New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 30, 1876.

Girls are singing, "Hold the Flirt."

The anvil chorus is very hard music.

Victor Hugo's economy is a miserly affair.

Men out in the cold are advised to keep cool.

A man has a bad cold when he is cold all over.

Peter Cooper had more friends than votes.

Watterson puts on the shirt of Nessus at 2 A. M.

A clerical error—A parson's entry into politics.

Theatrical business is as dull in St. Louis as here.

Sam Bard will favor Pensacola by residing there.

It is nip with the air and tuck with the bedclothes.

Watterson will always remember the roosters of '76.

Independent newspapers commenced hedging long ago.

A sharp man thinks he can see through Alexander H. Stephens.

Things will be different next year, and that comes very soon.

The mule is not a fair fighter. He never strikes from the shoulder.

It will be a long time before Clarkson N. Potter has another opinion.

The customs offices at this port will be closed on Monday, first proximo.

A rose born to blush unseen is about as happy as any other sort of rose.

Invite your friends to a lawn party and see how much they think of you.

Grand preparations are being made here for the celebration of Mardi Gras.

Ben Hill is satisfied that there is nothing but crow in the Fernando Woods.

Charles Francis Adams says the Fenians may now fight their battles without him.

Tilden is trying to figure out how much he gains by re-counting the vote of Florida.

It must be in the air. They are now complaining in Brooklyn of the adulteration of milk.

Western papers complain of the church sociable fair, which is a solitary oyster in a sickly stew.

The Mansfield *Reporter* should form itself into a brigade and join the Cronin army of one.

Briefless lawyers and adventurers out of jobs generally announce themselves as being "the people."

Two buoys have been anchored off Hallett's Point. The water is rather too cold for the buoys.

In breaches of promise suits damages should be placed high enough to cover the feelings of the fair.

"Leaves have their time to fall," and on Lafayette square they are not often disturbed after they do fall.

Happy little children! Give them a painted monkey on a pine stick and they care not who is President.

Hewitt is learning the ballad "There's a Letter in the Candle." The snuffers are warned not to tamper with his mail.

It is time for Texas to file a protest against the charge that Texans commit all of the outrages in Natchitoches.

A rifle club has resolved that "Tilden is our President." That may be, but he is not President of the United States.

Bates has come to the grammatical conclusion that if a police court reporter is "we," a ward bummer is "the people."

The voice of the mosquito is no longer heard, the buzz of the housefly is hushed; only the festive cockroach holds his own.

If the Indians were properly trained and furnished with whisky they might be made to fight each other, and relieve the army.

The English lady who climbed Mont Blanc in the snows of last January is to marry her Swiss guide. Both are acclimbmated.

This is the season of the year when young men stand about in barrooms with their hands in their pockets, waiting for free lunches.

What can be thought of a community having opera bouffe for its only amusement and politics its only business? And yet we are not happy.

"I live for those who love me," said a high-toned young man at the wrong time; and the young lady said, "You needn't stay on my account."

The trousseau of Miss May has been so often described that the *Herald* reporters will have easy work when Mr. Bennett concludes to marry.

Mr. Lamar particularly admires the anti-slavery poems of Whittier. He is also satisfied with the Mississippi plan of bulldozing himself into Congress. Few men can accept a situation more readily.

A defeated candidate for the Legislature is trying to borrow $5 until he can get his pay account cashed. There are no South Carolina bankers here who are in a hurry to take the money of Republican depositors for the purpose of supporting a bogus and Democratic Legislature.

The New York *Observer* says, and rather cruelly, in view of a recent calamity, that the best way to avoid being burned up in a theatre is to keep out of it. The good paper must know that many lives have been lost by the burning of homes and churches, and people can not keep out of them for that reason. The *Observer* would be quite as kind and humane if it had said that those who perished at the Brooklyn fire were justly punished for entering a playhouse.

DOMESTIC REVOLUTION.

The *Picayune* has advanced a novel doctrine. It is that revolutions, like private theatricals, may be conducted without taking out any license. It proposes to evade the authority of the Federal government by a very ingenious but rather metaphysical device. It is, as we understand it, that whereas the Federal government may be allowed to execute its own laws upon a perfectly "proper requisition," and in case of a mere insurrection, yet inasmuch as a revolution is not an insurrection—and suppose the converse to be true—it will be only necessary for the disaffected population of a State to proclaim itself in "revolution," and go, as it were, into secret session, when the power of the Federal government to enter the State would be paralyzed, and "the dagger would drop from its paracidal hands."

