New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

BRIEF MENTION.—The sons of Erin today.

The Circolo Bersaglio, the Italian benevolent and military association, will make a public parade Sunday in honor of Garibaldi and St. Joseph's day. The members have received their new uniforms and intend to make a fine display.

Reuben Baker is a taker of common whisky; that is, early on the morning of the ninth instant he saw a lonely barrel of that stuff lying on the banquette at the corner of Magazine and St. Joseph streets, and nobody watching it, and believing that it contained exactly forty-five gallons, rolled it off to see if his estimate was not correct. Singular to say, Mr. P. Carraher, the owner, did not like this operation; therefore caused Reuben to be arrested.

A few nights ago a person whose name it is not necessary to mention was on the levee, standing in the shadow of a pile of freight, and while there he was disturbed by two men sauntering up, both being so interested in some subject that they did not notice him. The nameless, thinking that the fellows intended to steal some of the freight, kept as quiet as possible, expecting to have trouble. He listened to every word they uttered, and was surprised to learn that the principal speaker was giving details of a delicate little bit of work he had been hired to perform, namely, to assassinate Captain Jacob Gray. Nothing further than this was learned, but the fellow who has been hired is known to the captain.

Fishermen are having glorious times just now, in all waters in this section except at the lake. Old Pontchartrain is so full of river water from the Bonnet Carre crevasse that nothing but white catfish will live in it.

At one o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Wiley discovered a man scaling the fence of the premises of Mr. Bell, on Washington street, and as time and circumstances were against the fellow, the officer went for him, hastily, but the fellow escaped.

There are already notes of preparation heard all along the coast watering places for the summer season.

Frank Barsacola looked in at Judge Evans yesterday, on invitation of O. Catoir, for stealing a horse and wagon worth $200. The property was not found in his vest pocket.

Charles Williams and Michael King are overgrown snoosers who attempted to steal a small sum of money from a little newsboy in this office yesterday morning, for which they were arrested.

Moses Levi, arrested last Wednesday for stealing chickens, was suspected of having traded in other wares, therefore a warrant was issued to search his house, at the corner of Coliseum and Leontine streets. Six chairs, recently stolen from Mr. Colton's residence on Nashville avenue, were found. It would be a good plan to search the premises of all such fellows.

John Carley was yesterday arrested on Magnolia, near Lafayette street, by Special Officer J. Dumas for obtaining money by false pretenses.

Burglars still range in the leather business. Wednesday night one of the tribe broke a window in the shoe store corner of Camp and Girod street.

William Trout is a little fish and was arrested on a line from L. Bohn who asserts that accused hooked something at McDonogh School No. 3.

About half past seven o'clock yesterday morning a man named Bill Williams accidently fell from his furniture wagon on Tchoupitoulas street, between Second and Third streets and severely injured himself. He was conveyed to his residence on Rousseau street, near Adele, by his friends.

THE WITNESS GILKERS.—Mr. Herman Gilkers, who was assaulted and beaten in the Customhouse, and whom the grand jury have wished to see, appeared before them yesterday.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Between seven and eight o'clock last night a difficulty occurred at the grocery store of Mr. Mulhern's, head of Valette street, Algiers, between a white man named William McKee, foreman in a coal yard, and four colored men, named Jack Anderson, Frank Taylor, Jack McDonald and Edward Levy, in which McKee was stabbed three times in the left breast and once in the back at the left shoulder blade.

One of the wounds in the breast, penetrating his lungs, will probably prove fatal. McKee was conveyed to his residence, for medical attendance. Two of the men, McDonald and Levy, were arrested and locked up in the eight precinct station. Anderson and Taylor are still at large.

Don Carlos.

The sudden collapse of the cause of Don Carlos again calls attention to the long continued struggle of his party in Spain—a struggle which, commencing with the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, has, with varied fortune, continued until now. The original *casus-belli* was the abolition of the Salic law by Ferdinand VII., by virtue of which his brother, Don Carlos, would have inherited the throne. Ferdinand maried, in 1829, for his fourth wife, Maria Christina of Naples, who, the year following, became the mother of Isabella, of odorous memory, late Queen of Spain. Ferdinand, about whom it has been said that the only good thing he ever did was to die, had no idea of government except as the exercise of his own will. He had no respect for the ancient traditions of his kingdom when they interferred with his wishes, and wishing his daughter to inherit his throne, he did not hesitate to repeal the Salic law and proclaim her as his successor, with Maria Christina as Regent during the minority.

