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

Local Intelligence.

CARROLLTON'S COLORED FIREMEN.—On Saturday next the colored firemen of the Seventh District will undertake a grand parade, and from the interest manifested by leading colored gentlemen we may safely predict an elegant display. The fire brigade constitutes a numerous and stalwart body of American citizens, and this will be the judgment, doubtless, of Chief O'Conner and other prominent members of the New Orleans department, who, we are informed, have promised to review them at Clay Statue.

A TEXAS CASE POSTPONED.—James B. Eustis, Esq., accompanied by his client, Mr. Durant Daponte, appeared before Judge Bradley yesterday morning and asked for a hearing in the rather curious injunction suit, filed in the name of Mr. Henry Daponte, a citizen of Texas, and resident of the city of Galveston, vs. the contractors of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Judge Bradley considered the matter for a moment with a grave air, and then rather pointedly remarked that his time was too valuable to be taken up in such a suit, but perhaps Judge Woods might find time to try it. That jurist, who happened to be sitting with Judge Bradley, replied, with one of his pleasant smiles, that he was willing to try the case, and ordered it fixed for the first Saturday in January. Upon this counsel and client took their leave with the air of gentlemen who had in some manner received a gentle surprise.

The impression of those who witnessed this scene is that the two judges discovered something out of the usual way on the face of the petition which has been filed in this suit. At all events, they think the matter will keep till cooler weather.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

TWO WENT TO THE OTHER SHORE.—Early yesterday morning Frederick Bauer, a well known resident, entered his place of business, No 3 Magazine street, and immediately afterward the report of pistol was heard on the second floor, and an investigation disclosed the fact that Bauer had committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased was seventy-eight years old, born in Russia, and has been a resident of this city many years, having made a good reputation for himself in every respect. He was the pioneer in the trunk making business, having followed that occupation on Canal street a long time. Why he should have put an end to a life which was near its close is a mystery that will probably never be solved. There were evidences that he deliberately committed the dreadful deed; for instance, had apparently been reading the Bible at passages which referred to the close of a life. He had placed a single-barreled pistol in his mouth and sent the entire charge into his brain, blowing a portion of his head off. He had taken off all his clothing excepting the under pieces and placed everything carefully as was usual with him. His relatives are unable to solve the mystery.

The other suicide was Lecien Augustin, a cigar maker, fifty years old, who lived at No. 128 Washington avenue, Third District. He left his bed early yesterday morning, saluting his eldest daughter with a fatherly kiss, and left his home. He did not go far from his house, and returned in a few minutes, and when at his gate took out a pistol and placed it at his right temple, discharging the weapon, the bullet entering his head. Although the wound was a serious one, it did not cause death until last evening. No cause can be given for the act, unless temporary insanity be assigned. He was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

THE TWO WOUNDED MEN.—Last evening about two o'clock, William Laresche, the man shot in the melee on Bourbon street, Wednesday evening, by Thomas Houlihan, as is charged, died at his home on Royal, near Ursulines street.

Matt Hogan, the other victim, is still in the Charity Hospital, quite low, but it is not thought he will die just yet. He was somewhat improved yesterday, and rested quite well.

Charles Tromp was arrested by officer Sherman for having been engaged in the shooting, but half a dozen witnesses will testify that he was in court when the affair took place.

BRIEF MENTION.—The case of Court Officer Walsh, for shooting Robert Mogul, a letter carrier, was before Judge Evans last evening, and all the testimony taken. The judge did not feel inclined to give a decision in the matter just yet, so let the case go over until a future day.

Colonel Loan, Superincendent of Police, returned to duty, yesterday, having had a twenty days' holiday. He has been in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and other cities, and during the time has availed himself of every opportunity to post himself in matters pertaining to his present official position.

Mr. Geggie, the deputy United States marshal from St. Louis, who came here to arrest several persons mixed up in crooked whisky cases, last evening started for his home, having accomplished his mission. Only one of the persons, J. O'Brien, escaped him, and there is a little mystery about that affair. O'Brien was arrested, and while waiting for a supposed bondsman, managed to travel off into unknown parts. It is not likely that he will ever be found, at least not in time for the government to try him. When he took his sudden departure he had about $4000 in currency with him—sufficient to carry him beyond the reach of officials.

