern Democracy. They may have volunteered all the chicanery of Tammany Hall, and all the argument of Wall street, but they have too much of the most important element of valor to put themselves or their fortunes in peril.

THEY ARE NOT ALL POLITICIANS. Among the gentlemen who have visited New Orleans for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of affairs, and observing the local manner in which our political contests are conducted and decided, there are many who avail themselves of the occasion to inquire how a country of such unparalleled industrial advantages should be so dependent upon the capital and labor of countries physically far poorer than itself. There is one of these visitors especially devoted to the industrial and financial welfare of the whole country. It is Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has been for so many years a member of Congress, and who will, no doubt, examine the grounds upon which Louisiana has based her most important requests for Federal aid. Mr. Kelley has stood for years past as the champion of the protective system. He has succeeded to the helm when Henry Clay had been con-

demanded to forego the direction of his great policy. To-day the wisdom of the American system is as apparent as its success is undoubted. The question of constitutionally once made to depend upon the protective intention of the tariff is now lost in the adequacy of a revenue tariff to afford steady protection. The successful competition of American goods has kept at home millions of money formerly exported for foreign supplies. It has even turned the tide of commerce and sent to Europe itself cotton and steel and other wares, better and cheaper than the foreign article. Protection is as well established as emancipation, or as national supremacy; nor is there any further reason in principle why the South should oppose—as there is every motive in policy, why the South should advocate and adopt—the protective system, under which the sugar and rice interests have been founded and fostered. Few of those statesmen who struggled for the American system are now living to witness the wonderful realization of their productions, but their plans were inherited by able disciples, and among them the gentleman to whom this notice relates stands prominent. Eminent national in his views, he looks to the establishment of American manufactures anywhere in the Union as a means of counteracting manufacturers fabricated anywhere out of the Union. He will find all the elements of labor combined here on better terms than in most other places. The cost of food, fuel, clothing and rents is far below the average. The supply of raw material is more accessible than where the expense of transportation is greater. The mechanical operative here is frugal and industrious, and in the commercial depression of the city they ask but that the capitalist shall organize for them the means of employment, and that the statesman shall afford the Federal appropriation to open a way for their wares to the markets of Texas, Mexico and the Pacific. Among the protective measures needed by our people is a national levee, under whose shelter the cotton, sugar and rice of the nation shall so grow up as to relieve us from any dependence for those articles upon the slave and coolie labor of other countries. Our fellow-citizens interested in rice and sugar culture, in the construction of a mill-rail, or the erection of a national levee, will remember that Mr. Kelley is an influential member of Congress, and will be called on to act in regard to these appropriations. We are not at all authorized to say what are his views upon these measures, but we say without hesitation that the logic of his thoughts and labors must bring him to the recognition of the momentous national interests as well as of the equal sectional rights involved in the success of these measures. The same reasoning would provide the Gulf cities with at least the same means of access to interior and foreign trade which has been granted to other cities. Of the opinions of Mr. Kelley upon one point we may speak without qualification. It is in regard to his belief that the political troubles of the South will be greatly assuaged by furnishing to all its impoverished people capital and other means of employment. If, then, there be any property holders, mechanics or others interested in the establishment of manufacturing among us, Mr. Kelley would be glad to learn their views and wishes. To such visitors, howsoever wealthy or humble, he is always accessible. The representative of labor, his strength at home lies with the capital investments and with the compensated laborer. We repeat, therefore, the opportunity is now afforded our sugar and rice factors and planters, to the friends of the Pacific railroad and the advocates of the national levee, to confer with one of the most consistent, efficient and particular friends of progress and development who has ever visited our city. A public address upon the industrial resources of Louisiana would be of great value, but as that may not be expected at present, we content ourselves with hoping that any and all who take an interest in these questions may call on and confer with him.

SELF-HELP. No help is so satisfactory as self-help, and the triumph of achievement is never so deeply felt as when accompanied by a consciousness that the victor drew on his own resources, and thus mastered the circumstances which most seriously threatened him. Only the wagoner who put their shoulders to the wheel can expect help of Hercules. Those who bemoan their fate with idle lamentations, and pray relief without such vitalizing efforts as evince a determination to succeed, need not be surprised at their own discomfiture. Though self-reliant effort may not always achieve success, it certainly furnishes the only coin which passes current where the prizes of high attainment are awarded. But self-help, though born of self-reliance, requires as a condition precedent to success a certain natural or acquired aptitude, without which the most heroic efforts would be vain. Where the shoulder is not fitted to the burden the weight of the burden is increased. Hence it happens that throughout our great Southern communities there are to be found thousands of men and women who, reduced at once from affluence to indigence, have been forced, through unaccustomed efforts, to struggle for the bare necessities of life. Many have met the difficulties of the situation bravely; but their lack of experience, and utter ignorance in all matters wherein self-help is most essential, forced upon them new disappointments and added gall to their cup of bitterness. This has been particularly the case among the necessitous of the gentler sex. Ladies who had been taught to consider themselves of the superior race, and to regard labor as the special badge of slavery, were terribly disappointed by the discovery of their own helplessness and humiliated by the fact that their former serving maids were a thousand times

