[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1876.

Great activity is noticeable among Democratic members of Congress already here, canvassing the chances of their respective candidates for the Speakership. It has been the impression here that Sunset Cox possessed all the elements of a reformer to such a remarkable degree that his promotion was certain. Mr. Tilden, it was intimated, favored his selection, which fact, of itself, gave him large odds over any other aspirant. But to-day the prophets do not appear so sanguine. It is now avered that Mr. Cox is not altogether the favorite of Tilden. His subserviency to the behests of John Kelly, last June, at the St. Louis convention, has never been forgotten nor absolutely pardoned. Blackburn stock is at a premium, and still rising about the lobbies of some of the hotels to-day. Mr. Sayler, by his impartiality and fairness during his brief occupancy of the chair last summer, became quite popular, and would be generally acceptable to Republicans, under the circumstances. The position will be one of exceptionable responsibility during the coming session, and every friend of the Union indulges the hope that a man guided by patriotism rather than by partisanship may be selected.

The excitement that stirred this city for a few days subsequent to the election, but which burned itself out like a high grade of fever in less than a week, flames up again here and there under the stimulating effect of the intelligence from Columbia, South Carolina, from New Orleans and from Tallahassee. Of course any move which threatens to baffle the revolutionary programme of the blood-red Democracy of the Palmetto State is discountenanced by all orthodox Democrats. Hence Judge Bond is this morning unsparingly denounced in all Democratic circles. Yesterday he was generally reputed to be a man of patriotic motives, of good abilities and acquirements in his profession. To-day he is a man of questionable, if not disreputable character, lacking in a knowledge of law and the veriest tool of Grantism. On the contrary Judge Moses, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, who has for years been painted as the incarnation of everything devilish, and the predestined child of perdition by the organs of Democracy, has become a high-toned gentleman, struggling to protect the purity and dignity of the bench, and to administer the power intrusted to him in a way that will effectually rebuke the creatures of a presidential despot.

Affairs in South Carolina certainly present a rather alarming appearance and the threatening attitude assumed by the thousand members of the rifle clubs throughout the State, who are represented as armed and swarming into the capital yesterday, is an ample justification for the orders of Secretary Cameron to the military commander there.

The Returning Board in Louisiana appears to be diligently laboring with the returns, while the Democratic lawyers bombard it from front, flank and rear by "protests."

The Florida Board of Canvassers, we are told this morning, have decided to admit six politicians from each political party to see that its members transact the business before them squarely.

But the centre of attraction now appears to be South Carolina, which sixteen years ago led off in a movement that cost this country more than half a million lives, forever tarnished the American name by the horrors of Andersonville, Saulsbury, Florence, Bell-Isle and Libby Prison, and entailed a burden of debt upon the nation that must tax its resources to their utmost for years to come. President Grant will see to it that she is not indulged in another treasonable freak of that kind so long as he holds the reins of government in his iron grasp.

A slight fall of snow yesterday came as a reminder of what is in reserve for us later in the season, and to gladden the hearts of the school children. A little pinching weather will also make the thanksgiving dinner all the more enjoyable to those able to indulge in the conventional turkey with its appendages. But alas and alas! It will come to homeless thousands in this and neighboring cities to aggravate the pangs of starvation, and will doubtless come as a messenger of mercy to release many a poor invalid from the comfortless surroundings of squalid poverty. The exacting demands of fashionable life will all be complied with while scores will die—miserably perish—because the aid that could be obtained by the waste of one evening's "entertainment" are withheld. Our thirty, fifty, one hundred thousand dollar churches, surrounded by the houses of the rich or well-to-do, have, on the alley in their rear, within a stone's throw, scores of hovels, containing neither fire nor food, and but the scantiest supply of clothing for the starving children and adults—many of them in the last stage of disease—they contain. How many in those churches, from those comfortable or luxurious houses, on the coming Sabbath, will thoughtlessly and formally reiterate, "give us this day our daily bread," while carelessly and heartlessly indifferent to the cry coming from those abodes of destitution and death, and which they may hear any day or hour if they will but unstop their deaf ears.

The hotels and boarding houses are fast filling up, every train and boat bringing its quota of officials and winter visitors to the capital of the nation. May we be preserved as the light of the world.

MAXWELL.

