New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

TOO MANY IN A SMALL ROOM.—The congressional committee worked under a little disadvantage yesterday while taking testimony, in consequence of the number of people who attended to listen to the proceedings. Parlor F is not a large room, and when three good sized tables and a full accompaniment of chairs are placed in it there remains but small space for spectators. It is but natural that thousands of people should wish to hear all that is said and done, yet those who can afford to attend the sessions should remember that thousands on thousands of others are compelled to depend on newspapers for the proceedings; therefore it is hoped that gentlemen who may be present hereafter will remember that press reporters require every possible facility. Half a dozen men standing between the reporters and the witness and the committee is decidedly uncomfortable; then another half dozen persons leaning on the table is disagreeable in the extreme.

THE PHILLIPS AND LYONS CASE.—The case of George Phillips and Thomas Lyons was before Judge Evans again yesterday, this time for the attorneys to argue the right of the First Municipal Police Court of this parish to examine into a crime committed in another parish, when the perpetrators flee from their own parish and are arrested in this. Last week when Eliza Pinkston, the principal witness, testified that Phillips and Lyons were concerned in the murder of her husband in Ouachita last November, attorneys for defense objected to this court's jurisdiction, because accused, they alleged, had not fled from their homes. Judge Evans listened to arguments and concluded that he had jurisdiction. It was thereupon agreed to argue the case to-morrow on the evidence before the court.

A STORY OF TWO FIRE WATCHES.—It appears that burglars have been active in Mobile and Montgomery lately, and two of them, King and Bennett, were trapped. One of them stole a six hundred-dollar gold watch from Captain Harrison, of a Liverpool steamer, while he (the captain) was stopping at the Battle House, in Mobile. Another fine watch, the property of Mr. Watson, one of the recent Democratic visitors to this city, which had been stolen while he was here, was also recovered by the Montgomery police. Both gentlemen identified their watches and, on being put in possession of them, remembered the policemen in pleasant favors.

MORE AND BETTER.—Mr. Gibson, who keeps the Resort, near the Canal street end of Baronne street, had a short and sharp dispute with the Gas Company concerning his gas bill. Mr. Gibson paid the company's demand, although he regarded it as extortionate, surrendered his meter and at once purchased a new kind of lamp, which will give him a good light and save considerable money for him. The new lamps fit neatly on the chandelier or bracket burners, and are decidedly pretty.

A DESERVED APPOINTMENT.—Governor Kellogg last Tuesday appointed Mr. Thomas H. Burke assistant clerk in the First Municipal Police Court, to fill a vacancy. The appointee was not found wanting when weighed in the ward balance, and now he has his reward, although it is a small one. Mr. Burke was at his desk yesterday.

HOLD THE FORT, BOYS.—Last evening all the people in and around police headquarters were greatly startled by the sound of a cannon discharge on Girod, near Carondelet street. Policemen, clerks, hangerson and all rushed to the scene, expecting to behold a horrible sight or meet an armed enemy. Scouts were sent to the front, and when they reported "no danger," the crowd rushed in frantically. Several small boys had a toy cannon which they had discharged at nothing. Papa Lynch surrounded the piece, and eventually bore it off in triumph, simply to prevent the youngsters injuring themselves or somebody else.

ROUSTABOUTING.—Tuesday night, as the steamer James Howard was near Kenner, two roustabouts, Jerry Born and Jim something, indulged in an impromptu duel. Jim shot Jerry, the bullet entering the latter's right eye, inflicting a wound that will end fatally. Jim suddenly disappeared, and it is supposed he jumped into the river and swam to the bank. Born was brought to this city and sent to the Charity Hospital.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CHILD.—About two o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Beasley, residing on Second street, near Liberty, awoke and found her little child, Frank, aged ten months, lying with its head toward her back, her hand on its face and herself partly lying over on the child's head. She hastily arose, lit the candle and upon picking the child up discovered that it was dead. Coroner Roche held an inquest and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At a quarter of six o'clock last evening Mr. Caizza, driver of a furniture wagon, left his wagon standing on Melpomene near Dryades street, with his little son, aged ten years, in charge. During his absence the mule suddenly started off, throwing the boy to the ground under the wagon, the wheel passing over his head and seriously injuring him. The boy was picked up and conveyed to the house No. 221 Melpomene street, where he was attended by Dr. Johnson, who pronounced his injuries mortal.

