

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

Waterston was born at 2 A. M. The tin wedding pan can best. Wise men have simple habits. Chromo anctions are called art sales. Herbert Spencer is too ill for evolution. A drunken man has no standing in court. Fee in gross is the fat lawyer's canvas bell.

Greenie may slip up on its army of 200,000 men. Georgia is better now. She has Ben Hill. The Democratic party finds its Cronin glory in Oregon. You never hear of an Old Man's Christian association.

Hens are at a standstill when they will neither lay nor set. John Bright's birthday dinner was celebrated in Oldham. Anna Dickinson's sister is lecturing. It is Susan's year out. The darned stocking was found empty on Christmas morning.

If a man wants to come out in flying colors he should get blue. The Pigeon on Monday Wednesday as if it had dined out on Puff. A genius can have his hair cut as soon as his coat collar is sufficiently soiled. According to McEnery's testimony there was a Dunn colored club in Osnabite.

The testimony before the House committee will be all in before it is all out. There is generally enough weather to prevent spring from coming in like a lamb. There is nothing to be gained by interviewing a man who has nothing in him. Old Probabilities is going down to zero for bottom facts concerning the weather.

Postmaster James says to Hewitt, "Thou canst not shake thy steamed envelopes at me." The Varieties Theatre Company is playing in Texas while the Almes troupe is here. As a politician Charles O'Connor has been long before the public. Now he is getting behind.

Death will be robbed of some of its terrors when funerals are called cremation parties. If a man is in the stationhouse, and not very full, he can be bailed out without much trouble. "All for Her," is the title of a new play, in which Lester Wallack acts as if it were all for him.

The "Sword of Banker Hill" should not be confounded with the sabre of Ben Hill, scared by the fiery Fernando. When Democratic young men leave politics next month, they will settle down to the sober business of Mardi Gras. Mark Twain's patent scrap book has less objectionable matter in it than has been found in any other book published by him.

Vanderbilt realizes that he does not control the road to Heaven, but the Nashville College may help him on. Send a cheap reporter for the market report, and he comes back with a memorandum of the latest hash quotations. The duty of the pie biter is simply mince tial. He has no discretion, and little else than biting and digestive powers.

Of course, the House committee can knock open boxes and safes in the hands of the express company, duces tecum. It is agonizing to see a young man escort your girl to the cars, carrying an umbrella which he borrowed from you the day before. A pousse coffe and a plate of hash, both properly compounded, give the gourmand a little of everything he can want to drink and eat.

THE HIGHER LAW DOCTRINE AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern people were generally and justly opposed to the doctrine of a higher than human law, as expounded by various eminent Abolitionists against executing the constitution in regard to the recovery of fugitive slaves. This law, though it was an outrage on the feelings of many virtuous people, was still an obligation so long as it remained unreppeled. To those who comprehend the true principles of government, it may be explained that every citizen of a republic is a party to the government. He is entitled to its advantages, and must comply with its engagements. Should a law be enacted inconsistent with his opinions of right, he is secured in an appeal to an agreed judicator, which will determine whether the act be lawful. This appellant is bound by his constitutional engagement, to which he himself is a party, to accept and abide by the decree. If there be an immunity in the decision, the moral responsibility rests upon the tribunal which has pronounced, and not upon the citizen who obeys it.

The question arises, has a citizen no right to resist or evade the operation of a law which he may deem unconstitutional or immoral? We answer that he has but one right—it is that of renouncing his citizenship and allegiance to the constitution of the republic, and accept some other nationality that he may like better. This right to renounce the allegiance to one government and accept that of another is one of the most valued and peculiar rights of the American citizen. It has required one bloody war, with a demonstrated purpose to fight severe if necessary, to establish this right and inalienable right. As an illustration, were a man a citizen of Utah, he might properly regard the personal government and social institutions of that people a violation of honor and human laws, yet there would be morally no compromise with such a citizen between obeying the laws or quitting Utah.

We find this doctrine of a higher law taken up at the South, and even amended. It now reads that if a citizen does not think a law constitutional, or a formal act of office proper, he is not merely relieved from any obligation to execute the one or obey the other, but is actually invested with a right to resist or evade the law or nullify the obnoxious official act.

We were somewhat surprised by the speech of Mr. Nicholls, in which he affirms this right of individual action upon the basis of individual opinion. He there says: "The result of the votes cast as shown by the actual returns of the Republican officials give the Conservative-Democratic party a clear majority of over 8000 votes. This is followed by an allegation that this official result has been fraudulently perverted. Upon this last assumption Mr. Nicholls says: Peacefully, fairly, legally elected your Governor by over eight thousand majority of the votes of both races in the State, I announce to you my fixed determination to assert and maintain my right to that position, and I know that you [the attendant crowd] are equally determined that I shall do so. I shall be prepared to do my whole duty, and I shall expect the same from every citizen of Louisiana."

