# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 15, 1876.


"The Woodhull says, "Tilden or Blood!"

Nice feather trimmings make nice birds.

We may hate the Turks while eating turkeys.

A cunning and suspicious man has a little mind.

Democrats build uncertain hopes on false principles.

Jefferson Davis is biding his time at the St. Charles Hotel.

When a man's days are numbered he has no appetite for years.

The laws do not so much stand in need of change as do the people.

Hewitt has not yet decided when to order his Tilden Congress to meet.

When a man begins to lie there is no knowing when he will stop.

Gas bills should be regulated by law instead of by company meters.

Careful farmers cradle their wheat and babies and have good crops.

Morrissey had a barrel of money corked up in his pool; but it is off now.

The man who received his death blow in a hurricane died shortly after.

An opera company is trying to play here without letting the people know it.

The Democratic wolves guarantee peace if the colored lambs are left to their care.

An aspiring young man is certain that he could write well if he knew what to write.

There is no need of any dry goods boxes in front of the corn doctor's sign of dead corns.

Naturally enough none of the spirited arguments of the Democrats will hold water.

Hewitt's convention of Democratic States will have power to send for morning papers and things.

Shopkeepers block up the sidewalks with boxes to make promenaders walk through the stores.

The oldest Mason living may be expected to die soon. He is in Wisconsin, and was made a Mason in 1815.

Sam Collyer is making shoes in the New Jersey State prison, which is much better than prize fighting.

Many people are of opinion that there is little hope for the country unless Democrats all hang together.

Diphtheria is a sort of garroting disease. It takes a fellow by the throat and chokes a doctor's bill out of him.

Good natured ladies do not expect bald headed gentlemen to raise their hats in answer to passing salutations.

The thanks of the REPUBLICAN are due to Hon. C. B. Darrall, member of Congress, for valuable public documents.

Indiana politicians conclude that the Julian soup is too thin. George was sacrificed on the altar of his sore head.

There are more sidewalk merchants in New Orleans than in any other city of its size. Look at the boxes in front of stores.

Mary Clemmer Ames calls Henry Watterson a cosset lamb. The young man will soon begin to look sheepish over such compliments.

A French jury agreed to sign a petition for the commutation of a death sentence upon condition that the prisoner would hang himself.

Rev. Dr. Palmer has been lecturing on "Mormonism" in Memphis. It is hoped he knows more about Mormons than he knows about bulldozers.

"Who is it that calls?" says Samuel, who loves office as Romeo loved his love. "O cursed fate! Lay me in the Hendricks tomb with Julian."

There is no objection to the Returning Board on the part of Democrats who were counted in, nor to the Governor who issues commissions.

The New York *Post* is of opinion that the present course of Democrats in Congress will soon reconcile the country to their loss of the presidency.

Tailors, as a rule, refuse to go to swell parties because they do not feel at ease in the presence of so many young men who owe them for clothes.

On matinee days ladies can get to the Varieties Theatre by walking on the neutral ground. The sidewalks of Canal street belong to the packing boxes.

Bob Tyke was a convict character in the "School for Reform," written in England long before the organization of the Democratic party in this country.

Peter Cooper had 400 votes in Oregon. They are sufficient to give him the State if [illegible] steamers were forced from [illegible] elector who and carried down stream. The [illegible] and Golden Eagle, two large [illegible] boats, are on shore in such a manner as [illegible] block the passage, and other boats crowded in and caused a complete jam.

The ice moved several times during the afternoon and night and forced the boats upon one another, doing great damage. The Centennial had almost all of her upper works torn away; the Mitchell was crushed nearly to pieces; the Davenport was sunk; the Bayard almost completely destroyed, the Rock Island, War Eagle, Golden Eagle and Andy Johnson were all badly damaged.

The Rob Roy and Northwestern, which were uninjured, raised steam, and the Red Wing and Minneapolis, with lumber barges, were pulled out and taken to the bar about a quarter of a mile below the Arsenal, where they were considered safe at midnight.

It was thought that the hulls of the Centennial and Andy Johnson would be saved. The Golden Eagle and War Eagle might be rescued in a very leaky condition.

