

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 28, 1876.

Valgarity kills all fun. Injunctions are always prayed for. A telegraph wire has no conscience. The New York World has been sold out. A fair Court will not establish an empire. A very small lawyer can make a very big fuss. The man who hold stakes have the best of it. Red kid gloves have appeared in New York. The oath of an infidel is not worth taking. Something to write about—Write about a stickful. Look out for a roost stir the night before Thanksgiving. Keep as many of the ten commandments as you can. Suits of mail are brought against post-office robbers. "Bread and Butter" is the taking title of a new ballad. How to keep cider—Bottle it, lock it up and lose the key. The hand organ man has only one way to turn for a living. The bell that rings for thanksgiving is sound on the goose. Northern Democrats say the trouble is away down in Dixie. The Greenback party will re-Cooperate for another election. Flora Temple is thirty-one years old, and does not feel like trotting. Mr. Tupper is much pleased with the moral tone of American people. Yale College has a political professor, a base ball tutor and a rowing chair. Reporters get very little information in the milky way by pumping milkmen. Now is the time for leaders. Old maids are waiting for the man and the hour. New Orleans is so healthy that the doctors have engaged in politics, and they are starving at that. A Nevada editor advises his rival to use his scissors to trim off his ears with. It is an original idea. It does not take a great deal of Democratic shuffling to turn up a knave from the bottom of the pack. An editor who signs his name by cross marks can not do much more for a paper than make X tracks. It was Waterson who said, "New Orleans is as quiet as a nursery." The Democratic baby is dead. Democrats are not seeking so much for justice as for office. They know what justice would do for them. A copy of Elliot's Indian Bible was sold in New York recently for \$900, and the purchaser can not read it. A fond parent who could not longer delay the christening of his child, has named his little one Hayes Tilden Smith. They tried to get up a public reception for Waterson in Louisville at 2 A. M., but the public didn't want to receive him. Martin Farquhar Tupper read from his works in Buffalo under the auspices of two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Southern men who never owned slaves fought for slavery; these same men are now anxious for Democratic rule or no government. Hon. Edward McPherson, for many years clerk of the House of Representatives, will undertake to edit the "Tribune Almanac" for 1877. A number of San Francisco gentlemen have so prejudiced their wives against Chinamen that the ladies do their own washing. San Antonio has what is called "An infamous cow ordinance," which threatens to cut up the Democratic party on the vote for mayor. Clarkson N. Potter, the Jersey lawyer, believes States should have the right to go out of the Union. He speaks for the Tilden Confederacy. John McCullough telegraphed from Virginia City that there can be no truth in the report of the death of Edwin Adams. Mr. Adams is sailing at Sidney, Australia. "Thought I'd leave my measure on your door," said a man who fell down in a bar room. "No necessity for that," said the barkeeper. "We know exactly how much you hold." Senator Benton once said that Mr. Douglas could never be President because his coat tails were too near the ground. Senator Boggs' opinion of Tilden has never been asked. The writer who said, "Shakespeare is a brick," has found a worthy successor in a Buffalo dramatic critic, who says, "The Lady Macbeth of J. Nausschek is a rattling good performance." Elector Ingersoll, of Connecticut, held an office of profit and trust under the United States government on the day of election, as well as Mr. Corlies. But Ingersoll is a Democrat, and what is sauce for Rhode Island is stuffing for Connecticut. The most sensible lady's hat ever invented for the theatre is known as the "buggy crown jewel." The high top which holds the flowers, feathers, bugs and birds used for trimming, is contrived like a buggy top frame, which can be turned over and lowered on the back of the head when the wearer is seated in a theatre. The arrangement is very satisfactory. When the curtain rises all bonnet tops are expected to be turned down, leaving an unobstructed view of the stage to persons sitting in rear of the first row.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. The Last Ditch leaders will not see that the theory of this government has changed. They persist in maintaining that the President of the United States can not intervene, except upon demand of the State authorities. The REPUBLICAN has long since shown that the powers of the executive have been enlarged by the constitutional amendments, and that the law thereunder has been extended from one section in 1792 to some twenty-six sections during and since the war. The REPUBLICAN has shown that the law conferred upon President Lincoln all the powers under which he waged war upon and with the Confederate States. We have noted the significant fact that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has not offered to amend that law in any respect whatever. The President inherits all this authority deemed by the nation necessary to maintain the integrity of the Union. At the present time, however, it