New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, at 12 o'clock, at the main entrance of the Customhouse, the steamer May Lowery, her tackle, etc.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot, with buildings, in square bounded by Dauphine, Royal, Marigny and Mandeville streets; two lots, corner of Union and Love streets; same, corner of Bagatelle and Love streets.

BY E. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 100 Canal street, forfeited pledges, diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.

Local Intelligence.

OPPOSITION TO THE ACT TO EXTEND THE LIMITS OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting held in the Sixth District on Saturday night, the following proceedings took place:

At 7:30 P. M., W. H. Pascoe, Esq., called the meeting to order and said:

Fellow-citizens, the following are some of the objectionable features of the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Second Judicial District Court so as to embrace the Sixth and Seventh Districts of New Orleans:

1. The bill creates additional offices and saddles additional expenses upon the taxpayers.

2. The bill forces litigants residing in the parish of Orleans to have their cases adjudged before a country court.

3. The bill divests the voters of said districts of the constitutional right of participating in an election for judges and clerks of court within their parishes, and compels them to vote for a judge and clerk of court for a country district.

4. The bill if signed will have a tendency to depreciate the value of real estate in said districts, and will forever put it beyond the power of landed proprietors in the said districts from raising money by mortgage or otherwise on their property.

5. The bill if signed will compel litigants, witnesses, attorneys and others having business before said court to lose much valuable time in going and returning to Carrollton, where said court will sit twice a year.

6. The bill is utterly impracticable, and will be of no earthly benefit to any one living in said districts. It was a measure that was engineered through the Legislature in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of said districts, and without their knowledge, and is as unjust in every nature as would be a bill to tack the Fourth District on to the judicial district over which Judge Train presides.

Hon. E. L. Bower, Colonel S. J. N. Smith and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Bower then read a memorial in accordance with the above, which was accepted and indorsed by the majority present.

A motion that a committee be appointed to present the memorial to the Governor was passed.

The president then appointed the following gentlemen: T. J. Aycock, J. Calhoun, B. B. Simms, E. R. Chevillie, E. L. Bower, E. O. Carter, J. Sweeney, H. P. Phillips, Joseph Hernandez and the chair.

AN INSANE WOMAN IN CARROLLTON.—Corporal Nichols, in charge of the police force in Carrollton, found a half demented woman, Mary Haar, in a lumber yard, so firmly wedged between bundles of shingles that she could not move, and she was unable to state how long she had been there. When rescued she stated that her home was on Claiborne, between Cypress and Julia streets, and that she had recently left the Marine Hospital, probably meaning the City Insane Asylum. The place where the unfortunate woman was found was near the Jackson railroad tracks, back of Carrollton, where she was discovered by a colored man who reported the facts to the corporal.

SAVING EXPENSES BY DYING.—Last November John McLaughlin shot and killed his wife at the corner of Religious and Richard streets, the excuse then being that she would not cook his supper because she had no lard. He was arrested soon afterward, and has been in the Parish Prison ever since. He has been quite sick most of the time, and last Sunday morning drew his last breath. His disease was inflammatory rheumatism.

CHASING THREE BOLD BURGLARS.—Between twelve and one o'clock Sunday morning a lad entered the first precinct station house and informed Mr. Furniss, the turnkey, that three men had treated him outrageously because he would not join them in a burglary. They had tied him and burned paper under his feet. As soon as he was free he made the above statements. Detective Hennessey and Officer Hanrahan were furnished all the particulars and immediately went hunting for the rascals in a house at the corner of Peters and Notre Dame streets, a place marked by the police. When the officers arrived the trio attempted to escape, and one of them, William Brooks, a regular Bill Sykes, succeeded, by jumping from roof to roof in a desperate fashion. The others, Robert Hardy and John Hampshire, were arrested without much trouble. A letter was found on Hardy, from his mother in Mobile, who asked him to return home, as she was making jug whisky and prospering. It is known that these men recently committed a burglary in Mobile, for which our neighbor wants them. The fellows are understood to be desperate thieves.

