

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 15, 1876.

A traveler on the Hudson River railroad has sued the company for not supplying the cars with drinking water.

Hon. T. B. Stamps has returned home from his Red river tour. He gives an interesting account of the political prospects in all the parishes.

"Don't say nothings to me," said an indignant German at a ward meeting. "I vote for the man you got a right to." He was not molested again.

The fifth annual session of the National Agricultural Congress will be held in the judges' pavilion, Philadelphia exposition grounds, September 12, 13 and 14.

Governor Kellogg and Judge G. H. Braugh, of Louisiana, were registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, last Friday; Hon. Randall Hunt was stopping at the Gilesey House.

Major Thomas Morton's great stallion Wilkins Micawber, of the Woodland stock farm, near Newark, New Jersey, died last Tuesday of congestion of the lungs. Micawber was valued at \$50,000.

A special from the Rio Grand to the Galveston News says: "The commander of the Zona Libre has levied a prostrate of ten per cent on all citizens, foreign or native, payable on the fourteenth."

Mr. Henry J. French, the new assistant secretary of the treasury, lives at Concord, Massachusetts. He has been on the Massachusetts bench, and is now a member of a leading law firm in Boston. He is a cousin of Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, and is a warm personal friend of Secretary Morrill.

The powers of the city of Hamburg, in Germany, which were laid in 1843, are finished every week at low tide by turning into them the waters of the Alster. The waters pass through them with great violence, clearing them so perfectly that the alpha under the river has not needed cleaning out since 1845.

The business depression at Boston is driving many professional men into manual labor. Mayor Cobb recently had 800 applicants for two vacancies on the police force, and one of the men appointed is a recent Harvard College and medical school graduate, and a practicing physician, whose wife and babe were suffering for food.

J. G. Hill, of Boston, who has been for two years assistant supervising architect of the Treasury, and for several years previous a draftsman in that bureau, has been appointed supervising architect. The appointment is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is not subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The man who makes up the telegraphic summary on the Providence Press has mastered the Serbian question: "The Serbs have been driven out of Gurguzovatz; Harvatsvitch has fallen back on Alkonatz; Jevanyevskovitch has defeated Crackerjevskovitch, and Paldovanyevskovitch has inflicted a crushing blow on Wipofjevskovitch."

The American Silk Association has decided that the recent advance in raw silks would make necessary a decided advance in the price of manufactured silk. Manufacturers of sewing silk and twist have already advanced their goods ten per cent, and a further advance of ten to fifteen per cent is under consideration, and likely to go into effect by August 20.

General Crook's command now numbers over 2100 fighting men, divided as follows: Cavalry—ten companies of the Fifth, ten of the Third and five of the Second Regiments—1450 men. Infantry—four companies of the Fourteenth, four of the Ninth and two of the Third Regiments—425. Shoeshoe scouts, 225; Ute scouts, twenty; white and half-breed scouts and civilians, thirty.

An Erie merchant who settled with his check an amount he owed a Pittsburg firm, and was reminded by the latter that there remained ten cents due to them "could not stand the exchange," got even with his tormentors by getting together ten of the largest sized coppers he could find and sending them on by express to Pittsburg, leaving to their recipients the duty of paying twenty-five cents for charges.

William C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, has opened a subscription list for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in General Custer's fight. He had, up to the tenth of August, received \$1462 31. Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, of the Third Infantry, at Jackson Barracks, contributed \$100 to the fund. Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdry, post surgeon at the barracks, contributed \$10, and Lieutenants Francis B. Jones and A. M. Henry \$2 each.

Mr. Frothingham tells us, in his "History of Transcendentalism," that twelve years elapsed before 500 copies of Emerson's "Nature"—the result of long and earnest thought—were purchased by the public. Hawthorne, toward the close of his life, succeeded in living from year to year on the proceeds of his immortal romances, but the author of "St. Elmo" is the only American writer of fiction to whom a publisher will pay \$15,000 for a novel on receipt of the manuscript. Washington Irving, one of the most brilliantly successful of our authors, received just \$204,000 for more than fifty years of arduous literary labor—\$4000 a year, the wages of a chief clerk!

The man of figures has discovered that it took President Monroe five days to prepare his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency, and Van Buren about the same time. Henry Clay accepted on the day of day; Cass two days, and Pierce and Scott less than a week. Buchanan, Lincoln (first time) and McClellan took ten days; Grant nine days the first time and five the second time; Seymour twenty-three days; Greeley eighteen days for the Liberals and nine for the Democrats; Hayes was nominated June 16, and rejected July 2—twenty-two days. Tilden was nominated June 23, and was forty-two days about it, thus greatly exceeding the time of any preceding presidential candidate.

A DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT FOR PRESERVING THE FRAGILE. We find much commendation on the part of Senator Estlin and others as to the language employed by the President in his letter to Governor Chamberlain, with an especial remembrance of the detail of troops to secure on the call of Southern Governors the preservation of order and the guarantee of law in the coming elections. In reply to these objections, wholly Democratic, we have turned to the historical action of a Democratic President upon a similar condition of affairs, and propose to show that President Pierce, like Abel, "being dead yet speaketh," and that his words are so applicable to the Southern problem that we wonder why President Grant has not adopted and made his own, so admirable a precedent.

The occasion upon which these memorable words were uttered was this. The question of right to carry slaves into a Territory was to be settled by the decision of the people of the Territory themselves. Both the pro and anti-slavery parties had sent men into the Kansas Nebraska Territory, and each party was engaged with the use of revolutionary means to effect their purpose. During January, 1856, the condition of affairs had assumed "so frightful a mien" that President Pierce made it the subject of a special message to Congress. He thus alludes to the causes of his action in regard to Kansas:

"The organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local misadministration, and partly of the unjust interference of the inhabitants of Kansas with the free exercise of the rights of residence, interest and rights to the territories. The Governor (Reeder, a Freeholder) himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief magistrate of the Territory.

The Democratic President Pierce pursues this subject, expressing his opinion of the situation and avowing his purpose to perform his duty in the premises. We quote now from his message:

"In fact, what has been done is of a revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local laws of the country. It will become treasonable insurrection in the eyes of the States, and will be resisted by force to the fundamental or any other Federal law, and to the authority of the general government.

In such an event the path of duty for the executive is plain. The constitution requires him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed. If they are opposed in the Territory of Kansas they are to be enforced. He is to use the marshal's public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the posse comitatus in order to do not fail to maintain order, he may call forth the militia of one or more States, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval forces of the United States. He is to remove from the office of chief magistrate of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to resist or withhold their aid, he may call forth the militia of one or more States, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval forces of the United States. He is to remove from the office of chief magistrate of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to resist or withhold their aid, he may call forth the militia of one or more States, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval forces of the United States.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections, either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. It is for the people to decide. If a law is to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

No metaphysical refinement could draw any distinction between the duty of the President to sustain the authorities of a Territory or of a State. Since his day the doctrine has been executed that the Federal government may enforce the laws in a State as well as in a Territory, and if the constitutional amendments mean anything they make it the duty of the Federal government to protect its citizens at home as well as abroad; nor can even the agita of a State more exclude the protective intervention of the Federal government where the rights of a citizen of the Union are invaded, than could a wife or a child beater plead marital or parental authority against the process of law.

We repeat our surprise, therefore, that President Grant did not take the excellent text of President Pierce, adopt and apply it to the case of South Carolina. Should it become his duty, however, to issue any proclamation in connection with the preservation of the public order, or "to sustain the authority of any State or Territory in opposition to any insurrectionary movements," we would respectfully recommend the proclamation of President Pierce as a model, covering exactly the case of the Southern States:

1. Indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the State of — are endangered by the reprehensible acts of persons both within and without the State, who are bent upon controlling its political organization by force.

2. It appearing that combinations have been formed in the said State to resist the execution of the Federal laws, and thus in an insubordinate and violent manner to subvert by force the present constitutional and legal authority.

3. It appearing also that persons residing without the State, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof.

4. It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging in and furnishing arms for the same purpose; and whereas, all such plans for the determination of the future institution of suffrage of the State, if carried into active force within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will in either case justify and require the "forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government" as well to maintain the laws of the State as those of the Union.

Warning all unwholly combinations to retire peaceably to their respective abodes, or the President will use the power of the local militia and the available forces of the United States to disperse them.

of Southern affairs. The President has been re-elected, having had eleven more square bales on the doctrine of his message, or the Southern people would have been proclaimed in insurrection. The action of President Buchanan was inconsistent with the doctrine proclaimed, while that of Presidents Lincoln and Grant has been in exact accordance with the example of the Democratic President—who was not re-elected.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY. We come upon a letter of Hon. Preston Brooks narrating the universal and hearty welcome which he had met for "the castigation of a Black Republican." Mr. Brooks candidly avows the object of the Democratic party of that date. Speaking for the Democracy, he says:

All of us agreed that if we could not live in equality in the Union our only course was to dissolve it. He was of opinion that the non-resistance of Senator Sumner demonstrated that—

The usual line which would lead a man to become a Black Republican would make him incapable of courage, and would involve a loss of all honor and moral courage whatever. He also adds the opinion—

Had he stepped forward and smote one of the abolition crew in the House, their enemies would have precipitated them against him and caused a revolution on that floor.