TRESPASS.—Thomas Glavey and John Golden were arrested in the Poydras Market, on a warrant, by Special Officers Lilly, Hennessey and Stolberger, and locked up in the central station, charged by B. B. Pegram with trespass.

COAL OIL EXPLOSION.—At eight o'clock last night, as Mrs. Bertrand, residing at No. 335 Craps street, was filling a lighted lamp with coal oil from a can, the lamp exploded burning her about the hands and arms.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Louis Sommers Lehman was arrested on Carondelet street yesterday by Corporal Smith and Officer Carr and locked up in the central station, charged by E. Arnold with receiving money under false pretenses. Lehman presented a check to Mr. Arnold which purported to be drawn by Mr. E. A. Tyler, payable to him, Lehman, or bearer, which Arnold cashed. Upon presenting it for payment it was pronounced a forgery. An affidavit was made yesterday morning against the accused, who states that he received it from a man whom he can recognize.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Thirty-eighth Session—Colorado's Situation Before a Democratic House—The Voice of Truth Heard in Congress—Sympathy of Loyal Statesmen with Suffering Republicans in the South—Democrats and ex-Confederates—Outrages and Wrongs Upheld by Them—Manufactured Testimony Being Prepared to Offset Truthful Evidence Adduced by Republicans—Democrats Floundering on Joint Rules.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1876.

The first week of the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress has been one replete with stirring events. The refusal on the part of the House to admit the Representative from the State of Colorado is based upon a motive underlying that made public by a majority of the House, that Colorado is not a State in the Union because the President of the United States declared it such during the absence of Congress by proclamation.

On the question of referring the credentials of the Representatives from Colorado to the Judiciary Committee, the following named Democrats voted with the Republicans against the proposition, viz: Messrs. Cox, Blount, Holman, Morgan, Neal, O'Brien, Rea, Savage, Stevenson, Watterson and Wells of Missouri.

These gentlemen are of the opinion that Colorado is legally a State, made so by the usual legislative steps provided by law. Some of them say that while they did believe it to be wrong to create the former Territory of Colorado into a State at this time, and that they voted against such a proposition at the time the matter was before Congress, they are now compelled to acknowledge Colorado is a *bona fide* State within the Union.

Other Democratic members of Congress are of the opinion that the Judiciary Committee will make an early report on the question. Inquiries, however, made of Republicans and members of that party who belong to the Judiciary Committee, do not confirm the expectations of these Democrats regarding an early report.

The fact is, the refusal to admit the Representative from Colorado is based upon the fact that it has gone Republican, and the Democrats intend, if it is possible, to throw out the electoral votes from that State, which would be given for Hayes and Wheeler. This is the opinion of the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee, and it shows the unlawful designs of the Democrats in Congress to "count in" Tilden; hence the denial on their part that Colorado is a State.

It is difficult to see, however, how the Democracy in the House are to harmonize with their political brethren in the Senate, which contains such able Democratic lawyers as Thurman, Bayard, Bogy and others. These gentlemen interposed no objections to the credentials of the Senators from Colorado, who appeared before the bar of the Senate and were qualified as Senators from Colorado, and took their seats as such.

The truthfulness of the public men and distinguished citizens, viz: John Sherman, United States Senator; E. W. Stoughton, of New York, an able lawyer; J. H. Van Alen, of New York; Representatives Hale, Garfield and Kelley, men whom the country has honored for years; Cortland Parker, of New Jersey; Sidney Clark and J. C. Wilson, of Kansas, who are gentlemen of integrity, can not be doubted. These gentlemen made a report to the President of the United States of what they witnessed and heard in Louisiana, growing out of the late presidential election. The debate which has arisen in the United States Senate on this report shows conclusively how loyal men suffer in such States as Louisiana for political opinion's sake. It shows, moreover, that the colored man's privilege to exercise the right of suffrage is but a farce—that in spite of the laws enacted for his protection in exercising this right, he is at the mercy of the whims and caprices of the old rebel element.

