New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 11, 1877.

The *status quo* is coming back.

"I told you so," is about again.

Miss Smiley is a very serious preacher.

The river is very low, but it still goes out.

The latest orders—"Attention! As you were!"

A quill driver may come to be a quill driveller.

After a little all wrong it generally comes all right.

We have had too much shotgun and too little law.

Men should make haste very slowly in these times.

The wives of grangers should dress in gros grain silk.

Hewitt's open letters all appear as if they had been steamed.

John Morrissey's son killed himself smoking cigarettes.

The Bennett duel beats anything Sothern ever got up for a joke.

A colored man has been elected to the Legislature of Illinois.

The merry fellows declare that Hampton has been courting Hayes.

The soda water business is a grand fizzle at this season of the year.

Next to the iron bridge St. Louis is most proud of the intellectual Bogy.

The soldier of fortune joins any party, and sticks while he is paid for it.

There is a deal of dash about a writer who uses oaths in the place of sense.

Miss Emma Abbott has an excellent voice for opera, but refuses to sing in tights.

The agricultural bureau lays great stress on the importance of putting in winter rye.

Ben Hill thinks he understands the situation quite as well as does General Gordon.

The oyster famine will be brought on by men who eat more than a dozen at one time.

A man establishes his own value by his acts. A cheap man is generally doing mean things.

A man with a gun is apt to imagine that he is bigger than a volume of Revised Statutes.

Captain Howgate is of opinion that there has been too much intimidation at the north pole.

Swinehein is for war against the *Courier-Journal*, declaring that all ideas of peace are chimerical.

Stories of General Spinola's shirt collar have been revived. It presented a wide margin for jokes.

The ice on the sidewalks of cold cities is giving the doctors a fair amount of broken bones business.

The Wallace sisters pleased the Texas public much better than did our legitimate artists from the Varieties Theatre.

Beecher was nearly worn out by shaking hands on New Year's day. He is served right for making himself so popular.

There are always plenty of men who are not about to say the very same beautiful thing which another fellow is saying.

There is too much blowing about Cronin's big nose. Cronin earned his Democratic money and should be allowed to retire.

An exchange says: "Ben Hill puts down the number of fools in this country at 10,000." He should come to Louisiana.

General Barlow threatened to assassinate Mr. Rust, and the General was immediately welcomed to the Democratic party as a convert.

Mrs. Lancer's play of "The Scarlet Letter," now being acted in Boston, is spoken of as having all the cheerfulness of a Puritan funeral.

A Harvard graduate, who was formerly an expert at football, recently kicked a bear to death in California. The bare fact has raised the college.

A young man by the name of Gill has been borrowing money in the name of Dan Rice in Ascension parish. Very few men could have done such a thing.

"Here is a bumper at parting," said an able drinker, as he lifted a glass and bumped a man who had stepped up to take something without an invitation.

It is said Justice Clifford has decided that he can not die or resign until a Democrat can be appointed in his place. He has a long official career before him.

The New York *Herald* has for once been beaten by the other newspapers, every one of which had better accounts of the May-Bennett business than the *Herald*.

The *Rochester* takes the Ashtabula railroad disaster as a text to warn readers to prepare for a future life. Nothing is said about compelling railroad companies to build safe bridges.

The Danville *South* says: "There is no place along the front of Plaquemine where steamboats can land in safety. The steamboat landing is now located at the lower end of the suspension, where the pecan tree stands outside the levee."

"I was going home," said a tramp who wanted to talk. Astor, Stewart, Garner, Lick and Vanderbilt have all dropped out of the long world within a short time. I am myself a week that worries me a little last after banking hours, and to-day I begin to take some exercise with an eye to future contingencies."

The Atlanta Constitution says: "Next Friday, when the sun north of Panama, will be at its greatest apparent declination, it will be crossed by a supposed planet, which will be visible to the naked eye for a few minutes. This phenomenon will be seen in Georgia a little before 12 o'clock, and the planet will be visible for a few minutes. Its appearance is a warning to the people of Georgia to prepare for the end of the world, which will occur on the following Sunday week."

THE CASE FULLY MADE.

It would be a grave error to suppose that bloodshed is essential to prepare and present a case of treason against the government. No government is bound to await a field fight with the insurgent before taking any measures for its own security, but the State or Federal government may under the constitution recognize popular resistance to the laws as an offense against the government, and suppress it accordingly. The case of Rhode Island was perfectly parallel with that of Louisiana. There a government claiming under formal law held possession of the State offices. There another government claiming to have been elected by the people in opposition to the law made an armed demand for possession of the offices. There, as here, the demand and refusal was made without *the effusion of a drop of blood;* there the Democrats were tried and convicted of treason against the State, and in that case the Federal government and the courts sustained the action of the formal government against the government claiming possession of the offices by an adversary title.

The case has been made in Louisiana to the same effect as in Rhode Island and it will devolve on the government of the United States to determine which of the contending parties is entitled to its protection. The constitution of Louisiana employs the same language with that of the United States in defining the offense of treason. There must have been a levying of war against the government proven by some overt act. With several thousand men under arms, surrounding and besieging the formal government, with the forcible capture of the police force, the eviction of the Supreme Court and the forcible installation of other judges in their place and duty, there can be no question of war levied against the State government, nor can there be any want of evidence that these acts have been overt.

The technical offense has been established. We might cite the highest authority of our Supreme Court in proof of this proposition. The question arises, however, is the Federal executive bound to recognize this state of facts, and respond to the demand of the Legislature to afford aid in the suppression of this domestic violence? The executive pauses to ascertain what Congress thinks of the respective rights of the formal or revolutionary governments of the State.

In the meantime, the President is empowered by the laws to which we have made frequent reference to act, without reference to the legality of this or that government existing in this State. The act of Congress says:

> That whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracies in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges or immunities or protection named in the constitution, etc., it shall be the duty of the President to take such measures as he may deem proper for the suppression of such violence, etc.

It would, therefore, appear that if the President shall deem the obstruction of law in Louisiana sufficient to justify intervention, he may proceed to perform that duty. While, therefore, the President may not deem himself authorized to respond to the demand of the Legislature, without the co-operation of Congress, it is very plain that under that law which has authorized General Augur to disperse the levy of war against the State government of Louisiana, the President may proclaim those who obstruct the operation of the State and Federal laws in insurrection, and take such measures as may make his purpose effectual.

THE QUESTION OF FORCE.

If the legal status of the State government could be permanently settled by a trial of the forces which the respective parties can bring into the field in New Orleans there is no doubt what the result would be. A proclamation of the Democratic chiefs calling upon "all good citizens" to attend as a posse, a militia, or in any other capacity, would bring out from fifteen to twenty per cent of a voting population of say twenty-five thousand voters, well organized, armed and equipped. It is known to everybody in the city except the witnesses who testified before the congressional committees that there has been for some years secret military companies like the Washington Artillery, which, Colonel Owen informs General Nicholls, are fully armed and officered and ready to respond to a call from what they may consider the legal government. The White League can muster about three regiments; besides, there are other companies, all of which are composed of brave and active men, their officers and many of the privates have seen more or less active service in the Confederate wars.

Against this show of force the State government can muster little more than a force of two or three hundred Metropolitan police, brave and efficient men, beyond doubt, but altogether inadequate to cope with the larger forces of the enemy. A call from Governor Packard would be responded to by perhaps three or four hundred militia in addition to the Metropolitans, but they would be found to be men unused to camp life, defective in the knowledge of military tactics and no match for an equal number of the White League. Many of those who secretly sympathize with the Republican cause would fear to incur the risk of openly appearing in armed opposition of the all overpowering Democratic sentiment which has been carefully built up, fostered and nourished here during the past sixteen years. Were our political contests to be remitted to the arbitrament of arms, therefore, the Republican party would have no chance whatever, as it is at present organized. And in such a case there would be no use in going to the expense of historical dedicatory and repeating the farce of calling it the party with the soul of honor, which it undoubtedly had displayed whenever it had to deal with any thing else than a political enemy. The day has gone by for Mahon, and the result is that unhappy country is in a chronic state of alarm and perturbation.

