# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.


Hotel keepers like to see staid looking men.

Centennial stock proved a paying investment.

The woodchuck is a well grounded roomer.

A young man of good taste will not taste whisky.

The head of a family should be on good shoulders.

They do say that Mr. Tilden is not writing his message.

The "Daniel Deronda" bonnet is a novelty, of course.

History is easily committed to memory, it repeats itself.

The orange crop is not affected by the situation in Florida.

Abraham altered his mind after putting Isaac on the altar.

This is a free country. A man can hurrah for whom he pleases.

A crying child on its mother's knee is not the thing for a matinee.

Tilden gained Five Points by his management in New York.

Byron, the author of "Our Boys," also wrote "Married in Haste."

Divinity needs no doctors; but preachers with titles get louder calls.

When business is at a stand still laborers have leisure to strike.

A miss is as good as a mile, and a great deal better if you have to walk.

The young man who makes specie payment promptly shows his metal.

The *Milk Journal* is published in London. It is just the cheese for dairymen.

Adam Smith said, "Man is an animal that makes bargains." So does whisky.

A step in the right direction—That which takes a man toward home at night.

If Tweed had a story to tell he has had time enough to tell it to the marines.

The best way to avoid being asked to pay up after awhile is to pay down at once.

The poor fellow who fell through a barroom door dropped in to see his friends.

In a badly regulated community a man stands well who stands on the street corners.

"Let the cat die," as the children say when they have a swinging swing to still itself.

A goldheaded old gentleman with a baldheaded cane makes a pleasant picture in a hotel.

A diffident man is in a tight place when he does not know what to say and is afraid to say it.

In many places of the West people have so far forgotten politics as to organize spelling schools.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "Not all Democrats are bulldozers, but every bulldozer is a Democrat."

Peter Cooper notices that several of the States have been carried by a fraud; but let that pass.

A new cigar has been put up branded as the "Stubs." They are as suspiciously named as hash.

The Boston *Traveller* tells of a newsboy who said, "There is lots o' news, but nothin' to holler."

Boston girls are capable of composing poems on the immortality of the soul while exercising at the skating rink.

Palatka Pratt, of Florida, is called the alligator's friend. We do not know upon what he bases his friendship.

"The cask, it is here," said a red-eyed man sadly, looking at an empty whisky barrel, "but the jewel is gone."

Lucius Robinson says he does not want to be Governor of New York unless Mr. Tilden is President. All right, Lucius.

Those who contemplate committing suicide are requested to postpone carrying out their resolve until the new coroners are installed in office.

It is proposed to make two States of California, dividing the present State by the Santa Cruz county line. That will be a rum old division.

Arsene Houssaye quotes Nestor Roqueplan as saying "God gave blonde hair to Northern women, to console the men for the absence of the sun."

It is safe to guess of what a young man is thinking when he takes short steps, and holds his arm as if a little hand rested in the crook of his elbow.

A weekly paper in Wisconsin says, "Mrs. Elkhorn, of Sugar Creek, died last week after the publication of this paper." Great is the power of the press.

A sporting paper says: "Two hundred and thirteen American horses have trotted faster than 2:26." It is easy to calculate how fast 426 horses could trot.

There are men mean enough to say that the New York *Herald* is influenced to defend the right because Mr. Bennett has $25,000 bet on the election of Hayes.

Two men in Alabama recently had a fight over a dispute concerning the respective merits of their dogs. With such an example, the dogs can not be blamed for fighting.

The leading coffee dealers of New York and Philadelphia have determined to charge brokers for all samples of coffee amounting to a pound or more. The retail grocer will have no further desire to act as a broker.

A small boy convicted of truancy in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, gave bonds to go to school for six months. If he does not forfeit his bond he will get the first prize for constant and punctual attendance.

## WILL THE UNION STAND IT?

We occasionally hear very violent persons swear they had rather live under a king than under this republic. These persons have rarely other literary knowledge than may be found in a Last Ditch leader, or inscribed on a Democratic ticket with a Republican heading. Such persons do not, of course, know that this Union has now endured longer than many of those kingly dynasties of which the disaffected might like to be a courtier. The kingdoms of France, Spain, Germany and Italy have all gone through radical and bloody revolutions since this Union has been formed. From all those countries and from England millions of people have renounced their allegiance to the kings and migrated under this Union, while very few have renounced American citizenship to become subjects of a king. A poet, who in that character may be regarded a prophet, said fifty years since: "The king times are fast finishing. There ought to be a universal republic, and there will be." Thomas Jefferson had said long before: "They say the people are incapable of governing themselves. Are, then kings capable of governing them? Let history answer."

Those who have the knowledge and wisdom to prefer this Union; even under an administration from which they can expect no office, need not, however, be alarmed that a few enraged aristocrats and monarchists predict the overthrow of the Union from the dissensions which they have themselves fomented. This Union has sustained the shock of two foreign wars for its overthrow. It has withstood the insidious efforts of foreign forms of government to sow or foster seeds of political and industrial discontent. It has mastered a war which loaded one half the nation with an immense debt and subjected the other to unparalleled devastation. All this has been repaired and reinstated, and to-day the financial credit and national integrity stand higher than they have ever stood at home and abroad. Somehow the world has heard so much and so often about the overthrow of the Union, that they have come to regard the nation as bearing "a charmed life." They seem of opinion that "treason hath done its worst, malice domestic—foreign levy—nothing," can touch it further. The Union, as the agency of a confederacy of States, might have been alone sundered by secession. As the national representative of nearly half a hundred million of people, it can not be destroyed, since there will always be more reasonable and fighting men, who derive advantage from the Union, than who can possibly suffer from any temporary maladministration of its government. As for the Union going to pieces because of any quarrel about that grand almoner of office known as President, men ignorant of history and impatient of reason, do not, perhaps, know that a President is the agent and not the master of the people; that he is merely necessary to execute the laws, as the sheriff of all national process, and that if the present and contingent officials were dead or absent, the nation could repair the mishap, without the disturbance of any one of the Federal functions, or without a jar in the legal machinery of the Federal government. This the monarchists are unable to comprehend. They have always heard that the king can never do wrong or die. The Union has precisely this royal prerogative of truth and immortality. Kings have been chased out of their kingdoms and taken refuge in England or in the United States, and with this abdication their government has gone into political liquidation. The Union, which makes and directs its own executive, can never suffer from any such accidental lapse of administration, since it alike gives and takes away from the one man all the power which the people may have confided to his agency and to his obedience.

When, therefore, the alarmists or enemies of a republican form of popular government ask, will the Union stand this agitation? We answer, yes; and any amount of agitation from the same cause, or from any other. It is not in the power of any malcontent minority to dissolve the Union, because the majority in numbers and interest can always suppress the insurrectionists and reform the abuses without the aid of the kings, priests or aristocrats of the old world, or of their adherents here. The friends of the Union can say to arrogant assailants or timid friends as the countryman responded to an inquiry how he could stand chewing the cheese mites, "Well, if they can stand it, I can." So with the Union and those who may administer it. It can stand any probable or possible consequences its open or covert assailants can.

## GAMBLING DISPATCHES.

There is abundant evidence in the opinion of the New York *Tribune* to know that the earliest returns of the presidential election have been manufactured by the pool rooms as a means of enabling the Democratic gambling fraternity to protect themselves from apprehended losses. Morrissey, who entered Mr. Tilden for the race, holds on deposit in his pool room a great deal of money wagered on the result, and the disposition of this immoral and mischievous fraud will be a subject of as much controversy as the presidency itself.

The Democratic politicians have acquiesced in this shameful speculation upon a vital public result. They have seen that in claiming with so much assurance the election of Tilden the public mind may be made to assume that any contradiction of the gambler's reports is an evidence of Republican fraud. We have shown that the American executive is the creature and agent of the people, who can make, direct and unmake him at their pleasure. A President is not, therefore, indispensable to the operation of a popular government. What do the gamblers at politics, faro and horse racing know about a case for the presidency? The one regards it as a department of salaries and contracts; the other as causing one of those periodical questions upon which, as upon the race of steamships, or an international boxing, or shooting match, money may be bet. Of course, these two elements harmonize in morality, intelligence and fraud. A violent partisan press, telegraphic headings which lie like a gas meter; false and forcible registration; the purchase and exchange of votes, breech loading ballot boxes; intimidation of the weak and truckling to the strong, demands that the vote shall not be returned by the lawful authorities unless it shall have been countersigned by an unlawful combination, sitting in opposition to and in derogation of the lawful government. Such are the agencies employed by the political sports. The regular fraternity needs neither explanation nor apology. They obey the law of their kind, and play all "advantages," whether with ballot or faro box; whether with capping a sucker, or bribing through a dispatch. Morrissey's pool room is practically a bureau of Tammany, and since they both unite and harmonize in the rule of fraud, no thing remains but for the honest voter of the land to stand by their rights and defy both these infamous agencies.

The country was struck by this sudden tornado of dispatches, and shivered for a moment before it came head to the wind, but it has righted gallantly, and will stand steadily on its track. These gamblers' dispatches have been thus far contradicted and corrected. The success of the Republican President promises to be fairly assured, and then we may apprehend that these brethren of the bogus dispatches will be very indignant, like him of the three aces in his boot; they will swear there is "cheating round the [returning] board. These fraudulent dispatches will be discounted, and the honest result made known and maintained.

The professional gambler is a philosopher. What is gained over the devil's back may be lost under his belly. He will drop the loss on Tilden, and look out for some more successful knavery to replace it. The political sport will attempt to get his money back by impelling other people into revolution. Having lost his stake, he will attempt to put out the light, upset the table, and wrest from the honest victims by force what he could not secure by fraud.

Now when the honest result of this election shall be made known and enforced, will the political gamblers under General John Kelley, or the faro brigade under General Morrissey plunge this nation into civil war? The influence of the class represented by each is too insignificant to effect so momentous a result. Looking back, however, to the gambling dispatches of 1876, the American people will always await with calmness the authentic proclamation of the lawful authorities.

## THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Every intelligent and honest man in the country will admit that the Board of Canvassers in South Carolina has done justice. It has given force and effect to the law which requires all honest and fair votes to be received and all others rejected. Even the Democrats admit that there were "illegalities" and irregularities in three counties, including Edgefield and Laurens. As no mention is made of the rejection by the board of any but the two named above, we may presume the Democrats were permitted to "get in" the illegalities from the third. But as all the fruits resulting from the peculiar tactics of the "Mississippi plan," which was partially adopted in South Carolina to ensure the success of the Tilden, Hampton, reform and assassination ticket, the outcome is failure. The Republicans have elected their entire State ticket, their presidential electors, a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and, as we understand, the Congressional delegation.

This is a gratifying, though by no means surprising exhibit; for we must remember that on a fair, square and peaceable basis, on an even keel, without shotguns, Georgian interference or Hamburg massacres, South Carolina can poll 30,000 Republican majority. The Democrats there, as here, have succeeded in cheating, with a show of technical fairness, to the extent of a great many thousand votes. But as they fall short of success, they have not paid expenses. At present the paroled and amnestied portion of the population of Charleston are engaged in controlling themselves, and the Associated Press reporters say they are doing it remarkably well. As it is about the most useful business we ever heard of a Charleston Democrat being engaged in, we hope they will keep it up to the end of their natural lives, and reserve the threatened explosion for another jurisdiction, where their antics may be witnessed by congenial spirits.

We anticipate a similar result in Florida and Louisiana to that just announced in South Carolina. The conditions are nearly the same in each State. All have large Republican majorities on a fair vote. All have a turbulent, unscrupulous, grasping Democracy that was never known to halt at the commission of any crime, whether murder, forgery, persecution, assassination of private character, intimidation, perjury or anything else which promised even a slight advantage. They have seen Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina hopelessly lost to the Republicans by pure lawlessness, and grieve to see themselves defeated, though they have striven with the same means to the same end. But, fortunately for the three States that have been saved to Republicanism, our party has been better organized and more promptly sustained by the Federal government. The leading Republicans in this State especially are admitted even by their opponents to be men of ability superior to the Democratic leaders. Besides, they have always had right on their side, which is almost enough of itself to counterbalance the advantages the Democrats have derived from their merciless system of proscription and persecution. Doubtless fear has influenced many weak men to profess an attachment to the Democratic party, and we have daily oral and ocular evidence that it makes our merchants contribute to the support of the provisional government whose numerous and uncommissioned tax gatherers have a very adroit way of yanking the unwilling contributor out of his boots by threatening to mark him down as an enemy to the South, and opposed to the redemption of Louisiana in case he refuses. This threat generally brings the money, and the poor victim can only take it out in curses when alone or in the presence of friends. By this means more money has been raised out of the business men of New Orleans to support the provisional government than it has cost to run the legitimate State and city governments and to pay the interest on the public debt.

The announcement here of the result found in South Carolina will put a summary end to these exactions. The poor victims have long seriously threatened to revolt, and it has required the exercise of considerable address to hold them steady so long. But it is the last chance of the Democracy. Unless the returning board of the provisional government succeed in brow-beating the *legal* Returning Board into the acceptance of "the official returns" brought in from the country by their runners, agents and servants, the whole jig will be up. But if the five thousand fraudulent votes in the parish of Orleans, and the eight thousand three hundred net gain claimed in the five bulldozed parishes can be utilized for "Tilden, Nicholls and reform," the success of fraud and violence will be proclaimed, and the war for the Union will have to be fought over again.

## AN IMPROVEMENT.

A dispatch from Charleston says:

The excitement is intense, but quiet prevails. The people are controlling themselves remarkably well.

These excited individuals who have at last been taught self-control are the secession Democrats of that unfortunate city. The occasion of their fermentation is the disappointment occasioned by the flight of their hopes of winning the election by force. Edgefield and Laurens counties, like certain parishes in this State, were designated by the Democratic committee as depots for the accumulation of Democratic votes enough to see them through. The fraud was detected by the Board of Canvassers, the votes of the two counties thrown out, and all the cockspurs are at fever heat, but able at present to control themselves. We suppose this heroic fortitude will continue as long as any United States troops remain in the city.

At any rate, the dispatch shows a great improvement in the character for discretion of the Charleston people. They have, by some process, been brought to a realizing sense that others have rights and feelings as well as themselves, and friends powerful enough to protect them. We really do not know what Charleston is going to do about it this time. She once led the other Southern States by the nose into a rebellion, but rendered very feeble services in the cause. South Carolina Democracy, which is but another name for political lunacy, is at a discount in the South. Were a serious proposition to come from the secessionists of that State for a second attempt to dissolve the Union we believe Old Virginia for one would hang the ambassadors that dared to bring her the impudent request. The best thing "the people" of Charleston can do is to continue to control themselves indefinitely. If they don't they will find there are those who can do it for them.

## Looking for a Rebellion Leader.

Texas is Democratic and a few little papers in the Lone Star State are for war. The Houston *Age* is for war. It asserted long since that Tilden had been elected. The votes had not been counted; but that made no difference. The *Age* also assumes that attempts will be made to inaugurate R. B. Hayes as President, and that the Democracy will not submit. It says "there is as much chance now as in the memorable fall of 1860, for the outbreak of another war," and that "all who desire honest elections and good government will declare for revolution." So far as we know all threats of war as a means of settling the present differences, come from the old rebel States, and they come with bad grace. The paroled Confederate soldier is not the man to again take up arms against the party which saved the nation. The record of twenty years show Republicans to be upholders and not breakers of the law. It will be shown in due time that North Carolina, which gave a majority of 24,675 for Grant in 1872, can not count a majority of 10,000 in 1876 for Tilden without fraud; that Alabama, which in 1872 gave a majority of 10,828 for Grant, can not be fairly counted for Tilden by an overwhelming majority in 1876; that Mississippi, which in 1872 gave a clear majority of 34,887 for Grant, could not give a majority of 60,000 for Tilden in 1876, without the most perfect system for intimidating Republicans, and practicing Democratic frauds; and that South Carolina, Republican in 1872 by 49,587 majority; Florida by 2336, and Louisiana by 14,631, have only escaped the fate of North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi by a firm upholding of State laws. These things will all be considered by Congress, and by the fair dealing and powerful Northern and Western States, and will be weighed against the anxiety of the solid South for a new rebellion. But the *Age* sees blood upon the moon, and inquires "whether Mr. Tilden can or could be relied upon as a leader in the event of war and tumult following the carrying of the election contest into the halls of Congress?" Answering its own question, it thinks "Mr. Tilden will evidently do to depend upon as a leader, even amid the dangerous tumult of revolution." Jeff Davis was something of a disappointment to Texas. Mr. Tilden will do.

Oregon does not pyramid the Democratic column of States.

## MARRIED.

LYNNE—BEDEL—On Saturday, November 18 1876, Miss H. ST. JOHN LYNNE to Mr. CHARLES BEDEL, both of New Orleans.


ANOTHER

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876,

A GRAND

EXTRA DRAWING.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

One Prize to every seven tickets!

2865 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $267,900!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of MONDAY, December 4, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $20 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | | $50,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | | 20,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | | 10,000 |
| 10 Prizes at | $1000 | 10,000 |
| 25 Prizes at | $500 | 12,500 |
| 100 Prizes at | $300 | 30,000 |
| 200 Prizes at | $200 | 40,000 |
| 500 Prizes at | $100 | 50,000 |
| 2000 Prizes at | $20 | 40,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 Approximation Prizes at $300 | $2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes at $200 | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes at $100 | 900 |

TOTAL:

2865 Prizes in all, amounting to $267,900

Price of Tickets:

| | |
|---|---|
| WHOLE TICKETS | $20 00 |
| HALVES | 10 00 |
| QUARTERS | 5 00 |
| EIGHTHS | 2 50 |
| SIXTEENTHS | 1 25 |

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Drawing of the

FOURTH OF DECEMBER, 1876,

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications,

TO BE MADE TO

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

THE FIRST REGULAR

QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

JANUARY 2, 1877.

TICKETS, $1 EACH.

CAPITAL PRIZE $15,000.

no3 3p

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT.

(Fifteen Years Established.)

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fireproof, Waterproof, Durable, Ornamental and Economical.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from twenty to twenty-five years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-third the Cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIREPROOF against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is Used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer.

On decayed shingles, it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all points that are black contain tar, be sure you obtain our genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

When first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes slate. On

TIN ROOFS

Our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

Our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are Chocolate, Red, Bright Red, and Orange.

New York Cash Price List.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 gallons, can and box | $5 50 |
| 10 gallons, keg | 9 50 |
| 20 gallons, half barrel | 16 00 |
| 40 gallons, one barrel | 30 00 |

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing material, etc., at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing, at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls two-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, 1¾ cents per square foot.

3000 rolls three-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½ cents per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½ cent per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon, all shades.

| | Per barrel. |
|---|---|
| 1000 barrels Slate Flour | $3 |
| 1000 barrels Soapstone Flour | 3 |
| 1000 barrels Grafton Mineral | 3 |
| 1000 barrels Metallic Paint, dry | 3 |

Special prices per ton or car load lots.

All orders must be accompanied with the money, or subject to thirty days' draft on well known parties.

NEW YORK SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
Nos. 102 and 104 Maiden Lane, New York.
no23 3m law D&W

NOTICE.

The following tariff of charges is adopted by the undersigned to the thirty first of August, 1877:

COMPRESSING.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| For foreign ports, direct or coastwise, whether by steam sail or railroad, per bale | 75 |
| For coastwise ports, steam, sail or railroad, per bale | 60 |

CHARGES TO SHIPPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drayage to ship and labor, per bale | 25 |
| Labor on all cottons hauled by shipper, per bale | 10 |
| Covering sample holes, covers furnished by press | 10 |
| Covering sample holes with shippers' patches | Free |
| Extra bands, each | 7½ |
| On cotton shipmarked, not ordered the day it is weighed, storage and labor per bale, with the privilege of remaining three days | 10 |
| After three days, storage for first month, including the three days | 50 |

SMALL NUMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| On small numbers, the charge for labor and storage for any period to the thirty-first of August 1877, per bale | 50 |
| Extra drayage on cotton returned from ship, steamer or railroad, each way twelve and a half cents, to be paid by shipper; together, per bale | 25 |
| Labor on same | 10 |
| For forwarding cotton | 25 |

On all cotton shipmarked or small numbered, 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, 1876

Levee Steam Cotton Press, J. C. Denis, President.
Commercial Press, Smith & Goldsmith
Penn, Kentucky and Anchor Yard, Herndon & Krumbhaar.
Canal Press, J. C. VanWickle.
Orleans, Shippers' and Pelican Presses, Sam Boyd & Co.
Virginia Press, Lewis & Lynd.
Memphis Press, C. H. Chase.
Alabama and Factors' Presses, S. Hayward.
Louisiana Press, B. K. Bryant.
Atlantic Press, M. J. Zuntz & Co.
Jackson Press, O'Brien & Co.
Fire Proof Press, J. P. Moore.
Planters' Press, Abbatt & Co.
Union Press, A. P. Mason.
Natchez Press, L. A. Levy, Jr.
Cuopers' Press, N. O. Coutien. no19 7t

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,
sel0 2p Su Tu Th 3m No. 147 Canal street.

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*

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from $3 50 to $2 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 500 cubic feet.

By order of the Board:

no14 3m 2p V. VALLOIS, Secretary.


## PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 9, 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 Saturday night, the twenty-third of October, waylaid and murdered W. INGRAM LAW in the parish of Morehouse, in this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, 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. no18

## PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 9, 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 the fourth of November, 1876, shot and killed THOMAS C. WEST, in the parish of West Feliciana, in this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, 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. no18

## PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 23, 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 the night of the twenty eighth of September, 1876, cruelly murdered ISAAC MITCHELL, a peaceable citizen of the parish of West Feliciana, in the presence of his family. And, also, a similar reward for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, about the same time, in the said parish of West Feliciana, killed and murdered one GILBERT CARTER.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twenty-third day of November, 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. no24

## THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON D. C., October 26, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to the Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike, justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the thirtieth day of November next to the expressions of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 18, 1876.

I earnestly recommend to the people of the State of Louisiana the observance of THURSDAY, November 30, 1876, as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING, to Almighty God for pestilence averted and bountiful crops bestowed and of prayer for continuance of Divine favor and for the maintenance of peace and prosperity within our borders.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, at the Capitol in the city of New Orleans, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. no19 td


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