The evidence that was taken before the Returning Board brought to light the existence of Democratic circulars during the recent campaign, showing a plan for the formation of ward clubs throughout the different parishes, and urging those to whom they were addressed that "in conversation no gloomy forebodings should be indulged in, and that the result of the election should be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election and intend to do so." These clubs were to parade on horseback, "in order that the negroes may be impressed with your united strength."

The result of all this was that five parishes were selected for violence and intimidation, viz: East and West Feliciana, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrage so prevailed during and preceding the election as to prevent any Republican votes; East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, which adjoins the State of Arkansas, and Ouachita, which adjoins and lies directly south of Morehouse. In these five parishes there were 5134 white and 13,224 colored voters. Everything tends to show that had the colored voters been free to cast their ballots as their inclinations prompted, there would have been rolled up a Republican majority of between 6000 and 7000. This was not done because evidence is adduced that these clubs performed the work of intimidation and violence, supplemented by murder, in an effectual manner. Crimes like these were certified to by scores of witnesses.

The Democrats who were present before the Returning Board at New Orleans are aware of this fact. They can bring no reliable evidence to offset this testimony. If they can, why are they not on hand with it? All that the Republicans are asking is to let the Democratic evidence adduced before the Returning Board go to the country side by side with that of the Republican testimony. The Democrats in Congress are not satisfied with this. Their aim is to send their partisans to States like Louisiana and manufacture testimony. Their Congressional committees have started out upon the work. Until it is performed the cry is "hold off, the evidence is not all in." Democratic testimony manufactured to order will be plentiful at the time of counting the electoral vote next February.

Republican members on the committees appointed to go South on Hewitt's resolution state that in the opinion of Democratic members of these committees they will finish up their business in the South and be back here in two weeks. If these investigating committees mean to have a full and fair investigation they shall be accommodated as far as the Republicans can bring it about, but it is impossible for any fair investigation to be had in the short space of two weeks. In the meantime whatever this subject of returning boards in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina is touched upon in the Senate or House the Democrats are ungovernable, ill-tempered, and threaten all sorts of vengeance upon the Republicans. Democratic statesmen are counting heavily upon the North uprising and uniting against all attempts to inaugurate Hayes; but all this braggadocio is without effect.

The feeling among Republicans is as set forth by a prominent member of that party in the House the other day, who said privately: "The electoral votes show that Hayes has a majority, therefore he will be inaugurated; and, although I am not authorized to speak for General Grant, I know, and every Republican feels assured, that he will see that Hayes is inaugurated."

The President's message has been divided up and referred to appropriate committees. The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House will deal with the President's sugestion in reference to the restoration of ministers resident instead of *charges d'affaires* for Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay. The closing up of the consular offices at Bolivia, Equador and Colombia on account of appropriations being withheld, will also be considered, and from what can now be learned from members of the committee, the fact that these changes in the consular and diplomatic service are calculated to belittle us as a nation in the eyes of foreign powers is beginning to be realized. Now that the cry of "reform" is not so necessary as it was before the election, these diplomatic posts may be restored to their former footing.

D. D. C.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

Superior District Court.

Charles H. Kilgore vs. New Orleans Gaslight Company and Crescent City Gaslight Company.—Petitioner claims to own 1500 shares of stock; alleges that the transfer was illegal; and claims that he should be considered a stockholder to the above amount.

Superior Criminal Court.

AFFIDAVIT DISMISSED.

Obtaining money under false pretenses, and forgery.—Henry Overton, obtaining June 23, 1875, at 188 Gravier street, from Cyrus L. Bussey & Co., $1125 on a forged check and a bill of lading for twenty-five bales cotton. Accused had been nineteen months in jail, is well connected, and parties interested were not over anxious to appear against him.

CONVICTED.

Burglary and grand larceny—Lee Johnson, John Henry alias Charles Porter, George Edwards alias Allen, Frank Mitchell alias Morrison, burglary on the night of May 16, last, of the store of M. Cogan, No. 19 Canal street, and larceny of $800 worth of goods.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Burglary and larceny—Taylor Anderson, charged as above, taken as witness for the State.

INFORMATION FILED.

