New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. Camp street. Terms: $12 a year, $6 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably n advance. Single copies five cents.

Office—No. 94 Camp Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares.	One month.	Two months	Three months	Six months	One year.
One	$10	$18	$24	$40	$50
Two	18	26	33	60	80
Three	24	34	52	80	110
Four	30	44	66	100	135
Five	35	54	80	115	160
Six	40	64	94	120	185
Seven	45	74	108	135	210
Eight	50	84	122	150	235
Nine	55	94	136	165	260
Ten	60	104	150	180	285
Eleven	65	114	164	195	310
Twelve	70	124	178	210	335
Thirteen	75	134	192	225	360
Fourteen	80	144	206	240	385
Fifteen	85	154	220	255	410
Thirty	125	250	375	550	750

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months, $2 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

Senator West's Election.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday has a Washington dispatch concerning the election of Senator West to the United States Senate from the State of Louisiana, which is notable as an assemblage of lies even in that distinguished repository of falsehood. The dispatch, in substance, states that L. A. Wiltz, of the Louisiana Legislature, will present evidence tending to show that Senator West procured his election by means of bribery and corruption, and that a committee of investigation will be moved. This is followed by a list of members of the Legislature to whom, it is alleged, Senator West paid money, amounting, in the aggregate, to about $23,500. The list includes twenty-two names, and while all of them were members of the Legislature of 1871 we have the best authority for stating that four out of the twenty-two did not vote for Senator West, viz: W. D. Floyd, David Young, Charles Abell and George Washington. That senatorial contest was decided January 10, 1871, and in the joint ballot 135 votes were cast, requiring 68 votes to elect. Out of the 135 votes Senator West received 88, or twenty more than a majority. Take the four from the list, as given in the *Tribune*, who did not vote for Senator West, and eighteen are left, the eighteen charged with receiving money from him, but the official record proves that they were not necessary to his election. However, this is by no means a refutation of the slander, but it helps to bring into clear light the miserable foundation upon which it is built up. At the time of the election only three of the members, J. McCarty, Garstkamp and Kinsella, were in the employ of Senator West, and while probably he relied with reason upon their friendship, it is a fact that he did not even ask them for whom they proposed to vote, much less did he find it necessary to offer them money as a bribe. This stands to reason, though not in the nature of absolute proof; but the fact is that the entire *Tribune* dispatch is a tissue of falsehoods, from Alpha to Omega. There is not the shadow nor semblance of truth in any one of its statements. It is the work of rogues in Washington, operating in collusion with rogues in New Orleans, and finds expression in the organ of Jay Gould, which joins hands with the White League of Louisiana for the purpose of weakening the influence of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, whose opposition to monopolies and to some of Jay Gould's pet schemes is well known. For this purpose these who have had pre-eminent training in the fabrication of falsehoods, and are specially endowed by nature with the gift of lying, have been called to accomplish the nefarious task. The party in Louisiana is described in the report of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler and William P. Frye, as follows:

"First—That there has been, and is, on the part of the party calling themselves the White Men's party in Louisiana a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State government, without regard to the question of who may have the numerical majority at a fair election. Second—That in the execution of this purpose they have refrained, and will refrain, from the use of no instruments which they think designed to accomplish it, whether those instruments be murder, fraud, civil war or coercion of laborers by employers."

The party in New York, who controls the sheet in which the slander appears, constitutes another league whose corruption and infamy, whose utter disregard of right and wrong, find its only counterpart in Louisiana. An editorial satellite of the dispatch referred to says:

"These are hard times for carpet-baggers. Senator Spencer has not begun to get through his troubles yet; and here now are the facts coming out about the way Senator West carried the Louisiana Legislature. According to the dispatches it was a trifle of $20,000, more or less, cash in hand paid, that settled things. It must be a thriving business that is driven in the Senate Chamber which warrants speculators in paying such prices for a chance at it. A seat in the Stock Exchange does not cost half so much."