Upon the death of Ferdinand his brother, Don Carlos, at once declared himself the legitimate heir to the crown, and the regent was immediately forced into this interminable war in defense of the rights of her infant daughter, who was proclaimed Queen as Isabella II. This Don Carlos was, like Ferdinand, a narrow-minded bigot, whose ideas were those of the middle ages, and he consequently drew around him all the ultra conservative element, both clerical and political. He would have gloried in re-establishing all the bigoted maxims of Philip II., without one spark of the intellect which gave dignity to that grand, gloomy despot.

The Absolutist and priestly party, supreme in his councils, resolved, at all hazards, to place the scepter in the hands of their chief. There was a momentary question of a marriage between Isabella and the son of Don Carlos, but the idea was soon abandoned, and, raising the standard of revolt, the partisans of Don Carlos inaugurated the civil war. He immediately crossed the frontiers of Portugal, where he found an ally in Don Miguel, the usurper, who, having dethroned his niece, the legitimate Queen, was engaged in a bloody war in support of his position. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, the elder brother of Don Miguel, abdicated his crown in favor of his son, and went to Europe to sustain, under the title of Regent, the rights of his daughter. The struggle continued for eighteen months, but; under the skillful management of Dom Pedro, the young Queen's cause finally prevailed; and, just at the time that Don Carlos was proclaimed King at Vittoria, his ally, the usurping tyrant of Portugal, whose aid he was going to seek, was forced to raise the siege of Lisbon, and see his power reduced to naught. He had, however, forces enough left to give considerable trouble to the restored Queen, and, being joined by the Spanish pretender, they stimulated the hopes of their partisans, fomented insurrections, and, with their army, formed a nucleus for the disaffected from both kingdoms. The Spanish government, in concert with Dom Pedro, still acting as Regent, resolved to make a final effort to drive the two pretenders from the peninsula. A Spanish army, under General Rodel, entered Portugal, and acting with that of Dom Pedro, soon forced Don Miguel to a general engagement, where, beaten, pursued and finally captured, he finally capitulated at Evora, and engaging for a pension of 375,000 francs to never again enter Portugal, he embarked for Italy. Don Carlos seems to have been completely forgotten in this capitulation; but the Secretary of the British legation prevailed upon the Generals of Dom Pedro to allow him to escape, and, without condition or encouragement on his part, he was permitted to embark for England. The Spanish Minister protested against his having been allowed to depart without giving guarantees similar to those exacted from Don Miguel, and with good reason. Within fifteen days after his arrival in England Don Carlos recrossed the channel, arrived on the fourth of July in Paris, on the eighth at Bayonne, and on the tenth he was again beyond the Pyrenees, and in the midst of his devoted partisans was hailed as the legitimate King of Spain. This was the inauguration of a war conducted with peculiarly Spanish ferocity. No quarter was given on either side, and all prisoners were shot without mercy. The Cabinet at Madrid dispatched against Don Carlos the conqueror of Don Miguel, General Rodil, with his army; but the insurrection had found in Zumalacarregay one of those natural leaders who are born to command; combining all the qualities of a military genius with those of a popular hero. General Rodil met with constant reverses, and he was soon recalled, and the renowned veteran Mina was sent to replace him, but even this skillful old warrior could gain no permanent success over his younger rival. Bands suppressed one day would reappear the next, and the standard of Don Carlos, planted upon the stubborn hills of Biscay, attracted followers from every part of Spain. For several years he succeeded in baffling the best efforts of the government. The best armies of Spain, commanded by one distinguished general after another, returned from the inglorious field, and the cause of the persistent pretender still held its own. Year after year his fierce Catalan bands had scoured the plains of Andalusia, and, climbing the vine-clad hills of Castile, had sounded their rebellious trumpets under the very gates of Madrid.