Burglary and grand larceny—Taylor Anderson, charged as above, when about to take the oath, declared that he did not believe in God, was refused as a State witness, and went back to jail again.

JURY FOR DECEMBER.

Clemence Huner,	Fred. Wocklage,
Alcide Molo,	Ernest Potter,
John Barres,	B. Simon,
John Waedke,	Aug. H. C. Olenwald,
Joseph Abadie,	Edmond Campanel;
Auguste Favetto,	Thomas B. Campbell,
Michael Mellinges,	Armand J. Dolizé,
John Schaaffer,	R. Peter Robacher,
Emile Raab,	John B. Davenport,
Antonio Offman,	John A. Carthwright,
Henry Taylor,	William H. Campbell,
Jose Rodriguez,	L. Colomb,
Hypolite Vix,	Henry Vienne,
Antonio Frisco,	Armand Cromwell,
Joseph Kiefer,	John Crebliu,
Ansel Stumpf,	Robert Clohacey,
Henry Weber,	John Coleman,
Benedict Zimmer,	Henry W. Deckbar,
Philip Weidrich,	Edward Heath,
Baptiste Graner,	John T. Dufour.
Bernard H. Alteman,	

Fifth District Court.

Mrs. Barbel Schuster Hearing et al. vs. Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs.

The Presidential Outlook.

The political situation improves almost imperceptibly. The Democratic Governor (Grover) has been burned in effigy in Oregon for commissioning Cronin as a Tilden elector on the ground that one of the Republicans elected was ineligible. The Democrats of Louisiana talk of setting up a State government with Nichols at its head. The Democratic House in South Carolina demands the withdrawal of United States troops from the Capitol. General Ruger will reply to-day. The Circuit Court has issued an injunction forbidding the banks from paying money to Cardoza, the Republican Treasurer under Chamberlain. If this action is sustained it will leave the Republican government without funds. The majority of Governor Stearns in Florida seems to be 458.

A Washington Republican paper suggests a plan by which the Democrats can be checkmated if they insist on repudiating the election of Hayes. It says:

"The constitution explicitly provides that the counting of the electoral votes shall be done in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. If the Senate will not attend in the hall of the House, and if the House will not attend in the Senate Chamber, it is very evident that the vote can not be counted. If the vote is not counted the President of the Senate can make no declaration as to who is elected President, and the House might then proceed to elect a President. But the constitution provides that when the House is called upon to elect a President a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two thirds of the States. More than one-third of the States represented in the House have a majority of Republicans, and it would be in their power, by absenting themselves, to prevent a quorum. Then the Senate could elect a Vice President, who would succeed to the presidency."

But the Democrats have members in twenty-nine of thirty-eight States, and one member can cast the vote of a State in the absence of the others. So this scheme is impracticable.

Vice President Ferry says there is no cause for alarm. It is conceded that Cronin, the Oregon elector, had a minority of the votes cast, and of course his certificate from the Governor will do him no good. He said there was no rule obliging the Senate to go over to the House, for one very plain reason, namely, that there are no joint or concurrent rules between the two houses of Congress. It had been merely a matter of accommodation from Adams' time down that the Senate had hitherto gone over to the House because its chamber was larger. According to the constitution the presiding officer of the Senate will, in the presence of the two houses, count the votes on the day set apart for doing so. The President of the Senate will probably give notice to the House at the proper time that he is about to proceed to the performance of his duty under the constitution, and the House, so notified, will be invited to be present as contemplated by it. The Senate will not, he believes, go over to the chamber of the House. He is also of the opinion that the electoral vote will be couted by the President of the Senate and that no tellers will be appointed.

General Garfield says the President of the Senate will reject the certificate of the Governor of Oregon on his own responsibility. His functions are partly judicial. A forged certificate might be offered. In such a case the official would have the undoubted right to use his judgment that it was a forgery, and discard it accordingly. When the two sets of certificates came to be opened the President of the Senate would have judicial power, as in the case given in the illustration.—*New York Graphic.*

The Oregon Matter.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes under date of December 10, as follows:

The information received in Secretary Chandler's dispatch from Oregon yesterday to the effect that Governor Grover's action was based upon a written opinion received from New York some days before he gave the fraudulent certificate to Cronin confirms the suspicion entertained here all along that either Governor Tilden or one of his immediate advisers directed this strategic move. The legal advice furnished to the governor proceeded, it appears, upon the entirely erroneous assumption that both houses of Congress have, in cases of election of disqualified persons, given seats to the defeated candidates. Just the contrary has been the uniform action of both the Senate and the House. It has been repeatedly held that the disqualification of the candidate receiving a majority of the votes does not effect the election of a defeated competitor.