Is Senator West a carpet-bagger? Here the *Tribune* in history is as much at fault as it is in figures. The Congressional Directory of the Forty-fourth Congress says: "J. R. West, of New Orleans, was born in that city September 19, 1822." With the lie that he is a carpet-bagger a foul aspersion is cast upon the Senate of the United States in these words: "It must be a thriving business that is driven in the Senate Chamber which warrants speculators in paying such prices for a chance at it." Who are the speculators? The records of the Senate show that Senator West has always, on every occasion, voted with the majority on all bills and matters involving the expenditure of money. If he has been a "speculator," those voting with him have been "speculators" too. Is the New York *Tribune* prepared to maintain a charge of that kind? Its rash zeal in the attempted overthrow of an enemy of monopolies has led it into a most uncomfortable position, and in this connection another glaring lie in the dispatch comes into bold relief. It is this: "At the instance of Kellogg he was appointed by Collector Casey to be auditor in the customhouse, but his appointment was rejected by the Treasury Department." This is not true. He was appointed auditor of customs, and after serving as such, he was appointed Administrator of Improvements. The *Tribune* is bound to be a little more accurate in mixing up biographical statements with insinuations that the Senate of the United States is engaged in robbing to reimburse itself for money paid out as bribes to secure elections. Senator West understands this sort of warfare perfectly. For several years he has been under just this kind of fire. It has not hurt him in any part, and will not now. The record of his public life enables him to bid defiance to all enemies in all quarters, and if Mr. Wiltz has any charges to make or investigations to demand, let him boldly go ahead, and with the aid of his ally, the *Tribune*, and all his other associates in infamous accusations, he will find himself foiled by the truth.

Who Were the Mound-Builders?

Professor Denton, who delivered his lecture on "Ancient America, its Mound-builders and Copper-workers," at the Opera House last night, assumes:

1. That America is the oldest part of the globe—the first land that appeared above the waters extended from north of the St. Lawrence to Labrador, and thence northwestward toward the Arctic sea; this is proved by the discovery of fossils in the cretaceous deposits which contain evidences that the oak, the beech and other trees grew at that period, while no such evidences are visible in corresponding deposits in Europe; human skulls were also found in California, which proved that man flourished in America long ages before he appeared on the Eastern continents.

2. After America was discovered attention was directed to the works of the mound builders; these mounds existed only west of the Alleghanies—not one was ever found east of these mountains; the mounds existed by tens of thousands, and covered the States along the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; many were small, but others covered 400 acres, and were seventy feet high. Some were truncated, and showed they were sacrificial mounds; others were for fortifications; and the smaller ones indicating the locations of towns, villages and cities; they all contain copper and stone implements, pottery, charcoal and other evidences of the advanced condition of the inhabitants of the country. These mounds extend from Lake Superior to Mexico. The antiquity of some mounds is not over 400 years, while others are much older.

3. The mound builders were Mexicans, who were sent from Mexico to work the copper mines of Lake Superior; the marks of their work are visible in all these mines; this copper, by prodigious labor, was dug out and carried to Mexico, and this is proved by the fact that the copper implements found in the mounds and the multitudinous articles of copper found in Mexico by the Spaniards was Superior copper, which is found mixed with silver, and no other copper of the kind is known to exist elsewhere. After Cortes conquered Mexico these mound-builders began to disappear, the mines were abandoned, and the Indians took possession of the country. Professor Denton laid great stress on the fact that the Indians possessed no traditions as to who the mound-builders were, or when the mounds were constructed, and yet it is still more singular that they possess no traditions about these multitudinous Aztecs that once swarmed over the Mississippi valley, and who must have disappeared only about 400 years ago. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the mound-builders were permanent inhabitants, and had hundreds of cities, towns and villages, which must have been settled and occupied for a thousand years or more.

4. The relation between the mound builders and the Mexicans is shown in the similarity of the shape between the mounds of the West and of Mexico, and of evidences showing that the sacrificial mounds were used for the same purpose; also in the fact that volcanic glass implements were found in the northern mounds, while Superior copper implements were found in the Mexican mounds.

5. The mound builders, or Mexicans and Peruvians, are descendants of the Egyptians, who came across from Africa on the dry land that extended from Africa to South America during the tertiary period.

6. The Indians are descendants of the Tartars or Asiatics, who came over when land connected North America with Northern Asia; the Esquimaux are also related to an ancient race that lived in France.—*St. Paul (Minnesota) Press.*

The Democrats in a Stew.