This metaphysical distinction is made obvious by these words:

> We here distinctly announce the doctrine that when resistance to any State law reaches the proportions of a revolution without conflict with Federal institutions or interests, the general government has no right to interfere.

Thus, a revolution which resists and nullifies the laws of a State, and which may incidentally imperil the rights and lives of citizens of the United States, is sacred from that law of the United States. We have never seen such a remedial discovery as this since the historical notice of that made by the late Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina. It was that "we have only to make our bayonets six inches longer than theirs, and slay them before they can possibly reach us." Before, however, accepting the new discovery that to call an insurrection a revolution will take the violation of law entirely out of the power of the Federal government, it is perhaps judicious to hear what the United States has to say upon the subject. During the civil war Congress passed an extended and decisive code of legislation in execution of the doctrines established by the constitutional amendments. Among them are those two under sections headed: civil rights—citizenship—the elective franchise—the freedmen—insurrection. We assure the *Picayune* that they declare powers inherent in the Federal government, and impose duties upon it which were unknown before that period. It will be remembered that the reform Democracy in the House of Representatives has not proposed the repeal of one of these laws, nor any provision under any one of these sections. We call the attention of those who think the Federal government has no right to know that a private revolution is going on within a State unless invited officially to be present to section 5299, Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Insurrection."

> Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstructs or hinders the laws thereof, and *of the United States*, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges or immunities or protection, named in the constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed or denied by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or wherever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the even course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the militia, or his land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other measures, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations.

The fancy that the State government is a castle, within which the authority is supreme, and that when it proclaims a state of domestic revolution, the Federal government has no right to intercede, is shown by the section quoted above to be utterly fallacious. We tell the *Picayune* that it has stated the position, when, in another column, it says: "They [the Republicans] have long ago determined that Federal authority is supreme;" and when it is asked—

Of what use, then, is the sovereignty of the States?

Echo respectfully reverberates the inquiry. The law to which we have summarily referred effectually disposes of these discrowned sovereigns.

The *Picayune* confounds disobedience to the laws with the sacred right of revolution. The REPUBLICAN values that right as highly as any who live. It may moderately claim as American citizens as direct connection with the grandest revolution in human history as any others, be they who they may, but we would not degrade that immortal right to which we recall. We would obey all the laws of the republic, and of the States or none of the one or the other. We would not so degrade the inalienable right of revolution, as to obey every law which might hurt our interest or our ambition, and evade, nullify or resist those which compound the one or the other.

Such heated and inconsiderate theories as those adduced by the *Picayune* tend to expose the consequences of Democratic success. This doctrine has been concealed from the American people. It is contradicted by the Democratic platform, and it would have been snaked into the presidential chair had the success of the Democracy been secured. The people of the United States, advised of this treacherous and covert purpose to nullify the sovereignty of the nation and set up in its stead paramount sovereignty of each State within its own geographical boundaries, will take additional and effectual measures to make the sovereignty of the nation the law of the land.

INTER-STATE COURTESIES.

We presume the outlaw Horton and his followers, who made a raid into Natchitoches on Christmas day, and met their fate, were no part of the ten thousand Texans whose services were offered to the "people of Louisiana" not long ago in case they were wanted. These men may have been among those who forced the Coushatta safeguard and murdered the six [illegible] in the Grant parish affair. But whatever may have been their antecedents, they committed a terrible mistake when they made a bandit descent upon Natchitoches and murdered two respectable Democratic citizens. This liberty, taken without due and sufficient permission, has been sternly resented. Horton has been shot full of bullets, and one of his companions languishes in the Natchitoches jail, awaiting a trial for murder or lynching, according to circumstances.