Democrats are by no means pleased with Cronin's own explanation of how he organized his Electoral College in Oregon. It confirms them in the truth of the statement made here, that he had not proceeded according to orders, and Governor Grover is censured for selecting so stupid a tool. His proposition, which he gravely says he made to the two Republican electors, to proceed to an organization, and voting before he produced the certificates under promise to attach them to their final report, is so utterly astonishing as to leave the Democrats without a word of defense for the idiot.

They also admit another fatal blunder on Cronin's part. He himself was appointed by the Governor upon the theory that there had been no election of a Republican to that place, and yet he (Cronin) proceeded to declare vacancies where the Governor had certified to the legal election of two other persons and placed the certificates of their election in Cronin's hands. The Republicans are enjoying Cronin's grotesque story to the full, but those Democrats who concerted the Oregon plot are far from satisfied at seeing it turned into a farce by the confessions of their own agents.

They now say that they never expected a Tilden elector from Oregon could be counted, but they intended to use the complication which they were seeking to raise there to force the Senate to go behind the returns of the Governor, and thus open the way for the House to compel consideration of the Louisiana case. But there are many Democrats now who think that the matter has been managed in such a bungling manner and in such palpable violation of State and national laws that it can not secure a moment's consideration by either House.

Senator Morton will take the first opportunity to state the Oregon question in the Senate. The law of Oregon is very plain and distinct, providing that "When there shall be any vacancy in the office of an elector occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend, or otherwise, the electors present shall immediately proceed to fill, by *viva voce* vote and a plurality of votes, such vacancy." The two Republican voters who received a certificate of election filled the vacancy, and Senator Morton will show that it will be the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to count the three thus returned from Oregon, which are for Hayes and Wheeler.

Public men have been hunting precedents in the Oregon matter. There have been several analagous cases in both branches of Congress. The House of Representatives has decided adversely upon the same proposition. In the Forty-third Congress this question arose in the case of Samuel E. Smith vs. John Young Brown, from the second Kentucky district. Brown, who is a member of the present House, had a large, undisputed majority. Smith claimed the seat on the ground that Brown was under political disabilities; that Brown was ineligible, and that, therefore, the votes cast for Brown were null and void. Dawes was then chairman of the Election Committee, and Kerr was a member of the committee. The committee reported that Mr. Smith was not entitled to the seat, because he had not received a majority of the votes cast, and directed the Clerk of the House to inform the Governor of Kentucky that there was a vacancy in that district. Coburn, of Indiana, moved as a substitute a resolution declaring Smith entitled to the seat. This was rejected by a vote of 150 to 30. In the negative vote were 33 Democrats. Among these Democrats were the following: Adams, Clerk of the present House; Beck, Senator elect; Holman, James of Kentucky, the late Speaker Kerr, Proctor Knott; Randall, present Speaker; Van Trump, of Ohio; Julian and Farnsworth, who supported Tilden. At the same session a like decision was made in the case of McKee vs. Young, from the sixth district of Kentucky.

In the Forty-first Congress the same principles were involved in the case of Wallace vs. Simpson, from the fourth South Carolina district. Speaker Randall was then a member of the Elections Committee, as was the late Speaker Kerr. The case was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Cessna, of the State of Maine, and Randall himself. The majority of the sub-committee agreed to seat Wallace, on the ground of intimidation. In reporting the case, Cessna said it was his individual opinion, but not that of the committee, that when one of two candidates is ineligible the votes cast for him are invalid, and that the other candidate is elected. Upon this proposition there was considerable debate.

Speaker Randall then dissented in a speech which, if he adheres to his own record, will force him to oppose the Democratic elector in Oregon. Dawes, at that time, declared that the Cessna proposition was in opposition to the decisions of the House for thirty years. Wallace was seated, but solely on the ground of intimidation. Cessna stood almost alone in his position as to the election of the minority candidate.