Lightning played one of its pranks last evening about one o'clock, and shot a prong into an empty house at the corner of Claiborne and St. Anthony streets, knocking a chimney into flinders. One of the falling bricks struck Mr. C. Schultz as he was passing near the place, but he still survives, though the brick is worsted.

There is a new moon, and the Gas Company is happy.

There are people who think that rain fell about noon yesterday, and they are right.

Bridget Early was arrested at her residence, No. 226 Chartres street, and locked up in the third precinct station, charged by Sarah Freeman with assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to commit murder.

Patrick Clark was arrested on a warrant on board the steamboat Wawenock and locked up in the third precinct station, charged by Officer P. Clarrisse with being accessory to a larceny.

Joseph Oscar was arrested in the Second Municipal Court room, charged by A. V. Vinet with willful and corrupt perjury. He was arraigned before Judge Stace, pleaded not guilty and was remanded to the Parish Prison in default of appearance bonds.

Captain James Robertson had Frederick Carter, a sailor, locked up in the central station for safe keeping, for attempting to desert his ship.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

A New Southern Attraction.

The busy season is near its close, and our citizens are conning their summer's programme of pleasure and recreation. The centennial exposition will draw large numbers to the Quaker metropolis, but it is gratifying to note that more than ever before is a disposition manifested to seek in Southern resorts that health and enjoyment which it has been too much the fashion to purchase at great cost in distant places. For two or three years this tendency to support home institutions has been notably on an increase, with the very natural result that attractiveness and facilities have kept pace with enlarged patronage, until a culmination has been attained in the erection of the "Grand Hotel," at Point Clear, which leaves even habitual visitors to the famous caravanseries of Saratoga, Newport or Longbranch nothing to wish for.

On one of the lovliest sites of the entire American coast, where invigorating sea breezes mingle with health-giving zephyrs from scented pine forests, where drives and promenades through groves of spreading oaks and magnolias woo lassitude from the invalid and the indolent, Messrs. H. C. Baldwin & Co. have erected a hotel unsurpassed for completeness in all its appointments. Every comfort and convenience of a first class fashionable watering place can be had at the Grand Hotel. Its fittings and arrangements are superb and wholly new. Its facilities for billiards, ten-pins, boating, shooting, fishing, driving, etc., are complete and under experienced management, so that the man of the world need fear no deprivation of accustomed pleasures; while a superior band will be ever ready at the call of Terpsichore's devotees.

That the capacities of Captain Baldwin's magnificent establishment will be thoroughly tested by the elite of Mobile and Montgomery society seems already assured, and we can safely promise a full representation from the Crescent City during the glorious Southern summer evenings now so near at hand. Point Clear was ever popular with our people, and many pleasant reminiscences linger with them and recall by-gone men and times. Under the new regime, with such reasonable charges as are asked, the old popularity can not but be increased. The rate for board is to be only $50 per month, or $2 50 per day. Passengers leaving New Orleans on the morning train arrive at Point Clear to dinner. The beautiful and fleet steamer Annie makes daily trips from Mobile to the point. All letters for further information should be addressed to H. C. Baldwin & Co., proprietors, Point Clear, and promptly, too, for the formal opening will take place by the first of June.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