better fitted than they to fight life's battle under the new dispensation. More than once have we heard the wish expressed by such that they could exchange places with their former servants. The pride of birth and of culture gave way before their own utter helplessness and the stern pressure of privation. Were they of the once despised African race the pang of humiliation would be spared, and they would be relieved of the necessity of keeping up a poor show of respectability as a sacrifice to their own "previous condition."

To persons of the class described, self-help, no matter how heroic, had to serve an apprenticeship before it could prove effective. Nor are the days of that apprenticeship yet completed. We are, however, gradually approaching the self-sustaining era, and it should be the delight of a provident and far-reaching statesmanship to hasten the time by providing work for all who are willing to help themselves, and especially for those who, if not thus aided, might become charges on the State. The ordinary avenues of employment for cultivated women are too limited in number to meet the exigencies of the case; it is necessary therefore that they should be discreetly enlarged, even though in so doing some encroachment be made on the special preserves of the "strong-minded."

If we take for example the city of New Orleans, it must be apparent that a large portion of our population can not now obtain remunerative employment. Our numbers are too great for the commercial and factorage business we conduct, and unless we resort to new descriptions of productive industry, a considerable percentage of our people must seek relief through removal or lapse into pauperism. Now it would be well for the State and corporate authorities to look wisely to this matter. In the lighter forms of manufacturing industry female skill can be effectively employed; but all industries, no matter what the sex of the operatives, should be encouraged, in order to furnish new springs to our general prosperity. It has been too much the tendency of this community to tax manufacturing enterprises out of existence; but a strong conviction is now abroad that such a policy will no longer be tolerated. We must foster and encourage what formerly it was the fashion to hinder, well knowing that—

"The robes of the commonwealth Are the strong basis and hearts of health, And more to her than gold or gain The cunning hand and cultured brain."

It is scarcely necessary to dwell in this connection on what has so frequently been insisted on in the REPUBLICAN, to wit—the advantages of New Orleans as a place for the successful inauguration and maintenance of cotton manufactures. The raw material can always be had here on most favorable terms, the climate is suitable and operatives fitted by nature for the business may be obtained at reasonable rates of wages, and in any number that may be desired. These facts are susceptible of proof, and, with a home market at command, should speedily give to this city as marked a prominence in the manufacture of cotton fabrics as that she already enjoys in the various articles produced from cotton seed. It is quite as necessary for a city or State, for an individual, to become self-reliant and develop the most available resources at command. Hitherto the efforts at self-help put forth by New Orleans have for the most part turned into wrong directions or absolutely wasted. Aberrations of this kind must be corrected as far as possible, and if we open up inviting trade relations with Texas, Mexico and the Spanish American States, to which we have easy access through the tropical seas which lie just beyond us, the past of our city may be dwarfed by a more glorious and prolific future.

We want an enlarged trade, to give us the commercial importance our situation should command, and enlarged manufactures to afford profitable employment to our surplus population. In this way only can our real estate recover from the exhaustive shrinkage to which late years it has been subjected, and our general prosperity be permanently re-established. If we wish to make a great city of New Orleans we must raise our aims beyond the squabbles of municipal office-seekers, and adopt the arts which Themistocles boasted as best calculated to bring greatness and renown to a commercial community. In this way only can the Crescent City become the crowned queen of the Mississippi valley.

THE MISTAKE ABOUT COGNITION. A oft repeated assertion that Tilden's election is conceded by this or that Republican authority could accomplish anything practical, that eminent reformer would long since have been relieved of any further anxiety. Every day, and