The loss is roughly estimated at $200,000. No insurance on the boats of the Keokuk Northern Line.

The Mitchell, War Eagle, Gold Eagle [illegible] Johnson belonged to the Keokuk line. [illegible] Centennial was owned by Thomas W[illegible] idson and cost $40,000. [illegible]

Later.

The steamer Centennial sa[illegible] o'clock. No other notable chan[illegible] and bull-

## THE REPUBLICAN MISSION.

We again charge upon the Republican party a failure to impress the great principle of human equality upon all the forms and departments of the government. It has left the constitution in the incongruous and contradictory condition of basing the executive and House of Representatives upon numbers alone, while an equipollent branch of the legislature, and possibly the ultimate choice of the executive, has been left with the States in their separate and sovereign capacity. The Duchy of Delaware and the principality of Oregon, may have in the choice of an executive or the enactment of a law a power equal to that of the Empire State of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Illinois. We ask, with Senator Morton, whether this be a just and logical application of the declaration that "all men are created equal," and the enactments which elevate to this equality of civil and political right every citizen of the republic?

It was always said that the Union could not exist with half slaveholding and half free States. We affirm that it will not be free from danger so long as this incongruous, illogical and contradictory conflict between the national and confederate systems shall continue either in fact or in theory. It is, then, the mission of modern Republicans, if they intend to execute the programme which Jefferson, Seward and Lincoln have bequeathed to them, to so reform the constitution as to make it fulfill all the logic of nationality.

We have long since seen the Republican party flinch from this consequence of their established principle. It has liberated the slave and left him to defend his life, with a printed ticket against a double-barreled shotgun. It has left free labor to struggle for human liberty without even as much sympathy as despotic Europe manifested toward the republican colonies of America. It has even supported Spanish despotism by payment, of a "war duty" imposed on American products, in the suppression of Cuban independence. We can see the same flinching from principle in the resolution of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The principle of direct popular vote, without the intervention of any intermediate authority, is a declaration of the national numerical principle. It sweeps away the constituency and returning board of the States. It bases the avowal of national will on the equality of man. It shadows the overthrow of the State confederacy, and the reduction of the senatorial representation to the same base with that of the House of Representatives. It leads logically and inevitably to the apportionment of senatorial representation upon a larger multiple of numbers than of the lower house. It portends a change of system under which two hundred thousand people shall have a vote in one house, and seven hundred and fifty thousand people a vote in the other, the term of service being longer in one house than the other. This may involve throwing some of the less populous States into an election district of the Senate. It may impair the self-consequence of these less populous States, but it is a legitimate consequence of Republican doctrine, and no true Republican can flinch from its application for any such personal or political consequence to himself or to the community of which he is an inhabitant. We repeat, therefore, that the mission of the Republican party is and will be incomplete until it shall have confirmed the principles established and embodied in the constitution by making every department of the constitution conform to those principles.

## A TRUE DEMOCRACY.

In former times history makes it evident there were two distinct and opposite doctrines in the Democratic party. The one, represented by Thomas H. Benton, was almost identical with that of the Republican party to-day. The other, headed by J. C. Calhoun, who had indeed obtruded nullification and secession upon the party as Democratic doctrine. The politics of the past are replete with the consequences of conflict between these two statesmen, with their antagonistic and irreconcilable conflict of doctrine between the national and confederate principles, represented by these chiefs respectively. In no respect did this contrast and conflict of principle manifest itself more than in the advocacy of the Electoral Colleges of States by Mr. Calhoun and his party, and the defense of popular suffrage as made by Mr. Benton during his whole term of public service.

It is very proper to show that the Republican party at present stands exactly where the popular branch of the Democratic party did before the war of secession. Thomas H. Benton laid down the principle for which O. P. Morton contends to-day, that the election of President by the present mode—

Is unjust to the people; it is dangerous; it presents the greatest temptation for corruption that can possibly be presented.