He announced himself a "co-operative Unionist," the same as he was in 1851, but convinced that South Carolina was on his side, and seemed to have no doubt that with the want of courage on the part of Northern Republicans, and "with right on our side, we could meet and conquer them." He announced, also, the policy which, though postponed by the election of Buchanan, was carried out by the election of Lincoln. "Should," said Mr. Brooks, "Fremont, the traitor to his section, be successful, it was his deliberate opinion that on the fourth of March next, the people of the South should rise in their might, march to Washington and seize the archives and the treasures of the government."

There is another interesting reminiscence going to show the same spirit of sectionalism. A bill for enlarging the Federal army was then, as now, pending before Congress. It was then, as now, to some extent a party question. We have quoted in another article the pledge of the Democratic President Pierce to employ the Federal forces and the State militia for the maintenance of order in the Territory of Kansas, the Democratic Ku-Klux of Missouri having invaded that Territory on one side and the John Brown agitators on the other. This increase of the army was defeated, and of this Mr. Brooks thus speaks:

It was plain that the defeat of the army bill was the act of the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives. He was almost glad if it, though he had voted for the original bill. He rather wished the army appropriation bill would not pass, because it would effect the removal of the United States soldiers from Kansas.

His Democratic successors oppose the increase of the army at present for the very opposite reason that it will not effect the removal of the United States soldiers from the Southern States.

The coincidence of object in electing Mr. Buchanan, and the effort to elect his other political equivalent, Mr. Tilden, is shadowed in Mr. Brooks comments upon the nomination of Buchanan. He says in the speech from which we quote:

"The only hope for the South was to support Mr. Buchanan." He would, between Fremont and Fillmore, prefer the former, because by his election "the great issue" would be precipitated. "Buchanan," the speaker freely admitted, "was not his first, second or third choice, but his last. The platform upon which he stood was the right one for the South. If its principles were carried out, the government would be restored to the condition of constitutional administration." We can not but feel convinced that this intolerant sect has revived the same object thus avowed by Mr. Brooks. The mass of the Southern people were not in this insurrectionary movement with the same motive of Mr. Brooks and those for whom he spoke.

There was a very small percentage of these people who were opposed to the Union. They regarded with indignation any attempt to deprive them of that which had always been regarded as property. They dreaded the social effect of emancipation. They conceived their primary allegiance due the State. These grounds of opposition have been eliminated. Very few believe that it would be wise or possible to restore slavery. So far from fearing the negroes, the whole force of the States and nation has proved insufficient to protect the negroes. The theory that individual allegiance was primarily due to the State, has been renounced by the formal acceptance by each of the Southern States of the doctrine of national sovereignty. Yet the same agitators, inimical to the republican form of government, unless administered by a political aristocracy, have sought to substitute an issue of reform for the objections urged by Mr. Brooks and his accomplices. That sect continues as compact in its hostilities as ever. It has sought to confine the agitation by waiving its principles and concealing its name. With the hope of distracting the Republican party, it nominated and cast its whole strength for the great champion of free Kansas, Horace Greeley. It gave a disguised support to McClellan and Blair, the ruthless invaders of the South, and it now brings forward the wooden horse, Tilden, by whose seditious agency these disunionists may gain admittance within the walls of the constitution. Therefore they will issue to open the gates and admit their associates in anarchy.

History, people say, repeats itself. That is, an interest having an object in view will employ successive agencies to achieve its purpose, and the nullifiers of the South, having failed to overthrow the Democratic party, are now turning to the agitation of the tariff and

slavery questions, pursue the same design through the aid of forms and the services of a pliant politician.

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS. The anti-Republican press has attempted to carry the exposure of their circular instructions as to the want of negro capacity to reason, and the importance of bringing out his convictions in some more positive manner. In this endeavor they have reproduced a circular appeal to the Union feeling of old soldiers and young men with a distinct declaration that a second civil war is impending. In this they carry out the idea of Senator Edmonds that Democracy is "merely another name for reorganized rebellion," and endeavor to put these voters on their guard, lest they be again called on to leave the plow in the furrow and march again to the defense of the Union. We maintain that such a circular is a measure of public argument, as lawful as the letter of Mr. Tilden or the speeches of Mr. Nichols.