Heretofore when there were reports of expected raids of Texas outlaws into the border parishes of Louisiana, they were received with a smirk of satisfaction by the Democrats, under the delusion, perhaps, that the operations of the freebooters would be confined exclusively against the lives and interests of the Republicans. De Soto parish has suffered severely from border incursions; Red River parish has been visited; Grant parish received attention, and in each case the invaders escaped with more or less profit and some eclat. The people of Augusta, Georgia, went over into Hamburg, South Carolina, to abridge the Republican vote, and were favorably received and aided and abetted by "the people." Texas Democrats are not very close reasoners, and they possibly made the mistake to suppose that almost any act of violence committed by such good allies as they have shown themselves to be would be approved by the Louisiana Democracy. Herein Horton and his gang made a mistake. When the six Coushatta prisoners were murdered no clue could be found to the murderer. King was killed and Twitchell shot all to pieces in broad daylight while the whole male population of Coushatta was corraled in the postoffice, waiting for a boy's wallet of letters to be opened. The green goggles served as a sufficient disguise, and the strange colored pony jogged leisurely out of town with him and his smoking gun. Dinkgrave was killed in a public place, and all the people of Ouachita are as ignorant of his slayer as the patrons of New Orleans are of the hell on earth that reigned in the country parishes while they were hobnobbing with Northern and European friends. The Texans, therefore, had come to think it as safe to kill any man in Louisiana, regardless of politics, as it is at home. Horton and his gang were probably tired of killing negroes and Radicals. Such exploits attracted very little attention, and no longer brought them credit enough to pay for the trouble. They aimed at higher game and poached on forbidden preserves. Mark the result. In less than three hours after the brutal murder of Garsa, Horton's scalp was in the possession of his pursuers, and one of his gang safely lodged in jail. This unexpected display of vigor will greatly astonish the Texans, and unsettle their minds as to what sort of people the Louisianians are any how. When a Republican is killed they are as deaf as adders and as blind as moles. But just touch a Democrat, and lightning itself is not more instant, or fate implacable. We chronicle with more than ordinary pleasure this example of activity on the part of the citizens of Natchitoches. They would have done better to arrest Horton and give him a regular legal trial, but we must not expect perfection all at once. Besides some Democratic attorney would have set up a claim of insanity, and thus have created unnecessary apprehensions.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW THE FIRST DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

Political partisans influenced by passion or prejudice rarely state the position of an adversary with fairness, and, consequently, seldom reason with accuracy. The *Picayune* has furnished a recent example of this injustice and incoherence. The REPUBLICAN did not directly or by implication admit the accuracy of the "facts alleged" by Mr. Nicholls. It was neither necessary or natural that we should have done so. We used his expression and "assumption" only to show that he had "affirmed his right of individual action upon the basis of individual opinion." Nor did the REPUBLICAN propose any peculiar duration to the law establishing the Returning Board. It was an act first made effective in the interest of the Democracy, and under its powers the State candidates of the Democratic party in 1872 received their certificates of election. The REPUBLICAN demanded obedience to all the laws, whether in the opinion of the individual upon which they operate they may be good or bad.

Such is the Republican devotion to law, that if the officers of the law should do any act which was "notoriously" contrary to what we deemed right, we should submit to that act because it was in accordance with law. The only remedy would be to reform that act according to law. We would not, as Mr. Nicholls has done, put our own construction upon the acts of the law, and base our assertion of individual rights upon the dictates of individual opinion.

We find the same claim to prescribe the mode in which a law shall be construed and administered avowed in the following:

> The general government may upon *proper requisition* interfere to *suppress an insurrection.*

Then there must be a requisition for Federal intervention, "and that requisition must be proper," we suppose, in the opinion of those upon whom this intervention is to operate. Just here, we may remark in passing, is an admission of the Republican charge that the national Democracy denies the substantive right of the Federal government to enforce its own laws within the State, except upon the requisition of the State authorities. As the law enacted during the civil war gives to the Federal government the power to execute its own laws only at its own discretion, it will be seen that the *Picayune* persists in resisting the exercise of this power in any case in which the parties arrested may entertain [illegible] appointed to execute it. It might be regarded as "somewhat misty" if we repeated the observation of Hudibras on that point, or if we deduced from the doctrine that the prisoner charged with murder would file his affidavit that he did not believe capital punishment was proper, or a special plea alleging that Jack Ketch was no gentleman, the attorney for a knave arraigned for highway robbery, or a defendant in detinue, would merely file some extracts from the philosophy of Prudhomme or of his predecessor Anacharsis Cloots, and a nolle prosequi would be entered by the prosecution in one case, while the plaintiff's demand would be summarily dismissed by a Democratic judge in the other. The American doctrine of obeying the law so long as you live in the land is the safest and the best, and we should never violate it ourselves or permit others to do so, so long as the republic exists.

AN OFFER OF PROTECTION DECLINED.