Such are his own words. We will compare them with those which Thomas H. [illegible]

[illegible] cash; $1 17½@1[illegible] [illegible] ruary; No. 3 do $1 [illegible] upon the same cash; 45½c January; 45c Feb[illegible] nominal. Rye easier; 71½@73c. Barley steady and unsettled. Pork unsettled, generally lower; $16 35 @16 40 cash; $16 45@16 45½ January; $16 67½@ 16 70 February; $16 95 March. Lard fair demand and firm; 9.57½c cash; 10.02½@10.05c January; 10.17½c February. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8⅝c. Whisky higher; $1 07.

Samuel J. Randall was a sal[illegible] convenient [illegible] texts for substituting their own [illegible] from that of the people. 2. A body of [illegible] to receive and hold the electoral [illegible] who, it can not be doubted, will [illegible] expert enough to find reasons for a [illegible] substitution. Then, the House of Representatives may come in at the conclusion to do as they have done heretofore, [illegible] the will of the people at absolute defiance. The remedy for all this is the direct vote and a second [popular] election between the two highest if the first one failed. * * * * *

Mr. Benton proceeded to state the object and principle of his amendment to the constitution. This was to dispense with all intermediate bodies in the election of President and Vice President, and to keep the election wholly in the hands of the people. To do this by giving them a direct vote for the man of their choice, and holding a second [popular] election between the two highest in the event of a failure in the first election to give a [popular] majority to any one. This was to do away with the machinery of all intermediate bodies to guide, control or defeat the popular choice, whether a Congress caucus or a national convention to declare the selection of candidates, or a body of electors to receive and declare their [the people's] vote, or a House of Representatives to frustrate their [the people's] choice.

The process of ascertaining and making known this result was embodied in resolutions prepared with the concurrence of eminent statesmen and offered in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Benton himself. Of the principle enounced, it is only necessary to say that the States were to be divided into election districts:

The people to vote direct in such district for the candidate they prefer. The candidate having the highest vote for President to receive the vote of the district for that office, and to count one for the same. If any candidate receives the majority of the whole number of districts, such person to be elected President. If no one receives such majority, the election to be held over again between the two highest.

"To keep the election from the House of Representatives" seems to have been the earnest purpose of this genuine Republican and Democrat. He was determined to permit the interposition of no body of men between the people and their choice. He would cut up the bargain, intrigue and brokerage of office by the roots and cast it into the sea or the fire. Therefore, in case of the numerical miracle of an exactly equal number of popular votes for the candidates, he would recognize the principle of statehood so far as to award the office to the candidate having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States.

More than three-quarters of a century has rolled away since the election of Mr. Jefferson by the House of Representatives brought such reproach upon the members of that body. More than half a century has passed since the election of Andrew Jackson, by a large majority of the popular and electoral vote over any competitor, was defeated in the House of Representatives by a combination charged by the Democratic party to the "bargain, intrigue and corruption" of the great and incorruptible statesman and patriot. That statesman was a sacrifice to the violation of the Republican principle of the popular choice.

The identity of the situation now and that predicated and predicted by Thomas H. Benton may be made evident from the following, quoted from his own words. He—

Assumed it was a fundamental truth that liberty would be ruined by providing any kind of substitute for popular election.

And asserted that—

All elections would degenerate into fraud and violence if any intermediate body was established between the voters and the object of their choice, and placed in a condition to be able to control, betray or defeat that choice.

These comparative extracts prove: That the true doctrine of Thomas Jefferson was represented by such Democrats as Thomas H. Benton. That these doctrines are now represented only by the Republicans, and that the position occupied by the Republicans in relation to election by free will and universal popular suffrage, applied to the direct expression of their choice, is precisely what the true Democracy in the days of Thomas H. Benton would have preferred. It is exactly what the State rights Democracy under Calhoun then, or under Tilden now, would not consent to see established.

## INTIMIDATION.

We do not comprehend how a few hundred white men can terrorize over, intimidate and drive away from the polls two or three thousand negro voters.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Perhaps to the people of Ohio or Massachusetts this fact may be very remarkable. But when the Democratic newspapers and the leaders of the Democratic party in New Orleans repeat this statement and express their disbelief either in its truth or of the possibility of such occurrence, a large number of the very best citizens of the city must realize the insincerity—not to use a harsher term—of political newspapers and political leaders.