Until the appointment of Espartero as commander-in-chief, nothing but disaster had attended the national arms; and to him belongs the honor of terminating this, the first Carlist war. Partly by skillful conduct in the field, and partly by adroit negotiation, he prevailed upon the Carlist General, Maroto, to sigh the famous treaty of Vergara, in August, 1839; and this virtually closed the war, and ended the hopes of Don Carlos. The defeat of his last army under Carbera, his ablest General, the following year, was sufficient to convice even a Bourbon legitimist of the folly of continuing the struggle longer. Don Carlos retired from Spain, and for the next five years lived mostly in Italy. In May, 1845, he abdicted his rights in favor of his son Carlos, then known as Count de Montemolin, and, taking the title of Count de Molina, he retired from public view in the role of a true Spaniard bigot, devoting the balance of his days to the saving of his soul. He died at Trieste, March 10, 1855.

His son, the second Don Carlos, was born May 15, 1822. He married Marie Beatrice, second daughter of Francis IV., Duke of Modena. Of his military exploits there is nothing to be said. He serves merely as a connecting link between his bigoted father and his military son. He preferred a life of ease, and sought in literature pleasures he could not hope for in battling for a fleeting crown. He followed his father's example, and, on October 3, 1868, he abdicated in favor of his son, the present Don Carlos. This young inheritor of civil war was born March 30, 1848, and he is, consequently, now twenty-eight years old. He was married in 1867, at Frohsdorf, to Marguerite, daughter of Charles III., deposed Duke of Parma, and he is now the father of five children, so the good old legitimate line is not likely to soon die out.

The present Don Carlos has shown more military ability than either of his predecessors. He is worshiped as a popular hero by his followers, but his ability is only that of a partisan chief, and not that of an army commander. Recent events have demonstrated that, in all important matters, he is controlled by his generals, and that his true place is only at the head of his dashing cavalry, where his splendid physique and perfect horsemanship make him a gallant leader. To military genius he has no claim, and it will take abler generals than he has yet shown himself to be to make his claims a living reality. For the present his cause is dead, but it would take a bold prophet to foretell the future of Spanish politics.

Don Carlos is still young enough to hope for better times, and nothing is so persistent as a Bourbon in pursuit of the phantom of divine right. He has the example of the sweet, saintly patience of the Count de Chambord waiting for the French nation to return to its senses; and also all the traditions of his royal race to show him that a Bourbon never learns and never forgets.—*St Louis Globe.*

A Wonderful Horseman.

Dr. Russell writes in the London *Times* of December 28 there was a levee at the Government House that was terribly crowded. On the twenty-ninth the Prince visited Scindia, who did the honors royally, and as the Prince took his seat made a salaam with his hands clasped together before he sat down on his left. Of the famous maharrah, Dr. Russell says: "He can handle a division of the three armies better than most, and as well as any division general named in 'Hart.' As a horseman he is not to be excelled for lightness of hand and firmness of seat. He could not, perhaps, go across the country in the first flight at the very outset, but he can lift a horse to stand on his hind legs so bolt upright that a hair trigger touch on the bill would throw it over on its back; and sitting so balanced to a hair, make it walk on its hind legs in an attitude the maddest equestrian of the circus would not venture to urge his steed to emulate. He is rough, they say, in speech, but that his sentiments are noble enough may be inferred from his answer when the Bombay government desired to buy from him a site for a palace at Gunsch Khind, near Poonah. The land belonged to his father, and Scindia was a native of the place. 'A man,' said he, 'does not sell his patrimony, but he can give it to his friend.'"

On his return the Prince attended the races.

The thirtieth was a blank day. On the thirty-first, besides making some minor visits, the Prince "assisted at" a grand exhibition of horsemanship by the troopers of the Tenth Native Cavalry. Indian tent pegs are larger, longer, and stick deeper than those used in tent pegging in England. The troopers dashed full gallop one after the other at the pegs, which were replaced as fast as they were drawn. Then rupees were put on the tent pegs to be knocked off by the lance point without touching the peg. That was done better and oftener than the succeeding exercise of cutting or spearing oranges on the tent-peg tops. Handerchiefs were laid on the ground, and the troopers, riding hard, made swoops at them, and missed or caught them up. One man managed to take three in succession in the same gallop. There were exhibitions of horsemanship which might be described as of a circus character, but for this difference—the horses were not ridden at a regulation stride, at a skillfully adjusted angle, but were ridden boldly about on the hard plain, and everything was done by hand, bit and balance.