H. G. Washington (colored), of East Baton Rouge, is a man not to be imposed upon by pompous Democratic Senators. Like most other burned children he dreads fire, and was reluctant to give the names of those against whom he was forced to testify. Senator McDonald, with the intent to assure him, and supposing, perhaps, he was in Indiana, grandly said:

> If any one threatens you, report to this committee and we will see if he can not be punished.

The witness, however, who knows by experience how much terror the law has for an East Baton Rouge bulldozer, returned the conclusive answer:

> If I go up there and get killed, I can not report to the committee.

Washington might have added that in case he was killed a House committee would be likely to be sent up there to adopt a report already prepared by the guilty parties to show there was no political motive for the crime. Mr. McDonald is here, among others, charged with the duty of showing, if possible, that nobody has threatened H. G. Washington or anybody else, nobody has killed any Republicans for political purposes, and that the campaign and the election were peaceable. He came with his mind made up, and does not like to hear that he is altogether wrong. He is as persistent in his demand for facts as Gadgrind; wants all the names, or affects to, knowing very well it is as much as a man's life and property are worth to lay all the particulars bare. "If any one threatens you report to this committee," says the representative of the Knights of the Golden Circle. But Washington was not thinking of threats. He knew the sort of fare he should find if he mentioned names. He would be safe against making any "report to this committee" in this world or the next, for we hardly believe McDonald will be a Senator in the land Washington will go to in case he is murdered by the Indianian's Democratic friends, so he prudently declined the Senator's silly offer of protection, and put his trust in silence. This discreet silence will relieve Senator McDonald from any remorse of conscience in the future for having lured one victim into a Democratic trap.

GEORGE GOULET & CO.,

RHEIMS.

EXTRA DRY

AND

DRY VERZENAY

CHAMPAGNE.

THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED.

For sale in all family groceries, restaurants, bars, etc.

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

Sole Agents for the South, No. 41 Decatur or Old Levee street. de17 15t 3p

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 6m Su Tu Sa

NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF NEW CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, 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 (Fiscal Agency), in this city, and at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New York.

de28 3t 2p G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

CARPETS

AND

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

The best English and American makes, in the choicest patterns and at the LOWEST PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, etc., in great variety.

Prices Lower than Ever.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

del7 1m 2p Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street.

ONLY

ONE DOLLAR!

TO WIN

A PRIZE

OF

$15,000!

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

ONE DOLLAR DRAWING

TAKES PLACE

ON

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1877.

ADDRESS

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

LOCK BOX NO. 692,

NEW ORLEANS POSTOFFICE.

Remit by Postoffice, Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from $3 50 to $3 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 FIVE 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.

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, 15,000 barrels 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.

de27 JOHN McCAFFREY, Administrator.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

A. Fry vs. Steamer Wawenock.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 11,003.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, December 30, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Custom-house, on Canal street, the following described property, to wit—

THE STEAMER WAWENOCK, her tackle, etc., as she now lies at Algiers, near the Canal street ferry landing.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 18, 1876.

J. R. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

de19 td

J. H. Porter vs. Schooner "Sea Witch," her tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 11,007.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, at twelve o'clock M. at the main entrance to the Custom-house, on Canal street, in New Orleans, the following described property, to wit—

THE SCHOONER SEA WITCH, her tackle, etc., as she now lies at the Picayune tier.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, December 27, 1876.

J. R. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

de27 6t

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Charles Lodig.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 35,759.—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 amended final account presented by Francis Lauer, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de30 ja4 8* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Pierre F. Turberg.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,944.—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 Marie Josephine Monegay, widow of Pierre F. Turberg, testamentary executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de30 ja4 8* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Gabriel C. Wilcox.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38,978.—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 Ellen Honora Albro, widow of Gabriel C. Wilcox, natural tutrix, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de21 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Jean Jonan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38,147.—Whereas, Mrs. Eugenie Jadot, widow of Jean Jonan, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Jonan, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

de21 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

AIMEE,

THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE, with the most complete company. By special request

This (Saturday) Matinee,

Only matinee of

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

To-night—The new version of LA PARICHOLE.

To-morrow night—Last time of LA PETITE MARIE.

Grand Matinee New Year's Monday, January 1—5000 presents distributed among those who attend the Matinee—Only matinee of LA PERICHOLE, a new version.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats fifty cents extra. Seats can be secured six days in advance. de30

WENGER'S GARDEN,

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

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 at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in the world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M. my18

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.

ja15 1y A. D. SHELDON, Agent. R. 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 Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	6:45 A. M.	Express	11:25 A.
Express	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:55 P.

