

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

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

England is likely to have an oyster famine.

Minnie Palmer opened De Bar's theatre with "Kisses."

It is fair to presume there will be but few more State fairs.

An undertaker who speaks the dead language is rarely found.

It takes a deal of thunder to sour the milk of human kindness.

Charles Francis Bowles has but little following in Massachusetts.

It is hard to believe that a woman is the sole author of "Helen's Babies."

The Sultan now wears the sword of Osman, and of course is a cavalier man.

Vermont will have a clean State Senate. No Democrats were elected to that body.

The greasers in Mexico are oiling up the political axle for another revolution.

Sitting Bull will probably die to the British possessions, and become a John Bull.

The fat possum and succulent perambion gladden the stomach of the Georgia citizen.

The man who was chief among ten thousand must have been a division commander.

Alexander H. Stephens expects to slip into Congress again, although his claims are very thin.

The city of Helena, Montana Territory, wants more silver currency and a wagon road to Butte.

The Japanese have legalized Sunday as a day of rest. So much the better for Sunday and the Japs.

Niagara is still a popular resort for the newly married. There is something soothing in the roar of the water.

In anticipation of harder times, photographers advise customers to secure their shadows ere their substance fades.

They have Wade Hampton for a candidate in South Carolina. His exact wait will be made known after the election.

Governor Hendricks was fifty-seven years old on the seventh instant. He will be very much older before he is Vice President.

Colonel Henry C. Corbin, of the United States army, delivered a centennial oration at Rio Grande City on the fourth of July.

Tramps are having good times now in places where Democratic majorities are doubtful. They are asked to stop and vote.

Charles Gaylor has written a new play called "B-z-z," which title sounds like a catchword of Mr. Chanfrau's "Mose."

Distrust the hotel clerk who always says he has a "tip-down" for you. Tell him one a little lower down will do quite as well.

Exact descriptions represent Jesse Pomeroy as having a double chin. He will probably be able to talk his way out of prison.

Democrats who so far forget themselves as to promise to be honest if elected to office are called reformers. Tilden is a reformer.

Traveling drummers rejoice that the weather is now cool enough to enable them to wear a paper collar two days with but a single turn.

Mosquitoes now travel in sleeping cars. They find they can make a journey much easier than by following horseback riders as in old day times.

Tweed is the Party by the name of Johnson in the Democratic play, and he comes back at the wrong time to demand a share of the swag from his pal.

The Omaha Bee speaks of a coach load of soldiers leaving the barracks for Cheyenne. The indications are that the men will have a back at the Indians.

In the course of a few cheering remarks a Democratic speaker in Alabama said: "If you don't cheer me the Radicals will say this meeting is a failure." And so it was.

Mr. W. H. Crow appears as one of a committee to organize a Sunday school picnic and excursion from Raleigh, North Carolina; but of course the children will not eat crow.

Bed stockings are again fashionable for female attire, and nice ladies wearing them and crossing the street at the same time are apt to challenge remarks from base fellows who play ball.

Ball dresses, cut low, are now made without sleeves. At the first blush a lady might be disposed to regard the fashion as economical; but extra material is put in the skirt and nothing is saved.

Boss Tweed is just now the "coming man" of the Democratic party; but for the feelings of the man who winked his eye at the sheriff who let him escape, the Boss comes at a very uncomfortable time.

Miss Cayvan is advertised in Boston as a "lady reader." No bewildered and mystified man could ever arrive at such a distinction, and it is possible Miss Cayvan herself will meet with ladies she can not read like a book.

The consecration service at the reopening of the synagogue of the Hebrew Congregation Dispersed of Judah will take place at half-past five o'clock next Sunday afternoon, with interesting and appropriate ceremonies.

James Lick has notified his board of trustees that he will again assume control of his millions of money, unless his son John resigns from the directory. The members of the board nearly upset everything when they got a Lick in.

It has lately been discovered that by wearing a tight collar a red nose may be produced without drinking liquor. This will be welcome information to many men who practice drinking at the bar, and annually spend large sums of money for the apparent purpose of securing a ruby nose.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF TWEED.

When that constitutional lawyer, Mr. Marr, made the point that the woe of Louisiana should be "nationalized" he was not aware that the concession was fatal to the doctrines which he has maintained with such fidelity. What is "nationalization?" It is simply taking a question from a local constituency and submitting its decision to the whole people of the republic. If such a proposal had been made to Mr. Calhoun he would have rejected it with horror. He regarded the States as a separate and sacred inclosure, within which no foreign authority could be permitted, and without whose pale no power could decide upon its rights. Suppose Mr. Webster had proposed to Mr. McDuffie to nationalize the tariff, or to submit to the whole people the question of State sovereignty—he would have been rebuked with indignation. The very use of the word "nationalize" is a fatal concession by any State rights advocate. So we have reserved this extraordinary surrender to be used to the confusion of Mr. Marr whenever he shall appear as candidate for any of the higher offices in the gift of "this people."