Let Him Try It.

Governor Palmer is credited with saying that if he were Governor of Louisiana he would never rest in exerting the whole power of the State till the miscreants who murdered the woman Pinkston's husband in her presence, tore her infant from her arms and killed it, and wounded her horribly and left her for dead were made to suffer the extreme penalties of the law. If General Palmer were Governor of Louisiana a little while he would find that witnesses are afraid to testify, and juries timid about convicting, and officers and courts rather glad that willing witnesses do not press them on the prosecution and conviction of such criminals. A tour of duty as Governor of Louisiana would give him an opportunity to understand the Southern situation in its entirety.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Be quick about it.
Be quick about it.
Only a few days left.
Only a few days left.
Get your ticket.
Get your ticket.
Extra drawing
Extra drawing
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Honest and courageous people have very little to say about either their courage or their honesty. The sun has no need to boast of her brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.

WASHINGTON'S VISION.

The Battles of the Republic.

AURORA, N. J., November 20, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Confined to the house by a severe storm, and finding the following in an old scrap book, I copied it, and hope its perusal will cause many who now wish to disunite this Union to stop and think over Washington's vision.

J. H. Y.

The last time I ever saw Anthony Sherman was on the fourth of July, 1849, in Independence square. "Come," said he, "let us go into the hall; I want to tell you an incident of Washington's life, and if you live you will see it verified." Reaching the visitors' rooms we sat down upon one of the old fashioned wooden benches, and my friend related to me the following narrative:

When the bold action of our Congress in asserting the independence of the colonies became known in the world, we were laughed at and scoffed at as presumptuous rebels whom the British grenadiers would soon tame into submission. But, undauntedly we proposed to make good what we had said. The keen encounter came, and the world knows the result.

From the opening of the revolution we experienced all phases of fortune, now good and now ill; at one time victorious, at another conquered. The darkest period we had was, I think, when Washington, after several reverses, retreated to Valley Forge, where he resolved to pass the winter of "77." You have doubtless heard the story of Washington going to the thicket to pray. Well, it is not only true, but he used often to pray in secret for aid and comfort from God, the interposition of whose divine providence brought us safely through those dark days of tribulation.

One day—I remember it well—the chilly wind whistled through the leafless trees, though the sky was cloudless and the sun shining brightly; he remained in his quarters nearly the whole of the afternoon alone. When he came out his face was a shade paler than usual, and there seemed to be something on his mind of more than ordinary importance.

Returning just before dusk, he dispatched an orderly for an officer, who was presently in attendance. After a preliminary conversation Washington, gazing upon his companion with that strange look of dignity which he alone could command, said: "I do not know whether it was owing to the anxiety of my mind, or what, but this afternoon as I was sitting at this very table, engaged in preparing a dispatch, something in the apartment seemed to disturb me. Looking up, I beheld standing opposite me a singularly beautiful female. So astonished was I—for I had given strict orders not to be disturbed—that it was some moments before I found language to inquire the cause of her presence. A second, third and even fourth time did I repeat the question, but received no answer from my mysterious visitor. I began to feel as some one dying, or rather to experience the sensation which I have sometimes imagined accompanies dissolution. I did not think, reason or move; all alike were impossible. I was only conscious of gazing fixedly, vacantly, at my companion.

"Presently I heard a voice saying: 'Son of the republic, look and learn!' while at the same time my visitor extended her arm and forefiner eastwardly.

"I now beheld a heavy white vapor at some distance rising fold upon fold. This gradually dissipated, and I looked upon a strange scene. Before me lay stretched out in a vast plain all the countries of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa and America. I saw rolling and tossing between Europe and America the billows of the Atlantic, and between Asia and America lay the Pacific.

"'Son of the republic,' said the same mysterious voice as before, 'look and learn. A *century cometh*, look and learn.'

"At that moment I beheld a dark, shaddowy being, like an angel, standing or rather floating in mid-air, between Europe and America, dipping water out of the ocean in the hollow of his hand. He sprinkled some upon America with his right hand, while he cast some upon England with his left. Immediately a dark cloud arose from each of these countries and joined in mid-ocean. For awile it remained stationary and then moved slowly westward, until it enveloped America in its murky folds. Sharp flashes of lightning now gleamed throughout at intervals and I heard the smothered groans of the American people.