has not been necessary to roll out the heavier ordinance of executive discretion. There is no present need to declare a State in insurrection against the Federal government; to appoint military commanders, declare martial law or blockade any insurrectionary city or district, and cut off its communication with any other part of the United States. The President, acting under the first section of this ample law, announces by military command: The government has been called upon to aid with the military and naval forces of the United States to maintain republican government in the State against resistance too formidable to be overcome by State authorities. He thus orders the Secretary of War— You are hereby directed to sustain Governor Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence, until otherwise directed. The definition of domestic violence having been thus given, it will become our duty as in some part guardians of the public welfare to so apply that definition that our own friends and fellow citizens may profit by it. What is the domestic violence in South Carolina? It began with the Hamburg massacre. It has continued through the violence and abuse of an excited canvass. It has united the whole military force of the warring whites against the unarmed suffrage of the colored citizens. It has bullied the authorities appointed by law to decide elections, and attempted by the device of injunction and the dress of imprisonment to compel them to cease and submit their duties to the judicial department of the government. This attempt to defeat the will of the people as expressed through the personal authority of the law, constitutes domestic violence and threatens the suspension of republican government within the State of South Carolina. We turn from that State to this. We pray the people, who are more concerned in the peace of society than in the success of rapacious and blood-thirsty politicians, to compare the definition of domestic violence, as impressed by the order of President Grant, with the state of affairs presented in Louisiana. Upon the banner of the Last Ditchers is inscribed, "Cofax," "Coushatta," "Ia-fouche," "Feliciana," with a hundred minor victories over the weak and unprotected which are syllabled on its folds. A Governor installed under the law has been fired at by the assassin, his authority has been overthrown by armed and organized force, and, though reinstated by the same Federal power that is now exerted to suppress domestic violence in South Carolina, has never been recognized as authority by those who deposed the State ruler up to this day. There is even a circumstance of domestic violence and a violation of republican rule peculiar to Louisiana. It is a provisional government claiming equal legality, with superior authority over that of the State. It has all the attributes of a government, and the obedience to its orders by the party which has organized it. This provisional and revolutionary government has ordered the business and social proscription of its political opponents; denied the rights of political courtesy; recommended the organization of a cavalry movement at the polls; demanded a choice in the equal appointment of commissioners to scrutinize the legality of the election, and proclaimed the success of a Democratic President upon "certified" returns before the lawful commissioners had received the reports of a half dozen precincts. This provisional government has recently been reinforced by the political and pecuniary interests of the Democratic pools and politicians of New York, and may be alone prevented from proclaiming its own returns and seating its own candidates by the presence of United States troops in this city. President Grant is not a man of many words, but they are significant and weighty. He has defined the domestic violence which in South Carolina has justified him in ordering the support of the authorities of that State. We ask any reflective man in what would it be necessary to change a word of that order should Governor Kellogg deem it necessary to make the same demand that Governor Chamberlain has made? The duplication of that order would be inevitable should a similar application become necessary. But, says this desperate Last Ditcher, we will go further and commit such acts of violence as will throw the State under military government, and throw an explosive into the Union which shall shake it into fragments. Men who do not wish to incur another war—men who have some other business than salary hunting, will note the nature of the President's order. In Carolina the forces are directed "to sustain Governor Chamberlain in his authority." Thus far this force is subordinate and auxiliary to the State authorities. There are, then, other significant words, "until further orders." Should the pool gamblers of New York and the Last Ditchers of Charleston impel the Democracy into further acts of violence, then the offense against the State may become an offense against the Union, and then that heavier ordinance of the United States law to which we have referred may be rolled out and