OPENING A GOOD SHOE STORE.—Burglars are just now making a run on shoe stores, seeming to have soured on drug establishments. One of the tribe made a sly entrance in the shop of John Hansen, corner of Canal and Peters streets, and carried away more than $100 worth of shoes. The depredators deliberately lighted the gas, and apparently must have worked leisurely, examining the premises as if fearing no intrusion from the police. Fortunately they found nothing more valuable than manufactured leather, but had there been an iron safe it is likely that the thieves would have tackled it.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a white man was found in the river, head of Vallette street, Algiers, Sunday morning. There were bruises on the head, which at first led to a belief that a murder had been committed, but it was afterward learned that the ferryboat had struck the corpse. The pantaloons and vest were black and the shirt of calico. Nothing was found which will lead to the discovery as to who he was. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was, "found drowned."

BRIEF MENTION.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the cottage No. 179 Thalia street, occupied by F. F. Morrison, tailor, and by V. J. Lambert, a grocer, and the building was destroyed. It was owned by J. Riboli, who is partly insured. Sparks from the chimney fell on the shingle roof.

Governor Tilden, of New York, has appointed Mr. William H. Seymour, of this city, commissioner for the State of New York.

The preliminary examination of Mr. Prestidge for killing W. D. Hardeman, was to have taken place before Judge Evans yesterday, but for some unexplained reason no proceedings were had. The case is fixed for next Saturday morning.

Glass bottles are harder than hard heads, which Mary Hunter will testify to, because Lizzie Emile furnished her an opportunity on Bagatelle near Rampart street, by way of Sunday amusement. Both women were arrested.

Sunday evening a coal oil lamp explodid in the grocery of Mrs. Ahern, corner of Religious and Orange streets. Thoma Ahern tried to solve the problem of how to pour oil into a lighted lamp and have no afterclap. His hands were burned and some of the store fixtures were damaged slightly.

Men who hardly remembered that they ever belonged to a boat club, with the return of spring weather, begin to talk shell, gig, barge, oars, etc., to the exclusion of almost everything else.

George Eichhorn filled his tank with poor beer and worse whisky, and when very weary laid him down in Exchange alley to sleep off the fumes. While he was dreaming of mines of gold and miles of snakes John Valcour skipped along, and seeing that the sleeper had a watch and chain nipped them both. The twins were calaboosed.

About three o'clock Sunday morning a terrible storm of wind and rain, lasting an hour or more, visited this section. Thunder and lightning tore loose, and it seemed as if they would ruin everything, the thunder shaking the earth and rocking houses. Rain fell in torrents, flooding every street.

John Brett, a blacksmith, cruelly treated his horse on Frenchmen, near Chartres street, for which Officer Bayard arrested him. J. Forbes tried to bluff the Metropolitan off, but he failed, and so kept Brett company in the fifth calaboose.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—About a quarter past seven o'clock last night a difficulty occurred between Patrick Manning, keeper of a coffeehouse, and Michael Flynn, in which the latter was beaten over the head and dangerously wounded by the former, who made his escape, but was shortly afterward arrested in the fifth precinct, on a telegram, and locked up in the third precinct stationhouse. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced dangerous.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, March 12, at 6 P. M.:

One of albuminuria, 1 of anemia, 3 of apoplexy, 1 of asthma, 1 of bronchitis, 1 of acute bronchitis, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 3 of catarrh, 1 of cholera infantum, 4 of congestion of the brain, 19 of consumption, 1 of puerperal convulsions, 2 of adult debility, 1 of infantile debility, 1 of delirium tremens, 2 of chronic diarrhea, 2 of dropsy, 1 drowned, 1 of dysentery, 2 of chronic dysentery, 1 of entero-colitis, 1 of intermittent fever, 1 of puerperal fever, 5 of scarlet fever, 2 of malarial fever, 2 of typhoid fever, 4 of disease of the heart, 1 of valvular disease of the heart, 4 of hooping cough, 2 of inflammation of the bowels, 1 of inflammation of the liver, 9 of inflammation of the lungs, 1 of jaundice, 1 of lockjaw, 1 of adult marasmus, 1 of infantile marasmus, 1 of meningitis, 1 of old age, 1 of pericarditis, 1 of pleurisy, 1 of pleuro pneumonia, 1 of typhoid pneumonia, 1 of rheumatism, 9 of small-pox, 4 of tris nascentium, 2 unknown, 1 of wounds, 1 of gunshot wounds, 1 not stated; total 111. Of the above 33 were children under five years of age. Number interred from public institutions, 19; on certificate of coroners, 14. In addition to the above 6 stillborn children were reported in the city.

Silver Change.

We trust that Secretary Bristow will no longer delay putting out the $12,000,000 or so of silver small change now lying idle in the treasury. The danger of the gold premium rising so high as to cause the silver, after it has been paid out, to be got together again and exported is next to nothing. On the other hand, the cry that silver quarters are worth less than rag quarters is utterly without foundation. All the silver change that can be picked up between Maine and Texas can be exchanged at par for greenbacks any day in Wall street. The *Journal of Commerce*, of yesterday, informs us that "the only bids for American silver are par in currency." Par in currency is exactly what it is worth, and what it will continue to be worth. No one should want more than that for it and no one need take less.

We sometimes hear it said that "the government is not in default on its fractional currency," but we do not see the force of that observation. The government, it is true, undertakes to pay its fractional currency in greenbacks, but the greenbacks it refuses to pay in coin, according to the promise on their face. How the government can be "in default" on its greenbacks without at the same time being in default on its fractional currency, is not clear to us. We can not understand how things that are equal to the same thing can be otherwise than equal to each other. If the government is in default on its legal-tender bills, it is also in default on its fifty-cent notes.

In the early days of the war the government, by issuing its greenbacks, drove out of the country the silver coin which the people had used up to that time for small change. Small change being a necessity, and the various substitutes which had been extemporized to meet the emergency having quickly swollen into an intolerable nuisance, the government stepped in and occupied with its fractional currency the place of the departed silver. That place it has kept for twelve years, and it is high time that it stepped down and out of it. Scraps of paper, ornamented with green and red ink and pictures of departed statesmen, are not real money. Every objection that can be brought against paper money of a higher denomination can be urged with equal force against the fractional currency. It is the duty of the government to give the people back their silver change.

We are told by men who consider themselves friends of paper always convertible into gold, that the people should not be permitted to exchange their dirty and ragged fractional currency into the silver coin these ragamuffins profess to represent. They tell us that to buy and coin $30,000,000 of silver tokens will cost $1,500,000 a year for interest on the bonds issued to pay for the bullion. Suppose it does, is it not a necessary and proper expenditure? Does not the fractional currency, which perishes as regularly as the leaves in autumn, cost as much as the annual interest on $30,00,000 worth of silver tokens? Why should men expect to get for nothing so useful an article as money? The small money of a country, its dimes and quarters, are fully as useful and far more active than the larger or more valuable coins. To extinguish the fractional currency is the first step in a reform of the monetary system.

We are further told that if the government lays out $30,000,000 for silver, it prevents that silver from being exported to foreign countries, causes gold to go in its place, and thereby renders it impossible to get gold for the resumption of specie payments. This, also, is a mistaken view of the case. The very bonds which the government issues to pay for silver bullion are fully equivalent to the silver in all exchange operations. Suppose the savings banks take the bonds. In that event the necessity of importing from abroad a corresponding amount of bonds will be done away with. The balance of payments remains the same, whether we place to our credit a shipment of $30,000,000 worth of silver, or forbear to import $30,000,000 worth of bonds, which we are enabled to do by taking the bonds which Secretary Bristow issues. In point of fact, the bond market is just now much stronger than the silver market. We doubt whether Secretary Bristow's purchases of silver have caused the exportation of a single dollar in gold.

Finally, the government has the financial strength to provide the people with small change made of real silver, and thus enable them to make a respectable appearance at the centennial. Silver is the best material for small change. Iron and steel are no more proper for guns than silver is for petty payments. A very respectable imitation of cannon can be made out of wood, and it will serve very well for show in time of peace. Paper money, being but a wooden imitation of true money, requires constant watching. Somebody is always trying to fire it off or do something else with it which can not be done without risking its destruction. Why not have done once for all with that numerous family of tatterdemalions, the fractions of paper dollars?—*New York Times.*

The Revolt Against Dear Gas.