Samuel J. Tilden and Aaron Burr.

New York has furnished a remarkably large per cent of the Presidential candidates. At more than half the elections it has furnished a candidate, and sometimes two or three. Aaron Burr stands at one end of the line and Samuel J. Tilden at the other. There is a suggestive and significant parallel between the two candidatures.

Aaron Burr was a citizen of New York city, a prominent lawyer, and a Tammany Sachem. Herein history has repeated itself. He came within one vote of being elected. Had one of the seventy-three electors who cast their ballots for Thomas Jefferson joined the seventy-three electors who supported Burr, the latter would have had the "bulge." Here, for the present, the comparison ends. The threads of similarity may unite later on. Burr was tried for treason. Should Tilden take the course foreshadowed by his supporters yesterday, he will share the fate of his infamous prototype, except as to the result. Burr's trial for treason began March 27, 1807, and closed on September 7. The jury brought in the verdict: "Aaron Burr is not proved to be guilty under the indictment by any evidence submitted to us." Should Mr. Tilden, urged thereto by the House of Representatives, presume to exercise any of the functions of President of the United States, he would commit high treason of the most heinous sort, and leave no room for a difference of opinion among the jurors who would be summoned to try the indictment, which most assuredly would be found against the traitorous usurper. We do not predict that he will push things to that extreme. The chances are that he will not. His backers are playing a desperate game of bluff. When satisfied that they can not win without an actual show of hands, they will probably give up the struggle. But should the threatened programme be carried out, it would end in the arrest and trial for treason of the leaders in this second rebellion, and their conviction, too. There is no danger of war now, any more than there was when Aaron Burr formed and was thwarted in his treasonable designs.

It is needless to pursue the subject farther. The Democrats should know that the indictment for treason of a man who stood within the very shadow of the White House, with his hand upon the door-knob, has occured once, and may occur again. Burr was not sent to the gallows or the Penitentiary, but he lost the respect of the public, was a vagabond and a wretch ever after, and lives in American history second in obloquy only to Benedict Arnold. It seems likely that another name will be added to that scroll of dishonor, and in the triumvirate of shame Samuel J. Tilden will be last, but not least.—*Chicago Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The annual election for directors of the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-second instant, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, at their office, No. 76 Baronne street.

de13 3t* W. WILLIAMSON, President.

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 6, 1876.—The annual election for twelve directors of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, December 18, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de7 td C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

J. Lafforandezie vs. Mrs. L. Ansley—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 2279.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. John LeMonnier, third justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No 86 Bienville street, on TUESDAY, December 26, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following article:—

ONE LOT OF FURNITURE.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

de14 2t 26* JOSEPH DEMORUELLE, Constable.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

Parish of Iberia.

COMPILED RETURNS OF AN ELECTION HELD in the parish of Iberia, State of Louisiana, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election dated September 16 A. D. 1876, ordering same, and pursuant to the provisions of act No. 98, to regulate the conduct and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections; to prescribe the mode of making returns thereof; to provide for the election of Returning Officers, and defining their powers and duties; to prescribe the mode of entering on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to enforce article 103 of the constitution, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, to wit:

FOR CLERK OF COURT.

P. B. Segura	1447
E. B. Dautrive	921

FOR RECORDER.

H. B. Smith	1451
Jules Mestayer	915

FOR PARISH JUDGE.

T. J. Allison	1456
P. S. Renouiet	898

FOR SHERIFF.

Theogene Viator	1476
H. B. Sayard	884

FOR CORONER.

Paul Martin	1437
Dr. P. L. Jewell	923

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A. C. Bernard	924
Willis Curtis	906
J. M. Miles	923
M. Stansbury	924
Alcide Decuir	924
Fenelon Dugas	924
Adolphe Segura	925
J. T. Hollingsworth	925
S. Bodin	915
Argelin Cheval	1438
P. X. White	1439
William Simpson	1444
L. J. McCaffey	1441
C. P. Boutte	1440
H. Daniel	1440
R. Coleman	1439
Baston Conner	1440
Armele Dereuen	1451
Captain Hill	1440

FOR CONSTABLES.

