

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 16, 1876.

Censorship is a sinless force.

Mark Twain has been writing on his conscience.

The dogs will not have their day until September.

The yeast that rises highest is the sort for a thoroughbred.

Lemons and milk have been recommended for a sour stomach.

Silver change gives satisfaction and secures a pocket piece.

A hotel ghost comes under the official head of an inspector.

With a barber on the jury it takes a close shave to get a verdict.

Brown paper is used in large quantities for cigar filling in Havana.

The exact thickness of the leaves that fell in Vallambrosa is not known.

Undertakers and doctors are patiently waiting for the arrival of green peaches.

When you apply to a photographer for pictures, silence is considered a negative.

Until contribution jars are prescribed by law, it is folly to supply deacons with punch.

Half fare to the National Democratic Convention; full fare to the Centennial Exposition.

The law allows the freedom of speech to all dumb men, and provides that deaf men shall have a hearing.

It is a common saying that men should be just before they are generous, and that is why so few prove generous.

Mrs. Livermore advises girls to marry poor young men—no matter how worthy they are—and keep them poor.

Captain Charles B. Atchison, late of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, died at Washington, D. C., last Monday.

The poor man sleeps in peace. He knows it will take a shrewd burglar to find anything of value about his premises.

The man who sells hoopskirts for a living contends that woman is out of her sphere when she ascends the lecture platform.

The theory of contraction and expansion by cold and heat is as broad as the days are short and long in winter or summer.

No young man should think of sending poetry to a publisher without sending the names of a few subscribers as an accompaniment.

Lord Lytton, as viceroy of India, receives a salary with allowances of \$185,000 in gold. This provides for many allowances.

It is hinted that Mr. Clymer knows the whereabouts of Charley Ross, but he is keeping the information to blow up a candidate with.

A stranger, who had a little money and feared the bunco men, went to the Chief of Police to secure a "shadow," ere his substance faded.

Only two regiments in the British army are allowed to wear shirt collars; but the soldiers ordered to put their necks in stocks are allowed to wear shirts.

The original declaration of independence can be seen at Philadelphia. This is assuring to those who believe there never was such an instrument.

A number of American girls in California have married Chinamen. They get husbands who are economical housekeepers and willing to do their own washing.

Philadelphia restaurants demonstrate the fact that it is cheaper for visitors to go to New York and get their dinners than to attempt to fill up at centennial prices.

The telegraphing of prayers shows the improvements of the age. A clergyman can now pray with the assurance that his effort will reach beyond the sound of his own voice.

It is most unfortunate for Louisiana that the Democratic campaign has opened so early in the season. The months of September and October should give ample time for killing Republicans.

A Portsmouth paper notes that Gunner Thomas R. Wilson has been detached from the naval magazine and ordered to the navy yard on Mare Island. He did not belong to the horse marines.

Palace Car Pullman has built a house in Chicago costing \$300,000. He is now so well fixed that he can afford to rent a sleeping shell to a passenger who has paid his fare at a less price than \$2 per night.

Doorkeeper Fitzhugh reminds the Democrats that no man should be allowed to resign under charges. He will hold on to the door knob while there is a salary left, or a spanking government team to drive.

The Democrats complain at not being able to understand Mr. Seymour. They wanted him to say, "If nominated I will not accept; if elected I will not serve;" but he is a man who does not talk in that straightforward and common way.

Sergeant Prender, the man who promised to explode the Treasury Department as soon as his expenses were paid to Washington, has been thoroughly examined by the sub-committee, and found to be a fraud. He has gone to meet the lunatic witness.

Several of the Nathan murderers, now at San Francisco, wanting transportation East, are expected to come forward soon with important information.

An open air concert will be given at Carrollton Gardens on Wednesday evening by a large band selected from the best musicians of New Orleans. If the venture proves pecuniarily successful it is understood that such entertainments, as a resort for respectable people and lovers of good music, will be repeated at frequent intervals during the summer. In Northern and Western cities garden concerts are frequent and attractive; in this climate they should be much more so, and if conducted with as much propriety as are concerts in halls, they doubtless will be.