added that the Governor could not destroy the effect of the vote of the people by repealing the law they had acted under in good faith seventeen days before the date of approval; and further, by a careful review of the evidence, found the preponderance of testimony in favor of the Hawkins-Lynch board, their indignation knew no bounds. It was on Judge Durell that they endeavored to vent their spleen. Their praise of the new law was too recent to be retracted. Not a word was said against it till all possibility of obtaining a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Senate to elect the board was gone. Then it was the personnel of the board that first received the attack. It was too Republican. Hang them! was a popular idea, and possibly had the worst come to the worst our ever-pleasant Democratic friend Arroyo might have suffered martyrdom by mistake. Later, the law, no chance appearing for Democratic manipulation under it, became "infamous," and this has been the favorite word ever since. It never appears to have been very carefully studied by the attorneys, however, and our visitors have been astonished, first, by finding that they could obtain no information on it; and, second, that the Democratic House of Representatives have made no attempt to repeal it. A suggestion that these gentlemen supposed the next board would be entirely Democratic explains that.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE MISTAKE ABOUT COGNITION. A oft repeated assertion that Tilden's election is conceded by this or that Republican authority could accomplish anything practical, that eminent reformer would long since have been relieved of any further anxiety. Every day, and

added that the Governor could not destroy the effect of the vote of the people by repealing the law they had acted under in good faith seventeen days before the date of approval; and further, by a careful review of the evidence, found the preponderance of testimony in favor of the Hawkins-Lynch board, their indignation knew no bounds. It was on Judge Durell that they endeavored to vent their spleen. Their praise of the new law was too recent to be retracted. Not a word was said against it till all possibility of obtaining a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Senate to elect the board was gone. Then it was the personnel of the board that first received the attack. It was too Republican. Hang them! was a popular idea, and possibly had the worst come to the worst our ever-pleasant Democratic friend Arroyo might have suffered martyrdom by mistake. Later, the law, no chance appearing for Democratic manipulation under it, became "infamous," and this has been the favorite word ever since. It never appears to have been very carefully studied by the attorneys, however, and our visitors have been astonished, first, by finding that they could obtain no information on it; and, second, that the Democratic House of Representatives have made no attempt to repeal it. A suggestion that these gentlemen supposed the next board would be entirely Democratic explains that.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

added that the Governor could not destroy the effect of the vote of the people by repealing the law they had acted under in good faith seventeen days before the date of approval; and further, by a careful review of the evidence, found the preponderance of testimony in favor of the Hawkins-Lynch board, their indignation knew no bounds. It was on Judge Durell that they endeavored to vent their spleen. Their praise of the new law was too recent to be retracted. Not a word was said against it till all possibility of obtaining a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Senate to elect the board was gone. Then it was the personnel of the board that first received the attack. It was too Republican. Hang them! was a popular idea, and possibly had the worst come to the worst our ever-pleasant Democratic friend Arroyo might have suffered martyrdom by mistake. Later, the law, no chance appearing for Democratic manipulation under it, became "infamous," and this has been the favorite word ever since. It never appears to have been very carefully studied by the attorneys, however, and our visitors have been astonished, first, by finding that they could obtain no information on it; and, second, that the Democratic House of Representatives have made no attempt to repeal it. A suggestion that these gentlemen supposed the next board would be entirely Democratic explains that.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

added that the Governor could not destroy the effect of the vote of the people by repealing the law they had acted under in good faith seventeen days before the date of approval; and further, by a careful review of the evidence, found the preponderance of testimony in favor of the Hawkins-Lynch board, their indignation knew no bounds. It was on Judge Durell that they endeavored to vent their spleen. Their praise of the new law was too recent to be retracted. Not a word was said against it till all possibility of obtaining a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Senate to elect the board was gone. Then it was the personnel of the board that first received the attack. It was too Republican. Hang them! was a popular idea, and possibly had the worst come to the worst our ever-pleasant Democratic friend Arroyo might have suffered martyrdom by mistake. Later, the law, no chance appearing for Democratic manipulation under it, became "infamous," and this has been the favorite word ever since. It never appears to have been very carefully studied by the attorneys, however, and our visitors have been astonished, first, by finding that they could obtain no information on it; and, second, that the Democratic House of Representatives have made no attempt to repeal it. A suggestion that these gentlemen supposed the next board would be entirely Democratic explains that.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. The Northern Democrats allege in their latest epistle to the Republicans that the returns of the present Returning Board "were set aside by a congressional committee." The only important consideration in connection with this assertion is the apparent approval with which the Northern Democrats regard such an abrogation of State rights as setting aside of the returns by congressional authority would be. It is not true that the Wheeler-Fry committee set aside the election returns, as stated, though some sort of an arrangement, called a compromise, was brought about through the personal advice of Messrs. Wheeler and Fry. Mr. Wheeler was not the chairman of any committee that visited New Orleans. The compromise was made between the Republican State government, represented by Governor Kellough and the Senate on one side, and the Democratic committee, members of the Deutch company members of the House on the other. No congressional committee, as such, had anything to do with it.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. 126 Canal Street. Importers and Dealers in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. We have now in store our full lines of the following goods: LINENS AND COTTON CLOTHING, FINEST GOWNS AND CLOTHES, EMBROIDERED SHIRTS AND DRESSES, MERINO UNDERWEAR, in all qualities and colors, FRENCH CORSETS, ROBERT in all descriptions, white, brown and colored. Our DRESS GOODS, can not be equalled by any in the city. The styling are the newest designs, and the goods are of superior quality. Our OUB BLACK GOODS are of superior make, and for color and finish can not be surpassed. OUR HOUSE-FURNISHING STOCK will find the most complete in the city in quality and make. In our CLOAK AND SEAWELL Department will be found the newest and latest styles of the Run, pean markets, in Woolen, Velvet and Fur. Our FANCY and LACE Department contains many novelties in HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, TIES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES AND GLOVES. Our goods being of our own importation and selection, will be fully guaranteed, and will be sold at as LOW PRICES AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, no 19 St. P. No. 126 Canal street.