The gas companies almost everywhere, we see, are after a fashion accepting the situation—that is, they are following the example of the Brooklyn corporation in reducing prices, though it is certain we are uttering the conviction of a majority of their customers when it is asserted that the reduction as yet is absurdly below what it ought to be, considering the reduced cost of labor, the comparative cheapness of raw material, etc. The growing popularity of the cheap and handy illuminating oils is an admonition to the gas companies they would do well to heed. It means, first, that the reduction has not gone far enough, and second, that unless the companies respond to the reasonable expectations of the public, the public will persevere in the endeavor to get on without them, and then where will their dividends and their stock be?—though perhaps that is a private affair and none of the public's business.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia companies are yielding to the pressure, but the complaint there also is that they have not gone far enough. The reduction by the latter is from $2 20 to $2 15—not much of a concession, it must be admitted, though it is "understood" that the quality of the gas is to be improved. Throughout New England, we observe, the popular disposition is not less marked to encourage this almost general revolt against dear gas. Thus, the thrifty little city of Lynn has resolved to abandon its use in lighting the streets, and to substitute kerosene, not only as a matter of economy, but as securing altogether a more satisfactory light.

Other towns and cities will probably follow if the experiment is, as there is but little doubt it will be, satisfactory. As if taking the alarm at this proceeding, we see it announced that the Boston, Roxbury and Cambridge Gas Companies are giving notice of a reduction on rates. But there, as here, the reduction does not go far enough. Visitors to Boston meanwhile are struck with the rapid multiplication of stores for the sale of kerosene oil and kerosene lamps, the demand for which, among business men as well as families, was never so urgent.

Many improvements are making in the latter to render them ornamental as well as useful. As to their safety, nobody seems to have any question about that now. It may be that "the gas companies know"—probably they do know—"their own business best;" but if that be so, it strikes one as a singular sort of business management that has pursued a policy which has thus raised up a formidable competition which threatens to cut down revenue to a point that can scarcely fail to inspire with uneasiness the many worthy people who have capital invested in it.

No doubt the gas companies mean well enough, and want to do what is right, but the trouble is, like a good many other well meaning people, they have shut their eyes to the fact that the day for fancy prices has gone by, and that, as most other of the necessaries and comforts of life are coming or have come down to hard pan, it is no use trying to keep up gas rates to the war standard. Rowing against the stream may be a fine demonstration of courage for a little while, but the boatman in the end must accept the inevitable, and go the other way or be swamped. He has no other alternative.—*New York Bulletin.*

The Old Way.

In 1829, Caleb Atwater was sent to arrange a treaty with the Indians at Prairie du Chien. He took his work to Washington, where it was acted upon by the Senate, approved, and Mr. Atwater, being off duty, attended the first levee of "Old Hickory," which occurred January 10, 1830, at 5 P. M., in the "round room." Here is the description of Mr. Atwater:

"Commodore Rogers was there, dressed as plainly as any simple citizen, easy in his manner and unassuming. The lieutenants and midshipmen made all the display they could. It is the same way the officers of the army appeared. The Secretary of War and his family were dressed in the neatest but plainest manner. The Secretary's lady, whose person is symmetry itself, neither needed nor wore anything but plain American calico for a dress, without a ruffle or a single ornament on her person. Her appearance bespoke a reliance on her native beauty and her accomplishments, nor was her reliance misplaced, for no sooner had she taken her place near the President's family than all the beauty and fashion in the room gathered around her to do her honor. The gentlemen were all dressed alike, but our Western ladies unanimously dressed in plain American calico, without an ornament upon their persons. The simplicity of their dress, their unaffected manners, their neatness, their ease, grace and dignity carried all before them like an electric shock. The diamonds sparkled in vain at that levee, and Western unadorned neatness, modesty and beauty bore off the palm with ease. Our Western ladies had felt some uneasiness before the levee about the result, but their friends of the other sex assured them correctly enough that republican simplicity would triumph over all the crosses and diamonds that the East would bring into the field."

General Belknap's Political Career.