Meteorological and River Report.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service office stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	72	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	75	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport	75	E.	Clear.
Dubuque	80	S. E.	Clear.
Fort Sully	73	S.	Fair.
Galveston	84	S. E.	Fair.
Indianola	81	S. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	75	S. E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	79	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	76	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville	72	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	72	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	74	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	75	S. E.	Light rain.
Omaha	76	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburg	76	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	80	E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	75	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	81	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	84	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	78	S.	Fair.
Augusta	81	S. W.	Cloudy.
Mobile	83	S.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	86	S. W.	Fair.
Key West	83	E.	Cloudy.
Savannah	77	S. E.	Clear.
Corsicana	74	E.	Threatening.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark Ft.	In
Cairo	..	..	23	4
Cincinnati	..	..	21	9
Davenport	1	..	11	7
Dubuque	5	..	15	8
Evansville	12	..	16	0
Fort Sully	..	..	6	2
Helena	..	7	40	11
Keokuk	..	..	12	1
Lacrosse	..	1	8	10
Leavenworth	..	1	9	1
Louisville	..	3	9	7
Memphis	..	18	29	11
Nashville	..	1	7	0
New Orleans	..	..	*3	2
Omaha	..	..	5	11
Pittsburg	..	12	7	4
Shreveport	..	7	18	1
St. Louis	..	8	22	3
St. Paul	..	3	9	11
Vicksburg	..	1	44	7
Yankton	6	..	10	4

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

New Steamship Line for Brazil.

It is asserted that the long talked of Brazilian line of steamships has assumed a shape bordering on success, and that the initial steamer of the line will leave New Orleans for Rio Janeiro on July 15, calling each way at the following ports: Savanillo, Laguara, Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, Georgetown, Demarara, Cayenne and Pernambuco.

The first steamer will be of about 1000 tons burden, and will be followed each month with those of sufficient size to accommodate the wants of the trade. As it is claimed that each one of these ports consume 100,000 barrels of flour per year, while Rio Janeiro consumes 500,000, there is no reason why a handsome business may not almost immediately reward the projectors of this valuable acquisition to our commerce.

The style of this corporation is the South American Steamship Company, composed of English capitalists who are largely interested in steamers, of which many are at present lying idle, and they are only too glad of an opportunity to find them employment.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

Mr. Thurman is bitterly opposed to his uncle, Bill Allen. There is too much talent in the family, and the old man has got just strength enough to control his State in a nominating convention and lose it at the polls. Old Allen laughs at young Allen, which is the front name of the Senator, and says, "Boys will be boys."

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following is a more full presentation of the opinion of the justices than has yet been published:

John H. Kennard vs. the State of Louisiana, ex rel. Philip Hickey Morgan.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. The sole question presented for our consideration in this case, as stated by the counsel for the plaintiff in error, is whether the State of Louisiana, acting under the statute of January 13, 1873, through her judiciary, has deprived Kennard of his office without due process of law. It is substantially admitted by counsel in the argument that such is not the case, if it has been done, "in the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights." We accept this as a sufficient definition of the term "due process of law" for the purposes of the present case.

The question before us not whether the courts below having jurisdiction of the case and the parties have followed the law, but whether the law, if followed, would have furnished Kennard the protection guaranteed by the constitution. Irregularities and mere errors in the proceedings can only be corrected in the State courts. Our authority does not extend beyond an examination of the power of the courts below to proceed at all. This makes it necessary for us to examine the law under which the proceedings were had and determine its effect. It was entitled "An act to regulate proceedings in contestations between persons claiming a judicial office." Section one provided that in any case in which a person may have been appointed to the office of judge of any court in the State, and shall have been confirmed by the Senate and commissioned thereto, * * * such commission shall be prima facie proof of the right of such person to immediately hold and exercise such office." It will thus be seen that the act relates specially to the judges of the courts of the State, and to the internal regulations of a State in respect to its own officers. The second section then provides "that if any person, being an incumbent of such office, shall refuse to vacate the same, and turn the same over to the person so commissioned, such person so commissioned shall have the right to proceed by rule before the court of competent jurisdiction to have himself declared to be entitled to such office, and to be inducted therein, such rule shall be taken contradictorily with such incumbent, and shall be made returnable within twenty-four hours, and shall be tried immediately, without jury, and by preference over all matter or causes depending in such court, * * * and the judgment thereon shall be signed the same day of rendition." There is here no provisions for a technical "citation," so called, but there is, in effect, provision for a rule upon the incumbent to show cause why he refuses to surrender his office, and for the service of this rule upon him; the incumbent was therefore to be formally called upon by a court of competent jurisdiction to give information to it, in an adversary proceeding against him, of the authority by which he assumed to perform the duties of one of the important offices of the State. He was to be told when and where he must make his answer; the law made it the duty of the court to require this return to be made within twenty-four hours, and it placed the burden of proof upon him. But it required that he should be called upon to present his case before the court could proceed to judgment. He had an opportunity to be heard before he could be condemned. This was "process," and when served it was sufficient to bring the incumbent into court and place him within its jurisdiction. In this case it is evident from the record that the rule was made, and that it was in some form brought to the attention of Kennard, for on the return day he appeared. At first, instead of showing cause why he refused to vacate his office, he objected that he had not been properly cited to appear, but the court adjudged otherwise. He then showed that he refused to vacate because he had been commissioned to hold office until the end of the next session of the Senate, and that time had not arrived. Upon this he asked a jury trial. This the court held was properly refused, because the laws provided against such a trial. The time fixed for appeal, fixed one day after the rendition of judgment and returnable within two days, is held to give ample time; speedy, it is true, but sufficient time. In this case the party did appeal and was heard. The judgment was conclusive.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. J. D. Bradley, associate justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge; Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

