New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 9, 1876.

The bald eagle should wear a wig.

The hive is the try-sting place of the bee.

Kentucky is celebrated for fine mules and Proctor Knott.

A genius is a person far removed from common sense.

The shrewd trout man baits his hook with the potato bug.

Tilden's letter boiled a long time before it came to a head.

The Indian Moses is frightened by the Sitting Bull rushes.

The ceded lands of Osage ought to be in good way for a crop.

The burglar who works with a jimmy is a sort of enter-pries-in man.

There are women that everybody likes, no matter how small their feet are.

The real money question—"Let me have five dollars until Saturday night?"

The planter may drown his sorrows in the flowing boll if he has a good cotton crop.

Jesse Pomeroy's fate still hangs in suspense. He should have been hanging there long ago.

Houston, Texas, has a new ice factory, and can keep cool without a breeze from Galveston.

Offenbach has a comic opera called "Vertigo." If the people had vertigo they would never see it.

When Tilden talks of reform he is asked to look at home; but he has a bad eye, and sees nothing.

The editor of the Minden *Democrat* modestly announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature.

There is a whole creed in the little sentence which says: "I fear God, and I fear those who do not fear Him."

A man paid dues to a benevolent association for forty years, for the sake of seeing a good funeral for himself.

There is an impression abroad that tramps never die, and they certainly will not resign while free lunches abound.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, is enjoying himself in Minnesota. We shall soon hear of a Dufferin St. Louis.

Fashion will have accomplished something worth the following when old silk and old broadcloth is made as respectable as old lace.

There are men who array themselves in evening dress, under the impression that gentlemen are known by the cut of their coat tails.

A soft answer would have turned away inflation wrath. Now it is not known whether Hendricks is or is not. Sam Cary thinks he is.

Of a certain hotel in New York a grateful letter writer says: "Guests who stop there are never disappointed." That shows they wanted to stop there.

Tilden should write another letter. He forgot to mention the Indians and Hamburg Butler. A postal card will do, and it need not be referred to Wall street.

Young Snooks knocked down three of ten pins with his first ball on the alley, and then quit the game. He said his father told him to never play at seven up.

There are 80,000,000 acres or enough public lands in Texas to make a new State. A man with a barrel of money might buy up the patch and send himself to Congress.

It is related that a turkey was dropped from a balloon at a height of three miles and alighted unhurt in New Bedford. It was immediately gobbled up by the citizens.

J. S. C. Abbott says he is not afraid to die. He has done nothing all his life but write good little Sabbath school books, and does not hesitate to appear before his Maker.

Helmbold's Long Branch cottage is now used for a boardinghouse, while the owner spends his summer in an insane asylum. There is no patent medicine for curing a mind diseased.

Bishop Hare said, "I could hardly feel much confidence in a man who had never been imposed upon." Other people feel as the bishop did, and impose upon everybody as a means of confidence.

The *Standard*, of Fort Worth, Texas, indorses the Louisiana nominations by saying: "R. M. Lusher is the nominee for Superintendent of Public Education. The right man in the right place." Rather.

Editors with obituaries of Vanderbilt on hand complain that the Commodore behaves very badly in not dying. He bought long in this world, but he ought to remember that he has a life to deliver on call.

An exchange says, "There is a circus in Mexico composed of three men and four horses." The name of the proprietor of the colossal aggregation is not given; but if there is a sheriff in front of the ticket office, and one of the horses is blind, you can bet four dollars and a half that Dan Rice is humbugging the Mexican public.

A vinous patent outside has been worrying the inside of a Rhode Island temperance paper. The outside said, regarding "summer diet:" "No more powerful stimulant should be taken than claret or sherry by those who feel they must have something more than water." The editor of the Concordia *Eagle* can only appreciate the feelings of the total abstinence editor.

In Webster parish politics pursue a man even into his shaving mug, and lurk in the bubbles of his lather. The Minden *Democrat* has the following neat notice of a Democratic shaver: "The Democratic colored barber, Pick Johnston, is established on the east side of the street, opposite the court house. Pick has never wavered in his principles; he is true blue. Give him a call."