But we reproduce a Democratic circular of far different tenor. It is extracted from the documents of the Louisiana contested election in 1868. It was introduced there as a document which had been even published in Democratic newspapers, and is as follows:

Extract from circular of Democratic Central Committee of Louisiana. Add we would earnestly desire and declare to our fellow-citizens our opinion that even the most implacable and ill-disposed of the negro population, those who show the worst spirit toward the white people, are not half so much deserving our aversion and non-intercourse with them as the debased whites who encourage and aid them, and who become, through their votes, the oppressors of the people. Whatever of resentment you have should be felt toward the latter, and not against the colored man. But in no case should you permit this resentment to go further than to withdraw from them all countenance, association and patronage, and to thwart every effort that they may make to maintain a business and a social foothold among you.

President State Central Committee, J. E. AUSTIN, N. E. BAILEY, J. H. HALSEY, Committee.

This is no argument that the Republican theory of government is wrong or that Democratic construction of the constitution is proper. It is an open attempt to drive men from business, and even from social intercourse, because of their political opinions. Practically this anathema operated thus: A is a Democratic merchant. He has a line of dry goods, hardware or groceries. B is a Republican who invests his capital and enterprise in the same line of business and goods. The circular instructions of the central committee say that Democrats buying goods on the shelves of either A or B shall give his preference to the Democratic merchant and against the Republican merchant. This proscription works (1) the worse that the Democratic merchant may be indebted to a Republican merchant or manufacturer for the very goods which a Republican competitor was prohibited from selling to a Democratic customer.

In like manner C is a Democratic doctor, lawyer or dentist. D has voted the Republican ticket. What Democratic sever who may have a disease to be cured, a tooth to be plugged or a judgment to be set aside, must carry his patronage to a Democratic practitioner. It means further: That L is a Republican; that his wife and children are in every respect intelligent and respectable. All Democratic heads of families are forbidden to neighbor with them. They can not be invited to visit in Democratic families. They can not attend Democratic picnics or other festivals. The funerals of their dead may be attended by Democratic sympathy, as a poor Republican woman, whose husband had been murdered, stayed alone in her house with a dead child without the kindly aid of a neighbor, and as it was published of the slain Pierson, that his association with Republicans had obliterated his record as a Confederate soldier, and his death was no loss to society.

How closely ignorant and unregenerate men return in their passions to the intolerance of past ages. When the grand Inquisition sent out its commissioners, charged with the duty of exterminating heresy, one of the orders was—

No man must debase himself by showing toleration towards heretics of any kind, above all to Calvinists. How identical in spirit are these two decrees. This political, business and social proscription has precisely the same effect here that the Inquisition order had in Europe:

The weaker (Republicans) resigned themselves and submitted. Those of firmer character, however, now first decidedly attached themselves to the proscribed opinions and sought to withdraw from the violence threatened them.

This was literally the result of political intolerance in Louisiana. Some few Republicans submitted. Some more firmly attached themselves to the proscribed opinion, but many more sought to withdraw themselves, their capital and their enterprise from the business and social proscription denounced against them.

It should not be forgotten that these Democratic inquirers had, perhaps, themselves been breasted to this power of proscription by the indulgence of an amnesty or a personal pardon. We have compared these circular instructions. In the Democratic case they have enjoined the business and social proscription of their fellow citizens for heresy of opinion, with a suggestion that it was useless to reason with a colored voter. In the Republican circulars there has been an appeal to all men to guard against a party the tendency of whose doctrine is to try again the issues of war, and not impossible to try over again the civil war itself.

That rather shabby Republican, Jasper Blackburn, declares his belief that the Republican party will be defeated, and announces his intention to support the Democratic in preference to the Republican State ticket.

There were recently 100 vessels loading on the Kennebec river with ice, at one time.

OFFICIAL. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION (No. 36.)

An act to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereon, that the following amendments be proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives in the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, and said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people, at said election, in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately, to-wit: First proposed amendment, "For approval, or 'Against approval,'" and in like manner as to the other amendments. The yeas and nays on each election, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered, and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

1. The expenditure of each session of the General Assembly for per diem and mileage of members, for the salaries of officers and employees, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; and members of the General Assembly shall receive five dollars a day during their attendance, and a mileage of twenty cents a mile for actual distance from the courthouse to their respective parishes to the State Capitol.