NOTICE. The following tariff of charges is adopted by the undersigned on the 1st day of August, 1876: COMMISSIONS. For foreign ports, direct or coastwise, whether by steam, sail or freight, per bale..... 75 For coastwise ports, steam, sail or freight, per bale..... 60 CHARGES TO SHIPPERS. Drayage to ship and labor, per bale..... 25 Labor on all cottons loaded by shipper, per bale..... 10 Covering sample holes, covers furnished by shipper..... 10 Extra drayage on cotton returned from ship, per bale..... 75 On cotton shipped, not ordered the day it is weighed, storage and labor per bale, with the privilege of returning the same after three days, storage for first month, including the drayage..... 20 SMALL NUMBERS. On small numbers, the charge for labor and drayage for an order to the thirty-first of August, 1876, per bale..... 10 Extra drayage on cotton returned from ship, per bale..... 75 On all cotton shipped or small numbers, removed from one press to another for the purpose of storage or compressing, or shipped without being compressed, per bale, twenty-five cents, to be paid by the purchaser upon the delivery of the cotton. Cotton taken by original planters mark will, if removed upon the day it is received and weighed, be delivered free of charge. New Orleans, November 18, 1876. Levee Street Cotton Press, J. C. Davis, President. Commercial Press, J. P. Kellough, Secretary. H. B. Resniky and Anchor Yard, Herndon & Krumpholtz. Canal Press, J. C. VanWinkle, Orleans, Shippers and Lard Prosses, Sam Sepp, & Co. Virgo Press, Lewis & Lydon. Memphis Press, C. H. Bryant. Lion Press, J. P. Kellough & S. Hayward. Louisiana Press, R. E. Rhoads. Atlantic Press, H. J. Zantz & Co. Jackson Press, J. P. Kellough & S. Hayward. Pine Press, J. P. Moore. Planters Press, A. B. L. Jr. Delta Press, J. A. Levy, Jr. Coopers Press, S. C. Coulson. no 19 St. P.

AT S. ALEXANDER'S RED STORE NO. 3, FRENCH MARKET. Received ex steamship HUDSON and by rail: 5 cases FINEST DARK PRUNES at 64 cents. 5 cases FELT SHIRTS at 40 cents. 6 cases 10-4 WHITE BLANKETS at \$2 25 a pair. 10 cases Ladies and Gentlemen's HOSIERY. 12 cases White and Blue Mixed UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at 30 to 50 cents. Also, a large supply of DRESS GOODS, TABLE LINENS, MOTTINGHAM LACES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS and RE-TRIAFFETS. no 19 St. P.

THE MEN TALK ABOUT THE ELECTION RETURNS, THE LADIES TALK ABOUT RETURNING TO DANZIGER'S DAMAGED GOODS, BAILY THIS WEEK, FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DANZIGER'S, No. 297 Canal street, Between Burgundy and Rampart streets, two doors below our old stand. no 19 St. P.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS, PICTURE FRAMES AND KINDRED WORK Promptly and neatly done at low prices. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, no 30 St. P. To. 97 and 99 Camp street. IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS. Reduction in Price from \$3 50 to \$3 70 Net. OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET; and a further discount OF TEN PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 50 cubic feet. By order of the Board: no 13 St. P. V. VALLOIS, Secretary.

MILLINERY. MME. ROSA REYNOLD. 9...Chartrie Street...no 19 St. P. 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 REDUCTIONS offered to commission and country merchants. oct 26 St. P. St. NOTICE. Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in LIQUIDATION. All parties in interest are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days from the date of 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 claims against said company are hereby required to present the same during and within the said thirty days. DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, in LIQUIDATION. A. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Liquidation. New Orleans, October 23, 1876. oct 26 St. P.