AN ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic party, bankrupt in means and honor, is run exclusively on the credit system. Its seedy office seekers promise to pay their seedy followers one day after victory. This policy has been observed ever since the party went into business on its own account in opposition to the Union Republican party. While old Mr. Buchanan slept in the White House, as general agent for the nation, his Cabinet stole millions of money and all the munitions of war that could be moved South, joined Jeff Davis and the Hamburg people of South Carolina and endeavored to set up an improved Democratic government. That combination was the new Democratic party which tries to make the South a unit, and takes to its heart copperheaded and white feathered leaders like Hendricks and Tilden. The bottom of the treasonable and experimental government was knocked out by the persistent blows of Union soldiers, but the great principles of States rights and negro subjugation remain. When the Confederate-Democrats set up business they had scarcely gold enough to pay the officers of the concern, and were obliged to issue notes to the stockholders. The notes were issued much as Tilden issued his iron mine money tickets in Michigan, payable in groceries when the wagon arrives. The Confederate notes were payable in so many months after the declaration of peace between the United States and the Confederate-Democratic party, and they are as good to-day as they ever were.

The credit system is still continued. A convention at St. Louis draws on a New York barrel of money and a Western paper balloon. The convention is the drawer, names the conditions, puts up the shutters and waits for the letter of acceptance. The nominations were the bills of exchange. Neither the hard nor soft financial man would accept at sight, but both have finally endorsed after thirty days, payable in kind after election. The platform promises everything and the promising candidates promise to pay in promises after either of them shall have been put in office by the party of short hair and loud voice.

Being men of widely different records, the one a tricky little railroad sharp and Tammany ballot-box stuffer, bidding for Wall street and stock-gambling favor, the other a statesman, with pronounced inflation principles, the acceptors were a long time agreeing upon concerted action. They finally agree that Tilden has no objection to specie payment, and Hendricks thinks, upon the whole, that he is right. As political platforms are always taken down after an election, and filed away with old lumber, the hard and soft men agree to agree that they will stand by the St. Louis lumber, and their letters of agreement and acceptance are satisfactory to the two component parts of the Democratic party—those who know that the St. Louis platform and the letters mean nothing, and those who have no understanding or idea of what they might mean if honest.

The acceptance business and credit system comes down in the Democratic line from a candidate's nomination for the highest office within the gift of the people to the promise of a boost as alderman of his native village. The man who is promised an elective office is required to say a few words of encouragement to the men who expect positions through him by appointment.

General Nicholls, who could not have at the time known much about the Baton Rouge platform, accepted at sight, and, crippled as he was, knocked the whole party machinery to pieces by saying that, if elected, he should be Governor of the whole people; that he had no friends to favor and no wire-pullers to reward. That was the idea gathered from his virtuous maiden speech. He promised to do justly by all if ever he had a chance. That was not exactly what was wanted, as it left many of the party in the predicament of the Irishman at court. The judge told him to be quiet and he should have justice. "That's what I'm afraid of, yer honor; ye might be afther hanging me."

The boys know how to fix Nicholls. He is a good man to pull up a dead weight ticket, but they talk of offering him the sugar plum of the United States Senate after the State election, in case he should be made Governor. That would rid the executive office of a man who talks of giving justice to all men, and of making appointments according to the capacities of appointees and necessities of the positions to be filled.

The *Picayune* has seen a letter to a nameless friend, in which General Nicholls says he would not go to the Senate if he could. It does not appear that the *Picayune* has been authorized to decline the senatorship for General Nicholls, and the unwarranted publication of a private letter to an anonymous man does not settle the matter. It is not safe for a Governor to say what he will or will not do. Suppose he is elected to the Senate by a Democratic Legislature. He will either hump on to Washington and take his seat or be addressed out of the Governor's office, and then the gray will be on deck again.

A few other men drawn on for their influence and promises have issued letters of acceptance. Mr. Ogden, whom the office of Attorney General has been seeking for a number of years, has been asked to make a few remarks on the railroad question. The *Democrat* tells him to be quiet, and that if he will not open his mouth the people will never find out what sort of a boy he is, and he opens not his mouth.

Mr. Lusher issues an address to whom it may concern, thanking somebody for his nomination. He is not quite clear what he can do if he has a chance, but he promises to do it.

And so the complete letter writer is abroad. Language enables man to conceal his feelings, and education, carried still further, enables a man with many words to hide himself and his meaning. Let the bankrupt party, doing a reform business without a dollar of honor, still draw for capital on letters of acceptance.

OUR POVERTY AND ITS CAUSES.

The *Times* has rendered a service by reporting numerous cases of destitution, in the sacrifices of property resulting from the inability of the people to find employment, as well as from the unproductive character of the investments.

There are two theories for this deplorable condition of society:

1. That the Mississippi river has been superseded as a way to and from market by railroads and canals across the country.