There is an entire omission to state that the law of Louisiana, as recognized and employed by the Democratic party, has provided a formal means by which the legal vote of the State shall be ascertained, and that the result has been announced in conformity with law. Mr. Nicholls, a disappointed candidate, thus sets up his individual opinion in contradiction of the lawful result. He has proclaimed the authority of personal interest higher than the law of the land. He has taken the chances of being elected, and even of being counted in, with a reservation of the higher right to fight his way into office at the head of others who avow the same views and represent the same interests. Such is the higher law of disobedience at the North, amended by the physical reversal of the law by the Democracy at the South.

We see from the testimony of Mr. Patton, president of the Democratic club, that he is indoctrinated with the same higher law theory. We find such phrases as this: "That the election law is unconstitutional is a matter of construction; I consider it to be so. He concurs with Mr. Nicholls in the theory that the contesting candidates should be allowed to certify the legality of the returns. It is true that neither of these gentlemen declares open war against the governments to be inaugurated at Washington or here, but if their doctrine be sound it would follow that a defeated party is no longer bound by the law, and may resort to arms whenever they may choose to say that their own claims to office have been improperly denied them. Will these politicians pursue the logic of these doctrines? Will they resist the legal declaration of results by armed force? We mean no disrespect to the courage of these gentlemen, but we may infer from this phrase that Mr. Patton depends upon the success of Mr. Tilden for the enforcement of this right to override the law. He remarks: "My theory is that we could not have our State government we elected unless we had a different national government."

Then we may infer that the government of Mr. Tilden would not interfere with the military demand of office by Mr. Nicholls. The higher law having been asserted, the repeal of the statute law will depend upon the co-operation of the Federal government, or of the Northern people. These failing, we may expect the acquiescence of the Democratic candidates in the lawful powers and declarations of the State government.

Mr. Patton, in common with many other of his fellow Democrats, has fully persuaded himself into the belief that the Republicans have "precipitated" the several riots and disorderly transactions which have formed a conspicuous part of Louisiana politics ever since the disbandment of the Confederate army. He

placed, on Tuesday, in reply to a biographical notice of Senator Howe, that the grounds of this belief are not from positive information or facts, but from what he has observed in the past. The difficulty with the witness is he has mistaken the results for the cause. Every political riot in Louisiana since the war has been conducted by the Democrats against the Republicans. In all, except those of Colfax and the fourteenth of September, the assailants escaped without loss. Republicans only were victims. Two Democrats were killed at Colfax, and as many in New Orleans in 1874, as Republicans.

But the ultimate results of these troubles have always been in favor of the Republicans. The riot of 1868 hastened the adoption of the reconstruction measures, including the amendments. Those of 1868 secured a Republican State government, while greater or lesser losses have attended the efforts of the Democrats to seize the State government by force ever since. Colonel Patton is not alone in his belief that the Republicans have taken advantage of the strong predisposition for violence manifested by the average Louisiana Democrat to lead them into crime that profit may result to them. The almost invariable outcome of the numerous acts of violating the State peace laws has been the discomfiture of the guilty parties, and consequential gains to the side of law and order. It may be noted here that it has always seemed an easy matter to provoke the Democracy into hostilities. They have generally kept a standing army in their rifle clubs, White Camellia and White League associations of armed and drilled men, ready to respond at a moment's notice to a call to attack unarmed Republicans. The gentlemen who now erroneously attribute the inception of all the guerrilla warfare which has been employed in political campaigns to the Republicans seem to forget that just such a policy was threatened before the collapse in 1865, "in case the South should be conquered." The riot account then stands about thus: The Democrats have incurred no loss of life nor gained any political advantage by their frequent resorts to violence. The Republicans have lost many valuable lives, but no political ground, by the armed warfare that has been waged against them.

Colonel Patton's theory of this matter, and, as we remarked above, it is not exclusively his, is not very complimentary to either party in this State. It assumes the Republicans to be cold calculators of expected gains from the acts of bloodshed and murder to which they appear to be able to incite the Democrats whenever the party interests require. On the other hand, suppose the Democrats to be such egregious asses as to provide themselves with costly arms of precision, fired ammunition, and go to the trouble and expense of organization and drill, for no better reason than to turn out with a whoop and a bound to massacre a certain number of defenseless Republicans, whenever the interests of the Republican party require the blood of a few martyrs for seed.