put in battery. Then the port of Charleston may be closed; then the railroads of Carolina may be blockaded, and the whole State, or any part of the State, may be dealt with as in insurrection against the United States. Such is the law under which President Lincoln did exactly that same thing, and that law, unrepealed, imposes the same duties upon President Grant, and reposes the same powers in his hands for their execution. We leave these companion pieces before all who may choose to read and reflect. As the domestic violence in Carolina, so is the domestic violence in Louisiana. As the military order to guarantee the action of the legal authorities of Carolina, so will be the military order to guarantee the legal authorities of Louisiana. Should the provisional government here proceed to an act of resistance; should any act of personal violence upon any lawful authority of the State government be committed under the inflammatory harangues of Last Ditch orators or by the sinister scribes of Last Ditch organs, another and higher grade of offense would have been reached. A Federal proclamation may be provoked. This city or State may be proclaimed in insurrection against the Federal government, and then might follow those sad scenes which are so familiar to all who have once before beheld the commerce of this great city suspended, and her people nourished by Federal rations. We sincerely hope there may be no necessity for the duplication of the Carolina order. We earnestly deprecate any possible violence which may renew and repeat the painful consequences which may follow. THE POWER OF NEW YORK. The abstract and impracticable school of State rights men had the capacity to comprehend that these rights could only be represented by population and wealth. Lear was undoubtedly "every inch a king" when wandering bare-headed in a storm as when he wielded a scepter. The rights of South Carolina were, in the abstract, as great as Appomattox as they had been at Sumter, while those of Delaware were as undoubted when the Federal government could have suppressed her secession by turning down a forty-gallon iron kettle over her, as they are to-day. The States of New Jersey and Colorado are, upon this theory of State rights entitled to the same authority in their own affairs as Pennsylvania. They are the equals of the Keystone State in one branch of the law-making power, and they would have the right to walk out of the Union, with public lands, railroads, light and customhouses under their sacred skirts, and no one might stay or search them. New York is but one State, yet she possesses more power than many States, and is even superior in political influence to the whole section of the South. Why is this? Because she has the representative force of thirty-five electoral votes, based upon a population of three or four millions of people. Because she has a financial power arising from the control of the Federal credit. Because she has an influence in the shipping, the correspondence, and the press opinions of the world. All these make New York an arbiter of political empire. Who does not know that when these great interests were in peril they were all thrown into the Union balance and determined the war. What Union man that did not look with delight at the one hundred and twenty regiments of soldiers equipped and sent out from loyal New York to subdue the refractory rebel? Who has forgotten the strenuous services of her capitalists, the gallant deeds of her sailors, the rapid pulsation of her press which throbbed in patriotic unity from Sandy Hook to San Francisco? The REPUBLICAN has heretofore adverted to the fact that while the Republican Unionism, waged this war for preservation of the Union the New York Democracy wisely employed this war process to recapture the fugitive Democrats of the South, and bring them back into their present political bondage. But New York rendered invaluable, we might almost say indispensable, service in suppressing the rebellion. Here, however, our acknowledgments must terminate. New York is now, under the lead of a State rights Democrat, attempting to reinstate the same doctrine proposed by the New York Democracy before the war and practiced by their allies at the South in the war itself. They propose to pacify the allies whom they have aided to recapture by withholding any intervention in the internal administration of the States in which their allies are dominant. One effect of this non-intervention will be to so suppress or subordinate the emancipated vote, as that it will be cast or counted as their Southern allies choose. Another effect will be to add to the column of the Democratic electoral and congressional vote the whole representative vote as given to the emancipated by the acts of emancipation and reconstruction. To bring about this bold and decisive strategy, Democratic New York has scattered her money in reckless profusion. The financial authorities of Wall street have addressed letters of warning and admonition to their agents and dependents in the Southern States. The great contract interests—the railroad carriers between the East and the West—the Democratic aspirants for the State and Treasury Departments, and lastly but far from being the least formidable—the Democratic pool gamblers all concentrate their selfish and corrupt exertions upon the few and feeble Southern States which bravely hold out for the principles of human freedom, equality and independence. Here is again visible the power of New York. She has contributed to organize and sustain the extraordinary opposition to law and peace which now tries to overawe both the State and Federal authorities in this and other Southern States. She has sent emissaries here to ascertain whether the legal authorities are malleable under the trip hammer force of her ingots of