Louisiana has at least a nominal government of law, founded upon numbers. The leading idea is that the will of a majority of the voters, lawfully expressed, is the supreme authority, which it is the duty of the minority as well as the majority to aid in enforcing. We do not in theory, at least, whatever may be the practice, occasionally vote first and fight afterward to settle who shall be Governor, who judges and who members of the Legislature. The appearance of an army to oust three judges of the Supreme Court and install five other gentlemen who claim to have been appointed by a power adverse to the court, is not only exceptional, but revolutionary. Doubtless half a dozen policemen in Washington could easily drive all the nine judges of the Supreme Court from their seats, and set up pretenders in their stead. But that lawless act would not decide anything. It would in no manner impair the authority of the judges, nor give validity to the acts of the pretenders. In like manner the inauguration and installation of pretended officers in this State at the cannon's mouth will not give them a title, unless they can show one which will stand the test of legal scrutiny.

UNDUE EXCITEMENT.

The people have discovered that it is the fashion in New Orleans to enlarge the gas metre headings of the extras in inverse ratio to the importance of the trash which is published and called news. Specials, containing merely the conjectures of cheap reporters in Washington, are paraded in contrast with positive executive orders, perhaps to act as foils. Their vaporings are given the most conspicuous place, while the real business of the hour is disposed of in small type like a legal or half pay advertisement.

It is about the same thing on the street. A false report is embellished in the most excited manner in the relation, while the truth is languidly told. The descent of the White League forces was echoed far and wide, while their retreat has hardly been mentioned.

All this may be marketing to those who make merchandise of the hopes, feelings, interests and fears of the people, but it has no influence whatever in the solution of the grand problem now presented. It is not in the power of Mr. Nicholls and his armed followers, nor yet in that of Governor Packard, supported as he is by the peace establishments of the State, to decide the status of either one or the other. The natural custodian and guardian of the honor and interests of the several States, the real power that has controlled the destinies of this country ever since it was called in question in 1861, is on deck in full command, and all the issues which have been raised between the Democrats and Republicans of Louisiana will be finally and peremptorily decided by it. There is, therefore, no necessity for citizens here to make war upon each other. They can decide nothing by conflict. All that is required of anybody is that he conduct himself as a good citizen should, and be prepared at all times to give truthful evidence of such facts as may be within his knowledge whenever called upon to do so.

In the meantime it is evident the President is determined there shall be no riot or bloodshed. His orders to General Augur, through the War Department, really import martial law, and anybody found resisting them will be brought face to face with difficulty. There is no bluster or bluff about the President. He is in all respects a man of his word, and when he tells General Augur to order a crowd to disperse and compel a compliance with the order, he means an immediate attack in case of hesitation or resistance. The armed crowd of angry men who have been for the past two or three days thronging the streets, seizing public property and threatening the State House have been warned. Their course is, therefore, perfectly clear. They must either accord instant and perfect obedience or await the impending blow. Treason against the State appears to have received a check, notwithstanding the noisy excitement which has thus far attended its development.

OUR SENATOR FOR THE LONG TERM.

The Legislature yesterday, by a unanimous vote of the joint session elected Governor W. P. Kellogg to the United States Senate, to succeed General West whose term will expire on the fourth of March next. This event, though confidently expected by the whole people as it was certainly desired by the majority of the Republican party, is nevertheless exceedingly gratifying, not only as a tribute to a man who has piloted the party through the stormy and boisterous scenes of a four years political war, but as a guarantee that the State will be ably and faithfully represented in the upper house of Congress during the next six years. For whatever faults may be attributed to Governor Kellogg, treachery to party and inefficiency are not among the number. He was called from an unfinished term in the Senate to take on the functions of chief magistrate. During his senatorial career of nearly four years he took his place among the ablest members of the Senate, and even compelled the admiration of the fair minded members of the Democratic party. He was ever mindful of the interests of his State, and ever on the alert when any question was up which had even the remotest influence upon Louisiana affairs. It is no exaggeration to say that few of his predecessors ever equaled him in ability, as surely none ever surpassed him in zeal and activity.