2. "That bad government and over taxation were the causes of the depression of our commerce and industries, and consequently of the poverty and misery of the working classes."

The effect of a series of railroads crossing the mountains and connecting the business centres of the West with the Atlantic ports, has been shown by the report of the Senate committe on transportation to the seaboard. This committee, "in 1874, personally examined and most carefully investigated" twelve different ways, natural and artificial, between the West and the Eastern Atlantic ports. Among these ways was the Mississippi river.

The number of tons transported between the West and East by these ways is summarized as follows:

Total overland movement, tons, between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic ports by rail and canal, 26,650,000 tons.

Against this may be estimated, received at New Orleans, at 1,000,000 tons.

A. K. Miller, one of our largest shipping merchants, has estimated the tons loaded outward at 886,500. Whether we estimate the tons received at this port at one million or a million and a half, and, without any particular exactitude, it will be seen that the Mississippi river conveys but one ton out of twenty-five, or but four per cent of the weights in movement between the West and East. Then we have the highest home testimony that the want of adequate navigation at the river mouth has depressed the foreign and coastwise commerce of this city.

The testimony of Messrs. Kennard, Higby and other authorities goes to prove that if the outlet water was deeper the commerce of our city would improve. One exhibit says:

For ships to be most profitable to share owners, to cross the ocean, they should carry 2500 or 3000 tons dead weight, and to do so, as now constructed, would draw twenty-three to twenty-five feet of water.

Mr. A. K. Miller testified that fully two-thirds of the tonnage plying to and from our port, if loaded with heavy cargo to their full draft capacity, would be unable to cross the bar at our river mouth, owing to the shoal in the water a great portion of the year. Then follows a sketch of the damage inflicted by vessels lodged on the bar, in one case amounting to a detention of seven million dollars in cargoes. Mr. Miller expresses the opinion, that were there "a depth of from twenty-five to twenty-seven feet *to be depended on* at the mouth of the river, double or treble the amount of grain would no doubt be shipped from our port."

Here, then, are two causes which in the estimation of competent authorities go to account for the loss of our trade. The one cause will not allow the trade to come here; the other will not permit to go away.

But then comes in the second explanation that bad government and over taxation have caused the depression of commerce and the poverty of the working classes. It is an excellent thing to be a Democrat, because a member of that party may do any act with impunity. If we assume for a moment that the cause is as stated, we would ask how the Democratic party, which has exclusive charge of the city administration, is exempt from any censure? Why should the people be called on to reinstate in municipal power a party which has certainly shown itself incompetent to arrest the decline and to restore prosperity? It would be promptly replied by the Democratic politicians, the seizure and sale of property for city taxes is caused by the Republican mal-administration of the State government. Very well. Let us examine for a moment. Does not the whole amount collected from taxation go through the hands of an administration exclusively Democratic? Can any one say that the city debt has been contracted by Republican officials? These questions will be parried by the remark that the schools and police are a State charge. We suppose that since the encyclical epistle of Mr. Lusher, we may assume that we shall, in any event, expect "the establishment and maintenance of free public schools, for both white and colored children, which shall be neither sectarian nor partisan in their direction." We suppose, moreover, that no one denies that the city requires some police. Deduct, then, any excessive cost of a Republican sytem of schools or police from the gross outlay, and it will not throw upon the Republican State government a responsibility sufficient to account for the frightful sacrifice of property and the sufferings of poor people adverted to by the *Times* reporter.

The Republican State administration has a still further exculpation in the fact that while the city's prosperity and labor suffers so much, the agricultural products of the State are reported as in excellent condition and of unusually good prospects. We suppose a Democratic politician can explain how it is that a State administration imposing only half the taxes on town property that is imposed by the city government, should have caused the ruin of the city, while the country interests, under the same rate of taxation, are prospering?

If we have been at all successful in proving to reasonable people that the decline of New Orleans is not exclusively due to misgovernment of the State, we turn to ask in what will this decline be arrested by the election of a Democratic President, a Democratic Governor, and the re-election of a Democratic city administration?

The federal policy of the Democracy has been shown to be antagonistic to the construction of any works of internal improvement. It is hostile to manufactures and to the protection of American industries.

For State policy we have been threatened by a Democratic elector with the expulsion of all political dissenters from the State. We need not express our own belief of the intolerance of social and industrial oppression. We have the evidence that no one who will not join a Democratic club can live in the parishes. The exodus which would follow the exclusive control of the Democracy would arrest any disposition on the part of industry or capital to immigrate to Louisiana. Then we have a distinct declaration from the organ of the Bourbons, countersigned by the decrees of the shanty barons, that no debt shall be incurred for the construction of a railroad to connect the city with any new territory.