The nationalization of Tweed has, however, been attained by a more legitimate logic. He has committed the most extraordinary theft upon a State treasury, and appears by universal admission to be the centennial thief, or the thief of the century. Being a Democrat, the advocates of monarchy abroad hold the institutions of the republic responsible for this singular development of political fraud, nor is it possible, perhaps, to deprive them of this reproach by explaining the very wide distinction between the false apostles of an effete doctrine and the Republican integrity which animates a majority of the nation.

England has some small pretensions to claim the belt for the champion robber, Warren Hastings, as well as for an under secretary of State and numerous members of Parliament, who had enriched themselves by the corrupt sale of public contracts; France has had her receivers general and rascally commissaries; Russia her fraudulent army contractors with their shoddy and short weight supplies, but Tweed has, in dramatic parlance, created the character in which he appears. He is a trusted member and elected Senator of a great party. He was even re-elected by his party after the charges of fraud had been substantiated against him. His manner of robbing was eminently representative. His indorsement by his constituents showed that a majority of them approved of his frauds, or that they considered it no political disqualification. His manner of robbery was, as we have said, peculiar. He procured for himself a legislative appointment as a member of a board, whose duty it was to examine and allow all bills against the corporation of New York city. It has been proved that these bills were, by Tweed's order, made for larger sums than the work done or supplies furnished should have cost. In many instances, bills were made for supplies or services, neither of which were ever furnished. Out of the money allowed for these fraudulent bills, the bogus creditor took a satisfactory compensation, while the very large margin left was set over to Tweed and his accomplices. The established tariff of Tweed being twelve per cent of the gross claim. The entire amount proven to have been robbed from the city treasury of New York, by this device, was estimated at about forty million dollars. The sum traced into the hands of Tweed, and established by judgment against him, is about six million dollars. As we are not aware of any one who, since Verres, the pretor of Sicily, was impeached by Cicero, or the plunderer of a province, has ever succeeded in getting away with as much as six millions of dollars, we are compelled to accord to Tweed, the Democratic Senator from the district of New York, the ignominious distinction of being the centennial thief, or thief of the nineteenth century.

And now Tweed has been nationalized by the Federal demand, in extradition, for the custody of his person, that he may be duly delivered over to the State authorities of New York. It is possible Senator Bayard and other intense believers in the rights of the States, may protest, that each State should be left to deal with its own criminals, just as attorneys learned in the law have advised the convicts in the State prison of Western Virginia, that they have a right to select the place of punishment; but it must be remembered that the constitution says "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, or enter into any agreement or compact with any other State or with a foreign power." It would be, therefore, impossible that the State of New York should conduct any negotiations with any foreign country, so that the great defrauder might have built villas and driven his carriage, with the money stolen from the people, in any part of Europe, and contemptuously asked Governor Tilden, "What are you going to do about it?" Hence the necessity for "nationalizing" the rascalities of Tweed, as was proposed with the woe of Louisiana. The Federal government could alone stretch its strong arm across the Atlantic, and demand of nations in treaty relations the delivery of fugitive felons who may have violated the laws of justice in any State. Governor Tilden could never have done this. The arrest of this centennial felon is due to the President of the United States. Here we may pause to applaud the fidelity with which President Grant carries out the representative will of the people. The people complained of abuses in office. He made a burnt offering of a Cabinet minister with a hecatomb of whizky thieves. The people demanded a reduction of public expenditures. The Democratic reformers claim an economy of some thirty millions, and the President aids them by economizing some three millions more, the expenditure of which had been entrusted to executive

discretion. He now acknowledges and executes the will of the nation by grabbing Tweed with the forceps of the law, and holding up that obscene, repulsive and struggling reptile to the eyes of the astonished world. Very soon Tweed will be delivered to the prison authorities of New York. It will be seen whether he will again escape under the escort of a Democratic jailor.

The second coming of Tweed must appeal the Democratic party. They have professed such exclusive purity of character; they have made such capital by denouncing Tweed. Even his political pals have given him away. They have piled up upon his broad and brawny back all the offenses of his political associates and driven him forth into the wilderness of popular condemnation as an atonement for the offenses of men no better than himself. The apparition of Tweed coming suddenly before Mr. Tilden will be far more shocking to that patriot than the ghost of Cesar to the Brutus who had aided in his assassination.

