New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 13, 1877.

Every day has its dog.

A man can play fast and lose.

It is oil well with Pennsylvania.

Chip straw used for hats is made of willow wood.

Howe's committee is not the House committee.

Bitter Democrats are too fond of their bitters.

Revenge is sweet, especially to a defeated politician.

Logic has no business with an unreasonable man.

An apple woman says her business is at a stand still.

A soft spot in the heart is better than one in the head.

Railroad companies should hire tramps to make tracks.

Blind Tom has captured Gettysburg with his piano playing.

A judge is supposed to be above political bias when on the bench.

Vanderbilt, the rich man, is dead, but Lazarus is no better off.

"If anybody is going to treat," said an old citizen, "count me in."

Whittier's "Snow Bound" ought to sell well on the railroad trains.

Beecher never goes to the theatre except when "Elizabeth" is played.

Some one should remind some of our Governors to appoint Christmas.

Mr. Patrick, of Nebraska, consummated the O'Regon business for Cronin.

It is now declared that the *Herald* proprietor has had no affair of honor.

Hens resist all arguments calculated to induce them to lay freely in winter.

Lightning rods keep up well in the market, without any striking changes.

The rash man thinks himself brave; the spendthrift believes he is generous.

The mucilage on Hewitt's envelopes is likely to stick to him for a long time.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Tilden talks a good deal, and is growing gray.

The printer can not entirely compose himself, although he is able to get a little set up.

What a bad man gets unlawfully in this world is as nothing to what he will get in the next.

Intelligent ladies who can not buy hats to suit their pocketbooks, make hats to suit themselves.

Demosthenes had an idea that if he put pebbles in his mouth he could make a rattling speech.

Bates says if a whale could swallow Jonah, there is no trouble about swallowing the Old Testament.

The English government concludes that Stanley, after discovering everything he could, has turned pirate.

The paragraph bulldozers who write of Seldens's mouth are as quiet as lambs when it opens where they are.

Democratic papers call Julian the apostle of liberty, and he takes the greatest amount of liberty in his speeches.

William M. Evarts raised 2000 bushels of corn last year, and probably did more good than any other lawyer in the land.

Tupper has in some way become so famous that very few verses written by him are rejected by the country papers.

There are no more "probabilities"—only "indications." The indications are that some things are beyond probabilities.

The President has been very reticent since he received telegrams from Governor Samuel Bard and another distinguished man.

Watterson is in league with the railroads. He wants 10,000 Kentuckians to pay their fare to Washington to see Hayes inaugurated.

The latest deserter from the Legislature can not be laboring under the delusion that he's A. Estopinal all proceedings in the regular House.

The South Carolina Jockey club is making preparations for the Charleston races. A double government can not interfere with the race track.

Associates of millionaires all combined to that to be witty a man should be rich. There are too many threadbare jokes, with pens out at elbows.

It is said Barrett and Davenport are not on speaking terms out of the theatre, though Mr. Davenport can scarcely be blamed for being the greater actor.

Men may choose whether they intend to uphold the law or the Democratic party. Just at present the party appears to be strongest, and consequently has more friends.

A Mobile editor is boarding at the hotel. He says: "Almost a regular dinner is the boast of the Battle House saloon, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., including soup, fish, meats and salads."

Bayard Taylor penned a circular letter for the purpose of making his family a merry Christmas. He said not he expected to pay his respects to all in person, and the recipients were one many for him.

A foreigner can scarcely realize how much easier it is in this country until he departs on the next to of European companies, and he is overwhelmed. Every company requires at least three or four officers of each, and so forth.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has gotten up an elegant edition of Henry Clay's speeches, in two volumes, and now is a good time for the people of the country to read the great Ashland Whig's speeches, and learn how he thought and reasoned on those great questions which so long agitated the country.

THE OFFICE-HUNTERS' INSURRECTION.

It is by this name that the disturbance of the past two weeks will be known in the annals of Louisiana. The possibility of capturing the offices by force of arms having been arrested by Federal orders, the insurrectionists contented themselves with organizing an amateur association dual in form with the regular government. The bloodthirsty warriors then detailed a part of their troops as policemen, and the chiefs went in red-eyed for the lucrative offices. The soldiers broke ranks upon the same motive, and while the late chiefs of the insurrection are installing themselves upon the comfortable cushions of a tax collector or assessor, their disorganized soldiery throng the steps and portals of the City Hall and assembly of the association for the relief of disappointed applicants for office.

This revolution has assumed very much the character of the revolutions of South America. A few ambitious and disappointed leaders publish a proclamation against the government in power. It is charged that the government is corrupt and incompetent. It is alleged that the revolutionists come to rescue the country from ruin. There are then two armies which raid the country and skirmish with each other. The cause is not, however, determined by pitched battles. Mutual fear does for those armies what respect for Federal authority does here. It becomes among the mercenaries of both armies a question of pay. The government forces are usually in arrears. The revolutionists have some thousands of dollars, with which they purchase recruits. The two armies are in camp. The war is an affair of outposts, and marauding upon the helpless inhabitants. The emissaries of each party are at work seducing the soldiery by promises of pay to the men, of promotion to the subordinates. The effect of this demoralization begins to be seen. The one army increases in numbers and boldness, the other weakens into dispersion and stampede. The timid and needy soldiery have ascertained which party pays best, and the contest is decided. Has the result proved the charges against the one party or redeemed the pledges of the other? Not at all. The successful revolutionists capture the government, excuse themselves under the necessities of the moment for adopting all the practices of their predecessors, adding to these exactions something more to cover the cost and risk of having come to reform them.

We do not consider the attempt to capture the offices of this State implies anything more than an exposure of the need of salary support by unemployed and needy thousands, who have enlisted, under the Democratic banner to march on the offices of the State. It has never been known in military history that the casual capture of a capital has impaired the title of the government deposed or established that of the military victors. There are numerous examples of this truth in history, the most prominent to us being the occupation of Philadelphia, the seat of our ancestral republican government, by the British, and the consequent removal of the government itself.

The question of legality can not be settled by invasion of the offices, nor even by the maintenance of a military force superior to that at the command of the lawful government. Might may make right temporarily, but there is always an umpire. In this case it will be in the Congress of the United States, which will be compelled to determine whether a government having the forms of law, with a claim of fair decision, shall be recognized. If it be the published doctrine that the claimants best armed and most audacious are entitled to recognition, the theory of republican government will be overthrown, and that of military force will succeed in its place.

Thus far the strife in Louisiana is an insurrection of office hunters. The decision upon the legality of the government is but in abeyance, and the Federal government can not, and we suppose will not defer a decision upon the question. As Union men, believing the Federal government to be supreme, all Republicans rely upon that supremacy. They do not affirm the right of the State authorities to pronounce on the last resort upon a question reverted to the appellate authority of the government. They, therefore, stand steady and rest in calm confidence that the Federal government which has forbidden either party to enforce its claims by force of arms, will in its own time, determine which authority is lawful.

WARLIKE.

The national Democracy snarl and show their warlike teeth, but hesitate to advance boldly to an assault. There has been obviously, on the part of the Democracy, a comparison of military strength with the government. The Southern party frankly said they would not take the initiative in civil war. They have even reproached the Northern Democracy with having refused to fight for the principle of State rights in 1861, while they are now willing to fight for the spoils of office. The REPUBLICAN has made a review of the fighting force of the two national parties with a view to show the superior military ability of the eighteen Republican States of the North and West, over the Democratic forces in the event the latter should decide to appeal from law to arms in aid of the ability to preserve the peace has come the law of Congress which authorizes the President to call and summon the militia of any of the States and command any officers of the militia. This power, given to President Lincoln during the civil war, empowers the government to call to the aid of the laws a special military force in political accordance with the administration. These two physical and legal facts taken together, we apprehend the national Democracy will another Gunpowder to hurl from office to rally to arms the relief secure and hold their right hand on such defiant as these

of the New Orleans *Times*, we infer that the review of Democratic military force has not been abandoned. Here is the "fit for duty" report of some adjutant general:

In the State of New York there is an effective militia force of 22,000 men. They are better armed than the United States troops. They are quite as well drilled, and the rank and file is far more intelligent than that of the United States army. The New York National Guards are better shots than the regulars, and are armed with perhaps the best military rifles in the world.

The field and staff are all well known to Mr. Tilden. Most of them hold their present commissions under his signature. They were selected with special reference to their soldierly qualities and willingness to obey orders. It is belived if Mr. Tilden, as President, called out the militia of the country, that of New York would be promptly tendered by Governor Robinson. Connecticut has several regiments quite equal to the crack troops of New York, and the Governor would not be backward in calling them into service. New Jersey has at least three regiments and two six-gun batteries. Maryland has five regiments ready to go into camp on two days' notice.

At least two of the Maryland regiments are the equal in efficiency and drill to any militia in America.

And so on. There is much in regard to this matter, which it is not proper to speak of.

From this we infer that Governor Tilden has organized this militia force with special reference to the military maintenance of his election. That if his militia shall be called out by Governor Robinson, they will respond to the demand of the State government, and disregard that of the Federal government. The State government of New York thus assumes the revolutionary position of deciding which is the legitimate government of the United States. A doctrine in all respects the opposite of that professed by the Democratic party in its St. Louis platform. That this organized arrangement has been made would be rendered probable were the assertions made by the correspondent authentic. It is thus that "Mr. Tilden will be inaugurated somewhere, perhaps in New York city, he will call upon the militia of the State to sustain him."

It is added that when the time comes for the Southern men to act, "they will take such a stand as will be approved by the whole South." This, too, may be an unauthorized sensation. Yet the whole programme has an air of possibility. The Northern Democrats are to take the initiative in rebellion for the spoils. The South will file in for the re-establishment of State sovereignty.

It is in this point of possibility that we can see the importance to the Union of having a government in Louisiana in conformity with the will of the nation and the support of the Federal government. With a Democratic government established here the inauguration of Tilden in New York would permit the appearance of a dual and rival government to that at Washington. If the Governor of New York is to elect between his allegiance to the one or the other of these governments, of course all the Democratic governments may and will do the same, so that we shall have this principle of duality, beginning and tolerated in a few Southern States, pervading the whole form of Republican government. We have taken the speculations of a correspondent with a full conviction of their futility. The militia of the Northwest, of New England, of New York itself, are far more numerous and equally warlike with those of New York city. The Federal government may place at their disposal arms and munitions, against which the insurgents can offer no adequate opposition. The navy of the Union may blockade the commerce of New York. The Republican militia of the West and of New York may obstruct the lines of Western transportation, and more than a million of people dependent for food supply upon the ocean and the interior may be subjected, in spite of their "better shots than the regulars," to a famine of trade and subsistence.

The question is not at present worthy further consideration. The Federal government, we are informed upon the same speculative authority, "is quietly getting ready for any emergency which may occur." We therefore leave the matter where it has been placed, with the observation that if the recognition of the dual government of Mr. Tilden shall be anticipated as a part of this emergency, it would be perhaps as well for the administration quickly to settle the question of duality in Louisiana by the recognition and maintenance of the regular Republican State government.

SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

The latest exploit of the Democratic party has not given that complete and general satisfaction which was so loudly promised by the organs. Nothing has yet been fully realized, and even the taxes remain unpaid and to be paid to an administration whose necessities are greater and more urgent than those of either of its immediate predecessors. Perhaps there has never been a worse time for those catapaws, the merchants, since the war than the present. The great business which was once done by the river has shrunk to the capacity of a very few steamboats, the most of them being inferior sort of craft. Since the beginning of the year the receipts of cotton show a decrease over the corresponding date a year ago of between 40,000 and 50,000 bales, while even the early promise of abundant receipts of sugar is threatened with a prospect of not being entirely fulfilled. Doubtless the current season will be a brief and unsatisfactory one to the merchants, and more especially so if the patent process of redeeming Louisiana by a new set of office holders more repulsive than their predecessors is adhered to.

So far the revolution has been limited to an onslaught upon the political interests. The rights of property have not yet been invaded. They may eventually come altogether; but so it is very evident the public revenues will prove entirely inadequate to maintain the great army of "the people" whose service have been called into requisition to enforce the result of the election by force. The hungry crowd may yet find that, as it is every man other depots of supplies as they did upon the gun stores before contributions were exacted from the business community to buy arms. People can not, however, subsist on guns and ammunition. They must all have bread and meat, and some demand more than these. The guns which have been used to capture the public offices may yet be trained upon the depots of merchandise awaiting orders from customers who have already sent their orders to Democratic St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. As the law has already been put down by force in one case, there is no reason to doubt that it will be treated in the same manner in case "the people" shall want some other advantage. The custom of Mexico is upon us, and were it not for an abiding faith in the justice and power of the Federal government, there would be good reason to doubt the long existence of even the false show of peace which now appears on the surface of political affairs. We must wait patiently till the Presidential question is decided before we look for a re-establishment of the rule of law in this State.

PATRONAGE AND ITS ABUSES.

We have never had a doubt but that the system of endowing the executive of Louisiana with the exclusive patronage, State and even municipal, has its disadvantages. It is, in the first place, wholly contrary to Republican principle to bestow a power of appointment to office upon the executive when the office can be filled by popular election. The REPUBLICAN has often shown that no advantage has accrued to the party from appointments made from persons not acceptable to the people. All local dissensions are thereby healed. There has been no necessity to recognize the suffrage of the colored people, and the whole hostility of a parish has been concentrated against an officer, sometimes, perhaps, almost a stranger.

It has been seen that the extensive patronage attributed to the State and city government has stimulated unemployed thousands to seek the subsistence of public wages. The Democratic party has manifested no purpose to reduce this patronage, to abdicate the extensive powers of appointment or abate the excessive compensation of certain city and State offices. This has constituted the great prize for which the people have been invited to contend, and it is not probable that Democracy will in any respect reform this policy. When, however, the people see that there is not one political principle in dispute between the two parties, but that the armed assault upon the Republican administration has been made solely to capture the salaries and wages of office, they may come to the conclusion that the best way to secure peace will be to reduce the temptations to disturbance. Constitutional and legal measures may be therefore taken to effect this object. There may be some equality established between the wages of industry and of political employment, and the future controversies of Louisiana may turn rather upon the personal competency of candidates to perform the duties of office than upon their ability to buy a nomination or hire substitutes. The extent of Federal patronage has in like manner constituted the great motive of agitation and the great danger of the republic. Any reform in this respect, whether national or State, would strengthen the permanence of Republican government by taking away a great agency of disturbance.

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 55th of His Majesty's reign. jan 10 eod 3p

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR,

9.....Chartres street.....9

Offers the balance of her

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

ELEGANT PARISIAN BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC.,

At greatly reduced prices and regardless of cost, to make room for a magnificent stock of

SPRING MILLINERY

Expected next month.

LADIES DESIRING TO SECURE BARGAINS

Should not fail to call early at

No. 9 Chartres street.

jan 10 3p 7t 3e

CARPETS

AND

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

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

TUCKER, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, BORDERS, CORNICE POLES, ETC., in great variety.

Without Extra Cost Sent Free.

REAGH, PUTNEY & LAURA,

Nos. 17 and 19 Carondelet street.

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 $20,000 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 is 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.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

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

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876.

In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET; and a further discount of TEN PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet.

By order of the Board:

no14 3m 2p V. VALLOIS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 11, 1877.

[No. 2795—Administration Series.]

An ordinance adopting an estimate of expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year 1877.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the following estimate of expenditures (including police and schools) for the year 1877, be and the same is hereby adopted:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS—		
Streets, wages, etc.	$143,000	
Streets, repairs, etc.	35,400	
Streets, bridges, crossings and wings	30,000	
Draining machines	35,000	
Canals and drawbridges	7,000	
Administrator's office, salaries and expenses	3,500—	$254,500
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE—		
Salaries and office expenses		15,000
DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—		
Waterworks, pipes, machinery, etc.	$30,000	
Waterworks, salaries and wages	36,000	
Administrator's office, salaries and expenses	4,000	
Insane Asylum, provisions, salaries, etc.	15,000	
Courthouses, repairs and salary of keeper	3,000	
Public buildings (other than enumerated)	1,500	
Smal-pox hospital	6,000	
Visiting physicians	1,560	
Public slabs	3,000	
Home of Aged and Infirm	4,000	
City Hall building, salaries, repairs and office expenses	3,000—	103,000
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—		
Administrator's office, salaries and expenses	$4,420	
Public squares, salaries and wages	1,800	
Public pounds, salaries and rents	5,000	
Workhouse, provisions, salaries, etc.	11,000	
Boys' House of Refuge, provisions, salaries, etc.	15,120	
Cost of removal of sick and dead, etc.	3,000—	40,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—		
Salaries, wages and office expenses		30,000
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—		
Salaries and office expenses		22,000
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—		
Salaries and office expenses		13,000
DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS—		
Salaries and office expenses		4,100
MAYOR'S OFFICE—		
Salaries and office expenses		6,320
CITY HALL BUILDING—		
Salaries of librarian, keeper of archives, janitor and porters		5,000
CITY COUNCIL—		
Salaries of secretary and assistant secretary, and stationery, etc.		3,030
TAX NOTICES AND REGISTERS—		
Salaries and stationery		1,500
CITY ATTORNEY—		
Salaries	$10,400	
Office expenses	1,000—	11,400
MAYOR AND ADMINISTRATORS		49,500
PRINTING—		
Proceedings of Council and promulgation of ordinances	$4,500	
Tax bills, reports, advertisements, etc.	6,000—	10,500
TAX BILLS, ETC.—		
Printing tax ledgers, bills, etc.	$1,500	
Making tax bills	6,000—	7,500
BOARD OF HEALTH.		
Salaries sanitary inspectors	$8,800	
Salaries sanitary police	8,100	
Disinfectants	3,000—	20,000
LIGHTING CITY.		
Gas contracts	$146,500	
Oil contracts	22,500—	169,000
BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS—		
Assessment rolls		$16,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT—		
Firemens' Charitable Association, city	$140,000	
Firemens' Charitable Association, Fifth District	12,000	
Firemens' Charitable Association, Sixth District	18,000	
Firemen's Charitable Association, Seventh District	8,000—	178,000
CRIMINAL JUSTICE—		
Superior Criminal Court, salaries and stationery	$13,000	
Superior Criminal Court, clerk's fees	12,000	
First District Court, clerk's fees	12,000	
Criminal sheriff, Parish Prison	63,000	
Criminal sheriff's fees	36,500	
District attorney's fees	9,000	
Jury commissioners	1,000	
Municipal police courts	50,000	
Fifth and seventh justices of the peace	12,000	
Black Maria—Conveying prisoners	1,500	
Rent, First District Court	3,000	
Rent, Metropolitan Police station	4,200	
City physicians, salaries, etc.	1,200	
Police officers, municipal police courts	7,380—	213,100
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Law charges	$30,000	
Support of orphans	27,000	
Coroner, salaries, rents, etc.	12,000	
Recording deaths	300—	80,500
CITY DEBT—INTEREST AND REDEMPTION		436,250
JUDGMENTS		275,000
EJECTION EXPENSES		20,000
PARK		10,000
METROPOLITAN POLICE		400,000
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, one fourth of one per cent	272,750—	1,379,000
CONTINGENT		25,250
Total		$3,897,000

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 11, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Denis, Diamond, Edwards, McCaffrey, Sengstorff.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:

THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary. jan12 10t

CITY LICENSES OF 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, January 12, 1877.

CITY LICENSES FOR 1877 ARE NOW DUE AND payable in cash at this Department. The following rates of discount will be allowed, to wit:

Five per cent from date hereof until January 31, 1877.

Three per cent from February 1 to February 15, 1877, inclusive.

Two per cent from February 16 to February 28, 1877, inclusive.

jan12 10eod J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

ALLOTMENT OF PREMIUM BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, December 26, 1876.

THE FIFTH ALLOTMENT OF SERIES OF PREMIUM bonds will take place in the Council Chamber on WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1877, at which time fifty series will be drawn.

de31 1d J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUM BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, December 26, 1876.

THE THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS ON the drawn series of premium bonds will take place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on MONDAY, January 15, 1877, at 9 A. M.

de31 1d J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

A. D. Slocomb, Executrix, vs. Christophe Dillon.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF New Orleans, No. 3714.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Eugene Waggaman, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 13, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, comprising the whole of the lot or triangle part bounded by Rampart, Mandeville, Marais and Mystery streets, and measuring, more or less, sixty-eight feet front on Mystery street, by one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth and front on Rampart street, and eighty-eight feet in depth and front on Marais street, the whole apparently in a sketch thereof annexed to an act of sale from Jean Baptiste Coutelin to Jean Baptiste P. S. Theard, late a notary public in this city, September 12, 1864, being the same property acquired by my vendors by purchase from Mr. Coutelin, per act passed before A. Hero, notary public in this city, dated December 27, 1871.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Time-Sale—Twenty days second and last auction. The said property will be delivered adjudicated to the highest and best bidder for what it will bring, to be paid for by the purchaser in cash, deducting a bond with good and solvent security, bearing rights and court interest per annum from date, and should mortgage on the property sold stand good and valid, the purchaser will have to deduct and pay in cash the amount of principal, interest and costs due, etc., per above act of sale, leaving a balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the adjudication to be made to the highest and last bidder.