gold and barrels of greenbacks. Perhaps it may be fortunate for the peace and honor of the republic that New York finds her money power counteracted by the terror inspired by her Last Ditch allies. Were this people assured of personal safety; did the colored race feel assured that their political rights were in no danger; were there nothing at stake except the despicable corruption fund called patronage, the Republicans of Louisiana would be perhaps as indifferent to results as those of any other State. New York finds, however, a state of Republican solicitude for life and liberty which renders her bribes of no more effect than an offer of a millionaire to buy the life-preserver off of a shipwrecked pauper. Under such circumstances even money loses its purchasing power, and with such annihilation of its force the New York emissaries of the pool and the politicians may pocket their bribe money, as their Last Ditch allies may swallow their impotent threats. Both are utterly impotent in swerving an authority whose social and political existence depends upon the courageous and legitimate performance of its duties. HARD ON THE LOAFERS. The weather is rather cold to make it comfortable to lounge in the public squares, sit on the steps of Clay Statue or the City Hall, or even stand on the street corners staring at the female population as they file past. The barkeepers look with eyes of flinty coldness upon the non-paying free luncher. Joe Walker demands an admission fee to see Sexton, and, in a word, all the warm and comfortable loafing places in town are placed behind obstructions in some manner. There is no work to be done until the result of the election is made known, and the result is that thousands of our able bodied male population are put into a most uncomfortable position of anxiety and concern. There is in consequence a great pressure brought to bear upon the Returning Board to give the army of loafers an asylum in the room where they are now trying their best to find out how the people voted twenty days ago. Those twin discontented papers, the State Register and the Times, are particularly snappish because the unwashed mob is not let in to jostle Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casanave and Kenner while they are at work. It would be a fine thing for the idle, curious, impertinent, meddling idlers to lean affectionately over the chairs of the members, as they pass upon the returns. The fumes of poor whisky; the odious smell of onions and garlic, the stifling smoke of cigars and cigarettes, the pools of tobacco juice, and the interminable babble of voices, set in polyglot, would just about finish what little patience yet remains to the board. As everything that is done by the board is promptly given to the public next morning, there is neither necessity nor propriety in having the officers crowded out of their chairs nor talked to death by lawyers. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise to us that they should allow to be bullied, browbeat, interrupt and fumble over the papers. If the time expires before the work of counting is done, it will be the fault of those who have been sent there to confuse them with their interminable gabble. We regard the patience of Governor Wells and his colleagues as something to be wondered at. They patiently listen to everything offered by the Democratic attorneys, and permit about four-fifths of the time to be taken up every day with protests, catechisms and the most trifling and dilatory proceedings. And yet others are dissatisfied because they are not permitted to come in to aid in the confusion. A jury, a body of judges; a legislative committee or any other body of representative men, charged with the discharge of grave duties, would find some means to protect themselves from impertinent intrusion while at work. And it would be an act purely of self-defense if our Returning Board should lock their doors upon all and singular every body, except their clerks and such gentlemen as they might ask to be present to give them advice. If ever this question were to come before Congress or the Supreme Court at Washington, we would see no such jostling as our Returning Board submits to, and which makes every idler in town feel aggrieved because he can not get inside and increase it, by his peculiar talents. PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. New Orleans, November 27, 1876. A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on Saturday night, the twenty-third of October, waylaid and murdered W. INGRAM LAW in the parish of Morehouse, in this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first. WM. P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. F. G. LORENS, Assistant Secretary of State. no12