A special from Washington to the Cleveland *Leader* says:

They can't select a congressional committee without making every one who does not get appointed mad. Lamar, to whom the responsibility was given, has been at it ever since the eleventh of December, and has given it up as an impossible job. He called Schell from New York to assist him, and it made matters worse than ever. The result has been a determination among the Democratic leaders to give up all idea of having a congressional committee and throw the whole campaign burden on to the National Executive Committee. Schell has appointed John G. Thompson, of Ohio, sergeant-at-arms of the House, vice chairman, and Banks, of Mississippi, secretary, and the campaign headquarters will be opened here in a few days. This summary action of Schell will make many Democrats angry, but he thinks it will be better to take the unruly bull by the horns.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

REGULAR SESSION OF 1876.

AN ACT No. 1.

Apportioning the State into Senatorial districts, and fixing the number of Representatives to be elected from each parish and representative district in the State, and designating in what senatorial districts Senators are to be elected at the next general election, and designating the representative number of population, and repealing all laws, or parts of laws, contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in compliance with the requirements of articles twenty, twenty-one, twenty-nine, thirty, and other provisions of the constitution to apportion the State into senatorial districts, and to fix the number of representatives for each parish, it is hereby provided that the State shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, with the number of Senators hereinafter designated to each district.

First—The first senatorial district shall be composed of the first, second and third wards of the city of New Orleans, and shall be entitled to three Senators.

Second—The second senatorial district shall be composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of New Orleans, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Third—The third senatorial district shall be composed of the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parish of St. Bernard, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Fourth—The fourth senatorial district shall be composed of the tenth and eleventh wards of the city of New Orleans, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Fifth—The fifth senatorial district shall be composed of the fifteenth ward of the city of New Orleans (Orleans, right bank), and the parish of Plaquemines, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Sixth—The sixth senatorial district shall be composed of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Seventh—The seventh senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Ascension and St. James, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Eighth—The eighth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Ninth—The ninth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Vermilion and St. Mary, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Tenth—The tenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, St. Landry and Lafayette, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Eleventh—The eleventh senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Twelfth—The twelfth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Thirteenth—The thirteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Fourteenth—The fourteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Iberia and St. Martin, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Fifteenth—The fifteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Sixteenth—The sixteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Tensas and Franklin, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Seventeenth—The seventeenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Morehouse and Richland, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Eighteenth—The eighteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Nineteenth—The nineteenth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Union, Lincoln and Jackson, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Twentieth—The twentieth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne and Webster, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Twenty-first—The twenty-first senatorial district shall be composed of the parish of Caddo, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Twenty-second—The twenty-second senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of De Soto, Red River, Sabine and Natchitoches, and shall be entitled to two Senators.

Twenty-third—The twenty-third senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vernon, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Twenty-fourth—The twenty-fourth senatorial district shall be composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Winn and Grant, and shall be entitled to one Senator.

Thirty-six Senators in all.

That the Representatives shall be apportioned among the parishes and representative districts on the basis of one Representative to every seven thousand four hundred and forty eight inhabitants.

For the parish of Orleans:

First representative district, first ward—Two Representatives.

Second representative district, second ward—Two Representatives.

Third representative district, third ward—Three Representatives.

Fourth representative district, fourth ward—One Representative.

Fifth representative district, fifth ward—Two Representatives.

Sixth representative district, sixth ward—Two Representatives.

Seventh representative district, seventh ward—Three Representatives.

Eighth representative district, eighth ward—One Representative.

Ninth representative district, ninth ward—Two Representatives.

Tenth representative district, tenth ward—Three Representatives.

Eleventh representative district, eleventh ward—Two Representatives.

Twelfth representative district, twelfth ward—One Representative.

Thirteenth representative district, fifteenth ward—One Representative.

Fourteenth representative district, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards—Two Representatives.

The parish of Ascension—Two Representatives.

The parish of Assumption—Two Representatives.

The parish of Avoyelles—Two Representatives.

The parish of East Baton Rouge—Three Representatives.

The parish of West Baton Rouge—One Representative.

The parish of Bienville—One Representative.

The parish of Bossier—Two Representatives.

The parish of Caddo—Three Representatives.

The parish of Calcasieu—One Representative.

The parish of Caldwell—One Representative.

The parish of Cameron—One Representative.

The parish of Carroll—Two Representatives.

The parish of Catahoula—One Representative.

The parish of Claiborne—Two Representatives.

The parish of Concordia—Two Representatives.

The parish of De Soto—Two Representatives.

The parish of East Feliciana—Two Representatives.

The parish of West Feliciana—Two Representatives.

The parish of Franklin—One Representative.

The parish of Grant—One Representative.

The parish of Iberia—Two Representatives.

The parish of Iberville—Two Representatives.

The parish of Jackson—One Representative.

The parish of Jefferson—Two Representatives.

The parish of Lafayette—One Representative.

The parish of Lafourche—Two Representatives.

The parish of Lincoln—One Representative.

The parish of Livingston—One Representative.

The parish of Madison—Two Representatives.

The parish of Morehouse—Two Representatives.

The parish of Natchitoches—Three Representatives.

The parish of Ouachita—Two Representatives.

The parish of Plaquemines—Two Representatives.

The parish of Pointe Coupee—Two Representatives.

The parish of Rapides—Three Representatives.

The parish of Red River—One Representative.

The parish of Richland—One Representative.

The parish of Sabine—One Representative.

The parish of St. Bernard—One Representative.

The parish of St. Charles—One Representative.

The parish of St. Helena—One Representative.

The parish of St. James—Three Representatives.

The parish of St. John the Baptist—One Representative.

The parish of St. Landry—Five Representatives.

The parish of St. Martin—One Representative.

The parish of St. Mary—Two Representatives.

The parish of St. Tammany—One Representative.

The parish of Tangipahoa—One Representative.

The parish of Tensas—Two Representatives.

The parish of Terrebonne—Two Representatives.

The parish of Union—Two Representatives.

The parish of Vermilion—One Representative.

The parish of Vernon—One Representative.

The parish of Washington—One Representative.

The parish of Webster—One Representative.

The parish of Winn—One Representative.

Making one hundred and twenty members.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That there shall be an election of one Senator in each of the following senatorial districts, to wit: Second, third, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth, as laid off by this act, at the next general election in this State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved January 31, 1876.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876,

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS.

3580 PRIZES,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
50 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $75	7,500

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

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 Golden Drawing of

April 29, 1876,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

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 THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. de31 3p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

CLASS 27.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	56	34	60	26	45	52	19	74	50	9	41	43	10

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana this second day of February, 1876.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, 1875.

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1875:

Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including premiums reserved, December 31, 1874		$45,398 35
Less: Premiums reserved, December 31, 1875	$2,943 93	
Rebate	3,850 59	
Returned premiums	594 37	
Reinsurances	2,032 20—	9,421 09
Net earned premiums		$35,977 26
Add: Interest	$9,931 63	
Rents	124 00	
Profit and loss	129 09—10,184 72	
Total		$46,161 98
Deduct: Fire losses paid	$13,796 52	
Licenses	1,175 00	
Rent	505 00	
Salaries	6,469 96	
Stationery	152 05	
Advertisements	312 25	
Miscellaneous	402 30—27,813 08	
Net profit		$18,348 90

ASSETS.

Stock notes		$98 400 00
Cash		13,282 32
Loans on mortgages	$89,361 88	
Loans on collaterals	200 00	
Bills receivable for premiums	123 14—	90,185 02
Bank and insurance stocks		8 024 50
Bonds		15,769 45
Real estate		428 70
Premims in course of collection		3,686 54
Furniture		1,516 30
Total		$231,292 83

The above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of January, 1876.

STEPHEN O'LEARY,
Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twentieth day of January, 1876, it was resolved to declare a dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE (equivalent to SIXTEEN PER CENT on amount paid in) to be credited on stock notes of the company.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

At the annual election held on the tenth day of January, 1876, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve the ensuing year:

Kaspar Auch, Robert Jackson, Hy. Bensel, Jr., E. H. Burton, Adam Gaiser, My. Eilerman, Louis Faessel, W. R. Fish, H. Donnentelser, James Hagan, D. A. Harris, D. Holderith, Mathias Huber, J. H. Keller, John F. Kranz, Charles Kummel, Joseph Mathis, William Mehle, Florence Pfister, John Purcell, B. H. Scheup, Alfred Shaw, O. F. Theisman, H. P. Walter, Dr. S. S. Wood.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on January 17, 1876, KASPAR AUCH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, ROBERT JACKSON, Esq., Vice President, LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary, and JOHN PURCELL, Esq. Inspector. ja23

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 96
Income for the year 1875	624,030 94

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

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

Directors.

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

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 125 Common street.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement

Premiums received to December 31, 1875		$177,707 87
Fire risks	$127,543 00	
Marine	17,746 73	
River	32,418 09—	177,707 87
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
Fire risks	$23,972 46	
Marine	4,625 61	
River	17,640 05—	46,233 12
Less rebate	$20,876 06	
State and city licenses and taxes on capital and real estate for 1874 and 1875	15,315 50	
Reinsurances	16,674 22	
Rent	3,907 61	
Return premiums	1,056 91	
Profit and loss, expenses less interest	13,608 85—	71,439 15—117,677 27
Profits		$60,030 60
Reserved for risks not terminated December 31, 1875		$25,969 40
Reserved for unadjusted losses		1,851 12
Cash dividend of ten per cent, declared this day		20,000 00
Estimated depreciation of assets		12,210 08
Total		$60,030 60
The Company's assets:		
Invested in mortgage on real estate in the city		$49,323 77
Bills receivable on pledges		28,337 16
Bills receivable for premiums		7,295 31
Bank, insurance and other stocks		31,804 25
Real estate		34,324 37
Due for premiums in course of collection		23,663 90
Cash in bank	$84,738 88	
Balance in Bank of America	542 96—	85,281 84
Total assets		$260,030 60

The above statement is a just and correct transcript from the books of the company.

HY. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this tenth day of January, 1876.

M. T. DUCROS,
Notary Public, No. 18 Royal street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT be hereby declared on the capital stock of the company, out of the net earnings to December 31, 1875, payable on demand, to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

ja12 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Berry Russell vs. Arthur L. Freret et al.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6231.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 26, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of Arthur L. Freret, Gustave J. Freret and E. V. Freret, as heirs at law in the succession of their late father, James P. Freret, their said interest in said succession consisting of one undivided twenty-sixth part to each of them in and to the property hereinafter described, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by St. James, Tchoupitoulas, Religious and Market streets, as per sketch of W. T. Thompson, deputy city surveyor, on the nineteenth of August, 1853; said portion of ground measures two hundred and fifty-five feet nine inches two lines front on St. James street, the same on the line dividing it from the other portion of the square, and one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches three lines front on Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets respectively. The improvements comprise two one-story brick warehouses, slate roof, leased as a tobacco warehouse until October 1, 1876, at two hundred dollars per month.

2. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in the Sixth District of this city, in the square bounded by Louisiana avenue, Toledano, Prytania and St. Charles streets, and is composed of the whole of lots numbers fourteen to nineteen inclusive, and portions of lots numbers one to seven inclusive, and lot number eleven, and has a total measurement of one hundred and eleven feet ten inches front on Louisiana avenue, and running through the square, has a total depth of three hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines, and a front on Toledano street of one hundred and eleven feet ten inches; together with all the improvements thereon, comprising a two-story frame dwelling, shingle roof, leased until the first of October, 1876, at seventy five dollars per month.

4. A THIRD MORTGAGE NOTE on the Willow Grove Plantation, parish of St. John the Baptist, Louisiana, for seven thousand five hundred dollars, dated the fifteenth of May, 1872, payable one year after date, and bearing interest of eight per cent per annum from maturity until final payment.