Before Judges Bradley and Woods.

M. and J. Meagher vs. Steamer Lizzie.—Libel dismissed.

Ex rel. W. J. Behan.

Ex rel. John Thorn.

Prayers for habeas corpus on capias issued for each from District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Missouri. On indictment for conspiracy with Bingham to defraud the United States in that district. Writ of habeas corpus quashed.

In re Bank of Louisiana, bankrupt.—Remitted to district court.

Supreme Court.

Present — Justices Taliaferro, Howell, Wyly and Morgan.

Absent—Chief Justice Ludeling.

The following decision was rendered:

BY JUSTICE WYLY.

No. 6348. L. C. Roudanez et al. vs. judge of Superior District Court.—The relators enjoined the Mayor and Administrators of New Orleans from executing act No. 20 of the acts of 1876, which authorizes the levy of a tax of one-half per cent annually in aid of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, to be collected on condition it is sanctioned by a majority of the registered voters, on the ground that said statute is unconstitutional. The railroad company intervened and moved to dissolve the injunction, which was done. Reletors then applied for a suspensive appeal, which was denied. Thereupon they applied to this court for mandamus, which was granted, and rendered peremptory on the fifteenth of May. On the sixteenth, when the relators presented to the judge of the Superior District Court this decree, he granted a suspensive appeal, but declined to fix a return day and the amount of the bond. Relators then tendered a bond in the sum of $1000 in favor of the clerk, and conditioned according to law. The judge, however, rendered the following order:

"In granting a suspensive appeal in this case, in compliance with a peremptory mandamus issued by the honorable the Supreme Court, I deem it my duty under doctrine and action of that court in the case of the State vs. the judge of the First District, 19 L., 167; and also in the recent case of the State ex rel. Temple S. Coons vs. the judge of the Superior District Court, to require under the circumstances of this case the appellants to file with the clerk of this court their additional bond in favor of the intervenor with good and sufficient security in solido, conditioned that said appellants shall pay all such damages as the intervenor, the said New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, may sustain in case it should be decided that the injunction heretofore obtained has been wrongfully sued out, and illegally and unlawfully kept in force on the appeal herein taken.

"It is therefore ordered that said intervenor, the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, appear before this court on Saturday, the twenty-seventh instant, at 11 A. M., and present their proot as to the probable injury the said company may sustain by the issuance of said injunction and its being kept in force by virtue of said suspensive appeal. It is further ordered that the plaintiff and appellants be notified to be present at the taking of the said testimony, and to present to the court such evidence as they may have to offer in the premises."