2. The last sentence in article sixty-six of the constitution, which reads as follows, to-wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so to read as follows, to-wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Governor, if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless signed and promulgated within twenty days after the adjournment."

3. The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby absorbed and withdrawn. The district courts of the State, outside of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases where the amount exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be limited, and they shall have no jurisdiction in probate and succession cases. Each of said district judges shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on his own warrant, the amount of such salary, not to exceed eight per cent per annum, as may be proved, and shall have, in addition to the criminal jurisdiction herein provided, all such criminal jurisdiction as is now vested in parish courts. Clerks of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of arrest, attachment, sequestration, and writs of habeas corpus, and to receive and probate wills; to appoint administrators, executors, curators, tutors and under-tutors in cases in which no opposition shall be made; to receive accounts, tabulars and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, their judgments being only prima facie evidence of correctness; to grant orders directing sale of property to successors, minors, or minors, and to grant orders of sequestration and sale by executors process, and shall receive such fees therefor as may be provided by law.

4. The Governor shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, on his own warrant. No salary shall be paid to any officer who shall be allowed to or received by the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, or by district attorneys. (Signed) E. D. ESTLETTE, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Signed) C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A true copy: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing was received in the office of the Secretary of State July 17, 1876, and is made public in accordance with article 147 of the State constitution, which provides: "Any amendment or amendments to this constitution shall be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, and said proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately."

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

DIED. CONRAD: at St. Mary, Southwest Pass, August 14, 1876, at the age of 72 years, a native of Carriacou, Grenada, a native of Carriacou, Grenada, a native of Carriacou, Grenada.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that ALL UNREDEEMED PLEDGES on which interest is not paid up to March 1, 1876, will be put out for sale from and after the first of September next.

OTTO SCHWANER, 211 3/4 St. Louis Street, No. 17 Baronne Street.

CHAMPAGNE—CHAMPAGNE! 100 cases quarts and pints EXTRA DRY, 100 bottles quarts and pints DRY BRUT, of the celebrated brand.

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DR. WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE Has removed to 255 St. Charles Street, Corner of Galliope street. Where he is ready, day and night, to wait upon his friends and the public.

DISCOVERIES. COTTON PLANT. GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. REMOVAL. A reliable market for buyers. RICE—Orleans and other grades, and all kinds of goods.

PERSONAL. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—HACON BUSH No. 100 St. Louis Street, No. 100 St. Louis Street, No. 100 St. Louis Street.

NOTICES.

To the Voters for Representatives in Congress and for Senators for President and Vice President of the United States in the State of Louisiana. THE UNREDEEMED PLEDGES on which interest is not paid up to March 1, 1876, will be put out for sale from and after the first of September next.

By GEORGE F. WALKER, M. D., No. 930 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. M731

By ROY & O'CONNOR. SUGAR PLANTATIONS OF BAYOU LAFOURCHE OPPOSITE THIBODAUX. SALES BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR OF THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.

By ROY & O'CONNOR—NICHOLAS J. ROY, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Commercial Street, New Orleans. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. M731

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1855. Capital—\$1,000,000. Assets—\$1,000,000. Income for the year 1875—\$100,000.

WANTED. WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE situated between Canal and Felicite streets, in the city of New Orleans, containing about one acre of ground, with a well, and a good view of the city. Apply to GEORGE F. WALKER, Auctioneer, No. 930 Magazine Street.

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SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 156 Canal Street. OFFICERS: THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President; THOMAS ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President; CHARLES L. BROWN, Treasurer.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. G. H. BRAUGHEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 17 Commercial Place. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

AMUSEMENTS. WENGER'S GARDEN, 11 Bourbon Street. Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American Journals on file. Three fine rooms for private parties.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 14, 1876. CLASS 192. The above drawings published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. THE GARDEN HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI. Superior hotel, located on both sides of the grounds; the kitchen has been removed from the building, and the grounds generally improved. The hotel is open all night.

REMOVALS. R. G. F. WALKER, M. D., No. 930 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. M731

SALES.

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REMOVALS. R. G. F. WALKER, M. D., No. 930 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. M731

CONSTATES' SALES. M. J. Morris vs. Margaret Banks—J. J. Morris vs. the Parish of Orleans.

By VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Fieri Facias to me directed by the Hon. J. W. Walker, Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my warehouse, on Canal Street, New Orleans, on the 15th day of August, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following property, to-wit:

By VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Fieri Facias to me directed by the Hon. J. W. Walker, Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my warehouse, on Canal Street, New Orleans, on the 15th day of August, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following property, to-wit: