New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 16, 1876.

Hewitt is a grand disorganizer.

Even fleas are educated in Boston.

The bulldog is a sort of cur-de-lion.

The Dartmouth students keep dogs.

Cronin is known as the Grover machine.

Fernando Wood, but Ben Hill wouldn't.

Song for teachers—"Pass under the rod."

Watterson has been driving 2 A. M. tandem.

The opera bouffers will come all in a bunch.

No one gets very drunk on the intent cordial.

A good circus gives a boy some show for his money.

With an auctioneer it is but a word and a knock down.

Vanderbilt's doctors are comforting Tweed's lawyers.

Wade Hampton has taken an oath, and thinks he is Governor.

The health of Humpty Dumpty Fox is steadily improving.

A barber advises all discouraged men to keep a stiff upper lip.

The Vicksburg *Herald* calls Oregon Cronin "a broth of a boy."

Clara Morris has caused more tears than any other woman of her age.

When mutton is cheap butchers have a chop fallen appearance.

A high toned shoemaker feels happier if he is called a cordwainer.

No person can expect to be happy by making others miserable.

Mlle. Jakoubowitsch has made a great name for herself as a pianist.

"Why We Laugh," says Sam Cox, "is because Sam Randall is Speaker."

Fernando Wood is a noble warrior; but Ben Hill says he talks too much.

Fitzhugh has been retired, and there is at present no "biger man" than Grant.

The local "Varieties" man of the Titusville *Herald* writes with his scissors.

"The Mischief" would be a good title for a play. No trouble about playing it.

A Confederate colonel is anxious to place himself at the head of his old regiment.

Widows are well aware that men's furnishing stores do not furnish husbands.

When a young man asks advice of Edward Everett Hale he is told to go to Texas.

The Richings company are giving concerts or operas somewhere in this vicinity.

Wood burns for war. He should be extinguished as gently as possible, to prevent a panic.

An important witness before the investigating committee regards politics as a good deal of chuck luck.

In Lapland, where a day lasts half a year they tell the man with a little bill to call around to-morrow.

The man of quiet habits and tastes goes about the house in slippers and takes his bitters behind the door.

Christmas is celebrated in New Orleans with fire crackers and pistols. Children are brought up that way.

It was Morris, and not Soldene, who wished an audience had one little mouth that she might kiss it all.

John Morrissey has ruined his chances of being Secretary of the Treasury. He declared the bets off too quick.

The REPUBLICAN has received from Hon. E. John Ellis, member of Congress, favors which are gratefully appreciated.

South Carolina has always been a lively State. It was the home of the nullifiers, and first to inaugurate the rebellion in 1861.

Helmbold gave a banquet at Delmonico's to celebrate the event of a divorce granted to his wife, and yet they say the man is crazy.

The paragraph compiler of the *Globe-Democrat* is getting quite "General and Personal" in his remarks about New York writers.

The Oregon man, who invented Cronin, will be found Grover-ling in the dust when he comes to the United States Senate with a plea for admission.

Le Compte De Merredosia, carnival editor, has issued in this city, for the holidays, the first number of the *Royal Herald*, a four page paper of good appearance.

The genius who will perfect machinery for billiard playing will save to young men much time and money. Bending over tables and pushing balls by hand is slow and tedious work.

Old people like to retire to Rome for the purpose of spending their days and money. Everything is so old at Rome that persons who have lived a century or so appear young by contrast.

A car driver on the St. Charles street route was pulling the lines on his mule as if he feared the creature would run away; but he explained that his efforts were in the direction of keeping the animal from falling down.

Morrissey made a bad matter worse by explaining. He said he had heavy bets on Tilden, and therefore should not be blamed for declaring bets off just when the Democratic dealers had turned up a knave from the bottom of the pack in Oregon. Of course not.

In 1873 Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, was given a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature in place of an opponent who had a majority of 1800 votes against him. The Colonel appreciates the situation, and advises Louisiana Democrats not to allow themselves to be counted out.

DUAL GOVERNMENTS.