With this argument we submit to the people to decide: 1. Whether the decline of New Orleans is due exclusively to State misgovernment? and 2. Whether to place men intolerant of opinion and opposed to agencies of improvement by the Federal, State or municipal government, is precisely the means to arrest decline and restore prosperity.

THE BEARS ON TOP.

Taking advantage of the midsummer dullness, when capitalists are enjoying their summer jaunts and Carondelet street is all but a deserted waste, the bears of Louisiana State bonds have made an insidious and temporarily successful attack upon that most approved and excellent security. So far they do not appear to have reaped any rewards in the way of cheap purchases, holders clinging tenaciously to their prizes, but doubtless many lots, carried on margins, will have to be sacrificed if bear tactics succeed in pushing even nominal quotations much lower.

The lever used to depreciate consols in public estimation is the assumed inability of the State to pay its next January coupons, and we need scarcely assure our readers that a more groundless alarm never panicked a market. The requirements of the State to meet its interest demands for the current year equal but nine-fifteenths of the tax levy—there being but nine millions of tax-drawing bonds outstanding, while the levy provides for fifteen, and (as the Governor positively informed the representatives of the unfunded bonds) the interest on these outstanding consols must be assured before another bond will be issued. Those who first subscribed to the conditions of the settlement of the State debt will receive the benefit of their faith, and those who held back until the last moment must await the collection of the money for the liquidation of their claims. This the administration considers to be good policy and good faith, and will rigidly maintain its position.

Fortunately, however, this policy will work no especial hardship to the holders of yet unfunded bonds—of which, it is definitely ascertained, not more than two and a half millions can by any possibility be presented for exchange during the present year. Of this amount the bulk are already here and registered, and will doubtless be converted during the month of October. The funds to pay the interest on this new emission of consols is already in hand for the dues of 1874, and the amount for 1875, is so rapidly accumulating in the hands of collectors, that sufficient will be covered into the treasury by the end of the third quarter to permit funding to be resumed. When this is completed, the entire outstanding amount of bonds will require but the collection of about three-quarters of the tax levy for 1876 in order to cash every coupon due on the first of January proximo. This, it will be seen, would allow for a delinquent roll of a quarter of the entire State assessment, an unprecedented percentage, and one which the indications are all against, and which will not be permitted.

It will be seen by this brief statement how excellent a shape our State finances are in. We run no risk of disappointment in positively predicting that immediately after the election—no matter how that may result—Louisiana consolidated bonds will approach much nearer to a par value than they ever yet have done.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division. No. 39 Burgundy street, August 7, 1876.

All teachers who do not contemplate accepting the positions held by them at the close of the schools, when the schools reopen, are requested to notify the committee on teachers, through the secretary of the board, by the first of September.

Principals or, in their absence, first assistants, are requested to send to this office a complete list of the teachers in their respective schools, noting specially the names of those who are not likely to return.

By order of the committee on teachers.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary of the Board.

au8

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS AND KINDRED WORK

Promptly and neatly done at

99.....Camp street.....99

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

au6 2p

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.

FLORINE—For female diseases.

Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

ja30 tae1 2p

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for our CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Seon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS AT

99.....Camp street.....99

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

au6 2p

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

TEGARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI City, Mississippi.—The new buildings and general improvements added to this hotel enable the manager to offer to guests greater facilities than heretofore. A barroom has been built outside of the grounds; the kitchen has been removed from the south side to the east, and thus giving two uninterrupted fronts to the house. Shade trees have been set out and the grounds generally improved and beautified. Sufficiently removed from the beach to avoid the glare from the water, rending it the coolest house on the coast.

The table will be furnished with the best the markets afford.

Terms—$2 50 per day; by the month, $10 per week. Liberal arrangements made with families for the season. J. O. NIXON, Manager.

Extra dinners for the Sunday excusion trains.

je25 2m

MONTROSS HOUSE, (FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE), BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

This superior hotel, located on the front, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

my8 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

AUGUSTE'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. fel3 1y

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

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	6:45 A. M.	Express	10:30 A. M.
Express	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.
Coast accommodation	3:15 P. M.	Coast accommodation	9:20 A. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

The coast accommodation runs to Biloxi.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

no21 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, June 11, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	10:00 A. M
Accommodation	3:30 P. M.	Accommodation	9:30 A. M.
Sunday accommodation	7:40 A. M.	Sunday accommodation	9:35 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

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.

al2 1y E. D. FROST General Manager.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 8, 1876. CLASS 187.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	17	15	38	5	26	73	4	55	3	27	65	52	—

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, August 8, 1876.

H. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE DRAWN BY William Braun, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated twenty-second of March, 1876, payable one year after date, for $2500, and secured by mortgage, per act passed before E. R. Hogan, notary. The public is cautioned not to trade or purchase the same, as said note has already been paid.

au5 10 15* WILLIAM BRAUN.

LOST.—ON THE SIXTEENTH OF MAY, 1876, A NOTE, dated May 14, 1873 payable to the order of Antoine Petit one year after date, for the sum of $150. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate for the same, as payment has been stopped.

R. St. UPREY, Bayou road and Villere street.

au1 10t*

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	624,030 94

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

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

Directors.

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

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, GRUNEWALD HALL,

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors. Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit. Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasam, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 156.....Canal Street.....156

OFFICERS:

D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams.	George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, August 5, 1876.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SECOND DISTRICT pound, corner of Prieur and Orleans streets, on August 3, 1876—

ONE SMALL BAY MARE, branded with figure eight on right hip, two large lumps on left side, and two lumps on belly, stripe on forehead and barefooted.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on SATURDAY, August 12, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

THEODORE BLANCHARD, Secretary.

No. 95—au6

CONSTABLES' SALES.

M. J. Morris vs. Margaret Banks—Seventh Justice Court for the parish of Orleans.—No. 6254.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. I. W. Falls, Seventh Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the courthouse, No. 903 Magazine street, on SATURDAY, August 12, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST in and to the claim and suit entitled Margaret Banks vs. M. J. Morris, No. 4953 on the docket of the First Justice Court.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au3 9 12* C. C. PIPER, Constable.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. H. BRAUGHN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 17 Commercial Place. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted au23 1y

AUCTION SALES.

By George Pearson.

SALE OF CUSTOMS BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, New Orleans, La., August 7, 1876.

BY GEORGE PEARSON, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 96 Camp street.—By authority of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer for sale at public auction at the Customhouse in New Orleans the CUSTOMS BUILDING belonging to the government at Redfish Point, Vermilion bay, Louisiana, together with gangway and breakwater on the fifteenth day of August, 1876, at 10 A. M.

The building is of frame, resting on piers of masonry, six feet above ground.

Terms of sale—Cash.

The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the interest of the government to do so.

The material to be removed from the grounds at the convenience of the purchaser after bid has been accepted and payment made to the Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

JAMES F. CASEY, Collector of Customs.

au3 9t

By Selle & Malochee.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE LARGE CROCKERY ESTABLISHMENT NO. 47 ROYAL STREET.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE SUCCESSION OF E. F. MIOTON.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 38,721.

BY SELLE & MALOCHEE, AUCTIONEERS—Armand Selle Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Royal street.—WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876, at 1:30 A. M., will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated July 19, 1876, the following described property—

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS contained in store No. 47 Royal street, comprising a large and varied assortment of Earthenware, Chinaware, Glassware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware, Cutlery, Woodenware, Fancy Chinaware, Block Tin Ware, Trays, Waiters, Lamps, Clocks, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, Sideboard Sets, Feather Dusters, Hair Brushes, Porcelain Coolers, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine and Liquor Glasses of all qualities, Alfenide Spoons and Forks and Tea Spoons, and a large variety of other articles such as are generally found in a first class establishment.

The sale will positively commence on WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876, at 10:30 A. M., and be continued daily thereafter until the entire stock is disposed of.

Terms—Cash on the spot. au4 9 13 16

By S. Guinault,

THREE VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE corner Exchange alley and Bienville street.—On SATURDAY, August 12, 1876, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 27 feet front on St. Peter street, by 57 feet 2 inches 7 lines in depth, between Derbigny and Roman streets. Together with a handsome house, No. 305, of two rooms, gallery on the side, a kitchen of two rooms, with a pantry adjoining house and kitchen, the whole slate-roofed, cistern, privy, well, etc. This property was acquired by the vendor, Alexandrine Noel, from V. Asmar, by act before L. T. Carre, October 20, 1848.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 7 lines front on Poet street, by 65 feet 11 inches 2 lines in depth, between Moreau and Cassacalvo streets. Together with a frame house, No. 8, having three rooms, side gallery and hall, kitchen, sheds, cistern, privy, well, etc.