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.) JOCKEY CLUB. New Orleans, Louisiana FALL MEETING, 1876, COMMENCING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2. FIRST DAY. Saturday, December 2. FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse \$400; \$200 to first horse, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—The Slocumb stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added; second horse to receive \$75; one mile. Closed with four nominations. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$400, for all ages; \$75 to second horse; mile heats. SECOND DAY. Tuesday, December 5. FIRST RACE—The Orleans stakes, for colts and fillies then three years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added; second horse to receive \$75; two miles. Closed with five nominations. SECOND RACE—Club purse \$250; one mile; 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weights; three pounds allowed to mare and gelding; \$200 to the first, \$50 to second. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$300, for all ages; \$100 to first, \$100 to second; two mile heats. THIRD DAY. Thursday, December 7. FIRST RACE—Handicap hurdle race, two miles weights to appear the day before the race; club purse \$400; \$200 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—Club purse \$300, for all ages; \$200 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third; one and three-quarters miles. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$300, for all ages; \$100 to first, \$100 to second; mile heats, three in five. FOURTH DAY. Saturday, December 9. FIRST RACE—The Howard stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; entrance \$10, p. p. with \$50 added; second to receive \$100 and third \$50; winner of the Slocumb stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile; closed with four nominations. SECOND RACE—Consolation race; club purse \$250, for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting; \$200 to the first, \$50 to the second; one mile. THIRD RACE—Four mile heats; club purse \$300; first horse \$250, second \$150. In all club purses entrance free, and in all such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only. All communications must be addressed to Lock Box 368, New Orleans. Invitation badges free, and in such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only. Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street. The races will commence at 2 P. M. In case of postponement on account of the weather, a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street. Quarter-stretch Badges for Meeting..... \$10 00 Day Badges..... 3 00 Admission to Club Stand..... 2 00 Admission to Public Stand and Field..... 1 00 Rules of Admission. No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Invitation badges for non-residents only are personal, and admit only the person invited. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter-stretch. Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them. Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House. Smoking positively prohibited on the members stand. Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the Executive Department. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly Road Gate, except members. Members of the club, and ladies accompanying them, only admitted at the members' gate. The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch and Orleans railroad, will leave Clay station, Canal street, every five minutes during the races. Stewards. G. A. BREUX, A. P. MASON, W. C. LIPSCOMB, E. A. YORKER, R. W. SIMMONS, C. T. BOWARD, A. M. DICKHAM. Timers. JOHN SMITH, J. A. MORRIS. Distance Judges. T. L. AIRBY, W. B. KRUMHAAER, no26 G. A. BREUX, President. PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. New Orleans, November 9, 1876. A reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the fourth of November, 1876, shot and killed THOMAS C. WEST, in the parish of West Feliciana, in this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State this ninth day of November, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first. WM. P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. F. G. LORENS, Assistant Secretary of State. no12

ANOTHER RARE OPPORTUNITY. NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL. SPLENDID CHANCE. A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. WILL BE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876. A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$50,000! One Prize to every seven tickets! 3865 PRIZES. ALL AMOUNTING TO \$267,900! The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of MONDAY, December 4, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana. LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 Tickets at \$20 Each. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize..... \$50,000 1 Capital Prize..... 20,000 1 Capital Prize..... 10,000 10 Prizes at \$1,000..... 10,000 25 Prizes at \$500..... 12,500 100 Prizes at \$300..... 30,000 200 Prizes at \$200..... 40,000 500 Prizes at \$100..... 50,000 2000 Prizes at \$50..... 100,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximation Prizes at \$300..... \$2,700 9 Approximation Prizes at \$400..... 3,600 9 Approximation Prizes at \$100..... 900 TOTAL: 3865 Prizes in all, amounting to \$267,900 Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$20 00 HALVES..... 10 00 QUARTERS..... 5 00 SIXTEENTHS..... 2 50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 693, New Orleans. Postpaid. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT! That in the Grand Drawing of the FOURTH OF DECEMBER, 1876, ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, and must, in every instance, accompany applications. GO TO MADE TO CHARLES T. HOWARD, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA. \$1 letter unanswered means a negative reply. THE FIRST REGULAR QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON JANUARY 2, 1877. TICKETS, \$1 EACH. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.