His record as Governor is written on the page of every day's history for the past four years. There his enemies have an issue of the great in this city that failed to throw his footing and extend his fame, either of power or extent. He has labored for the good of the State, and has succeeded even beyond what his friends dared hope when he first took in his responsibilities. He is now about to enter upon a more congenial career. He richly deserves this reward after the corroding cares, the ceaseless anxieties, the personal dangers and unremitting labors of his executive term.

The Legislature failed to agree upon a candidate for the short term. But one ballot was taken, which developed a pretty large number of complimentary votes for various gentlemen who have deserved well of their friends. It was the general belief at the State House, however, at the time of adjournment, that Lieutenant Governor Antoine will be the successful man. He is certainly eminently fit for the place, and, if elected, will make an excellent Senator.

OUR COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

The REPUBLICAN has contended that whatever may be the disadvantages of popular prejudice against immigrants, or of excessive taxes of the property and business of the city, the true cause of our commercial stagnation consists in the diversion of trade and travel, from all indirect water lines, upon the more rapid and certain service of the railroad that the very circuitous communication between the East and West by way of the Mississippi river and the coast lines should be and has been superseded by the numerous and conflicting lines of railroad is a conclusive proof that we can not, even with cheap transportation of the current and Gulf stream, sustain the competition of these railroads.

We find this rivalry of water and railroad presented by the New York canals on the one hand, and the various roads connecting with the West on the other. Upon theory the tolls and freight on the canal is much less than the freight on the railroad. Yet the last report of the Auditor of New York shows that the gross revenue from all the canals of New York was nearly half a million of dollars less than in the year preceding. It is then said—

In addition to the great depression in every branch of business, the year has been one of unprecedented disaster to the boatmen and to all others engaged in the navigation of the canals. Many boats have been laid up, others have been run at a heavy loss, and none of them appear to have made any profit.

Among the causes assigned for these disasters is—

An extraordinary competition between the railway lines extending from the Western States to tide water, which has diverted trade from the canals, and notwithstanding the very low rates of toll there has been a large falling off in tonnage as well as revenues.

And it is added that nothing except the measures of economical reform has "saved the canals from total ruin." The prospect of returning prosperity to the water line is more a matter of hope than of probability. There is one expectation which we are compelled to regard as delusive:

It is believed that the railways can not continue permanently their unreasonable competition without involving themselves in ruin.

It is therefore argued that—

When such a change shall take place that forwarders can again realize a fair income from their business, they will, of course, be required to pay such tolls as will provide for the canal debt.

But it is frankly stated—

Until that time it must inevitably be a charge upon the taxpayers of the State.

So the taxpayers are for the present to help pay the cost of transportation on the canals.

The hope that the railways will be compelled to increase their charges or be ruined is, to our mind, fallacious: 1. The stock of the railroads of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore seem to keep up under the low rates. 2. If the dividends of the roads do not keep up and the stock declines it may be purchased at less reduced rates, and worked at a rate of charges which will keep up the road and pay dividends, not on the first cost of the road, but on its market value. 3. The cities competing for the Western trade will not allow the reduction of facilities of intercourse between themselves and their customers.

They will no more allow a railroad to suspend its service than a river. So long as a railroad will pay for its maintenance, it will run, whether it pays dividends or not. There are several railroads reported insolvent, yet they never stop. Perhaps they render more service when insolvent than when held at high market rates. If, then, the railroads running parallel with the water line of a canal can deprive and destroy the canals, why should we expect the Mississippi river with its coast shipping to take trade as against the railroads which cross the peninsula between the river and the coast ports? Such an expectation is hopeless.

New Orleans should at once dedicate all her efforts to the development of railroads into the Southwestern regions, for which she has no competitor. She may not regain the monopoly of Western commerce which she once enjoyed, but she may replace it by a trade more valuable and far more permanent, since it can never be taken from her by any rival. The commercial prospects of New Orleans depend upon the construction of material ways which will enable her successfully to reconstruct that great interest. In this connection the commencement and construction of the Nicaragua interoceanic canal will have a valuable effect upon our commercial prospects, while the combination of other industries with those which already exist will tend to establish New Orleans in her true position as a great trade centre between the territories of Texas, Arkansas and Kansas on one side and Mexico and other foreign States of the continent of America on the other.

ONE OF THE REDEEMED STATES.

The *Picayune* is our authority for the following:

A few days ago citizens of Fort Griffin, Texas, captured eleven men who were trying to run off twenty-seven head of stolen horses, and hanged them all in the woods.

Eleven human beings, whose early training and education were probably neglected and perverted by the loose examples which prevailed in Texas have gone on from bad to worse till they have come to a tragic end. A extra element in one off with Pendergrass, Lynn, is deemed a sufficient offense in Fort Griffin for sending eleven human beings to their final account without preparation.

Probably the reputed horse thieves began their bad career in the usual fashion. Beginning with Sabbath breaking, they gradually worked their way up through tobacco chewing, gambling, whisky drinking, debauchery, the disregard of human life and political rights, till they capped the climax by committing the deadly sin of horse stealing. No community in any of the "redeemed" States can tolerate larceny. All other offenses are venial compared to an attack upon the electric nerve, the pocket, and as no adequate provision has been made in many places for jails or other places of limbo, a resort to the halter becomes a necessity. Such are some of the beauties of Democratic rule in States where the human ignorance is as dense as Egyptian darkness.

QUORUM BREAKERS.

We regret to learn that four Senators—Messrs. Demas, Hamlet, Weber and Wheeler absented themselves all day yesterday, thereby breaking a quorum, and rendering the transaction of any business in the Senate impossible. It was generally believed by other Senators that these members remained away from their duty without any good reason, as no excuse whatever was offered by any of them. We hope otherwise, but fear there is too much ground for a charge of neglect of duty. This is no time for flinching or turning back on duty. The dearest interests of the Republican party and the colored race are trembling in the balance, and the man who deserts his post at such a time deserves the severest condemnation of his constituents. We hope these Senators, at least two of them, will appear in their places to-day, and thereby relieve their friends from any fears as to their fealty.

HAIR GOODS! HAIR GOODS!

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GEORGE T. SCHILLING

No. 159 Canal street,

AND

No. 359 1-2 Dryades street,

is 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 CORAL 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 PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, ETC.

Prices Very Moderate.

de17 1m 8u Tu Th

CHOICE GROCERIES.

NO AUCTION GOODS.

Every article is guaranteed fresh and pure at

P. H. BOYLE'S GROCERY,

Corner Magazine and St. Joseph Streets.

Call and examine my stock, which I am offering at remarkably low prices for cash.

Remember the place.

P. H. BOYLE,

Corner Magazine and St. Joseph streets.

de31 4t 2p 6u

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of celebrating the approaching Fete Day of His Blessed Majesty in a becoming manner, the usual Gala Procession will be ordered in due time. His Majesty, however, has imposed and ordained certain conditions governing this department, which conditions are hereby promulgated for the information of His Majesty's loyal subjects.

First—No promiscuous maskers will be allowed to join or participate in the Royal Pageant.

Second—Organized bodies of maskers will be gladly received and assigned positions on application to this department, to be made on or before February 6. Applications to state whether body is mounted or on foot. Address Lock Box No. 374, Postoffice.

Third—No advertising vans, or any designs of such a character, will be allowed in the pageant.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

WARWICK,
Earl Marshal of the Empire.

Official:

ESPY, Seventh Secretary.

Carnival Palace, New Orleans, January 9, A. D. 1877, and the one thousand and fifth of His Majesty's reign. je9 1m eod 3p

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from $3 50 to $2 70 Net.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 13, 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 to 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.

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,

de17 1m5p Nos. 37 and 39 Camp street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. BERG, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

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, FEBRUARY 6, 1877,

A GRAND

EXTRA DRAWING,

Class B.

CAPITAL PRIZE $25,000.

5022 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $111,100!

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

ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

On the morning of TUESDAY, February 6, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!

40,000 Tickets at $5 Each!

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize	$25,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
1 Prize	2,500
5 Prizes at $1000	5,000
10 Prizes at $500	5,000
25 Prizes at $250	6,250
100 Prizes at $100	10,000
100 Prizes at $50	5,000
250 Prizes at $25	6,250
500 Prizes at $10	5,000
4000 Prizes at $5	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $25,000 prize are	$1,800
9 Approximations of $125 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,125
9 Approximations of $75 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	675

TOTAL:

5022 Prizes, amounting to $111,100

Whole Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

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

FEBRUARY 6, 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 [illegible]

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE [illegible] STATE LOTTERY.

For Four O'Clock P. M., January [illegible]

Class No. 8.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21	4	41	60	23	76	16	34	54	71	50	51

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, January 10, 1877—4 o'clock P. M.

H. PREALT
ADAM GIFF
Commissi

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Re-engagement for a few nights only

MLLE. AIMEE.

With her most complete company.

Thursday Evening, January 11—First time LA VIE PARISIENNE, In which MLLE. AIMEE will sing the "Pa

Friday evening, January 12—Last time LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

Saturday noon—first and only matinee LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, In which AIMEE will introduce, for the la her world famous English song and dance, as a Picture."

Saturday evening—Last time of LA TIRELAIN D'ARGENT.

Sunday evening—last time of LA VIE PARISIENNE.

In rehearsal—"MME. L'ARCHIDUC," and first time in America, Offenbach's last wo BOULANGRIN A DES RUES," expressly for MLLE. AIMEE, and of which she was ginal representative in Paris.

WENGER'S GARDEN,

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

H. WENGER, Proprietor.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDER Pottery in all its branches. Apply BOYLE, Republican office.

AUCTION SALES.

By Placide J. Spear.

MOST VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPER 49 VILLERE STREET, FIRST DISTR 56 GASQUET STREET, FIRST DISTR NO. 37 BASIN STREET, SECOND DIS SUCCESSION OF PIERRE HENO

Second District Court for the Parish of No. 20,795.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCT Office No. 49 Royal street.—On February 6, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at public auction at the Merchants and [illegible] Exchange, on Royal street, betwe and Customhouse streets, by virtue an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated December 18, 1876, for the above succession—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, together with buildings and improvements thereon, situated First District of this city, in the square by Villere, Robertson, Gasquet and [illegible] streets, known as No. 49 Villere street, [illegible] as lot No. 7 on a plan drawn by [illegible] surveyor, on the ninth day of February, deposited in the office of H. S. Cenas, [illegible] public in this city; said lot having a [illegible] feet on Villere street, by a depth between [illegible] of 191 feet to an alley 15 [illegible] which bounds said property in the rear.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, together with buildings and improvements thereon, situated [illegible] trict of this city, in the square bounded by [illegible] quot, Common, Marais and Villere streets [illegible] as No. 56 Gasquet street, and designated as [illegible] 1 of a plan or survey annexed to an act [illegible] fore F. de Armas, late a notary public in [illegible] on the seventeenth of February, 1837, [illegible] ing a front on Gasquet street of 31 feet [illegible] inches, by a depth between parallel lines [illegible] 10 inches 5 lines.

3. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second [illegible] this city, in square bounded by Basin, [illegible] Customhouse and Bienville streets, known [illegible] Basin street, and designated as a [illegible] No. 3 of a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, [illegible] April 30, 1833, and annexed to an act passed [illegible] F. de Armas, late notary public in the [illegible] the sixth of December, 1833, said lot has on Basin street of 30 feet, by a depth between parallel lines of 120 feet to Dalaire [illegible]

The property firstly described was acquired by the deceased, Pierre Heno, from David Metz, passed before H. S. Cenas, notary public, [illegible] 13th August, 1836.

The property secondly described was acquired by the deceased, Pierre Heno, by purchase from Alexander W. Foster, by act passed before H. S. Cenas, notary public, on the twenty-[illegible] October, 1836.

The property thirdly described was acquired by the deceased, Pierre Heno, by purchase from Peter, first syndic of the creditors of Heno, an insolvent debtor, by an act passed before F. Grima, notary public, on the twenty-[illegible] January, 1836.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Acts of sale before James Fahey, notary, at the expense of purchasers. [jd 4 1]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, WEARING APPAREL, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF JOHANNA SCHOEN

Second District Court for the Parish of No. 59,603.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCT Office No. 49 Royal street.—On January 18, 1877, at 10 A. M., will be sold at public auction, at No. 105 St. Ann street, corner of Dauphine street, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 10, 1877, for sale of the above succession—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DIAMOND RINGS, WEARING APPAREL, ETC.

Terms—Cash.

By C. E. Girardey.

STOCKS AND MOVABLE EFFECTS

SUCCESSION OF WIDOW ANNINO

Second District Court for the Parish of No. [illegible]

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 31 Carondelet street.—THURSDAY, January 11, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will be sold at public auction, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 23, 1876 and to decree in the above succession, the following described security:

1. TWO SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Hope Insurance Company, of $100 each.

2. TWO SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the St. Louis Hotel Association, of $50 each.

Also, at 1 P. M.—

THE MOVABLE EFFECTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the dwelling house of the corner of Esplanade and Galvez streets.

Terms—Cash.

By B. Guinault, Jr.

CHARLES FRANCOIS ET AL. VS. HENRIETTE MILLOT, WIDOW LOUVIOT, ET AL., FOR A PART

ESTATE OF WIDOW MARC C

Second District Court for the Parish of No. 30,695.

BY B. GUINAULT, JR., AUCTIONEER, corner of Exchange Alley and Royal streets.—SATURDAY, January 27, 1877, at 12 M., will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, by the auctioneer, by virtue of a decree from the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, rendered December 20, 1876—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Royal, Chartres, St. Philip and Conti streets, measuring 36 feet 8 inches 4 lines front on Royal street, by 197 feet 3 inches 7 lines in depth with a frame house, No. 25, containing four rooms, back and front galleries, two cisterns, yard, water-closet, etc.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Larrey, Ursulines and Hospital streets, fronting the corner of Hospital and Claiborne streets, and measuring 23 feet 11 inches on Claiborne street, 100 feet 6 inches in depth on Hospital street, 100 feet 7 inches in depth on the line which separates it from the property of the heirs Pilie, together with a two story brick house with veranda fronting on both streets, a brick kitchen of four rooms, a brick building fronting Hospital, No. 30, [illegible] with [illegible] cony, a large brick cistern, [illegible] port, paved yard, [illegible], water-closet, etc.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same district of this city, in the square bounded by Hospital, Barracks, Royal and Chartres streets, measuring 24 feet 6 inches front on Hospital street by 120 feet in depth, parallel lines. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, No. 27.

The whole agreeably to plans to be seen at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance in equal one year notes, divided and secured by mortgage on said property, payable with interest at the rate of eight per annum from date till paid, the purchaser of said property shall have the option of paying off the whole or any of the notes before the maturity thereof, by giving notice to the undersigned of his intention so to do, and paying the interest on the amount so paid to the day of payment of said notes, and [illegible] of insurance on the property, and in case of any of the notes falling due and not being paid at the maturity thereof, the purchaser shall pay the [illegible] interest on the amount so paid for the time [illegible] of said notes, which [illegible] shall be paid for the purchaser [illegible]

All sales before Notary Gueriot, [illegible] year 1877 shall be paid for the purchaser [illegible]

Acts of sale before Notary Gueriot, [illegible] expense of the purchaser. [jd 4 1]