"A second time the angel dipped from the ocean and sprinkled it out as before. The dark cloud was then drawn to the ocean, into whose heaving waves it sunk from view.

"A third time I heard the mysterious voice saying, 'Son of the republic, look and learn.'

"I cast my eyes upon America, and beheld villages, towns and cities springing up, one after another, until the whole land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was dotted with them.

"At this the dark, shadowy angel turned his face southward, and from Africa I saw an ill-omened spectre approaching our land. It flitted slowly and heavily over every village, town and city of the latter, the inhabitants of which presently set themselves in battle array, one against the other. As I continued looking, I saw a bright angel, on whose brow rested a crown of light, on which was traced the word *Union*, bearing the American flag, which he placed between the divided nation, and said, 'Remember ye are brethren!'

"Instantly the people, casting from them their weapons, became friends once more, and united around the national standard.

"And again I heard the mysterious voice, 'Son of the republic, the second peril is passed, look and learn.'

"And I beheld the villages, towns and cities of America increase in size and number, till at last they covered all the land from from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And again I heard the mysterious voice, saying, 'Son of the republic, the end of the century cometh, look and learn.'

"At this the dark, shadowy angel placed a trumpet to his mouth and blew three distinct blasts, and, taking water from the ocean, sprinkled it out upon Europe, Asia and Africa.

"Then my eyes looked upon a fearful scene. From each of these countries arose thick, black clouds, which soon joined into one; and throughout this mass gleamed a dark, red light, by which I saw hordes of armed men, who, moving with the cloud, marched by land and sailed by sea to America, which country was presently enveloped in the volume of the cloud. And I dimly saw these vast armies devastate the whole country, and pillage and burn villiages, and cities and towns I had beheld springing up. As my ears listened to the thundering of cannon, clashing of swords, and shouts and cries of the millions in mortal combat, I again heard the mysterious voice, saying: 'Son of the republic, look and learn.'

"When the voice had ceased the dark, shadowy angel placed his trumpet once more to his mouth and blew a long and fearful blast. Instantly a light, as from a thousand suns, shone down from above me, and pierced and broke into fragments the dark cloud which enveloped America. At the same moment I saw the angel, upon whose forehead still shone the word Union, and bore our national flag in one hand and a sword in the other, descend from heaven attended by legions of bright spirits. These immediately joined the people of America, who, I perceived, taking courage again, closed up their broken ranks and renewed the battle.

"Again, amid the fearful noise of the conflict I heard the mysterious voice saying: 'Son of the republic, look and learn.'

"As the voice ceased the shadowy angel for the last time dipped water from the ocean and sprinkled it upon America. Instantly the dark cloud rolled back, together with the armies it had brought, leaving the people of the land victorious. Then once more I beheld the villages, towns and cities springing up where they had been before, while the bright angel, planting the azure standard he had brought in the midst of them, cried in a loud voice, 'While the stars remain and the heavens send down dew upon the earth, so long shall the republic last.' And, taking from his brow the crown on which still blazed the word Union, she placed it upon the standard, while all the people, kneeling down, said 'Amen.'

"The scene instantly began to fade and dissolve, and I at last saw nothing but the rising, curling white vapor I had first beheld. This also disappearing, I found myself once more gazing upon my mysterious visitor, who, in that same mysterious voice I had heard before, said: 'Son of the republic, what you have thus seen is thus interpreted: Three perils will come upon the republic. The most fearful is the second, passing which, the whole world united shall never be able to prevail against her. Let every child of the republic learn to live for his God, his land and Union.'

"With these words the figure vanished. I started from my seat, and felt that I had been shown the birth, progress and destiny of the United States. Disunion will be her destruction!"

"Such, my friend," concluded the venerable narrator, "were the words I heard from Washington's own lips, and America will do well to profit by them. Let her remember that in Union she has her strength, in disunion her destruction."

American Girls Jilted by Titled Foreigners.