We may imagine the scene depicted by Plutarch and Shakespeare: [Governor Tilden alone.] Tilden—How ill this taper burns. [Enter the apparition of Tweed, wearing his shabby prison suit, "his habit while he lived."] Tilden—Ha! who comes there? I think it is the weakness of mine eyes That shapes this monstrous apparition. Speak to me what thou art. Tweed—Thy evil spirit, Sammy. Tilden—Why comest thou? Tweed—To tell thee thou art me at the Presidential election on the first Monday in November next. Tilden—Then I shall see thee again. Tweed—Ay at the Presidential election. [Tweed vanishes.] Tilden—Why, I will see thee at the election time. Now I have taken heart; then vanishes.

Tweed is thus nationalized, and bids fair to "revisit the pale glimpses" of the State prison, and even to assist at the Centennial Exhibition in the dramatic character and capacity of "First Robber."

We can not foresee any exact effect of his reappearance except to prove that a Democratic ring has been proven even more corrupt than any other ring, and that therefore even the conviction of fraud by a Republican official does not per se prove every Republican unfit for trust, nor every Democrat fit to furnish an honest substitute.

The moral of Tweed's conviction will be that every man must stand on his own record, and that no party can claim exclusive purity of purpose or of practice.

OUR FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NOMINEE.

The Republicans of the first congressional district have honored themselves and added lustre to the party in offering the nomination to Judge William M. Burwell. He has no superior in the State as a statistician, nor in the ability to apply his almost exhaustless fund of information to practical works. He is well known to the outer world as a genial, well informed gentleman of the old Virginia fashion; as one who is the perfect equal of any man, and who does not aspire to be anything else than a teacher of those truths which his long experience and all grasping mind have rendered familiar to him as household words; as a man who, without the least tinge of the demagogue, is yet the true and steadfast friend of the people, without the hope or expectation of any reward beyond the satisfaction of knowing that he has put to good use the splendid talents which God has given him.

In politics, Mr. Burwell has always been an old line Whig of the best Virginia school. His State rights education naturally led him to make the cause of Virginia his own in the late struggle; but finding it impossible to succeed by an appeal to arms, he has wisely and patriotically decided to do the best he can for the development of the resources of his country and the advancement and education of his countrymen by employing the means left at his command. During the past four years he has been the principal writer upon the editorial staff of the REPUBLICAN, where he has had free scope to develop and illustrate his splendid system of political economy, of which we regard him the chief philosopher and high priest in this State, and in the South.

Although a political writer of great sagacity, understanding men and their motives, Judge Burwell is in no sense of the word a politician, and has never sought for place or power by political succession. His nomination must be regarded as directly in line with progressive Republican principles as exhibited in the presidential and lesser nominations in this centennial year. Wise men and not political tricksters are wanted in our State and national councils. For several years an active member and secretary of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, Judge Burwell is a man of the times, alive to the best interests of our State and city, and fitted in all ways to represent our merchants, planters and laborers in the halls of Congress. There is nothing to be said against him. Even those who train in the party of opposition, doing violence to their better convictions for the sake of party discipline, must concede the propriety, the happy fitness of Judge Burwell's nomination, and they will do a wise thing to vote as they think, not as they are told, and secure his election.

He will no doubt define his views in more specific terms in a letter to the Republican committee, though there is little that he can say for the good of the State which he has not well said, time and again, through these columns. He will probably accept the nomination, and if the people of the First District are true to their own interests, they will elect him by a very large majority. There can not be so much doubt that he will honor the position as that it will honor him. As a rule, the ablest man that can be sent to Congress is little better than an exile during his first term. It requires a prodigious exhaustion of mental power, supplemented with high personal character, great ability and ceaseless energy to advance during the first year in the House from the rear ranks of membership. But we trust that Mr. Burwell's experience in the Virginia Legislature, added to his intimate ac-

quaintance with the peculiar character of Washington political life, will give him at the outset a better standing than he could possibly command without those advantages, notwithstanding his acknowledged ability.

A CASE OF FORBEARANCE.