In this city a few hundred well-organized men not only can, but did in 1856, terrorize over many fold their number, and rendered the period just preceding and on days of election, historical for deeds of blood, murder, intimidation—Democrats being not only the victims but the witnesses of the painful truth of the above quotation.

The Democratic party in 1854, 1856 and 1857, in New Orleans, were not only driven from the polls, but they openly and publicly declared that their party were, by the thousands, disfranchised by "ruffians" (bulldozers) who infested this city. In the language of one of its leading orators, "driven like sheep" from the polls.

These "ruffians," numbering about 300, were called "Red Warriors," who, acting in concert with, if not under the direction of, the Know-Nothing party, so completely put the members of the Democratic party of this city in fear and terror at the election for mayor in 1857, that the election by that party was virtually abandoned.

These terror stricken voters were not men recently freed from the bondage of slavery, but noble, free-born Democratic American citizens.

[illegible] like sheep"

An inebriated Jerseyman [illegible] like New [illegible] by flaming posters advertising [illegible] "Baba" at Niblo's, supposed [illegible] Gov- Baba of the "Forty thieves," [illegible] the box office called for a [illegible] eyes time [illegible] mayor, and his brigade of brave and well armed police, where is the Democrat so ignoble as to put his courage below that of a negro, and announce his disbelief that a few unprincipled "ruffians," banded together for such purpose, may not and have not terrorized over thousands of negro voters in this State and other States of the South?

Lest some of the younger members of the Democratic party may not have read the story of Know-Nothing wrongs, let them read the official report of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, sessions of 1856-7. Hon. T. J. Semmes was a member of the House of Representatives from the second ward of this city at the time, and on his side was regarded as the leader of the House. His language on the passage of the act relative to elections in New Orleans is very earnest and pertinent at this time. The quotations from his remarks and others are made solely to show that such acts, as stated in the paragraph quoted, are not only possible, but, in Louisiana, so true, and so terrible the work of intimidation, that the Democratic party thought it wise to put the story of the wronged and disfranchised into its legislative history:

Session of 1857, page ninety:

Semmes—I appeal to the Legislature to come to the relief of our beleaguered city; for beleaguered it is by the enemies of peace and order. * * * At the Mayor's election only 2000 Democratic votes were polled. Our friends were driven like sheep from the polls. Yes, sir; I speak from personal knowledge; I myself was driven from the polls because I had dared to cast a vote on this floor for the removal of Hufty and for postponing the city election from March to July.

E. Woolridge—Did the gentleman vote?

Semmes—I did not; after being driven off I went to the Mayor's office to procure assistance; I found there prominent Democrats from many other precincts who had been driven off in like manner, and who had come to the Mayor's office for the same purpose; we were informed by the Mayor—a Democratic Mayor, too—that he could do nothing, and the election was abandoned.

Leggett—I was an eye witness of the riots and bloodshed at the elections in New Orleans, and I speak from actual personal observation. * * * I saw on that morning men disguised as Indians, who were called the Red Warriors, madly riding through the streets and with hideous yells, and infuriated clamor, shouting, "Hurrah for Sam."

These quotations might be extended; but enough is reproduced to establish the truth that a few hundred white men have terrorized over, not negroes only, but "prominent Democrats," so as to compel the party to abandon elections and disfranchise three thousand white American citizens absolutely by fear, and that in a great city, under the government of a Democratic Mayor and a Democratic Governor. And if their present leaders and newspaper editors are not quite entirely satisfied their party was put in such a state of fear and terror in 1856-7, and that bulldozers re-enacted the same terrible scenes in Ouachita, Feliciana, and other parishes in this State in 1876, let them call the worthy ex-Governor of 1856 as a witness, and he will surely be able to state how a comparatively few armed "ruffians" bulldozed five thousand Democrats in this city in 1856-7 under the cry of "Hurrah for Sam and reform," and, perhaps, state how it *was* done at this election for Tilden and reform!