Whatever any gentleman may think about it, neither of the opposing political parties have yet descended so low as to cut such a figure. There is, doubtless, enough of a fatal disposition in the Democratic party to lead them into many excesses, but it is incredible that they should ever have stood ready to burst forth as an armed band to serve the best interests of the Republican leaders. Where were all the astute Democratic advisers while the Republicans were thus using the rank and file of the party for their paws? Just think of the abundant gush and sentiment that have been poured out upon that acute trick which the Republicans played on the fourteenth of September, 1874. Herefore the credit (?) of that affair has been given to several parties, but never in terms to the Republicans. The average warm barbarian has believed that his influence contributed no small share to the event; the petroleum paper preferred a constant claim to the honor; the impassioned orators, who gushed gilded treason at the Clay statue, fondly believed their eloquence brought out the armed clans, while Rev. Mr. Markham, with the proverbial ignorance of the cloth in this city, preached a sermon to prove that God did it. It is certainly a novel proposition to place all this credit at the door of a few Republicans. We may admit that the general results of the riots have been more favorable to the Republicans than to the Democrats, but it is giving us rather too much credit to suppose we have been able at any time during all the troublous times to call forth the armed hordes of the Democratic clubs for the purpose of making political capital.

MEXICO AS A SHOCKING EXAMPLE.

Endowed with a native wealth and beauty, emancipated from the thralldom of a despotic rule, and endowed with the rich heritage of a republican government, Mexico might have risen to the highest rank among the powers of this continent. Why she has disregarded these warnings and relapsed into the mire of corruption and anarchy, we leave to the historian and the readers of history to determine. The fact is before the world that Mexico is a bankrupt beggar, that life is unsafe and property precarious, and that her government is but a lottery to determine the chances of ambitious chiefs and impetuous followers.

Is there no useful lesson to be derived from this chronic disorder, and these incurable abuses? It is recorded as an ancient usage among the Romans that a slave was made drunk, that young people might be deterred from intemperance, by the ridiculing and vicious demonstration of this example. Possibly the vagaries and violence of Mexico may be turned to a similar purpose. The people of the United States may derive some useful ideas from those facts: The government of Chief Justice Iglecias is established at Queretaro, 150 miles from the capital. General Diaz has assumed a military dictatorship, under the title of Provisional

President, to hold the executive power until an election is held. Lerdo, the President formally elected, is confined to his way to the United States, or to Europe. Both Iglecias and Diaz are provisional Presidents, and will remain so until one side vanquishes the other. Iglecias has about 12,000 good troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade, but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglecias is deficient. The divisions of the States, so far as enumerated, are as follows: The States of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Colima, Sonora, Sinaloa and Tabasco recognize Iglecias. The States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca are occupied by the Diaz troops.

They then stand eleven States for the Chief Justice and five for the General. The popular majority is obviously against the General, as the States which he claims have only a population of about one-third of the whole population of the republic. Can not the people of the United States see from this state of facts the consequences of disregarding the forms of law? Is it not obvious from this overthrow of the formal government and this conflict between informal claimants that anarchy is always attendant upon a disregard of law? Here is a Chief Justice, entitled, in the absence of the formal executive to the administration of the government, besieged in an extemporaneous capital; a general claims to be provisional President, on the sole basis of military force and an allegation of the incompetency of his opponent. But for the supreme stability of our people, we might have the same thing here. Mr. Hayes would be inaugurated on the forms of law; Mr. Tilden would issue a proclamation charging him with fraud, assigning all the candidates defeated with him each to the head of an army corps composed of his disappointed followers, and the Mexican programme would be fulfilled and executed here as in that land of flowers and gold. The obedience of the American people to the forms of law, with their independence of the commands of ambitious men, will enable them to settle the order of their government without resorting to the revolutionary practices of Mexico. These shameful examples of disorder in our sister republic will, however, encourage our citizens to avoid them.