Alfred Doty	923
Emile Alexander	920
J. N. Lyles	923
C. Davidson	922
L. Broussard	923
George T. Colgin	924
Joseph Dooley	910
Frederick Hebert	930
John Green	1440
P. T. Boutte	1440
Noah Douglas	1440
James Rosemond	1439
C. Thompson	1446
Archy Penn	1446
Willis Green	1441
William Livingston	1441
Eusebe Lilen	1441
Delphin Lilen	1441
Charles Dugas	923

FOR POLICE JURORS.

Clemire Olivier	1435
L. P. Sarret	1454
Etienne Frilot	1433
Hilaire Decuir	1435
Honore Migues	1447
Alcide Prevost	923
William R. Burke	906
H. Steckler	923
Jos. Bourisgue	934
J. A. Fagot	912

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Returning Officers, pursuant to authority vested in us by act No. 98, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true and correct compilation of the statement of votes cast at an election for parochial and ward officers, held on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election promulgated on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1876 ordering same.

And we hereby declare that the following named persons were duly and lawfully elected, to wit:

For Clerk of Court—P. B. Segura.
For Recorder—H. B. Smith.
For Parish Judge—T. J. Allison.
For Sheriff—Theogene Viator.
For Coroner—Paul Martin.
For Justices of the Peace—Angelin Cheval, F. X. White, William Simpson, L. J. McCaffey, C. B. Boutte, H. Daniel, R. Coleman, Baston Connor, Armele Dereuen, Captain Hill.
For Constables—John Green, P. T. Boutte, Noah Douglas, James Rosemond, C. Thompson, Archy Penn, Willis Green, William Livingston, Eusebe Lilen, Delphin Lilen, Charles Dugas.
For Police Jurors—Clemire Olivier, L. P. Sarret, Etienne Frilot, Hilaire Decuir, Honore Migues.

J. MADISON WELLS,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
G. CASANAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

Official: CHARLES S. ABELL, Secretary. del3 1t

OFFICIAL.

Parish of Red River.

COMPILED RETURNS OF AN ELECTION HELD in the parish of Red River, State of Louisiana, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election dated the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1876, ordering same, and pursuant to the provisions of act No. 98, to regulate the conduct and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections; to prescribe the mode of making returns thereof; to provide for the election of Returning Officers, and defining their powers and duties; to prescribe the mode of entering on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to enforce article 103 of the constitution, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, to wit:

FOR CLERK OF COURT.

W. P. Peck	828
Sam Lisso	407

FOR RECORDER.

J. Y. Tooke	827
L. G. DeHussy	415

FOR PARISH JUDGE.

A. Ben Broughton	902
J. F. Stephen	236

FOR SHERIFF.

Z. T. Wester	801
R. D. Champion	295

FOR CORONER.

T. B. Selby	839
W. B. Williams	389

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

T. B. Selby	821
J. G. Steele	828
George Campbell	835
Warren Rainey	746
R. S. Jones	861
James T. Crow	320
Stephen Bingham	341
J. G. Manghams	339
Thomas Burton	367
G. M. Powell	577
Hamilton Witchester	1
J. R. Johnson	2
George Rainey	69
Jessy G. Steele	9
Jane T. Crow	1

FOR CONSTABLES.

R. Smallwood	766
Sol. Turney	683
Monroe Goldston	831
Harry Henderson	833
John Simpson	832
J. A. Jones	411
J. R. Johnson	412
J. H. Armistead	409
Hall Walmsley	411
M. L. Cawthon	406
Vincim Turney	114
A. E. Evans	16

FOR POLICE JURORS.

H. S. Bosley	854
Ben S. Lee	835
W. S. Williams	844
George W. Robinson	838
James Grant	837
John H. Reese	395
A. M. N. Arrington	301
E. J. Ratcliff	298
H. P. Scarborough	364
E. W. Jackson	354

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Returning Officers, pursuant to authority vested in us by act No. 98, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true and correct compilation of the statement of votes cast at an election for parochial and ward officers, held on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election promulgated on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1876, ordering same.