If the author of the maxim, "the world is governed too much," were living at the present day, he would see no reason to recall a saying that has become trite and altogether inadequate to express the growing lust for power, aided by the desire to live in ease at the public expense which has everywhere seized upon the Democracy of the United States. From the day when the rebellion of Jeff Davis and his colleagues raised its crest in the halls of Congress to the present, no part of the South has been free from the curse of a dual government, a divided allegiance, save and except those States where the "peace of death" has succeeded in crushing out the unsupported Union sentiment. In Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama the Confederate sentiment is dominant and supreme. The forms of law have been seized by force, and in some cases half, in others more than half, the popular voice stifled by the swagger and terrorism of the swashbuckler retainers of the chief politicians. In only three of all the States heretofore afflicted by slavery has the jewel of freedom retained even a nominal place. In Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina something like the forms of constitutional and popular government have been maintained; but this has been done at the expense of constant vigilance, unceasing labor and great risk of life and property. The satraps of the idea called a Confederate government have kept up all the forms and attributes of State administrations hostile to the legal authorities, subversive of public order, ruinous alike to public and private credit, and fatal to the prosperity of the people. The substance of the mercantile community has been steadily consumed at both ends, first by the paralysis of commerce, which has been driven away to more quiet and less risky cities, and, second, by exacting forced contributions under pretense of sustaining, in the inflated and false political language of the day, "the government of the people against the illegal and usurpatory Radical administration."

Under the various names of "White League," "the Democratic-Conservative Committee" and other cognomens which have been changed from time to time to suit the existing exigencies, the unemployed agitators of the Southern Democracy in Louisiana have succeeded in completely dominating the timid shop-keeping and business elements, and raised money enough out of their scanty gains to maintain an army of political loafers in comparative elegance and at the same time provide them with the means to keep the agitation hot. The Democratic committee and its employes and retainers have cost this poor city and State in direct assessments, loss of labor, paralysis of trade and the terrible demoralization of the young men, more than ten times the amounts required to pay their national, State and city taxes.

If Messrs. Thompson, Palmer, Raymond and the other sleek and well fed priests, parsons and financial employes do not know these things to be true, and did not know them to be true when they were forced by the Democratic committee to sign that mendacious "appeal," it is because they are in fact the most ignorant people in the State of the occurrences actually taking place around them. But they were forced to eat that leek, and have not since dared to defend their singular conduct. They ought to be summoned before the congressional committee, and give Mr. Hurlbut a chance to inquire how it happens that a dozen or two men, not specially noted for political good sense, who were absent all summer, either at the North or in Europe, drawing frightful salaries for doing nothing, came to know so much more of what has occurred in places where they are perfect strangers than the eye witnesses who have related what they saw. No doubt the pious shepherd Pound Text can assert with all the solemnity of his pretended sacred calling that he did not see the innocent Babe Matthews hanged, or the poor wretched woman Pinkston outraged, but if pressed he would perhaps admit that it did not make much difference, as they were only negroes, and that he is running his heavenly agency strictly on the white line principle. But they bow their necks to the Democratic committee, which for the present at least is the only power, human, infernal or divine, which they fear. God is merciful, and may either forgive or overlook them altogether, while the Republicans do not make war on women and priests.

Hewitt, who is now acting as Tilden's trainer, seeing with what success a dual government has been established in Louisiana, has taken steps to set up one in each of the loyal States. He very naturally and properly began with Indiana. Hewitt has had a profitable experience with Indiana mules, and hopes, perhaps, for satisfactory returns on his outlay without the trouble of breeding. So he essays the unchanged Democracy. According to his ukase a meeting is to be held in every county to send delegates to Indianapolis to answer this great conundrum: "Is the popular will to be respected?" It ought to be added, "or bulldozed out of its senses by the Southern Democracy?" But Hewitt will submit nothing half so sensible, and any fool can in advance write the answer which the remains of the Hoosier Knights of the Golden Circle will return to Hewitt's question.

It is not, however, to answer abstract political questions that Mr. Hendrick's old allies of 1861-62 are to be called together. A satrapy of the Southern Confederacy will be erected, with the meanest man in Indiana as its head-centre; and, if the results are promising, the same policy will be tried in Ohio, Illinois and perhaps Pennsylvania. If in the meantime Tilden can be inaugurated, a new rebellion will be gradually built up, until another Lincoln comes along and changes the face of affairs by calling out the loyal hosts of the country. If the dual governments which have been erected as a menace to the loyal States manage to exist till such an uprising shall take place, they may learn the bitter truth that a magnanimous people whose mercy has been abused are the most unrelenting judges on earth.

STATE RIGHTS—A FATAL AND FINAL SURRENDER.

The surrender of the military resistance to the Union was not more signal on the fields of Vicksburg or Appomattox than it has been in the demand of the Southern Democracy that Congress shall exercise the power to enter the States, call upon the sworn officers of the State and demand an account of the acts done in the name of the State. There has never been such an abject abandonment of State rights before. The soldiers of the Confederacy were, in the opinion of President Grant, much more worthy of respect than their allies, that "enemy in the rear," the Democracy of the North. But the Democratic politicians of the South have gone far beyond the soldiers of secession; they have conceded powers to one branch of the Federal government against which even Republicans protest.

We have expressed our astonishment that the merchants, mechanics and property holders of New Orleans should have manifested such excitement in favor of a New York presidential candidate over a Western candidate. It is even more strange that the State rights Democracy of Louisiana should claim for the House of Congress such extraordinary powers over the sworn officers of the States. Do these politicians reflect upon the dangerous, perhaps fatal, concession of State government which they thereby make?

Let us suppose a possible case, that they may appreciate that danger. The Republicans hold at present the executive department and Senate. They claim a majority in the next House of Representatives. The resolutions introduced by Senator Edmunds propose an inquiry whether the right of any citizen of the United States to vote at any election "is denied or in any way abridged," except on the conditions stated in certain Southern States?

We are aware that the true construction of this constitutional power will involve much speaking and writing, but we are also convinced that the power of construing this power will rest with the executive, judicial and law making departments of the Federal government. Can not those who now triumph in the claim of the House of Representatives to summon and compel the presence and testimony of State officers upon the social and political condition of a State perceive the future application of this doctrine? If, in the not improbable future, it shall become important to Congress to inquire whether and to what extent the right to vote has been denied or abridged to any citizen of the United States, a committee from a Republican House should come to New Orleans with the power claimed for the committee at present in session, witnesses might flock to their committee room; officers might be compelled to come from their parishes and testify, or be held in contumacious contempt for refusal, and such a committee might return to Washington with ample evidence upon which to enact and apply the constitutional penalty imposed upon such denial or abridgement of suffrage. What is that penalty? That the representation of the State in which this right "is denied" or "in any way abridged," shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of citizens so denied or abridged of their right shall bear to the whole number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age in such State.

Now, we ask all reflecting minds, if the possibility that Louisiana may be deprived of her representation in Congress and the Electoral College by the application this penalty, is not a peril not lightly to be incurred? Let us not conceal the fact that there is again a sectional struggle to administer the Federal government upon the principles which have heretofore divided these sections. Let us not deny that the Republicans believe the present issues to have been revived by a conspiracy of the Southern Democracy with the spoil hunting Democracy of the North. In such a case no quarter need be asked by either party. The Republicans know what they and the whole country would have to expect from the success of the Democracy. They believe that nothing but the want of military ability prevents the Democracy from seizing the national government as they have done the governments of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. They know that courtesy and construction of law are thrown away upon a party that claims all and concedes nothing. Therefore we have a right to apprehend that whatsoever the constitution and the construction of that instrument may empower the Republican party to do, it will do.

An attempt has been made by the Democracy of Louisiana to capture and count the whole colored representation for the Democratic President. It has been more nearly successful than it may ever be again, if it be in the power of the Republicans to prevent it. We deprecate and deplore any such necessity, but if it arrive the Republican Congress will only find it necessary to follow the Democratic precedent of a congressional inquisition into the official acts of State officers, and its work will be done to its hand. When that time shall arrive, the Democratic press which now applauds this exercise of power will be estopped from objection by the force of its own precedent. It will then be in the power and province of the REPUBLICAN, which to-day protests against the inquisition, to remonstrate against and oppose its authority.

SOUTH CAROLINA "CONSERVATIVES."

The assumption of the livery of "Conservatism" to serve the demon of Democracy is not confined to Louisiana. The Democracy of South Carolina has indued that elastic and comprehensive robe with the appropriate mask and dagger concealed within its deceptive folds. We have had the Conservatives of Louisiana organizing the military capture of the colored voters by armed and mounted men, by terror and violence, not merely to a timid people, but by discharge and proscription of white men. This is, we are told, Conservatism, while those who have crept under and kept within the protection of the law are called "Radicals." If Robespierre and Mirabeau had proclaimed themselves conservatives, and stigmatized those whom they daily consigned to the bloody guillotine and to ruthless confiscation, radicals, it would have been but an example of what we now see. The bulldozers are conservative lambs; the timid and terrified negroes are rampant revolutionists. However competent may be this mantle and mask of Conservatism, they can not conceal the salient limbs and features of the paltering fiend which lurks beneath them.

The same conservative spirit which bears Mr. Hampton aloft upon the arms of twelve feudal admirers, has indicated as its choice for the Senate of the United States the author and advocate of the Hamburg and other massacres.

Mr. Hampton represents but the emissary waving a flag of truce. Ambushed behind him are the same vengeful enemies of the Union as it is, who have heretofore controlled Carolina. Mr. Hampton, as we believe the descendant of a gallant patriot with Marion, can claim for Carolina the honor of having been—

One of the original thirteen, which won our independence and framed our constitution by the free exercise of their rights.

How many of those who hate the republican form of government represent the descendants of those Tories that rendered the revolutionary defense of Carolina against England so difficult and even desperate?

There is a great deception in this professed Conservatism. It is but a strategic feint of the Democracy. They have maintained the most deadly terror over the white and colored people where they have the power. They profess in Congress the gentleness and justice of men who love mankind and respect the rights of all. At home they are proscriptive, intolerant, and their political followers perpetrate without restriction the crimes which have been a reproach to this country and a scandal to the age.

GRANT'S APOLOGY.

In communicating to the Senate the facts in connection with sending troops to Petersburg on a recent occasion, the President says one good thing. He made the point that as the twenty-four privates with a captain and lieutenant were all the time quartered in the Customhouse on the day of election, they could not very well have interfered with any Democrat in the choice of a ballot, and if it happened that the fact the troops were at hand ready to put down a riot prevented the inception of one, and kept the people quiet, the proud old commonwealth of Virginia might well boast that in one congressional district the man who was the actual choice of the voters had been elected. Such a political phenomenon may be regarded as a calamity by a veritable grayback, but his bigotry blinds him. He can not see.

We take it to be the right of the commander-in-chief to send the army, or any part of it, to any place he may think proper without consulting Congress. Such was the position assumed by Buchanan when the House wished to know whether he intended to send troops to Kansas to put down the Abolitionists, and his reply was thought a marvel of dignity and constitutional propriety by all the slaveholding Democrats and their Hewitts and other squires of low degree at the time.

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.

de13 6t M. C. COLE, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT FIRE ALARM AND Police Telegraph, City Hall, New Orleans, December 15, 1876.

A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the Board of Metropolitan Police for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who broke the door of fire alarm box No. 515, situated at the corner of Louisa and Rampart streets, on the night of Wednesday, December 13, 1876.

CHARLES A. ADAMS, Superintendent.

de16 3t

MILLINERY.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR,

9.....Chartres Street.....9

Begs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

Just received from Paris, PATTERN BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC.

Her whole stock having been bought for cash,

Will be Sold Very Cheap.

Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to commission and country merchants. oc8 3m Su Tu Se

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.

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.

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 Matinee, last time MARY ANDERSON MATINEE ROMEO AND JULIET. Saturday night at eight o'clock, INGOMAR. Sunday evening, December 17. The great success of the day, OUR BOY. 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 BRIDE OF PARIS. 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 Glove, 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

LAST DAY OF THE CIRCUS.

Saturday, December 16,

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

CHEAP DAY.

ADULTS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

Children under ten years of age, Twenty-five Cents.

Positively the Last Day OF THE NEW ORLEANS SEASON.

Matinee at 12 M., Night Performance at Seven O'clock.

REMEMBER HOWE'S GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.

LAST DAY IN THIS CITY. de16 1t

WENGER'S GARDEN,

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

H. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer & moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my18

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 Hagan, M. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

156.....Canal Street.....156

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Interest allowed on deposits. ap23 1y

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	11:05 A. M.
Express	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:55 P. M.
Accommodation (Saturday's only)	3:15 P. M.	Accommodation (Monday's only)	9:20 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.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 0
Assets at six market value	652,827 96
Income for the year 1875	624,030 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, Placide Forstall, H. Gally, Charles Laffitte, W. Van Benthuysen, Pierre Poutz, A. M. Bickham, A. Schreiber, J. Tuyes, W. A. Bell, D. Patjo, D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

For Four O'Clock P. M., December 15, Class No. 298.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	33	54	43	47	58	19	14	3	64	40	—	—	—

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 15, 1876—4 o clock P. M.

E. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEW OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Inez de la Vallee vs. S. Fauscht.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7317.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Fifth 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 SATURDAY, December 16, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST of the defendant herein, S. Fauscht, in and to a certain suit in damages against C. T. Howard and Emile Bilbes, instituted by said S. Fauscht, in the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, under No. 43,639 of the docket.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

de5 10 16

Mrs. Alice Bodin vs. Edgar Nicolle.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 7738.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, 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 TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements, rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and dependencies, designated by the number eighteen, in square P, bounded by General Taylor, Austerlitz, Water and Levee streets, as represented on a plan drawn by A. S. Phelps, late surveyor, deposited in the office of J. M. Beard, formerly a notary public in this city; said lot measures twenty-five feet front on Levee street, by ninety feet in depth between parallel lines: American measure, being the same property which the defendant herein acquired before Ernest Commagere, a notary public, in the parish of Jefferson, on the tenth of August, 1868.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

de9 16 23 ja9

Hippolyte Bolet vs. Magnolia Alice Wilson.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 9132.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, 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 TUESDAY, January 16, 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 comprised within Bampart, Hospital, Burgundy and Barracks streets, the said lot of ground being designated as lot number one on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, late civil engineer, and deposited as plan number fifty-four, in the book of plans of A. Chiapella, then notary public in this city, according to which plan said lot measures, English measure, thirty one feet ten inches four lines front on Hampart street, by one hundred and thirty five feet seven inches in depth between parallel lines; together with all buildings and improvements thereon, without exception or reservation. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase she made there of from Mr. Eugene Sarge, per act passed on the thirteenth of May, 1871, before Charles O. Ardry, notary public in this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

de16 24 31 ja6

Joseph Brandner vs. Patrick C. Case and Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 7060.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Fifth 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 16, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon; rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Nuns' Faubourg, parish of Jefferson, now the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Andrew, St. Mary, St. Michael or Laurel and St. Asclie or Live Oak streets, and designated as lot number nineteen on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, late surveyor, on the twelfth of april, 1869, and deposited in the office of William Christy, late a notary public in this city, as plan number fifty-three of book of plans number two; the said lot measuring twenty nine feet one inch front on St. Andrew street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure. Being the same property acquired by defendant, P. C. Case and A. Case, deceased, as per act of sale passed before Joseph R. Beard, late a notary public in this city, on the 8 tenth, of February, 1869, the interest of the said A. Case, deceased, having been acquired by inheritance by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Donnelly, and her only surviving brother, Patrick C. Case, they having been recognized as his heirs in the succession of Andrew Case, No.—, on the docket of the Second District Court in and for this parish.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY, de16 23 ja16 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

G. F. WALKER, M. D.,

Has removed to

No. 930 Magazine Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. my22 1y

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WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS Pottery in all its branches. Apply to A. O. BOYLE, Republican office. ocl0

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES W. CAMMACK, a bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1450.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF THE District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy—The petition of E. T. Parker, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Charles W. Cammack, bankrupt, respectfully represents, that among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, to wit—

A certain square of ground, situated in the late city of Carrollton, in the Seventh District of the city of New Orleans, designated by the No. 55 B, bounded by Monroe, Leonidas, Fifth and Soniat (now Plum) streets, and measuring 300 feet front on each of said streets.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit:

As appears more fully by reference to the certificate of mortgages, under the seal of the recorder of the city of Carrollton, hereunto annexed, and made a part of this petition.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867; and that it is necessary, in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances; that all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said persons whose respective claims, liens, mortgages and privileges are fully set forth in the said certificate, and to all other persons, all their rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said persons holding mortgages, liens, etc., and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders. W. O. DENEGRE, Attorney.

On motion of W. O. Denegre, attorney of E. T. Parker, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that the State of Louisiana, through the Assistant Attorney General, the city of New Orleans, Willie M. Cammack, Kate Cammack and Harry C. Cammack, Fannie Cammack, wife of S. Z. Relf, and the said S. Z. Relf, Mrs. Dora Cammack, wife of Henry S. Courtney, and the said Henry S. Courtney, Richard C. Cammack, Morgan Cammack, John Cammack, James J. O'Hara and Nicholas Connell and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1876, at 11 A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold, as prayed for, and that all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said parties above named, and all other persons, by publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper published in New Orleans, Louisiana, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed December 12, 1876.

EDWARD C. BILLINGS, Judge.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 12, 1876. A true copy:

de16 20 24 R. DEVONSHIRE, Deputy Clerk