It was the duty of the judge to grant a suspensive appeal fixing a return day, and the amount of the bond in pursuance of the peremptory order of this court. There is no law requiring an additional bond in favor of the intervenor to secure him from damages resulting from the granting of the injunction. When the judge granted the injunction he fixed the bond to cover damages resulting therefrom. The judge had no authority to fix other conditions than those prescribed by law in order that the relators might have the constitutional right of appeal. The cases cited by the judge are not like this one now before the court. Relators have not enjoined the execution of a mortgage, nor have they restrained the disposition of property; they have simply enjoined the execution of a statute looking to the enforcement of a tax, on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The collection of the tax is suspended merely by operation of the injunction. No property rights can be destroyed, and we see no reason for a bond for damages other than the one that was given when the injunction issued. We can not say in advance of a hearing of the cause that the judge erred in issuing the injunction, or that the bond he exacted in the case is not sufficient to cover damages resulting from the injunction. We think the bond of $1000 tendered by relators was sufficient, and a suspensive appeal should have been granted on a bond for that sum, with good and solvent securities.

It is, therefore, ordered that the mandamus and prohibition herein be made peremptory and perpetual, and that the judge grant relators a suspensive appeal on giving bond in the sum of $1000, with good and sufficient security, and that he fix a return day, as required by law. See 20 A., 108, 529.

Morgan, J., dissenting. The court issued an order to the district judge to grant the plaintiffs a suspensive appeal in this case. In the application for this order we were asked to fix the amount of the bond. This we declined to do. We granted the order with the condition that the plaintiffs should furnish a bond conditioned according to law. The judge has obeyed our mandate. He has granted the appeal. But as to the amount of bond to be given he has postponed action until he should be satisfied by evidence what the amount should be. I see nothing in this of which the plaintiffs have any cause to complain. The judge could have fixed the bond at an arbitrary amount. If he had the plaintiffs would have applied to us for relief. So they could now if after hearing testimony the judge should fix too large an amount. In other words, the exercise of his discretion would be subject to our review. As the case now stands I do not see why we should interfere. The application should be dismissed.

Howell, J., dissenting. I think the answer of the judge *a quo* shows good grounds why the mandamus should not be made peremptory. The judge has not refused to accept a bond and grant the appeal; but has only fixed a day for hearing evidence on the question of injury or damage that may be caused or may result to appellees by appeal, which, upon the principles announced in the cases of State ex rel. Waldron vs. judge of First District Court, 19 L., 167, State ex rel. Coons vs. judge of Superior District Court (not reported), he was authorized to do, the bond, of course, to be drawn according to law.

Superior District Court.

James Johnson, per Andrew J. Brien, vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.—Petitioner alleges he was elected to the Metropolitan Police force to serve during good behavior; that he was discharged without cause March 15, 1869; that his pay was $1000 a year, and claims $6666 66, balance due to date.

Lehman, Abraham & Co. vs. New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad.—Judgment for plaintiff for $2821 12.

Gest A. Atkinson vs. same.—Judgment for $2839 10.

Superior Criminal Court.

CONVICTED.

Murder—Frank Carpenter, charged with having on the eighth of November, 1873, while a police officer at Algiers, shot and killed Anderson Burrows, on Bouny, between Peters and Delaronde streets. Guilty of manslaughter.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Embezzlement—Gustav Jones, charged with embezzlement of a shovel and a rake, pleaded guilty to petty larceny.

SENTENCED.

Petty larceny—Gustave Jones, thirty days Parish Prison.

MOTION.

Perjury—John Conners, motion for a new trial.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

In the following old cases a nolle prosequi was entered:

Trespass and removing furniture in violation of act No. 17, 1874—H. R. Arbo.

Perjury—Carrie Ingalls.

Bribery and violation of act No. 4 of 1873—J. H. Levy, charged with bribery of Representatives Milton Jones and Henry Demas, on the fourteenth and fifteenth of January, 1875.

Embezzlement—W. F. Duncan, charged with embezzling $50 from Louisa Burke.

Alex. Delgado, charged with embezzling $6000 in January, 1874, from the firm of Prudhomme & Co., No. 83 Magazine street.

First District Court.

CONVICTED.

Promise Lee, of breaking and entering, etc.

ACQUITTED.