"CAN NOT ABANDON PRINCIPLE"

We honestly believe it. The principle which can not be abandoned is the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." The strategy by which this principle is to be made effective is to follow obsequiously where they can not command and to bully those supposed to be weaker or more timid than themselves. The insults and violence with which the Republicans are treated is by no means the extent of the bullying system. It is applied to the conservatives, and either in business or in association these people, in reality a majority of those in opposition to the Republicans, are compelled to submit to the leadership of desperate and despotic men, who really represent a minority of the combination. There is often a degree of cunning employed not at all incompatible with cruelty. It is the stealthy creep, to make the deadly spring, common to all the cat tribe, great and small.

We can not abandon principle, says a last ditcher at the close of a confession which shows the most abject abnegation of all principle. It is claimed that the Democratic party embraces "nine-tenths of the white people of the State," yet it voted for a freeholder who led one of the first colored regiments in the South. It abandoned its name and under the alias of "Fusion," secured for a subsequently avowed White Leaguer the passage of the Returning Board law, organized that board, appointed a majority of Democratic members, and the Fusion leaders claim the election of 1872, upon the authority of returns "tabulated" by a Democratic Returning Board. The very existence of this same law has been proclaimed by the Democracy a justification for the overthrow of the State government. Yet we are told that the Democracy "can not abandon principle."

In 1872 the Democracy took up a Republican candidate for the Presidency. He was an Abolitionist, a protectionist, an advocate for the prosecution of the war to the capture of the Confederate capital. He had all men take notice that he had changed in nothing. Yet the Democracy "can not abandon principle."

A compromise was accepted by the Conservatives of Louisiana. The Democracy denounced any such recognition of Republican authority, yet Democracy accepted the compromise, and would have violated the Conservative construction of its terms by accusing the Republican government out of office and installing a Democratic Governor, to be supported by "ten thousand men."

The latest phase of the last ditch Democracy is that of the Democratic-Conservative party. Democracy is lawless and violent. It has in Mississippi deprived the colored population of free suffrage. It holds business as subordinate to politics. It is intolerant where it has the power. It is obsequious where its interests require submission. It will seize the whole prey if it can do so; it will accept the offer if it can get no more. Conservatism is the opposite in all this. It represents the opposition to secession. It advocates public improvement, education and official reform. It represents nine-tenths of the capital, intelligence and industry in the Democratic Conservative party. It was carried into secession by the Democratic bullies. It furnished men and weapons for the Democratic bullies. It proved to have been more wise and equally brave with the Democratic bullies. It is now required to obey the orders and follow the lead of the Democratic bullies. It remains to be seen whether these citizens will accept the position assigned them by the White Leaguers.

It is time some understanding should be had as to the purposes to which a new Fusion canvass in Louisiana is to be applied. The public peace and safety demand it. There is a radical difference between the partner who grabs the sword of command and the associate who contributes the means and numbers of success. Let the Conservatives demand what are the purposes of the Democratic members of the firm? The Democrats certainly bring no principle into the canvass. They have abandoned every principle. From having once been State rights warriors in the political field, they have been demoralized and disbanded. They are now political bushwhackers, willing to join any forces who will lead them to plunder. Their only principle now is to spend, and their only tactics to deceive those they can not bully and ally those they can not deceive.

OUR FEARFUL NEGRO RIOTS. We fear the time will come at last when the negro riots in the South will not be so one-sided as now. They are already beginning to develop a fatal tendency to the white race. Eleven to one is the result now in Feliciana, with Wilkinson county, Mississippi, to help. By and by, we fear, the negroes will grow tired of furnishing all the victims of a negro riot, and either run away or strike back. Because the thunder bearer does not strike on the instant, is no assurance that he will not strike at all. We all remember that Billy Dowlegs and nineteen retained warriors held the whole State of Florida at bay under successive Democratic administrations. He would have held out much longer, perhaps, if the Democratic contractors had not fallen out about a division of the \$2,000,000 year appropriated for the Florida war. When the Indians were sent out of the State business declined, as it will in Louisiana when the negroes are driven out, or compelled to take to the swamps and relapse into barbarism.

In the great conflict which is going on between the idlers, vagrants and the honest laborers of this State, the sympathies of the business community, the learned and the pious have been heretofore on the side of the former. If the laborers have the fortitude to stand the oppressors and still go on with their work, why should sleek Christians who

yet manage to live off their earnings be contented in the mansions? If the negroes will insist upon getting up riots and having themselves killed at the rate of eleven to one, our persons can only pray for them, and that in a general way not to their white foes to spare them, but to God, who never answers back. Men bent upon killing negroes as a regular business to secure themselves and friends the possession of office would not permit Bishop Wilmer, Mr. Palmer, Bishop Perche, Mr. Mallard or any of the political persons to interfere with them in their amusing pastime. And these good divines, in order not to be insulted and hustled out, pray lustily for the redemption of the heathen in foreign lands, who are said to be very wicked and very thifty for some of the religion which smiles with heavenly satisfaction at the announcement, "Great Negro Riot in West Feliciana—One Citizen Assassinated—Eleven Negroes Lynched." The little naked barbarians of the South Sea islands can never know the inestimable delights of a pure Christian civilization unless, perchance, there be a revival of the slave trade and a large migration of these benighted beings to the very fountain head, the home of the missionary. Some movement of this sort will soon be needed if murder goes unchecked, or we shall not have negroes enough to get up a riot. It is true the political freebooters might fall back upon the Dutch and Irish again, if there happened to be any such here after the blacks were exterminated.

CENTENNIAL NOTES. The Associated Press reporters could only find fifty thousand people at the Centennial Exposition; the Democrat was informed by somebody, and believed there were only thirty thousand, but a "Times" commissioner, who was on the spot and knows what it is to be hustled by a big crowd, declares there were at least three hundred thousand people present. This same commissioner notes, as one of the points of the opening day, that two or three, or perhaps more—a small number, at any rate—had the bad taste to interrupt President Grant while he was reading his address. Although the disturbers were promptly quieted, and made to look as small as possible, the young man who "does the head-lines" for the Times, seizes the circumstance to make out that the President was "severely snubbed." The "commissioner" merely remarked that "a small knot of men in the neighborhood of the main building were heard to hiss and groan." They were probably Democrats or something worse, and it is, perhaps, fortunate that the fifty or more men who jumped upon tables and chairs and looked in the direction whence the sounds proceeded did not see the ruffians. It might have been unhealthy for the disturbers, but it is much better as it is. At all events the President was not severely snubbed. The Times commissioner says nothing to sustain such a wild shriek, which the man who put the head on the letter would have discovered if he had read it carefully.

So far we only hear from two State Governors at the centennial—Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, accompanied by the stylish Boston caddis, and Governor Hart-raft, of Pennsylvania, with his staff. It was understood the appearance of the Governors of States, each accompanied with a brilliant staff, was to be a leading feature of the exposition. Perhaps it was, but as all the leading features could not be mentioned at once, this, as well as the arrival of Fitzhugh, is omitted for the present.

WERE THEY CONSERVATIVES? If the Times be correct in saying that the deputy marshal of the United States, when attempting to arrest the Coushatta killers, was "beating the bushes for Conservative voters and carrying blank warrants and unassigned handcuffs to distribute as might seem best for the success of the party," we can not see any use in distinguishing the Conservatives from the Democracy. It will become incumbent on conservatism to say whether it sanctions the shotgun and Winchester rifle mode of conducting a campaign. From our impression of the Conservatives as they have shown themselves in the compromise and in defeating impeachment, we do not believe that the Coushatta assassinations of 1874 or 1876 were the work of that party.

Call you that backing of your friends? A plea upon such backing—Fitzhugh. On the twenty-second of April an employee of the House of Representatives at Washington telegraphed as follows to the New Orleans Democrat: "Through a combination of reporters here the Republican papers of the country will publish on Monday a series of false charges against Fitzhugh, doorkeeper of the House. They are based upon an exploded charge of arson on which he was tried, acquitted, and his accusers convicted and heavily fined. The publication is made to create a diversion from the exposures of corruption of Republican officials. Anticipate and give me the lie to the slander. Colonel Fitzhugh is above reproach."

Here was a complete vindication of the gallant colonel from the exploded charge of arson. The trial had been one of peculiar results, and it should be a warning to all district attorneys. According to the dispatch the prisoner was tried and acquitted, while the prosecution was convicted and heavily fined. It is inferred the doorkeeper was acquitted from the exploded charge, and naturally his accusers were convicted of exploding the charge and heavily fined. Certainly they were not heavily fined for arson. Then comes the motive of the Republican malice in making charges against the doorkeeper, who has a spanking pair of government horses for his private use. The motive is to "create a diversion from the exposures of corruption of Republican officials." According to Democratic notions a Republican could have no other motive for doing any act of amusement or duty. The grand Radical scheme was to direct the eyes of the entire world to wagn Fitz, that Balkan might soon be forgotten. The Washington correspondent

promptly exposed the plot, and ordered the government to anticipate the slander and give it the lie. He would have the thing called before it existed. This was before the great letter written by the colonel had been published. The Republicans were charged with an attempt to create a diversion. Fitz himself has created more real diversion by his chapter on himself than was ever produced by any single letter written by Artemus Ward. He has done precisely what his apologist said the Republicans intended to do. Clymer has failed to make a case; official corruption is forgotten, and the name of Fitz is on every tongue. Even the President is but little thought of, for Fitz, of Texas, is a "bigger man than old Grant." We have it upon the authority of Fitz himself. No disrespect toward the President was intended. Fitz simply talked as he had learned to talk when he tended door for the Confederate House which assembled at Richmond. He had only changed doors without changing his manners. Yesterday the following appeared in the editorial columns of the Democrat: "A shallow-pated fellow from Texas, named Fitzhugh, was elected by the Democrats to the high and noble office of door-keeper of the House, and it has turned the little brains he had. He writes to his friend in Texas of the grandeur of his position, of the humility of members of Congress, Secretaries and Senators before his mightiness. He is a 'bigger man than old Grant,' clerks, lacqueys, book-keepers and coachmen are at his beck and call, and the government furnishes him with a spanking team. Poor Fitzhugh's simple friend took all this in as true, and printed the glory of his countryman, and the Mobile Register, desiring to be impressed by the august majesty of Fitz, handed an article about his letter in this irreverent manner: 'Another Jackson.'"

The two quotations from the Democrat lead to the following conclusion: Colonel Fitzhugh is above reproach; Colonel Fitzhugh is an ass. And we may expect to hear the Washington correspondent inquiring, "Call you that backing of your friends?"

DOWN AT THE FRENCH MARKET, AT S. ALEXANDER'S RED STORE NO. 3. Received Ex-Steamship Hudson: One case White Houseycomb QUILTS at \$1 apiece. One case White Crochet QUILTS at \$1.75 apiece. One case White Crochet QUILTS at \$2 apiece.

Also, Choicest styles PERCALS, LAWNS, PRINTS, COTTONS, LACES, AWNING STRIPS, AND A complete assortment of OILCLOTHS, SILK PARASOLS, FANS, SILK and LACE SCARFS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc. my12 2p

NOTICE. VETERANS OF 1812-14-15. CLERK'S OFFICE THIRD DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, May 16, 1876. The returns of the wars of 1812-14-15, claiming the benefits and privileges of act No. 51 of the General Assembly of 1875, before the honorable court, are hereby notified that all such cases will be filed for trial on SATURDAY of each week. The proceedings will be had in open court, and contradictorily with the District Attorney. By order of the court. CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Clerk.

CARROLLTON GARDENS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1876. GRAND CONCERT, Performed by Twenty of the Best Musicians of New Orleans. As a trial to make up SUBSCRIPTION SUMMER CONCERTS. The garden will be elegantly lighted. Admission, Fifty Cents. my16 2p

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of State Superintendent of Public Education, Sixth Division, New Orleans, May 16, 1876. The order of the annual examinations and closing exercises of the public schools for the school year 1875-76, will be as follows: 1. The examination of the classes of the High School, for promotion therein, must be completed by the sixteenth of June. 2. The public oral examinations and literary exercises of the Grammar and Primary Schools will be held as follows: The schools of the Sixth and Seventh Districts, on MONDAY, June 13; Fourth District, TUESDAY, June 20; First District, WEDNESDAY, June 27; Second District, THURSDAY, June 27; Third and Fifth Districts, FRIDAY, June 27. 3. The examination of the candidates for admission to the High School will be held at the respective High School buildings, on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of June. On these dates the examinations for the promotion of classes in the Grammar Schools will take place. 4. At least three days before the twenty-sixth of June, principals of Grammar Schools will send to the State Superintendent, in the name of their candidates for the High Schools, together with their ages, proficiency in study, etc. All candidates must be present at the High Schools on each day of the examination, before 9 A. M., otherwise they may be excluded from the examination. 5. The graduation exercises of the Lower Civil High School will be held in the assembly room of the Boys Central High School, on the twenty-first of June, at 7 P. M.; of the Upper Girls' and Boys' Central High School, at their own buildings, on the twenty-second and twenty-third of June, respectively, at 11 P. M. 6. The patrons of the public schools and all friends of popular education are invited to assist at the annual examination of our schools. The undersigned respectfully comends the principals and other teachers not to devote too much time and attention to the rehearsal of declamations, dialogues, etc. The closing exercises should be literary, not theatrical, in their character. They are not designed for display, but to exhibit the character of our school work. The comparative rank of the various schools will be judged not by their exhibitions, but by the results of their written and oral examinations. CHARLES W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent. my14 2p

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE. OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, No. 39 Burgundy street, May 13, 1876. Payment of salaries for April, 1876, will be made at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, sixteenth instant, at 3 P. M. HENRY C. DIBBLE, President. H. A. COBBIN, Secretary. my14 2p

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! SPLENDID SCENE FOR A FORTUNE! THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, JULY 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, JULY 29, 1876. 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 a holder of a GOUPON 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 \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 4000 Prizes at \$50.....200,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: \$358,000 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTYTHS.....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. 694, New Orleans Postoffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND COLLECT THAT IN THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF ALL THE TICKETS, 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, Louisiana. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. my16 2p

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ASSASSINATION IN COUSHATTA. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, May 4, 1876. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin in who, on the second day of May, at the residence in the parish of Red River, in this State, shot and killed GEORGE A. KING, late collector of Red River parish, and shot Hon. M. H. TWITCHELL, State Senator. Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the acting Governor: F. G. LORENS, Assistant Secretary of State. my12 2p

NOTICE TO VETERANS. Widows of Veterans of the War of 1812 to 1815. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, April 19, 1876. In order to enable the pension law, act No. 61 session of 1875, persons claiming the benefits of this law are notified to properly qualify and cause to be sent to this office on or before the twentieth of May proximo, the prescribed certificate copy of the record of judgment or decree. The said mortgage, hypothecation or transfer of claims to such pension law is prohibited by law, and payments will be made to individual claimants only or upon duly executed powers of attorney. G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor. my20 2p

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KARIKIE—An infallible cure for fevers. ANBISSE—Certain specific for cholera and fever, contains no opium. FLORENE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies, if not, they can be had of M. MOUREAU & CO'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. my12 2p

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 15, 1876. CLASSES 115. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1805. Capital.....\$500,000 Assets at last valuation.....\$227,96 Income for the year 1875.....\$34,000 This company insures fire, marine and river risks, issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss. J. T. JONES, President. A. SCHREIBER, Vice President. J. W. HICKS, Secretary. Directors: Ernest Merich, A. M. Beckham, Placide Fortal, J. Traub, H. Galley, W. A. Bell, Charles Laflitte, W. Van Benthuysen, D. P. J. Rogers. my23 1p

AUCTION SALES. BY C. E. GIRARDEY. STOCK IN TRADE OF THE LATE D. MCKEN BRICK STORE NO 153 CAMP STREET. SUCCESSION OF DANIEL MCKENBRICK. Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 217. BY C. E. GIRARDEY, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 31 Camp Street, TUESDAY, May 16, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, will be sold by public auction, by and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. TRIST, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated the twenty-ninth of April 1876, and rendered in the succession of the late Daniel McKenbrick, deceased, the following described property, to-wit: "THE CONTENTS AND STOCK IN TRADE OF THE STORE NO. 153 CAMP STREET, comprising a general assortment of hardware, including iron, brass and lead pipe, tools, office and other furniture. The attention of the trade is specially invited. Terms—Cash before delivery. my2 13 16

SALE TO EFFECT A PARTITION. THE BELL ALLIANCE SUGAR PLANTATION, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, about thirty-two miles below the city, situated on the left bank of the river, and containing ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR ESTATES OF THE EQUIPPED WITH LOWER COAST, AND THE BEST OF THE STOCK OF MILK, CANE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC. IN THE SUIT OF JOSEPH BORDE vs. WIDOW WILHELM HENKINS, ET AL. Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 217. BY C. E. GIRARDEY, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 31 Camp Street, TUESDAY, May 16, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, will be sold by public auction, by and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. TRIST, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated the twenty-ninth of April 1876, and rendered in the succession of the late Daniel McKenbrick, deceased, the following described property, to-wit: "THE CONTENTS AND STOCK IN TRADE OF THE STORE NO. 153 CAMP STREET, comprising a general assortment of hardware, including iron, brass and lead pipe, tools, office and other furniture. The attention of the trade is specially invited. Terms—Cash before delivery. my2 13 16

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