AN ULTIMONTANE VIEW. In its intense desire to display its hatred of the government of the United States the Morning Star has produced an article in which it relies solely on its imagination for its facts. The fall of President Lerdo and the customary gathering to salute the rising man give occasion for a kick or two in the way of indiscriminate abuse. Having made him as black as possible, a comparison is instituted between him and President Grant, and the prophecy ventured on that he may be expected to be hunted down in a disorderly flight to Canada. This is ridiculous enough, but the ignorance of Mexican affairs the article displays is unpardonable in such a journal as the Morning Star. To begin with, Lerdo was not President because he was a Mason, and never had any pretensions in that order. He was a favorite of Juarez through his brother, who was in hearty sympathy with the patriot President, and was made Chief Justice. On the death of Juarez he became President by constitutional provision. Nor was he such a persecutor of the Catholics or Catholics, as the Star prefers it. He not only favored it more than Juarez, but his occupancy of the presidency prevented the destruction of its property and privileges. He succeeded in being elected to a second term, not because of any opinions he had, but because he was stronger than his opponents and less dreaded than they. It may be, in the light of the Morning Star, "sufficient evidence of his infamous character," that friendly relations between him and our government have been cultivated, but the American people are not so fanatically blind as to forego friendly relations with a country merely because the politics of our own are distasteful. Lerdo has no more been the "pitiful tool and ally of Grant" than he has been "master of the whole army, dictator to the courts, absolute in the Congress and contemptuous of the people." He has never been secure and has had so little power that even when the cattle thief, Cortina, was captured by less than five hundred men, he could find no court that would convict, no jail that could hold and no officer that dared punish the felon. The parallel the Morning Star draws between Lerdo and Grant, even though their characters are tangent, it would do well to carry out between Diaz and his wished for Tilden. Its worst conceptions of Lerdo will fall far short of its denunciations of Diaz, when it learns that this man, the cause of its gleeful triumph over Lerdo, now welcomed by Catholic Mexico, is an enthusiastic Mason—he sat in a Masonic body, last winter, in this city—a bitter persecutor of the Catholic church, and the General who drove the priests and nuns from their sacred homes into the streets, in 1867, and forbade either to wear any distinctive dress. Is exchanging the weak Lerdo for an iron hand like this, "such an outcome as may be looked for sooner or later, under such circumstances in any country where the people are wedded to popular government?" Or will the Star sneer at the Mexicans for having exchanged King Log for King Stork?

SAVAGE CRUELTY.

In the biographical notice of a Federal Senator it was said— His grandmother was captured by savages, her infant child butchered before her eyes, and she detained in captivity for four years, will give some idea of the courage it took and the dangers that had to be encountered in opening to civilization that fertile and beautiful region. This naturally impressed the hearers with the heartless cruelty of Indian savages. When, however, it is known that more than the same cruelty has been inflicted upon a woman at this day, and by white men, it is ridiculed as a "dramatic sensation" got up for political effect.

Miss Markham "was captured by savages"—bulldozers. She had been "detained in captivity" for a good deal more than four years in advance of her capture, while the wounds and outrages inflicted upon her were such as the aboriginal savages never thought of perpetrating. Such deeds as have been perpetrated among us will give to posterity "some idea of the courage it took and the dangers that had to be encountered in opening to civilization that fertile and beautiful" region now called Louisiana.

The Charleston banks (there are two of them) left have taken upon themselves the patriotic duty of paying off Wade Hampton's hands—not the negroes on his plantations, but the mudsills, who, with Mr. Wallace as overseer, have been playing the role of legislators. The legally elected members went home without their pay, but the bank presidents had enough of their depositors' money on hand to be liberal toward the Democratic pretenders. We hope these financial gentlemen may come out all right in this doubtful and risky business; though it is not often that bankers make much by taking stock in politics.

NOTICE. TO HOLDERS OF NEW CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. STATE OF LOUISIANA, And the Office of New Orleans, December 27, 1876. Holders of New Consolidated State Bonds are hereby notified that the interest coupons thereon, due JANUARY 1, 1877, will be paid on and after the SECOND PROXIMO at the LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK (Federal Agency) in this city, and at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New York. de 28 25 G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth Division, New Orleans, December 27, 1876. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this division will be reopened on TUESDAY, the ninth proximo. C. W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent. de 27 27

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. The best English and American makes, in the cheapest patterns and at the lowest PRICES. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, etc., in great variety. Prices Lower than Ever. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, de 17 12 No. 97 and 99 Canal street.

HAIR GOODS! HAIR GOODS! JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GEORGE T. SCHILLING No. 159 Canal street. No. 359 1-3 Dryades street. In now opening one of the most beautiful assortments of Fancy Goods, Hair Goods and Toilet Articles ever brought to the city. He directs particular attention to the novelties in CELLULOID COMB SETS, Something particularly unique, beautiful, and of the latest make. Also all kinds of IVORY, SHELLS and RUBBER SETS, In styles never before surpassed for beauty. He keeps also a full line of FRENCH PERPARET TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, ETC. Prices Very Moderate. de 17 12 No. 159 Canal street.