The notice of the arrival at New York of Earl Roseberry reminds me of the number of American girls who have been jilted by foreigners on account of their lack of fortune. Settlements always form so prominent a part of marriage in the old countries that these foreigners attempt the same stipulations in the United States. Last winter the daughter of W. B. Duncan, of New York, visited Miss Edith Fish, and was frequently seen in society, where she ranked among the belles. Prior to the failure of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., this young lady's engagement to the Earl of Roseberry was announced, and last winter she was looked upon as his fiancee. He is now the husband of the wealthy Miss Rothschild. There are more than one of the fair belles of this city who have been similarly treated. One young lady even went so far as to change her religion in order to remove what the family called an objection. Her lover departed with the promise of returning. She has never seen him since, but shortly after his arrival in France he wrote to announce his marriage to a lady whom his father had selected for him on account of the dower she brought. Six years ago Count Turenne, one of the attaches of the French legation, plighted his troth to a beautiful girl in Georgetown. The Count met with an accident in his childhood that had dwarfed his proportions and produced a lameness from which he will never recover. Notwithstanding these defects, the young lady preferred him to all other suitors. The Count's father refused his sanction to a marriage without the necessary settlement being made. This the young lady's father can not do without impoverishing his large family, and, much as they would like to be allied to the great house of Turenne, they are not disposed to make so great a sacrifice. The Count was so jealous of his betrothed that while he was here he would not permit her to see any company, even with her sister, in her mother's parlor. When he returned to Europe, five years ago, he laid the same injunction upon her. She has been a recluse all this time, while he enjoys society in Paris and Rome. Every six months it is announced that the marriage is to take place, but "he comes not," she cries. Perhaps he is waiting for her father's death. Most people believe that he is inconstant, and that he no longer desires his father's consent. His letters and presents continue to arrive, and it may be a case of true love, but, if all is true that is said of such alliances, the deserted girls are the most fortunate. It is alleged that these foreign gentlemen rule their wives, and speak to them very roughly. That don't suit our free-spoken, independent girls. They are educated to believe themselves the equals of any man, and if there is to be any yielding it must come from the husband. They expect to be treated with deference and respect, and to be allowed a large liberty. It is said that the most fruitful source of trouble is the children. The mother wishes to care for them herself, as do all good American mothers; but these foreigners don't like any such trouble, and so they confide to nurses the care of these little ones, and deny the mother's right to interfere. When the children are old enough to be educated the difference of opinion is greater, and gives rise to coolness and indifference between husband and wife. Three engagements are announced of Washington girls to foreigners, and each one pleases and satisfies society.—*Hartford Times.*

A Dolls' Fair.

In the editorial department of the *Wide Awake* for October, a plan is suggested—which, furthermore, is to be carried out—that appeals strongly not only to the hearts of the little girls who are called upon to assist in it, but to those of mothers everywhere. From two to eight years girls live for their dolls. They dress them, pet them and care for them with the same pleasure and anxiety that twenty years later they feel in watching the upcoming of their real children. If they can not possess wax dolls or china, clothespins dressed up, or folded towels, or pillows, or rolls of rags, are made to do duty, and the amount of happiness realized from these humble makeshifts by the children of the poor, words can not tell. *Wide Awake* suggests a dolls' fair for the benefit of poor and sick children. It says: "In Boston, in New York, in Chicago and other cities, there are hospitals where fifty and more poor children are taken care of. They lie in their little cots, some with their limbs drawn up and fastened with weights, some suffering with fevers, some whose eyes are weak and painful, and many of these have no homes but the street, and no friends but the kind women who visit them. To them Christmas is scarcely known. But this year we shall try to make it, by your help, a happy event in the lives of many of these little sufferers. We propose a dolls' fair, to be held in Boston the first part of December, and we want each little girl who reads this to dress a doll and send it to us to be exhibited in this fair, which will be in a public room in Boston. After these dolls have been exhibited, a committee of ladies will decide upon the merits of each child's work, and award ten prizes to the makers of the ten best made sets of clothing there exhibited. After the prizes have been awarded, all the dolls will be sent to the sick children in hospitals. In dressing these dolls the widest liberty is allowed. Some might be dressed in the style of Quaker ladies, Martha Washingtons, Swiss peasants, Roman girls and some as waiting maids, cooks, etc. The prizes will be given, not for handsome dresses, but for the best made clothing." It is expressly stipulated that every set of clothing must be made entirely, both cut and sewed, by the girl who exhibits it, and must be accompanied by a certificate from the parent or teacher of the child, that she has worked entirely alone. Each exhibitor must send, on a card, her age, name and postoffice address. The doll is to be dressed and sent in a box, express charges or postage prepaid, to the office of *Wide Awake*, Boston, before the first day of December, 1876. The idea is an original one, and ought to stir up general enthusiasm among the children the country over. Next month the boys are to be told how they can assist in the good work, not exactly in the line of doll making, but in doing something for the pleasure of sick little boys.—*Boston Transcript.*