We may thank the Times for calling our attention to the fact that Mr. Packard and his friends are permitted to make a progress through this State without molestation. We are not conscious of having deserved the compliment that we admitted this progress to have been peaceable. In saying so, there was no thought of making any admission, because we never for a moment expected it would be anything else. We have not "charged upon any parish of this State that they would openly maltreat the Republican candidate for Governor and his friends. That is not the style of the political guerrillas, of which our neighbor is a constant and anxious apostle. They make war secretly upon unarmed and unprotected colored men and white Republicans who are isolated from friends. King and Twitchell were shot by a disguised man. The Coubert prisoners were rescued and executed by men in masks, when there were no friendly witnesses by to testify. Such a bold act as would be the open assassination of a candidate for Governor of a State while making a political tour has never yet disgraced the annals of the Union, and we trust never will. Certainly we do not expect the disgrace will fall on Louisiana.

The planters and business men of this State are generally brave and honorable, and have character and honesty enough to frown upon many acts of outrage which are committed by the lower orders of white men, if done in their presence. What we complain of is, that these deeds are done in secret, at midnight by masked and disguised men, and there is no attempt to find out and punish the perpetrators. With a conservative interest in the welfare of their laborers, they do not invoke the powers at their disposal to prevent their harassment.

The effect of the Times' attempted vindication is virtually to accuse the populations which have been visited by Mr. Packard with the will to commit outrages unless restrained. We have never thought such conduct possible, and, therefore, look upon his immunity from harm as a gratifying but by no means notable event. It can not, therefore, fairly be said that we have "admitted" in the true sense and meaning of the word—anything on the subject one way or the other. We could not admit anything which we never felt disposed to deny.

A CALL FOR WITNESSES.

The reports about the Monroe speech of Colonel McEnery have thrown the Conservative press into great trepidation, and there is resort to the usual tactics of denial. Not one of them would believe it possible that the gentleman accused would make a violent speech. The Democrat thought to dispose of the whole matter in a single snap when it gave us the following: To cover up the whole case, however, the Democrat published yesterday the statement of a witness residing in Monroe, disproving the principal allegations of the so-called report. It never occurred to any of our contemporaries to cite as witnesses several well known gentlemen whom everybody knew to be present on the platform, and who would scorn to prevaricate about a matter to which there were more than a thousand witnesses. One of these witnesses, General Nicholls, has been called by the Republican campaign committee, and if either party is not satisfied with his testimony, there were plenty of others on the stand to either corroborate or contradict.

It is to be remarked that no authoritative denial of Mr. Bourges' report has been made by Mr. McEnery. It is true the Times, on Monday morning, declared it had been authorized to contradict it, but we suspect our over-zealous contemporary misunderstood the purport of its instructions. Mr. McEnery assured us that the charges contained in a letter from Delta were false, and we instantly published his declaration. We presume this is all he authorized the Times to deny in his behalf. Instead of doing this, however, it treated alone of the contents of Mr. Bourges' report, and thus put Mr. McEnery at direct issue in a matter which we very much doubt it was his intention to dispute.

The campaign committee has thus placed General Nicholls in a very unfortunate position. He is virtually called upon to say whether he did not sit and hear a leading member of his party publicly advocate the assassination of Mr. Packard without making a public protest against such language. There are a great many witnesses ready to be called, in case there be a positive denial of Mr. Bourges' charge.

ACTS OF LOUISIANA FOR 1876.

For Sale at THIS OFFICE. Also, M'PHERSON'S HANDBOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1876. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

By VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. Stephen O'Leary, sixth justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on Wednesday, September 27, 1876, at 10 A. M., a LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, seized in the above suit, as per inventory in my office.

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RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, On Wednesday, September 27, 1876. At 7:30 P. M.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the city of New Orleans will be held on the day and date above mentioned, in LAFAYETTE SQUARE. The Republican Central Ward Clubs of the various wards are hereby directed to assemble at their respective club halls, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876, with torches, flags, transparencies, etc., and march in body to Lafayette Square, where the meeting will be held. The names of the speakers selected for the occasion will be published in due time. By order of the Republican Parish Campaign Committee. CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rooms State Campaign Committee, Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places and dates: Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places and dates: HON. R. B. PACKARD, HON. W. H. BUNT, GENERAL W. L. McMILLAN, JUDGE W. H. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL J. JACK WARTON, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. BARRIS, ESQ.