A Week in New Orleans.

In one week more scenes were enacted in New Orleans than were ever witnessed in one dramatic piece since the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. First, there were the Knights of Momus, then the festivities of Mardi Gras, with its buffoonery, the Mystic Krewe of Komus, with their tableaus, the exposition on the Fair Grounds with its thousand shows, besides the horse racing and pigeon shooting by Captain Bogardus; the impeachment of Governor Kellogg; the Immigrant Convention; the cock fights on Rampart street; the pistol fight at the corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets, resulting in the death of Mr. Hardeman; the wrestling match at the St. Charles Theatre; the rencontre at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, between Robert J. Stockton and B. E. Castendyk, resulting in the wounding of Castendyk; the firemen's parade and firemen's ball, the Fruit Growers' Convention, the killing of a burglar by Mr. Terrbonne, and a $10,000 fire at the corner of Melpomene and Chara streets. What may be the effect of Lent following such a carnival of blood and murder, fire and slaughter, shows and shams, and shooting, it would be difficult to imagine, but it is to be hoped that the Crescent City will take breathing time, and that some friend of humanity will at least save the poor pigeons from being cruelly and wantonly shot, if he can not save the men from being slaughtered like mad dogs.—*Bikni Mirror.*

The Kentucky Legislature is discussing a fish bill during Lent. Kentuckians wish to raise their own fish, and measures are on foot for stocking the rivers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company. No. 134 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.
mh10 tap3 C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana will be held at Grunewald Hall on FRIDAY, the seventeenth instant, at 12 M. The public are invited to attend.
mh11 1t* T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.

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.

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 eod4wfm

POLITICAL NOTICES.

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-THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1876, and it is hereby ordered that the convention be held at the place above mentioned.

APPORTIONMENT.

Rapides	4	Red River	3
Vernon	1	DeSoto	3
Sabine	2	Caddo	5
Natchitoches	5	Bossier	3
Grant	2	Webster	2
Winn	2	Bienville	2

H. C. MYERS, THOMAS JOHNSON,
C. C. ANTOINE, H. RABY,
WILLIAM HARPER, A. B. LEVISSEE,
M. H. TWITCHELL, SAMUEL THOMAS,
RAFORD BLUNT, E. W. DEWEES,
L. W. BAKER,
New Orleans, March 2, 1876. mh2

[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 fourteen th 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	1
Clairborne	2	Pointe Coupee	5
Concordia	2	Rapides	3
DeSoto	1	Red River	2
Feliciana, East	4	Richland	1
Feliciana, West	3	Sabine	1
Franklin	1	St. Bernard	2
Grant	3	St. Charles	2
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
Lafourche	6	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	3	Vernon	1
Fifth Ward	1	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

CHAMPAGNE. CHAMPAGNE.

DRY VERZENAY. DRY VERZENAY

GEORGE GOULET & CO., Rheims.

SOLD BY

SMITH BROTHERS & CO., CLARK & MEADER, SWASBRICK & CO.,

And Most All Fancy, Retail and Wholesale Grocers, 'or

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE SOUTH,

jaN tapsu No. 41 Decatur street.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51.....Camp street.....51

CAPITAL, $500,000.

R. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
ED. COSBEY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. R. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON,
R. C. PALMER.

This company insures against loss by burglars, thieves and fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to depositors.

Small deposits received, and six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.
jy11 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
(A BANK FOR SMALL SAVINGS.)
Grunewald Hall.
Six per cent Compound Interest.
DIRECTORS.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, ED. W. BURBANK,
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HAHAM,
M. BENNER.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier.
"How To Get Rich." sent free. ap30 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 158 Canal street. Trustees—A. Moulton, E. A. Palfrey, Carl Kohn, T. L. Bayne, David Urquhart, George Jones, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Christian Schneicer, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
D. URQUHART, President.
CHARLES KILBRAW, Treasurer. ja23

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE.
THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
To the East, North and West,
Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:30 A. M.	Mail	10:00 A. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
NORMAN C. JONES, General Agent.
no31 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
On and after January 31, 1876,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:20 A. M.	Express	2:40 A. M.
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	1:00 P. M.
Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	Accommodation	9:20 A. M.
		Sunday accommodation	10:00 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.
The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	February 7	About March 11.
STRASSBURG	March 1	About March 11.
Direct to Bremen, with steerage passengers only.		
FRANKFURT	March 15	About April 19.
HANNOVER	April 12	About May 17.