William Littlefield, assault with a dangerous weapon; Peter Earlyard and Charles Fromps, of assault and battery.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

[Communicated.]

Protection as a Political Principle.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In an editorial of this morning you state that you "cordially, and from a sense of duty, advocate protection on Louisiana sugars, as a part of the great American system." This sentiment I believe every free trader will approve, because our government would be manifestly unjust and partial if by shielding certain persons from competition it enabled them to obtain from their neighbors a higher price for the products of their industries than they could command in the markets of the world, and then refused to those neighbors the same protection on the products of their labor. But, does it follow from this, as you afterwards intimate, that our people ought to be in favor of the principle of "protection?" Would Louisiana need any protection on sugar, or, in other words, would she require more for it than it was really worth, if protection did not enable the North to make her pay inflated prices for nearly all her purchases? I am not trying to draw you into a discussion on protection, much as I would like to see one good sound argument in its favor. This is the point I want to get at. As Louisiana is one of the United States, and as protection of her industries should be a "part of the great American system," and as every other State is entitled to the same benefit, it seems that, to make the principle work fairly, every State and every industry should receive exactly the same amount of protection. But to grant this is to acknowledge that protection, if applied fairly, is an absurdity. If every State or every industry receives just fifty per cent more than their value for its products and then pays fifty per cent more than their value for its purchases, of what use has protection been? If, on the other hand, it is necessary to the principle of protection that some people should not have it, so that they may be compelled to pay for what others do have, who is to decide whether our State justly belongs to the protected or to the unprotected?

One more question: It would seem wisest and most profitable for nations, as for individuals, to apply their labor and talents to those branches of industry to which they are naturally best adapted, and in which they have least to fear from competition. Protection pays people to apply their labor to doing things which, with fair competition, they could not do, unaided, and thus sets the country at work manufacturing what it would be cheaper to buy. Can any kind of reasoning prove such a policy to be a good one for a man, for a State, or for a people? Protection compels the producers of this country to pay the manufacturers of pig iron $9 per ton more than it would cost to import it. Two million tons are produced annually, by which somebody loses $18,000,000 every year. These figures are from the census of 1870. If protection on a single branch of manufacture costs $18,000,000, and a hundred other branches are similarly protected, is it at all strange that the whole country seems on the verge of bankruptcy?

May 24, 1876. A. E. BLACKMAR.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.—An annual election for directors of this company was held on Monday, April 17 1876. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:

CHARLES CHAFFE,	A. THOMSON,
ALEX. MARKS,	H. M. PAINE,
R. J. VOSE,	JOHN H. PIKE.
JOHN I. ADAMS,	ANDREW PATTON,
T. C. BERNDON,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
JAMES I DAY,	JOHN S. GROVES,
J. W. STONE,	R. B. BRIGGS,
JOHN HENDERSON.	R. A. TYLER,
S. B. NEWMAN,	B. T. WALSHE,
E. H. FAIRCHILD,	J. B. CAMORS,
R. W. OGDEN,	HENRY ABRAHAM.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held Tuesday, May 9, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL MANNING TODD, President.
R. W. OGDEN, Vice President.
ANDREW PATTON, Second Vice President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
my21 1m eod

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

Office of the Jefferson City Gaslight Company, New Orleans, May 20, 1876.—At a regular meeting of the directors, held on the ninth instant, it was resolved that a dividend of $2 50 per share be paid to the stockholders on and after June 1.
my21 10t CHS. HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Office of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, No. 26 Camp street, New Orleans, May 15, 1876.—The annual meeting of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company will be held at this office, No. 26 Camp street, on THURSDAY, June 1, at 10 A. M., for the election of nine directors to serve the ensuing year.
my16t jel S. D. MOODY, Secretary.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, April 27, 1876.—Proposals will be received at the bank for the purchase or lease of its different properties at the Lake end of the New canal and terminus of the New Orleans City Railroad to the Lake.
ap27 1m CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Home Mutual Savings Bank in Liquidation.—The stockholders of the above institution are hereby notified that on and after June 5, 1876, a dividend of TEN PER CENT on the amounts paid in by them will be paid at No 25 Decatur street. JAMES M. DOWLING,
New Orleans, May 5, 1876.
my5 1m Liquidating Commissioner.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The officers and members of the Third Ward Radical Republican Defenders are hereby notified to attend the regular call meeting of their club which will be held at Clay's Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, May 26, 1876, at half-past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be transacted.
BENJAMIN RICE, President.
S. S. FRANCISCO, Secretary. my26 1t