Chief Brooks, of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, is perhaps the only detective in the country who professes a religious belief and is a member of an orthodox church. Mr. Brooks has been a Sunday school superintendent, and while he does not intrude his religion anywhere in a disagreeable way he practices his profession. It has always been the custom of the secret service to work seven days in the week, but Mr. Brooks on taking charge made an order prohibiting Sunday work, and he says after a month's experience he think's a day's rest is not only to the spiritual but the material advantage of the service.—*Graphic.*

The codfish caught off the shere of New Foundland are split, washed and laid on spruce boughs to dry. After the sun and air have bleached them white, they are assorted into "merchantable," for the best markets, "Madeira," for sale as second quality, and "dun," or broken fish, for home consumption. The fish exported to hot countries are packed by screw power in casks. Very large quantities are sent to countries as remote as Greece, Spain and Portugal.

ANOTHER

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID CHANCE

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A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876,

A GRAND

EXTRA DRAWING.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

One Prize to every seven tickets!

2865 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $267,900!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK, at the

ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

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 $1000	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 $20	40,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes at $300	$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes at $200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes at $100	900

TOTAL:

2865 Prizes in all, amounting to $267,900

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$20 00
HALVES	10 00
QUARTERS	5 00
EIGHTHS	2 50
SIXTEENTHS	1 25

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice.

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,

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CHARLES T. HOWARD, President,

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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

THE FIRST REGULAR

QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

JANUARY 2, 1877.

TICKETS, $1 EACH.

CAPITAL PRIZE $15,000.

no3 3p

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF WHARF Improvement bonds, due December 1, will present the same at our office for payment, in accordance with ordinance No. 3745, Administration series, adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, November 23, 1876, on and after December 1. The bonds must accompany all the coupons.
EAGER, ELLERMAN & CO.,
no30 3t No. 56 Carondelet street.

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY EXCAVATING COMPANY

(Incorporated by an act of the Legislature with exclusive privilege of EMPTYING VAULTS, PRIVIES, SINKS, etc.)

Are now in full operation, and are prepared to perform the above work with promptness and dispatch.

The advantages derived from the use of the

ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS,

as used by the company, are that the work can be performed at any hour of the day or night, the thorough manner in which the deposits are removed, the absence of all offensive odors, the short space of time required (an ordinary sink being emptied in from ten to fifteen minutes), and above all, ITS CHEAPNESS.

All orders left at the company's office, No. 152 Common street, or sent to Postoffice box No. 913, will receive prompt attention. au3 6m

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Rosmer & Co., solicitors Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to interference cases before the patent office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to GILMORE & CO. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of bounty land warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. GILMORE & CO. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and a full reply after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing GILMORE & CO.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & CO. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business intrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address
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my31 Washington, District of Columbia.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Camp street,
Will make advances on MERCHANDISE, GOLD and SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, etc., at rates ranging from one to four per cent per month.
oc25 1y T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL FIRMS or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have their petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Customhouse building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Terms reasonable. Postoffice box 2097.
oc6 JOHN S. CARTER.

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AT NEW YORK PRICES.
Agents for the Great
BARSTOW & WARREN RANGES.
Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs and Plumbing Materials.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting promptly attended to at SULLIVAN & BULGER'S,
sel 3m eod No. 97 Camp street, near Poydras.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Call at the corner of St. Louis and Dauphine streets, No. 105 St. Louis street and 104 Dauphine street. All kinds of SECOND-HAND GOODS bought and sold, Furniture, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, English, French, Spanish and German Books bought. Will call at residence. Send letter through postoffice.
JULES BEGON.
oc17 1y

HENRY BALLARD, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR, AND DEALER IN FORAGE, COAL AND WOOD, respectfully requests public patronage in his line of trade. A well assorted stock is always kept on hand, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash. Orders will be filled without delay from the feed warehouse, No. 85 Fulton street and No. 101 Peter street, near Lafayette, or from the feed store and coal yard at the corner of St. Denis and Washington streets. Consignments are solicited, and will be disposed of to the best advantage of the consignees. Quick sales and prompt returns are guaranteed, and the best references can be given. jy14 1y

STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS HAVRE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
Hannover	Oct. 18.	About Nov. 23
Frankfurt	Nov. 29.	About Dec. 31

Further days of departure will be announced hereafter.