Bayou St. Saturday, September 16. Waterloo, Sunday, September 17. Delta, Tuesday, September 19. Rayville, Thursday, September 21. Monroe, Saturday, September 23. Baton Rouge, Monday, September 25. Natchitoches, Wednesday, September 27. Homer, Saturday, September 30. Minden, Sunday, October 1. Bellevue, Tuesday, October 3. Shreveport, Thursday, October 5. Coushatta, Saturday, October 7. Natchitoches, Tuesday, October 10. Alexandria, Thursday, October 12. Marksville, Saturday, October 14. Napoleonville, Wednesday, October 18. Houma, Thursday, October 19. Franklin, Saturday, October 21. New Iberia, Sunday, October 22. St. Martinville, Monday, October 23. Vermilionville, Tuesday, October 24. Opelousas, Thursday, October 26. Shreveport, Saturday, October 28. Natchitoches, Tuesday, October 30. Coushatta, Thursday, September 29. Marksville, Sunday, October 1. Clinton, Tuesday, October 3. Jackson, Wednesday, October 4. Vidalia, Saturday, September 16. Oakland Plantation, Tuesday, September 19. New Orleans, Thursday, September 21. Bayou St. Sunday, September 22. Pointe Coupee Courthouse, Monday, September 25. Baton Rouge, Thursday, September 28. Port Hudson, Tuesday, September 26. Baton Rouge, Thursday, September 28. Plaquemine (Bertriville parish), Sunday, October 1. HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, HON. W. M. BURWELL, HON. REV. WAPLES, W. H. GREEN, ESQ., and PAUL TRIVINS, ESQ., will address Republican meetings at the following places and dates: Amite, Sunday, September 24. Grand Bayou, Monday, September 25. Franklin, Wednesday, September 27. Covington, Sunday, September 24. St. Charles, Tuesday, September 26. St. John, Thursday, September 28. St. James, Saturday, September 30. By order of the Committee. A. J. DUMONT, Chairman. L. LAMANIERS, JR., Assistant Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of NAVRA & OFFNER has been dissolved by mutual consent, and MR. OFFNER will reopen his new store at the old stand, 174 Canal street, opposite the Varieties Theatre, about October 1, 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 15, 1876. A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who furnish information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who on the night of September 3, 1876, near the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, shot at and wounded Z. W. WEBSTER, clerk of court of the parish of Red River. Given under my hand and the seal of the State on this 15th day of September, 1876, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor. By the Acting Governor: P. G. DELORD, Secretary of State.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MONTESSO HOUSE, (FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE), BILOXI MISSISSIPPI. This superior hotel, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. For the splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists. J. MONTESSO, PROPRIETOR.

AGUSTE'S COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT No. 107 Castanet street, Between Royal and Bourbon. All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for entertainments, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. For rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. 501 1/2

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

William S. Dedson vs. Schooner E. W. Brown. THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT of Louisiana, No. 10,922.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have arrested and taken into my possession THE SCHOONER E. W. BROWN, her tackle, etc., now lying in the harbor pending in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans on the first Monday of October, to show cause why they have or can lawfully claim the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, September 6, 1876. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal. 501 1/2

AUCTION SALES.

By Placide J. Spear. CONTENTS OF A JUNK STORE, FURNITURE, ETC. SUCCESSION OF WIDOW JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, born Straus. Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 35,292.

By PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 45 St. Charles street, New Orleans, September 18, 1876, at 10 A. M., will be sold at public auction, on Carondelet walk, between Villere and Robertson streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tassot, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated September 11, 1876, on account of said auction, THE CONTENTS OF A JUNK STORE, FURNITURE, ETC. Terms—Cash. 501 1/2

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1865. Capital.....\$500,000 00 Assets & other market value.....625,077 50 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. TUTT, President. A. SCHREIBER, Vice President. J. W. HINGO, Secretary.

Directors. Ernest Forth, A. M. Bickham, Placide Forth, A. Schreiber, E. Gally, Charles Laffite, W. A. Bell, W. Van Benthusen, D. Fa. Jo, Pierre Pons, D. D. Rogers. 503 1/2

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE THE MOBILE LINE. THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE. TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST. Via Louisiana, 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.....9:45 A. M. Express.....10:30 A. M. Express.....3:15 P. M. Express.....4:00 P. M. Coast accom..... Coast accom..... Pullman Palace cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities. Ticket office corner of ramp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel. D. E. BARKSON, 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 Gallop street depot: DEPART. ARRIVE. Mail.....5:30 P. M. Mail.....10:00 A. M. Accommodations.....3:30 P. M. Accommodations.....9:30 A. M. Sunday accommodations..... Sunday accommodations..... Tickets for sale and information given at No. 21 Camp street, corner of Common street. A. D. SHELDON, Agent. K. D. FROST, General Manager. 501 1/2

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

H. BRAUGHN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. No. 17 Commercial Place at Law. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will henceforth give personal attention to all matters intrusted. 503 1/2

REMOVALS.