5. SUNDRY BILLS RECEIVABLE, etc., amounting to twenty-one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, as per inventory on file.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
ja25 fe5 15 26 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. Marianna Gessner, widow of Raymond Farias, and others.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 8397.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 26, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Hevia, St. Paul or Liberty, Gironde or Howard, and Perillat streets, and designated as lot number three, on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, late surveyor, dated third of December, 1852, and deposited as plan number two hundred and thirty-three, in the office of Theodore Guyol, notary public in this city, said lot having American measure, twenty-six feet front on St. Paul or Liberty street, by one hundred and eight feet four inches two lines in depth, and being part of a larger portion of ground, designated by the letter A, on a plan drawn by C. F. Zimpel, late surveyor, on the sixth of September, 1834, and deposited as plan number forty-two in the office of F. Grima, notary public, in this city.

The aforesaid described property belongs to the defendant herein by purchase made by Mrs. Raymond Farias from Mrs. Catharine Dillon, wife of Thomas Kearney, by act passed before William Shannon, late notary public in this city, on the thirteenth of September, 1860; and by act passed before James Fahey, notary public in this city, on the fourteenth of March, 1872, the said Mrs. Widow Raymond Farias sold and transferred unto Misses Caroline Farias, Charlotte Farias and Marianna Farias, in full settlement and satisfaction of all their rights and claims against their mother and tutrix as the heirs of their late deceased father, Raymond Farias, the one undivided third interest jointly, or the one undivided ninth interest to each of them, in and to the above described property, registered in the conveyance office of this city, in book one hundred and one, folio one hundred and seventy four.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
ja25 fe5 15 26 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. John Coleman.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7075.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereof, situated in the First District (late Second Municipality) of this city, designated by the number six, in the square bounded by Annunciation, Tchoupitoulas, Calennie and Louisa (now Calliope) streets; said lot measuring twenty-five feet front on Annunciation street, by one hundred and seven feet seven inches three lines in depth on the side adjoining lot number five, one hundred and seventeen feet nine inches seven lines deep on the division line of lot number seven, and twenty-seven feet wide in the rear on an alley five feet in width, common to said lot and others fronting thereon, all American measure, the whole according to a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, late surveyor, dated April 10, 1841, and deposited, for reference, in the office of H. B. Cenas, late a notary public in this city. Being the same property which the defendant herein acquired by purchase from John Durham Marsh, per act passed before Stuart Hillhouse Lewis, late a notary public in this city, on the twelfth of February, 1848.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
ja22 28 fe4 23 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Robert P. Tendick vs. Mary A. Lastrapes, wife of A. G. Lastrapes, et al.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT THE PARISH FOR OF Orleans, No. 33,430.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to C. S. Sauvinet, late sheriff, by him transferred to W. P. Harper, also late sheriff, my predecessor, and by this latter to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE THREE UNDIVIDED FOURTHS of fifteen lots of ground, situated in the Suburb Plaisance, now the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by St. Charles (late Nayades), Apollo and Toledano streets and Louisiana avenue, or Grand Cours Wiltz, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which said lots are designated and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers twenty-four to thirty-two, inclusive, measure, each, thirty feet front on St. Charles (late Nayades) street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, lot number thirty-two, forming the corner of Toledano and St. Charles street; lot number thirty-three measures thirty-nine feet front on Toledano street, by one hundred and sixty feet in depth, and lot number thirty-four measures thirty-nine feet front on Louisiana avenue or Grand Cours Wiltz, by one hundred and thirty-nine feet in depth; the whole in accordance with a plan drawn by B. Buisson, surveyor, dated June 19, 1847, and deposited in the office of O. Drouet, a notary public in this city; lots numbers thirteen and fourteen, measure each twenty-seven feet three inches front on Louisiana avenue by one hundred and eighty feet in depth; and lots numbers fifteen and sixteen measure each twenty seven feet three inches front on Toledano street, by one hundred and thirty-eight feet five inches five lines as per plan of said Buisson, dated April 2, 1839, and deposited as plan number eighteen, book of plans number two, in the office of William Christy, late a notary public in this city. The naked property of the three undivided fourths of the above described fifteen lots of ground belongs to the defendants herein, the other one undivided fourth belonging to their sister, Madeline Thereza Connelly, by virtue of donation inter vivos, made unto them by their uncle, George Connelly, by act of May 31, 1858, executed before Theodore Guyol, a notary public of this city.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
fe3 10 16 mh7 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of