And we hereby declare that the following named persons were duly and lawfully elected, to wit:

For Clerk of Court—W. P. Peck.
For Recorder—J. Y. Tooke.
For Parish Judge—A. Ben Broughton.
For Sheriff—Z. T. Wester.
For Coroner—T. B. Selby.
For Justices of the Peace—T. B. Selby, J. G. Steele, George Campbell, Warren Rainey, R. S. Jones.
For Constables—R. Smallwood, Solomon Turney, Monroe Goldston, John Simpson, Harry Henderson.
For Police Jurors—H. S. Bosley, Benjamin S. Lee, W. S. Williams, George W. Robinson, James Grant.

J. MADISON WELLS,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
G. CASANAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

Official: CHARLES S. ABELL, Secretary. del4 1t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

Parish of West Feliciana.

COMPILED RETURNS OF AN ELECTION HELD in the parish of West Feliciana, State of Louisiana, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election dated the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1876, ordering same, and pursuant to the provisions of act No. 98, to regulate the conduct and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections; to prescribe the mode of making returns thereof; to provide for the election of Returning Officers and defining their powers and duties; to prescribe the mode of entering on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to enforce article 103 of the constitution, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, to wit:

FOR CLERK OF COURT.

Charles M. Barrow	236
Thomas R. Ogden, Jr	623

FOR RECORDER.

W. T. Rogillio	237
O. J. Reynolds	633

FOR PARISH JUDGE.

Samuel McC. Lamason	241
L. B. Jenks	618

FOR SHERIFF.

John G. Barrow	236
W. D. Postlethwaite	625

FOR CORONER.

J. W. Ball	240
Dr. Henry Perkins	623

FOR POLICE JURORS.

Dr. William Bale	238
Charles E. Decker	236
Thomas Butler	239
W. D. Walsh	864
J. W. Dedrick	236
S. M. Landrum	623
C. B. Austin	624
Phil Brown	624
Daniel Dorsey	623
R. E. Wright	624

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Returning Officers, pursuant to authority vested in us by act No. 98, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true and correct compilation of the statement of votes cast at an election for parochial and ward officers, held on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election promulgated on the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1876, ordering same.

And we hereby declare that the following named persons were duly and lawfully elected, to wit:

For Clerk of Court—Thomas R. Ogden, Jr.
For Recorder—A. J. Reynolds.
For Parish Judge—L. B. Jenks.
For Sheriff—W. D. Postlethwaite.
For Coroner—Dr. Henry Perkins.
For Police Jurors—W. D. Walsh, S. M. Landrum, C. B. Austin, Phil Brown, Daniel Dorsey.

J. MADISON WELLS,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
G. CASANAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

Official: CHARLES S. ABELL, Secretary. del4 1t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, December 13, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING VEHICLE AND license numbers, for the year 1877, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, until FRIDAY, December 22, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

The numbers shall be in accordance with the specifications which may be seen in this office.

A bond for $500 will be required as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

ED. PILSBURY,
Administrator of Finance.

de13 9t

AUCTION SALES.

By Nash & Hodgson.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF LA VARIETE ASSOCIATION.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 13 Carondelet street—On SATURDAY, December 16, 1876, at 12:30 P. M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, under authority of article three of the amended charter, will be sold—

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES (more or less) of the capital stock of La Variete Association, on which assessments are now past due and unpaid.

Terms—Cash, on transfer. de6 td

By Selle & Malochee.

STOCKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, SUNDRY ACCOUNTS, SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, PIANO, HORSE, MULE, COW, BAROUCHE, JERSEY WAGON, WAGONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF R. F. MIOTON.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 36,721.

BY SELLE & MALOCHEE, AUCTIONEERS—Armand Selle, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Royal street.—TUESDAY, December 19, 1876, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 57 St. Charles street, between Gravier and Union streets, will be sold, at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 4, 1876, the following described movables, for account of said succession—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Armoire, Washstands, Chairs, Stove and Utensils, Piano, etc.

One Horse, one Mule, one Mare and Colt, one Cow, etc.

One Barouche, one Jersey Wagon, two Wagons, etc.

One lot of Agricultural Implements, Saddles, Bridles, etc.

Also, at one o'clock, at No. 57 St. Charles street, between Gravier and Union streets—