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:
Cabin, $150 (gold). Steerage, $36 (gold).
From New Orleans to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:
Cabin, $150 (gold). Steerage, $45 (gold).
From New Orleans to Havana:
Cabin, $35 (gold). Steerage, $15 (gold).
Children under ten years half price; children under one year free.

The company reserves the right to change the route of the steamers, the advertised days of departure, and the prices of passage.

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO.,
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Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
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The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Week,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa.

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

For Four O'Clock P. M., December 2,
Class No. 283.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
57	42	7	19	66	56	59	48	76	21	46	25	36	-

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, Saturday, December 2, 1876—4 o'clock P. M.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
SEW OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. sp13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

United States vs. the Steamer Sterling, her tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,986.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, December 5, 1876, at twelve o'clock M. at the main entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in New Orleans, the following described property, to wit—

THE STEAMBOAT STERLING, her tackle, etc. as she now lies at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, November 29, 1876.

J. R. G. PITKIN,
no30 5t United States Marshal.

William Senat vs. Steamboat Josephine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,985.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, December 5, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, the following described property, to wit—

THE STEAMER JOSEPHINE, her tackle, etc., now lying at New Iberia, Louisiana.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, November 24, 1876.

J. R. G. PITKIN,
no25 de2 5 United States Marshal.

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 27, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	11:45 A. M.
Accomodation	3:30 P. M.	Accommodation	9:15 A. M.

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Accommodation train runs as far as McComb City.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common, under City Hotel.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja15 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

THE MOBILE LINE.
THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
To the East, North and West,
Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	6:45 A. M.	Express	11:55 A. M.
Express	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.

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 Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
no31 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,
Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.
Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.
Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasam, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156.....Canal Street.....156
OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES:

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

Interest allowed on deposits. ap23 1y

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.
CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets as their market value	653,827 94
Income for the year 1875	624,030 94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.
J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Directors.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Orleans, May 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$201,006 26	
Marine premiums	37,488 97	
River premiums	114,813 26	
Total	$353,308 49	
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$283,357 40	
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:		
On fire risks	$56,969 10	
On marine risks	19,938 53	
On river risks	71,471 90—$147,390 53	
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.	33,728 11—231,118 69	
Leaving, after paying ten per cent in cash, interest on capital stock, profits	$52,238 79	
The Company have the following assets—		
Bills receivable	$53,728 73	
Loans on bond and mortgage	56,44333—$110,172 11	
Loans on pledge at call	$126,711 37	
Cash	67,388 04—	188,099 41
Real estate		123,034 42
City bonds, bank and other stocks		136,164 00
Premiums in course of collection		27,628 77
Total assets		$585,098 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of May, 1876. WILLIAM H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved, That after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company, entitled to receive the same.

Trustees.

Thomas A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Samuel B. Newman,	John K. King,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	Frederick Camerden,
John Phelps,	J. L. Harris,
Adam Thompson,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abraham,	Joseph Stone,
P. N. Strong,	George Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. C. Janey,
Edward J. Gay,	Edward Nalle,
John M. Sandidge,	George W. Sentell,
Simon Hernsheim,	A. Levi,
Simon Forcheimer,	John Brunaso,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	William H. Matthews,
R. B. Post,	John V. Moore.
Paul E. Mortimer,	je4 5uly

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and money attention given to all. su24

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 23, 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 night of the twenty eighth of September, 1876, cruelly murdered ISAAC MITCHELL, a peaceable citizen of the parish of West Feliciana, in the presence of his family. And, also, a similar reward for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, about the same time, in the said parish of West Feliciana, killed and murdered one GILBERT CARTER.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twenty-third 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:
P. G. LLORENS,
Assistant Secretary of State. no24

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 Saturday night, the twenty-third of October, waylaid and murdered W.