## O'CONOR AND REID.

For an attorney not retained in the Democratic case, Mr. Charles O'Conor has achieved an unenviable notoriety through the foolishness of a lawyer who had crawled into his bosom. Mr. Sam C. Reid, who is undoubtedly at the head of the Democratic bar in St. Louis, claims to have received a private letter from the great O'Conor, which reads as follows:

FORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., November 29, 1876.

DEAR SIR—Gibbon says there is a vital difference in the consequences of a foreign and a civil war. "The former is the external warmth of summer—always tolerable and sometimes beneficial; the latter is the deadly heat of fever, which consumes, without remedy, the vitals of the constitution."

I do not think opinions of a judicial nature concerning the law or the constitution of any consequence. The drunken Democrat whom the Republicans dragged out of the Galena gutter, besmeared with the blood of his countrymen slain in domestic broil, and lifted to a high pedestal as the Moloch of their worship, rules, and, until a great change in sentiment shall take place, must continue to rule over the prostrate ruins of Washington's republic. That republic perished on the day that McDowell moved "on to Richmond."

Yours truly, CH. O'CONOR.

To receive such a letter from such a man was something too good for Mr. Reid to keep to himself, and the letter appeared in the public prints. When taken to task for his indiscretion Reid explained that he had only loaned the letter to a gentleman to show to a friend. He was confident that the man he loaned the letter to was a gentleman; but he adds: "The violation of the sanctity of confidence by its publication was a culpable breach of honor that is totally inadmissible of explanation or excuse." This of course applies to the gentleman and not to Mr. Reid. As for Mr. O'Conor, he deserves a very foreign mission at the hands of Mr. Tilden, and an opportunity to make further study of Gibbon's roaming history.

## GAS METER HEADINGS.

The very expensive discrepancy between the registry of the gas meter and the amount of light diffused and paid for, has greatly impaired popular confidence in this record. As any leading epidemic is thought to impart its type to other prevalent diseases, we find the same discrepancy between assertion and proof creeping into the press. The *Picayune* has long illustrated this theory, but in nothing more palpably than in the following. The "Gas meter" heading says, "The levee and New Orleans Mint to be pushed through." The telegram upon which this positive affirmation is based reads, that—

Hon. Randall Gibson has appeared before the House Appropriation Committee to secure an appropriation of $75,000 for the New Orleans Mint. He is confident that the appropriation will be carried through the House.

Mr. Ellis is calling his Committee on Levees together in order to report the levee bill, and an effort will be made to put it through.

The confident opinion of one member that he will succeed, and the conjecture of the telegram that an effort will be made to put the levee bill through, differ very widely from the gas meter assurances that these measures are absolutely "to be pushed through," whether or no. We are confident that this abuse of confidence is like the imposition of a false label upon wares. This device may sell an extra, but it undoubtedly also sells the buyer.


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of the State Board of Education. New Orleans, December 12, 1876.

By order of the President, a special meeting of the State Board of Education is hereby called at the Capitol for SATURDAY, December 23, 1876, at 12 M.

del3 6t M. C. COLE, Secretary.

ANOTHER

RARE OPPORTUNITY

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877,

A GRAND EXTRA

DOLLAR DRAWING,

Class A, No. 1.

CAPITAL PRIZE $15,000.

1898 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $66,525!

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 A. M., at the

ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

On the morning of TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!

100,000 Tickets at $1 Each!

LIST OF PRIZES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 CAPITAL PRIZE | | $15,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 5,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 2,500 |
| 2 Prizes at | $1000 | 2,000 |
| 5 Prizes at | $500 | 2,500 |
| 10 Prizes at | $250 | 2,500 |
| 50 Prizes at | $100 | 5,000 |
| 100 Prizes at | $50 | 5,000 |
| 200 Prizes at | $25 | 5,000 |
| 500 Prizes at | $10 | 5,000 |
| 1000 Prizes at | $5 | 5,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 Approximation Prizes | $100 | $900 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes | $75 | 675 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes | $50 | 450 |

TOTAL:

1898 Prizes in all, amounting to $66,525

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS $1

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

JANUARY 2, 1877,

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,

TO BE MADE TO

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

THE SECOND REGULAR

QUARTERLY DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE

Fourth of February, 1877.

TICKETS, $10 EACH.

de5 CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

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 TEN PER CENT will 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.