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.

no31 D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, GRUNEWALD HALL,

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.

Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.

Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hasam, M. W. Burbank, M. Bonner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President. M. BONNER, 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. ap23 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Firemen's Charitable Association, New Orleans, December 29, 1876.—The Board of Delegates of the above Association will meet on MONDAY, January 1, 1877, at 7 P. M., in the hall of Louisiana Hose Company, for the election of officers. Officers of companies will see that the credentials of their delegates are in the hands of the secretary of the association on or before the night of meeting.

de30 1t C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, December 29, 1876.—The stockholders of this corporation are hereby notified that an election for seven directors, to serve for two years, will take place on TUESDAY, the ninth day of January, 1877, at the office of his company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board.

de30 10t E. PERALTA, Secretary.

The Delta Hose Company, No. 47 Carondelet street, December 28, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., for the election of five directors to serve during the ensuing year.

GEORGE D. LUCE, Secretary pro tem.

de29 10t

Notice.—New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—The annual election for twenty-five directors of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 623 Bagatine street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

de28 1d

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Company, New Orleans, December 20, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twelfth instant, a dividend of THREE PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the second Monday in January next.

de31 1d CHARLES BERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 21, 1876.—A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share, will be paid to the stockholders on MONDAY, January 15, out of the earnings of the past six months.

VOR. VALLOIS, Secretary.

de24 1m

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 24, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed for one week preceding the election.

VOR. VALLOIS, Secretary.

de24 1d

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 16, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the thirteenth instant, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, January 1, 1877.

de17 1jal C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO WHOM THESE presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Polyxene Alexandra Mavrogordato, wife separated in property from her husband Alexander Michel Agelasto, having purchased at a sale made by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to this court, in the office of the clerk thereof, the deed of sale was recorded on the thirty-first day of October, 1876, in deed book No. 2, folio 343, for a mention or advertisement in conformity with sections 2376 to 2380 of act No. 98 of the General Assembly of 1870—

Now, therefore, we, and all persons interested herein, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularities or illegalities in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, to show cause within thirty days from the day this mention is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The property sold by the sheriff, as aforesaid, for the price of two thousand dollars cash, to Polyxene Alexandra Mavrogordato, on the fourteenth day of October, 1876, under a writ of fieri facias, following a judgment rendered in the suit entitled Polyxène A. Mavrocordato vs. Alexander Michel Agelasto, her husband, No. 7285 on the docket of this court.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Faubourg Plaisance, in the Sixth District of this city (late City of Jefferson), in the square bounded by St. Charles and Prytania streets, Louisiana avenue and the property now or late of the heirs of Delachaise, being lots Nos. 15 and 16, on a plan of B. Buisson, surveyor, dated May 12, 1856, deposited in the office of O. Brouet, a notary public in this city, and they measure each 31 feet 5 inches front on Louisiana avenue, by a depth of 160 feet between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by the defendant, Alexander M. Agelasto, at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, on the sixth of February, 1875, at the suit of Alexander M. Agelasto vs. W. H. Mills, No. 6087 on the docket of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

New Orleans, November 24, 1876.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Clerk. de12 21 30 ja11*

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

HARRIET DREYFUS VS. ISAAC C. LEVI, HER Husband—No. 7621.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-second day of November, 1876, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Harriet Dreyfus vs. Isaac C. Levi, her husband—No. 7621.

In this case, the court considering the plaintiff has produced due proof in support of her demand, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the thirteenth instant be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of Harriet Dreyfus, and against Isaac C. Levi, her husband, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between the said parties; that the said plaintiff be and she is hereby authorized to conduct and carry on a separate business from that of her said husband, as a public merchant, and that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment signed November 27, 1876.

E. HORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the one hundred and first year of the independence of the United States.

PAUL T. ABADIE, Deputy Clerk.

de30 ja14 29

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,237 98
Income for the year 1875	634,030 98

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

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Charles Laffite,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Fatjo,
Pierre Pouts.	D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

For Four O'Clock P. M., December 29, Class No. 309.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	52	66	8	69	71	7	28	64	24	3	—	—	—

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 29, 1876—4 o'clock P. M.

E. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. no19

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

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Has removed to

No. 930 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. my23 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,

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