Rooms Republican Parish Executive Committee, New Orleans, May 25, 1876.—The regular meeting of this committee will take place at the Crescent Club House, No 70 St. Louis street, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 7:30 P. M.
By order of the President.
my25 2t CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

[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	3	Rapides	3
DeSoto	1	Red River	2
Feliciana, East	4	Richland	1
Feliciana, West	3	Sabine	1
Franklin	1	St. Bernard	2
Grant	1	St. Charles	3
Iberia	2	St. Helena	2
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	3	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	2	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	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	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

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING STATE WARRANTS, of the series of 1875, all dated January 25, 1876, issued in our favor have either been lost or mislaid:

No. 373	$200 00	No. 319	$650 00
No. 374	175 00	No. 340	600 00
No. 303	600 00	No. 341	650 00
No. 309	650 00	No. 404	312 50
No. 313	600 00		

Also the following, dated February 18, 1876:

No. 1157	$500 00	No. 1156	$375 00
No. 1158	500 00		

As they are of no value to any one, not being indorsed and payment having been stopped, the finder will please return them to us.
ISIDORE NEWMAN & BROTHER.
New Orleans, May 22, 1876. my24 3t eod

AUCTION SALES.

By Macon, Ellison & Co.

SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, May 22, 1876.

BY MACON, ELLISON & CO.—ALBERT Paul, Auctioneer.—Will be sold at public auction, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the revenues of the following markets for the month of June, 1876, viz—

1. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS.
2. FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
3. POYDRAS AND PILIE MARKETS.
4. TREME MARKET.
5. WASHINGTON AND PORT MARKETS.
6. ST. BERNARD MARKET.
7. LE BRETON MARKET.
8. ST. MARY MARKET.
9. MAGAZINE MARKET.
10. CLAIBORNE MARKET.
11. JEFFERSON CITY MARKET.
12. SORAPURU MARKET.
13. NINTH STREET MARKET.
14. ALGIERS MARKET.

The markets will be sold separately.

Terms and Conditions—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. O. LANDRY,
my23 6t Administrator of Commerce.

By S. Guinault.

SUCCESSION OF PAUL KUHL BARNES.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 23,630.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE corner Exchange alley and Bienville street.—On SATURDAY, June 10, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated May 6, 1876, the following described property, to wit—

TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2 of the square bounded by Bagatelle or Bourbon, Gentilly or Dauphine, Casacalvo or Royal and Union streets. Said lots having the following dimensions, to wit: Lot No. 1 forming the corner of Bourbon and Dauphine street, and measures 39 feet 2 inches 5 lines front on Bourbon street, by 90 feet in depth and front on Dauphine street. Together with a frame house, bricked between posts, with slate roof, having three rooms, gallery and cabinet; another one story brick building, erected on Dauphine street, having four rooms, a small kitchen adjoining the house, cistern, flower garden, etc. Lot No. 2 adjoining the above and fronting on Bourbon street, measures 40 feet front by a depth of 90 feet, together with a brick well, privy, etc. See plan at the Exchange.

The above property will be first offered in block at the following terms: The purchaser to assume the payment of a mortgage to order ($700), payable on the twenty-seventh of October, 1876, and the balance payable one-half cash and the remainder at a credit of one year for a note bearing mortgage and eight per cent interest from day of sale. Should said property not be sold in block, it will then be disposed of separately, at the following terms: One-half cash, and the balance payable at a credit of one year for a note bearing mortgage and eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale. The buildings to be kept insured and policy transfered to the holder of the notes, and in case of suit to recover payment of said notes, five