## 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. |
| Accommodation | 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 | 11:25 A. M. |
| Express | 5:00 P. M. | Express | 9:55 P. M. |
| Accommodation (Saturday's only) | 3:15 P. M. | Accommodation (Monday's only) | 9:30 A. M. |

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

J. W. COLEMAN, Ticket Agent.

no21 D. E. ROBINSON, Superintendent.


## SHERIFF'S SALES.


Charles Feitel vs. C. Verneuil, Master, and owners of schooner Mary Agnes.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 10,642.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause to William F. Harper, late sheriff, by him transferred to Eugene Waggaman, also late sheriff, and by the latter to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, January 16, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings thereon, situated in Suburb Bast Beauligny, in the Sixth District of this city, in the square designated by the letter Q, bounded by Austerlitz, Water, General Taylor streets and the Mississippi river. Said lots are designated by the numbers fifteen and sixteen on a plan annexed to an act in the office of S. Magner, late a notary public in this city, dated April 5, 1869, measuring as follows, to wit: Lot number fifteen has twenty-five feet two lines front on Water street, and lot number sixteen has thirty-one feet seven lines front on Water street, and both of said lots have the whole depth up to the Mississippi river, on which they front, together with all the rights of bature in front of said property, lot number sixteen being the corner of General Taylor and Water streets.

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated as above said. Lot number eighteen of square P, bounded by General Taylor, Austerlitz, Levee and Water streets, as per plan by A. S. Phelps, late surveyor, dated February 15, 1849, deposited in the office of J. F. Beard, late a notary public in this city, measuring twenty-five feet front on Levee street, by ninety feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Acquired by defendant, C. Verneuil, from E. Nicolie, per act passed before E. Commagere, notary public, dated August 1, 1870.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,

de15 24 31 ja16 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. Frederick Huppenbauer.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 8616.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bourbon, Dauphine, Customhouse and Bienville streets, and having, in French measure, forty-three feet front on Bourbon street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; and in American measure, forty-five feet nine inches four and five-sixths lines front on Bourbon street, by one hundred and twenty seven feet ten inches five lines in depth, bounded on one side by property now or lately belonging to M. Lord, and on the other side by the property now or lately belonging to Anton Harr; together with all the buildings and improvements on said lot, comprising a two-story brick dwelling, etc., known as Nos. 37 and 39 Bourbon street, and all the rights privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Dr. William Weitzel, per act passed before P. C. Cuvellier, late a notary public in this city, on the eleventh of July, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

no30 de6 15 ja2 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Albert Bloom vs. B. Landman.

PARISH COURT, PARISH OF CADDO, NO. 2531.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Parish Court, parish of Caddo, in the above entitled cause, to Eugene Waggaman, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, December 23, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of B. Landman, the defendant herein, in and to the suit now pending in the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled B. Landman vs. Bloom et als., No. 4987 of the docket of the said Fifth District Court; said suit now pending before the Supreme Court of this State.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,

de12 15 17 23 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.


## INSURANCE.


NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $500,000 00 |
| Assets at their market value | 652,287 96 |
| Income for the year 1875 | 534,030 96 |

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 Merilh, | A. M. Eickhan |
| Placide Forstall, | A. Schreiber, |
| H. Gally, | J. Tuyes, |
| Charles Lafitte, | W. A. Bell, |
| W. Van Benthuysen, | D. Patjo, |
| Pierre Pouts, | D. D. Rogers. |

ja22 1y


## 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 Hazan, 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. Bayne, |
| E. A. Palfrey, | David Urquhart. |

Interest allowed on deposits. ap29 1y


## AMUSEMENTS.


VARIETIES THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES POPE.....Manager

BENEFIT OF MARY ANDERSON.

Friday Evening, December 15, Benefit of MARY ANDERSON, When she will give her superb impersonation of EVADNE.

Saturday Morn'g, first MARY ANDERSON MATINEE ROMEO AND JULIET.

Saturday night at eight o'clock, INGOMAR.

Sunday evening, December 17. The great success of the day, OUR BOYS.