3. A VACANT LOT OF GROUND, measuring 31 feet 11 inches 7 lines front on Frenchmen street, by 119 feet 7 inches in depth between Liberal and Force streets. The two last described properties were purchased by Alexandrine Noel from Pierre Monette, by act before E. A. Bienvenu, October 16, 1856. See plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance payable at a credit of one year, for notes bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date and mortgage. Purchasers to submit themselves to all penal clauses in use.

Acts of sale before T. Buisson, notary public, at the expense of purchasers, including the taxes, payable in 1877, and drainage, besides the price of adjudication. au8

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Ambroise Grabert.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 39,873.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Eliza Grabert has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Ambroise Grabert, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au3 8 12 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mark R. Gillin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,910.—Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mark R. Gillin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au9 14 18* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Phillip Drumm.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,729.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Jerome Hanley, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au9 14 18* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

D. LOPEZ VS. HIS CREDITORS—NO. 7574.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS of D. Lopez to appear before Amedee Ducatel, Esq., notary public, on WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the application of said petitioner, for a respite, and that in the meantime all judicial proceedings against the person and property of petitioner be stayed.

By order of the court.

THOMAS DUFFY, Clerk.

New Orleans, July 14, 1876. jy15 au9 13*

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE NINTH DAY of June, 1876, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Aurora Jon vs. Martin Fehrenbach, No. 7424.

In this case, the court considering that due proof has been produced in support of plaintiff's claim, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twenty-ninth of May, 1876, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff Aurora Jon, and against the defendant, Martin Fehrenbach, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties; and that the said plaintiff do have personally the administration of her property and affairs generally without the assistance of her husband; it is further adjudged and decreed, that the said plaintiff do have and recover of the defendant, her husband, the sum of five thousand dollars, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, to wit: May 15, 1876, until paid, and costs of suit, with mortgage and privilege as allowed by law to married women on the property of their husbands.

Judgment rendered June 9, 1876.

Judgment signed June 14, 1876.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the one hundredth year of the independence of the United States.

au9 23 se7* PAUL T. ABADIE, Deputy Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF M. POKORNY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, August 9, 1876.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, against the estate of M. Pokorny, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. E. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

au9 oc20

AMUSEMENTS.

WENGER'S GARDEN, 11.....Bourbon Street.....13

H. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer a moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in world, plays from 11 A. M. till 13 P. M. my13

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 3760.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Fourth District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. ELEVEN PORTIONS OF GROUND, in squares nos. 492, 493, 504, 512, 519, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525 and 526; assessed in the name of T. O. STARKE or P. O. STARKE, I. THARP, curator ad hoc.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans, August 2, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office No. 245 Josephine street, in the said Fourth district of this city, on TUESDAY, August 15, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 492, one-quarter of three-quarters of said square, bounded by Broad, White, Erato and Clio streets.

2. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 493, one-quarter of square, bounded by White, Dupre, Clio and Calliope streets.

3. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 504, one-quarter of square, bounded by Gayoso, Salcedo, Calliope and Clio streets.

4. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 512, one quarter of square, bounded by Salcedo, Lopez, Clio and Calliope streets.

5. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 519, one-quarter of square, bounded by Rendon, Hagan, Clio and Calliope streets.

6. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 520, one-quarter of square, bounded by Hagan, Euphrosine and Calliope streets.

7. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 521, one-quarter of square, bounded by Hagan, Clark, Calliope and Washington streets.

8. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 523, one-quarter of square, bounded by Clark, Genois, Clio and Washington streets.

9. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 524, one-quarter of square, bounded by Clark, Genois, Calliope and Euphrosine streets.

10. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 525, one-quarter of square, bounded by Girod, Telemachus, Washington, Calliope and Euphrosine streets.

11. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 526, one-quarter of square, bounded by Telemachus, Washington and Euterpe streets.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1874, amounting to nine dollars and fifty cents, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the years 1872, 1873 and 1875, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

A. S. BADGER, State Tax Collector, Fourth District, City of New Orleans. au3 9 15

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 3756.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Fourth District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. ELEVEN PORTIONS OF GROUND, in squares Nos. 492, 493, 504, 512, 519, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525 and 526; assessed in the name of E. A. BRADFORD or J. A. BEARS, I. THARP, Curator ad hoc.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans, August 2, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 245 Josephine street, in the said Fourth District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 15, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN PORTION OF