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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 50 cubic feet. By order of the Board: no 13 2p V. VALLOIS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES. PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER, OYSTER AND LAKE SHELLS AND BALLAST. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, December 26, 1876. Sealed PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, January 6, 1877, for furnishing to the city 10,000 barrels of oyster shells, 10,000 barrels of lake shells, 10,000 tons of ballast and 500,000 feet of lumber, as per specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN McCAFERRY, Administrator. de 27

AMUSEMENTS. VARIETIES THEATRE. AIMEE. THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE, with the most complete company. This (Thursday) evening. LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. To-morrow—Gala night—First time in America, at a cost of \$5000. LA PETITE MARIER. Aimee, first time in America, as Ursula. BY SPECIAL REQUEST, Saturday Matinee—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Tomorrow night—the new version of LA PERI OROLO. Prices as usual. Reserved seats fifty cents extra. Seats can be secured six days in advance. de 28

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WANTED. WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS Pottery in all its branches. Apply to A. O. JONES, Republican office. de 28

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ONLY ONE DOLLAR TO WIN

A PRIZE OF \$15,000! THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TAKES PLACE ON TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1877.

MARSHAL'S SALES. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 11,000.—By virtue of an order of the Court, directed to the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at twelve o'clock, at the main entrance to the Courthouse, on Canal street, the following described property to-wit: THE STRAWER WARNOCK, her tackle, etc., as the new law in Algeria, near the Canal street ferry landing. Sold in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 18, 1876. de 18 J. P. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

J. H. Porter vs. Schoener and Welch, her tackle, etc. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 11,007.—By virtue of an order of the Court, directed to the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at twelve o'clock, at the main entrance to the Courthouse, on Canal street, the following described property, to-wit: THE S. HOOKER, her tackle, etc., as the new law in the Playhouse tier. Sold in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 27, 1876. de 27 J. P. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF STEAMBOATS. PURSUANT TO ORDER OF SALE ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, and to me directed, I will, on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877, at 11 A. M., sell to the highest bidder, in the following named sidewheel steamboats, to-wit: A. J. WHITE, GEORGE AND LARRY, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said boats, cargo, etc., should not be condemned and sold upon their docks, where they now lie, at the levee, city of Memphis, Tennessee. B. E. KATZ, United States Marshal. By A. J. GARDNER, Deputy. BELCHER & JORDAN, Auctioneers. de 27 24

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. Vigilant Fire Company, No. 3 vs. Bank Woolcomsol, etc. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 11,000.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—THE SARK WOOLCOMSOLO, her boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., as her freight and cargo, etc., now lying at Vigilant Fire Company No. 3 at the levee, city of Memphis, Tennessee, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of January, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said boats, cargo, etc., should not be condemned and sold upon their docks, where they now lie, at the levee, city of Memphis, Tennessee. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 15, 1876. de 16 28 16 14 J. P. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

Abraham Fry vs. Steamboat Wawaseuck. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,000.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—THE STEAMBOAT WAWASEUCK, her tackle, etc., now lying at Abraham Fry for the cause set forth in the local report ending in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of January, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold upon their docks, where they now lie, at the levee, city of Memphis, Tennessee. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 15, 1876. de 16 28 16 14 J. P. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

Succession of Michael Rickell. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 29,027.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Michael Rickell, deceased, herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by E. T. Parker, public administrator and administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. de 23 13 6 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Christian Schneider. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 29,154.—Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator and administrator of the late Christian Schneider, deceased, has presented to the court for homologation and approval, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. de 23 13 6 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Sarah Stranaw, deceased widow of Joseph Rosenzweig. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 29,154.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Sarah Stranaw, deceased, herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Charles Rosenzweig, wife of Joseph Stranaw, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. de 23 13 6 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Marcelline Poupin, wife of J. C. Poupin, deceased. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 29,154.—Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator and administrator of the late Marcelline Poupin, wife of J. C. Poupin, deceased, has presented to the court for homologation and approval, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. de 23 13 6 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Henry or Arin Boyens. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 29,154.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Henry or Arin Boyens, deceased, herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Charles Boyens, wife of Arin Boyens, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. de 23 13 6 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Frank or Arin Boyens. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 29,154.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Frank or Arin Boyens, deceased, herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Charles Boyens, wife of Arin Boyens, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. de 23 13 6 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

BANKS AND BANKING. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, GRURKVALE HALL, REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Notice.—New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—The annual election for twenty-five directors of the Louisiana Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 62 Magazine street, on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. J. O. LEWIS, Secretary. de 27 14

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Company, New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on the 28th inst. at a dividend of THREE PER CENT will be paid on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at the office of the Secretary, No. 117 Poydras street. Secretary. de 27 14

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, No. 117 Poydras street, New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on the 28th inst. at a dividend of THREE PER CENT will be paid on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at the office of the Secretary, No. 117 Poydras street. Secretary. de 27 14

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