Monday, December 18, GUY MANNERING.

de15

GRUNEWALD HALL.

Positively closing SUNDAY, December 17.

Last Night of M. HARTZ The Great Illusionist, Assisted by MME. HARTZ, THE EMINENT PIANIST.

On Monday, December 11, And during the week, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, Introducing the great mystery, The Anti-Spiritual Cabinet, Showing the Spirits at work in full light. The Mystic Mirror, The Crystal Pillar and the Grove.

And many other wonders never attempted by any other artist in the world.

Grand Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at twelve o'clock Doors open at 11:30 A. M.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN PRICES

Commencing with to-night, Sunday. Admission fifty cents; children twenty-five cents. Matinees the same. Seats secured without extra charge at Grunewald's Music Store. To-night last time of present programme. de10

THE GREAT SHOW

AT

NEW ORLEANS FOR ONE WEEK,

Commencing on December 11,

Location—Rocheblave, between Canal and Bienville streets.

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.

SANGER'S ENGLISH MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

Largest Combination in America.

SANGER'S ENGLISH MENAGERIE,

Conceded by all to contain more trained WILD BEASTS, and the most choice and rare collection of living Wild Animals of any exhibition in the world.

$150,000 WORTH OF RARE AND CURIOUS WILD BEASTS LATELY ADDED.

The Best Circus Company Ever in New Orleans.

The following array of Star Artists a guarantee as to superiority:

MLLE. DOCKRILL,

The beautiful Parisian Artiste and Champion Female Principal, Hurdle Act and Four Horse Rider in the World, all of which is accomplished without saddle, bridle or trappings (upon the bare backs of her horses).

$10,000 is Offered to Produce Her Equal.

JAMES MELVILLE, BEN MAGINLEY, MLLE. JUTAU, FRANK MELVILLE, MLLE. AUSTINA, ALEX. MELVILLE, WILLIAM CONRAD, WILLIAM H. BATCHELOR, R. AUNTON, WILLIAM WORLAND, WILLIAM CONWELL, M. H. DOCKRELL, FRED O'BRIEN

Masters JEAN, FRED and WILL.

Also 160 Equestrians, Equestriennes, Gymnastic, Acrobatic, Hippodramatic, Amphitheatrical and Antipodean Artists, which are first class in their various specialties, all of which are

SENSATIONAL, NOVEL AND ARTISTIC.

$80,000 worth of Golden Chariots, Like Mountains of Gold, in the Grand Street Pageant.

1200 CUSHIONED OPERA SEATS.

Two Performances Daily.

DOORS OPEN AT 12 M. AND 7 P. M.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

de10 12 13 14 15 16

WENGER'S GARDEN,

11.....Bourbon Street.....13

E. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best beer a moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my19


## SUCCESSION NOTICES.


Xavier Bellander vs. Mary Mertzweiler, and succession of Mary Mertzweiler, consolidated.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, Nos. 20,254 and 38,108, consolidated.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by J. C. Janovetz, curator of Mary Mertzweiler, an interdict, now deceased, and administrator of her estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de10 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Michael Sickel.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ABOVE succession are required to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against that succession will please present them to

E. T. PARKER, Public Administrator.

de7 10 15

Succession of J. Schapire.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SUCCESsion of J. Schapire are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against that succession will please present them to

E. T. PARKER, Public Administrator, and administrator of the succession, No. 82 Customhouse street.

New Orleans, November 28, 1876. de7 10 15

Succession of E. N. Montardier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,995.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by J. J. Tarlet and Alexis Robert, testamentary executors of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de15 20 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Richard Condon.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 17,705.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Ann Condon, widow of Richard Condon, tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de15 20 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Eldemar Picou.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,936.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Eulalie Rillieux, widow of Eldemar Picou, tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de15 20 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk


## LOTTERIES.


DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

For Four O'Clock P. M., December 14, Class No. 297.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 50 | 41 | 29 | 60 | 71 | 8 | 39 | 9 | 58 | 36 | 65 | — | — |

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, December 14, 1876—4 o'clock P. M.

M. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEW[illegible] OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13


## WANTED.


WANTED—A PERSON WH