A little over twenty years ago W. W. Belknap came to Keokuk as a young attorney. He was a Democrat in politics. He became somewhat active as local politician, and in 1858 was elected by the Democracy to the lower house of the State Legislature. When the war broke out Mr. Belknap went in with the local company to which he belonged, and came back at the end of the war a Major General, and with a record as a soldier honorable to himself, the State and the country. He had scarcely determined what to do as to his business future when Andrew Johnson began his raid upon Republicans, and Dr. J. C. Walker, revenue collector for this district, was to go out by decapitation. At the instance of both Democratic and Republican friends General Belknap, who was a war Democrat and then an Independent, politically dividing his vote between both parties, applied for the place and got it. The agencies that accomplished this result were both Republican and Democratic. When Mr. McCrary succeeded to Congress, General Belknap, as an Independent, was reappointed by President Grant, and his appointment was generally satisfactory to all parties.

General Belknap was suddenly, to the surprise of himself and everybody, made Secretary of War. The choice was made by the President from the standpoint of that peculiar policy which has controlled him in many of his appointments. Had he asked any part of Iowa Republicans or Iowa Democrats who he should choose as a Republican Cabinet Minister from Iowa, none of either party would have thought of suggesting General Belknap. No political questions were asked or answered as the condition of his going into the Cabinet.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*

WANTED.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

WANTED FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

5 MACHINISTS; pay, $76 50; rations, $9 30.
2 COPPERSMITHS; pay, $41 50; rations, $9 30.
26 First-class FIREMEN; pay, $31 50; rations, $9 30.
4 Second-class FIREMEN; pay, $26 50; rations, $9 30.

The applicants must pass a satisfactory examination before the officer in charge, at No. 1 Marigney building, Third district. mh14 2t

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Committee of Fifty.—A special meeting of this committee will be held at their headquarters on TUESDAY next, fourteenth instant, at 7 P. M. Members are requested to be punctual, as business of great importance will be brought up for their consideration.

By order of the President. P. M. TOURNE, Secretary. mh12 2t

[Official.]

Rooms State Central Committee of the Republican Party of the State of Louisiana.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee held March 7, 1876:

WHEREAS, The Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1876; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby called to meet in the city of New Orleans on TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of May, 1876, for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for every four hundred Republican votes cast at the last general election for State Treasurer, in each parish and each ward of the city of New Orleans, and one delegate for a fraction over one-half of four hundred; provided, that each parish and each ward of the city of New Orleans shall have at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the several parishes and wards of the city of New Orleans will be entitled to the number of delegates, as follows:

Ascension	5	Seventh Ward	5
Assumption	4	Eighth Ward	1
Avoyelles	4	Ninth Ward	2
Baton Rouge, East	6	Tenth Ward	2
Baton Rouge, West	2	Eleventh Ward	2
Bienville	1	Twelfth Ward	1
Bossier	3	Thirteenth Ward	1
Caddo	3	Fourteenth Ward	1
Calcasieu	1	Fifteenth Ward	3
Caldwell	1	Sixteenth Ward	1
Cameron	1	Seventeenth Ward	1
Carroll	6	Ouachita	4
Catahoula	2	Plaquemines	4
Claiborne	2	Pointe Coupee	5
Concordia	5	Rapides	3
DeSoto	1	Red River	2
Feliciana, East	4	Richland	1
Feliciana, West	1	Sabine	2
Franklin	1	St. Bernard	2
Grant	1	St. Charles	3
Iberia	2	St. Helena	1
Iberville	5	St. James	5
Jackson	1	St. John	3
Jefferson	4	St. Landry	4
Lafayette	1	St. Martin	2
Livingston	1	St. Mary	5
Lincoln	1	St. Tammany	1
Lafourche	5	Tangipahoa	1
Madison	5	Tensas	7
Morehouse	2	Terrebonne	3
Natchitoches	4	Union	1
Orleans—		Vernon	1
First Ward	2	Vermilion	1
Second Ward	2	Washington	1
Third Ward	5	Webster	2
Fourth Ward	2	Winn	1
Fifth Ward	3		
Sixth Ward	2	Total	188

Resolved, That a Convention of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby called to meet in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday, June 27, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, and Attorney General, and to nominate candidates for members of Congress from such congressional districts as have not otherwise provided for a district convention, to wit: The first, second, third and sixth districts, and to nominate candidates for electors for President and Vice President of the United States; also, to select a new State Central Committee.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for every three hundred Republican votes cast at the last general election for State Treasurer, in each parish and each ward of the city of New Orleans, and one delegate for a fraction over one half of the three hundred; provided that each parish and each ward of the city of New Orleans shall have at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the several parishes and wards of the city of New Orleans will be entitled to the number of delegates, as follows:

Ascension	7	Tenth Ward	2
Assumption	5	Eleventh Ward	3
Avoyelles	5	Twelfth Ward	2
Baton Rouge, East	8	Thirteenth Ward	2
Baton Rouge, West	3	Fourteenth Ward	1
Bienville	1	Fifteenth Ward	4
Bossier	4	Sixteenth Ward	2
Caddo	4	Seventeenth Ward	1
Calcasieu	1	Madison	6
Caldwell	1	Morehouse	3
Cameron	1	Natchitoches	5
Carroll	7	Ouachita	6
Catahoula	2	Plaquemines	6
Claiborne	2	Pointe Coupee	7
Concordia	7	Rapides	4
DeSoto	1	Red River	2
Feliciana, East	6	Richland	1
Feliciana, West	5	Sabine	1
Franklin	1	St. Bernard	2
Grant	1	St. Charles	4
Iberia	3	St. Helena	2
Iberville	7	St. James	6
Jackson	1	St. John	4
Jefferson	6	St. Landry	5
Lafayette	2	St. Martin	2
Lafourche	5	St. Mary	7
Livingston	1	St. Tammany	2
Lincoln	2	Tangipahoa	2
Orleans—		Tensas	10
First Ward	2	Terrebonne	4
Second Ward	3	Union	1
Third Ward	7	Vermilion	1
Fourth Ward	2	Vernon	1
Fifth Ward	4	Washington	1
Sixth Ward	3	Webster	2
Seventh Ward	6	Winn	1
Eighth Ward	1		
Ninth Ward	2	Total	246

Resolved, That the several parish committees be and they are hereby authorized and required to call an election for delegates, and to furnish such delegates with proper credentials, properly certified by the President and Secretary of their respective committees, and also to forward true copies of such credentials to the Secretary of the State Committee at New Orleans before the meeting of the respective conventions.

By order of the Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President.
CHARLES HILL, Secretary. mh9 td

Office Executive Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District of St. John the Baptist, February 23, 1876.—The officers and members of the above committee are hereby notified to attend a meeting of said committee on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, at 7 P. M., at the Courthouse in Carrollton.

Business.—1. To determine the status of the committee. 2. To determine as to the alleged vacancy in the twelfth ward, parish of Jefferson, created by the removal of — Littlefield, etc. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

HENRY DEMAS,
President Senatorial Committee, Sixth District.
fe25 td

Hall of the Sixth Ward Radical Republican Central Club.—The officers and members of the above named club are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held at the Congregation Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth instant, at seven o'clock, sharp. Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of A. L. YOUNG, President.

G. BOUTIN, Secretary. mh12

Fourth Congressional District Convention.—We, the undersigned residents of the Fourth Congressional District, in accordance with the resolution passed and adopted at the last Congressional Convention, held at Coushatta, believe that it will subserve the best interests of the Republican party that the Congressional Convention to nominate a member of Congress from said Fourth Congressional District, be held at the City Hall, in Shreveport, on the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1876, and it is hereby ordered that the convention be held at the place above mentioned.

H. C. MYERS,	THOMAS JOHNSON,
C. C. ANTOINE,	H. RABY,
WILLIAM HARPER,	A. B. LEVISEE,
M. H. TWITCHELL,	SAMUEL THOMAS,
RAFORD BLUNT,	E. W. DEWEES.
L. W. BAKER,	

New Orleans, March 2, 1876. mh2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No ice.—All parties having claims against the lugger FRANK CONTUAL will present them within ten days to M. PAPOVICH, mh12 16 19* No. 3 Ursulines street.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, March 8, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Dollars per share on the paid up capital was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, April 3, 1876. All new stock being paid in full on or before the fifteenth instant, will participate in the above dividend. Transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to April 3.

C. C. LEWIS, Secretary. mh10 tap3

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. mh1 eod&w6m

LADIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL.

Those desirous of contributing articles for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial Exposition, will please make application at an early date to

MRS. M. C. LUDELING,
New Orleans,
Member of Women's Centennial Executive Committee for Louisiana. mh8 2p

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,
Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.
Wholesale agent for
The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos.
The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALE,
The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos.
The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices an easiest terms in the South.
Wholesale agent for the unequaled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs.
None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted.
Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ja23

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. —.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of Charles W. Stinde, of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

MATTHEW W. JOYCE,
mh8 12 17 No. 111 Gravier street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM J. BEIRNE, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1445.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM J. BEIRNE, OF NEW ORleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act. Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-first day of March, 1876, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 126 Exchange alley.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, March 3, 1876.
mh4 11 18 E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN RE FRED REIS.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1334.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT, A GENERAL MEETing of the creditors of the above entitled bankrupt estate will be held in this city, at the office of C. S. Kellogg, register, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the proceeds of the sale shall be divided among said creditors; also, whether the undersigned may resign his trust and be discharged therefrom.

mh8 14 18 BERMANN POHLMANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF EMILE DUPRE, INDIVIDUally, and as a member of the firm of Dupre, Reine & Co., bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1432.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE ARE hereby notified that the second general meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of William Grant, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy, No. 47 Camp street, in the city of New Orleans, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

mh11 14 E. D. LE BRETON, Assignee.

MONITION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO ALL WHOM it may concern, greeting: Whereas, Jean Ernest Merilh, of the city of New Orleans, has purchased at a sale made by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans on the eighteenth day of January, 1876, the properties hereinafter described, and has applied to the judge of this court for a monition or advertisement in conformity with sections 2376 to 2380 of act No. 96 of the General Assembly of 1870, commonly known as the Revised Statutes of 1870—

Now, therefore, know ye and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement or advertisement, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said properties were sold by the aforesaid sheriff by virtue of and pursuant to a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the Fifth District Court for the parish of New Orleans, at the suit of A. Rocher au & Co. vs. Caroline Giraud, widow of Joseph Giordano. No. 6973 of the docket of said court, at which sale the said Jean Ernest Merilh became the purchaser of the firstly described property, at the price and sum of three thousand six hundred dollars, and the property secondly described at the price and sum of twelve hundred dollars, payable in cash.

Description of the properties as contained in the judicial conveyances recorded in the clerk's office of the said Fifth District Court:

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereof, situated in the Second District of this city, on Dumaine street, between Conde (now Chartres) and Royal streets, measuring thirty-five feet front on Dumaine street, of which thirty feet have a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and the remaining five feet have a depth of thirty feet only, as will more fully appear by reference to an act passed before D. Drouet, notary public in this city, dated May 22, 1867, according to which it is stated that the sale lot is bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Pierre Veillon, and on the other side by the property of Mr. Picou.

The foregoing description, which corresponds with the one given in the mortgage act, and in which the admeasurements are stated in French measure, is shown to be imperfect by the plan of said property, exhibited previous to and at the time of the sheriff's sale (a copy of which plan, marked ne varietur to identify it with the deed, is annexed to and made part thereof), showing that said lot of ground, situated in the square bounded by Dumaine, Royal, St. Philip and Chartres streets, has, in American measure, thirty-seven feet three inches four lines front on Dumaine street, by a depth on the side line nearest Royal street of one hundred and thirty feet four inches three lines, and that on the side line nearest Chartres street it extends first to a depth of sixty-four feet four inches four lines, at which it opens at a right angle, seven feet three inches on a line parallel with Dumaine street, thence extends, on a line parallel to Chartres street, to a further depth of thirty-two feet six inches; at which point it narrows on a line parallel to Dumaine street by eleven feet ten inches five lines, and then extends to a further depth of thirty-three feet eleven inches, at which its rear line measures thirty-three feet seven inches seven lines.

Witness our hands and the seal of the aforesaid court, this twenty-third day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and the one hundredth of the independence of the United States of America.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.
fe24 mh9 24 25 THOMAS DUFFY, Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THEODORA ESCHERT VS. W. L. JURGIELIWICZ—No. 8462.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENty-third day of February, 1876, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Theodora Eschert vs. W. L.