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.
The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight, subject to exceptions defined below.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....36 gold
From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen:
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold
From New Orleans to Havana:
Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold
Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.
The company reserves the right to change or withdraw the steamers, to change their days of sailing, their destination, their routes, and the prices of passage.
For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
an3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMELIA.
The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana
Every Week,
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa.
Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.
Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.
No freight received without permit from the office.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja1 No. 130 Common street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE OLD VIRGINIA KITCHEN,
WILLIAM BURNS' RESTAURANT,
No. 157 Camp street, opposite St. Patrick Church. Open every day from 6 A. M. to midnight; meals furnished at all hours of the day; meals furnished to families at their own residences on very reasonable terms. Every Sunday, dinner served with extra care; a choice bill of fare, including ice cream, desert and coffee, at fifty cents each person. Gentlemen, ladies and families will find this the most economical and pleasant place in the city. ja4 3m

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, New York.
NEW YORK, February 1, 1876.
DEAR SIR—Having recently leased the Rossmore Hotel, situated in this city, at the junction of Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, three blocks from Grand Central Depot and twenty minutes from Wall street, I respectfully solicit your patronage.
The building is new, has been designed and constructed for a first class modern hotel in every respect. The ventilation and light is unsurpassed, and it has been furnished with special regard to elegance and comfort.
Respectfully yours,
fe25 1m CHARLES E. LELAND.

AUGUSTA'S
COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.
All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fe13 1y

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SET OF meeting room furniture, including officers' desks, etc. Also a second-hand billiard table. Address glass box No. 2036, stating price, and where the same can be seen. fe15

WANTED.—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady capable of teaching English, French and Music. References exchanged. Address Miss C., at this office. ms4

CONSTABLES' SALES.

In the matter of Sophie Hiscel, wife of Francisco Mariano, recognized and qualified as universal legatee and sole heir of Fredericka Klein, deceased, subrogated to Fred-ricka Klein, vs. Frederi-k and Sophie Hiestratz, in solido; same vs. same—Second Justice Court in and for the parish of Orleans, Nos. 1235 and 1236.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, second justice in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suits, 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 MONDAY, April 17, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

SALL THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST of Sophie Vierling, widow of Jacob Kohlman, now wife of Frederick Hiestratz, in and to a certain square or islet of ground, together with all the improvements thereon, rights ways, and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Common, D'Hemecourt and Kendon streets and Hagan avenue, and composed of seven lots of ground, numbered from one seven inclusive, according to a plan by Joseph Pile, on the first of May, 1849, deposited with the records of the late D. L. McCay, notary public. Said islet measures, in American measure, 212 feet 4 inches 7 lines front on Common street, 25 feet 2 inches 4 lines front on Kendon street, 307 feet 11 inches 2 lines front on D'Hemecourt street, and 111 feet 1 line front on Hagan avenue.

Seized in the above stated suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

mh17 27 ap16* JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Samuel W. Moore vs. William H. Voelker—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1304.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. William H. Holmes, second justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the north corner of Bertrand and Peydras streets, First District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.—

THE CONTENTS OF A DRUG STORE, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

mh12 17 22* JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

RELIGIOUS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING,
From 12 to 1 O'Clock.
In the Carondelet Street Methodist Church.
mh17 1m

INSURANCE.

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	694,030 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 Foratall, A. Schreiber,
H. Gally, J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte, W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen, D. Patjo,
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		$177,797 27
Fire risks	$127,543 00	
Marine	17,746 78	
River	32,413 09	177,797 27
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
Fire risks	$23,972 46	
Marine	4,625 61	
River	17,640 05	46,238 13
Less rebate	$20,376 08	
State and city licenses and taxes on capital and real estate for 1874 and 1875	15,315 50	
Reinsurances	16,674 22	
Rent	3,997 61	
Return premiums	1,056 91	
Profit and loss, expenses less interest	13,698 85	71,420 15
Profits		$60,030 60
Reserved for risks not terminated December 31, 1875		$25,969 40
Reserved for unadjusted losses		1,351 12
Cash dividend of ten per cent, declared this day		20,000 00
Estimated depreciation of assets		12,710 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	$34,738 38	
Balance in Bank of America	542 96	35,281 34
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

AUCTION SALES.