THANKSGIVING. WASHINGTON D. C., October 28, 1876. To the People of the United States: From year to year we have accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to the Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, secluding civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meeting out to every individual alike, justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer, in humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation, and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States, on the thirtieth day of November next to the expressions of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first. U. S. GRANT, By the President. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. New Orleans, November 18, 1876. I earnestly recommend to the people of the State of Louisiana the observance of THURSDAY, November 30, 1876, as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING, to Almighty God for His mercies accorded, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first. WM. P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. F. G. LORENS, Secretary of State. no12 MILLINERY. MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 8.....Chartres Street.....9. Begs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATRICK BONNETT, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and BOUTONNIER, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC. Her whole stock having been bought for cash. Will be Sold Very Cheap. Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh. GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to commission and country merchants. no6 St Du St INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1803. Capital.....\$500,000 Assets a fair market value..... 652,897 50 Income for the year 1875..... 624,000 00 This company insures fire, marine and steam risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss. J. TUTTLE, President. A. SCHREIBER, Vice President. J. W. BIRNOK, Secretary. Directors. Ernest Morill, A. M. Dickham, Floride Forstall, A. Schreiber, H. Gally, J. Tynes, Charles Laddie, W. A. Bell, W. Van Benthuysen, D. Pajo, Pierre Pons, T. E. Rogers. no21 by BANKS AND BANKING. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. GURENVAULT HALL. Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself to the purchase of U. S. Bonds and SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors. DIRECTORS—J. L. GUBBERIATOR, President, W. BURBANK, M. BONNEAU, J. E. BODGER, W. H. BURNETT, C. L. GUBBERIATOR, President, no12 by SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 156.....Canal Street.....156 OFFICERS: D. URQUHART, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President. CHARLES KILBURN, Treasurer. Trustees: Thomas A. Adams, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gales, Isaacate Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison, T. E. Bodger, A. M. Dickham, Carl Rubin, Interest allowed on deposits. no21 by SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of Mrs. Anne Beckman, Widow of John F. Beckman. SUCCEED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 20,083. Whereas, Anne Beckman, wife of William Stoltzhammer, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Widow John F. Beckman, 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. FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk. no23 28 de1 Succession of Widow Johanna Schoenfeld. SUCCEED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 20,083. Whereas, Widow Frankel has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Widow Johanna Schoenfeld, 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. FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk. no23 Succession of J. Schapiro. SUCCEED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 20,083. Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator for the parish of Orleans, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late J. Schapiro, 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. FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk. no23 Succession of James Ward. SUCCEED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 20,083. 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. FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk. no23 Succession of John Crain. SUCCEED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 20,083. Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator for the parish of Orleans, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Crain, 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. FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk. no23

THE LATEST STYLES AND MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURED IN FALL DRY GOODS. Can be found at B. & W. CRONER'S, 147.....Canal Street.....147. New Stock just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, Choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH CORSETS, White Goods and Domestic, etc. Also a complete and carefully selected stock of BENEDES, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, Check, Plain and Fancy MATTINGS, BUGS, HEADS, CORNICES, etc. Our long experience in this special line enables us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. To all who favor us with a call. In every department we have marked our goods at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. Special attention to orders from the country. B. & W. CRONER, no19 by St Du St. No. 147 Canal Street.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS. Reduction in Price from \$3 50 to \$2 70 Net. OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET, and a further discount of THE PER CENT, to be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet. By order of the Board: no14 3m 2p V. VALLOIS, Secretary.

THE FIRST REGULAR QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON JANUARY 2, 1877. TICKETS, \$1 EACH. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.

Succession of J. Schapiro. SUCCEED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 20,083. Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator for the parish of Orleans, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late J. Schapiro, 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. FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk. no23