By S. Guinault,

IN THE MATTER OF ARNOLD WEBER, BANKRUPT.
United States District Court—No. 1204.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE corner of Exchange alley and Bienville street.—SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will be sold at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Edward C. Billings, judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, dated February 23, 1876—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Perdido, Poydras, Bertrand and Bolivar streets, designated by letters B and C. Said lots measuring each 30 feet 7 inches 6 lines front on Perdido street, by 104 feet 8 inches in depth.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the same district and square, designated by the Nos. 15 and 16; lot No. 15 forms the corner of Perdido and Bertrand streets, and measures 30 feet 8 inches 3 lines front on Perdido street, by 104 feet 8 inches in depth and front on Bertrand street, and said lot No. 16 measures 30 feet 7 inches 6 lines front on Perdido street, by 104 feet 8 inches deep; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before James Fahey, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh4 10 17 24

AUCTION SALES.

By Nash & Hodgson.

THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 13 FRANKLIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS.

WITHOUT RESERVE, AT AUCTION.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. L. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 13 Carondelet street.—On SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will be sold—

ONE VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Canal, Customhouse, Franklin and Treme (now Liberty) streets, designated as No. 11, and measuring 28 feet 5 inches front on Franklin street, by a depth of 80 feet 1 inch 6 lines, between parallel lines, as per plan of A. De Armas, surveyor, dated November 2, 1875, now on exhibition at place of sale.

The improvements consist of a two story frame house, known as No. 13 Franklin street, containing about six or eight rooms, sheds, cistern, privy, etc.

Terms—One-half cash on the spot, balance at one year, with eight per cent interest, and the usual clauses.

Act of sale before C. G. Audry, notary, at the expense of purchaser, including the taxes due and exigible in 1876. mh7 11 td

By George Pearson.

SALE OF WAREHOUSED AND UNCLAIMED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, March 15, 1876.

BY GEORGE PEARSON, AUCTIONEER.—The following described goods, having remained in warehouse over three years, or unclaimed over one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, on FRIDAY, April 7, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.—

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	FROM.	MARKS AND NUMBERS.	MERCHANDISE.	CONSIGNEES.
UNCLAIMED OVER ONE YEAR.						
Oct. 24, 1874	State of Louisiana	Johnston	Liverpool	R.	37 bundles Iron Cotton Ties, 2035 pounds	State Savings Association, St. Louis.
Dec. 21, 1874	Vicksburg	Thearle	Liverpool	D.	6 barrels Cotton Tie Buckles, 453 pounds	J. Dawson.
Jan. 30, 1875	State of Louisiana	Johnston	Liverpool	No mark	2 plates steel, one-eighth inch, 44 pounds	Avery Brothers.
WAREHOUSED OVER THREE YEARS.						
Dec. 23, 1872	Belgian	Mathias	Liverpool	19	in a diamond	10 cases Ginger Ale, eight dozen each	A. G. Greenwood & Co
Dec. 23, 1872	Belgian	Mathias	Liverpool	G	in a diamond	1 cask Ginger Ale	A. G. Greenwood & Co
Dec. 23, 1872	Belgian	Mathias	Liverpool	NM	100 309	98 casks Ale	J. C. Bailey & Co.
Dec. 6, 1873	Arbitrator	Urie	Liverpool	NM	303 403	91 casks Ale	J. C. Bailey & Co.
Jan. 6, 1873	Arbitrator	Craig	Liverpool	NM	303 403	9 casks Ale	J. C. Bailey & Co.

P. F. HERWIG,
mh16 18 21 24 28 31 ap2 5 7 Special Deputy Collector.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

SUGAR PLANTATION, SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT OF BARATARIA, PARISH OF JEFFERSON, KNOWN AS THE CHRISTEVAS PLANTATION.

N. W. C