THOMAS H. RAPIER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jan12 20t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia vs. Mrs. Delphine Bench, wife, etc.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF New Orleans, No. 4[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Eugene Waggaman, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, February 13, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

1. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in Suburban Treme street, between St. Ann and Bourbon streets, designated by the number five, and number fifty-one, on a plan made by Boutet, surveyor, on the seventh of August, 1836, and posted in the office of the late Theodore Pinsoneau, notary public in this city, in book of plans, under the number forty-four; the said lot of ground, in American measure, thirty-two feet and six inches four lines front, by one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on one side by lot number four, on the other side by lot number six, in the rear line by lot number two; together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Suburban Treme of this city, designated by the number of square comprised between Dumaine, Phillippe, Prieur and Roman streets, according to a plan drawn by Henry Hofhausen, late civil engineer, on the ninth of June, 1836, and deposited in the office of Lucien Bermudez, then a notary public in this city; which lot of ground measures, in front on Dumaine street, thirty-nine feet, more or less, by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, in the rear line, thirty-nine feet, more or less, by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, in the depth of the parallel lines, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

jan12 21 26 feb2

New Orleans Savings Institution vs. M. Paul.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 27,069.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, square bounded by Prytania, Eighth and 8th Charles (formerly Bayadee) streets, measuring, as per certificate of survey by Thomas Jackson, late deputy city surveyor, dated the 8th of April, 1866, and annexed to an act of sale Cuvellier, late a notary public in this city, dated June 21, 1871, to wit: One hundred and thirty-nine inches front on Prytania street, one hundred and thirty-one feet rest three inches in front on Harmony street, one hundred and [illegible] feet five inches one line front on Eighth street, and one hundred and forty-three feet five inches on the rear line running through square from Eighth to Harmony street, bounded by the defendant herein from Charles Caffery, per act of sale before said late notary Cuvellier, dated June 21, 1871.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

de30 ja12 20 31 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co. vs. Eugene Cohen.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF New Orleans, No. 8[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Eugene Waggaman, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 20, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

THREE NOTES, in words and figures following, to-wit:

$1000 00. LYNN, ARK., Jan[illegible]

One year after date I promise to pay to the order of Isaac Cohen sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest per annum from date until paid.

(Signed) WILLIAM [illegible]

Indorsed: I. COHEN.

$1000 00. LYNN, ARK., Jan[illegible]

Two years after date I promise to pay to the order of Isaac Cohen sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest per cent per annum from date until paid.

(Signed) WILLIAM [illegible]

Indorsed: I. COHEN.

$1000 00. LYNN, ARK., Jan[illegible]

Three years after date I promise to pay to the order of Isaac Cohen sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest per cent per annum from date until paid.

(Signed) WILLIAM [illegible]

Indorsed: I. COHEN.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

ja9 13 20

Cancellinated Association of the City of Louisiana, Benjamin F. Flanders vs. George F. Bowers.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts, parish of Orleans, No. 814.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Second Judicial District Court for the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Eugene Waggaman, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 13, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, comprising the whole of the lot or triangle part bounded by Camp, Thalia (Saegmel) and Hire streets, designated by the numbers five and six on a sketch annexed before T. O. Stark, late notary public in the ninth of April, 1866, said lot measuring thirty-four feet on Camp street and twenty-three feet, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet, bounded and front on Camp street, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet, bounded on the rear by property now or formerly belonging to Mrs. Brown, acquired by purchase from Jean Baptiste Coutelin and Charles Sagney, as per act before John Rosenbaugh, notary public in this city, on the thirty-first of December, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms and Conditions—1. In case the amount to pay plaintiff's claim, costs and expenses of sale be not bidden at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 1st of December, 1876, until the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to pay the difference in cash at the time of the sale and the balance on the property sold. 2. The purchaser will have to pay the costs of the sale, the expenses of the sale, the taxes on the property sold, the costs of the mortgages and vendor's lien on the property sold, and the twenty-third of Lucien Bermudez, dated June 21, 1871, and twenty-three dollars each, payable in cash, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the adjudication to be made to the highest and last bidder.

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

de19 23 30 ja12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Robert Hutcheson vs. National Building Association.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Eugene Waggaman, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 3, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, comprising the whole of the lot or triangle part bounded by St. Louis, Chartres, Conti and Royal streets, formerly known as the House of the Citizens's Bank of Louisiana, measuring, according to American measure, sixty-four feet and six inches six lines in front on Royal street, one hundred and eighty-five feet and six inches six lines in depth on Chartres street, and sixty-five feet and six inches two lines in width on the rear, acquired by the defendant herein from the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, per act passed before Lucien Kerr, notary public in this city, dated June 21, 1871.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

ja5 13 20 feb3

Emile Henry vs. William [illegible]

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 9718.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, February 13, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, square bounded by Canal, Tonti (Saegmel) and Hire streets, designated by the numbers five and six on a sketch annexed before T. O. Stark, late notary public in the ninth of April, 1866, said lots measuring thirty-four feet on Canal street and twenty-three feet, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet, bounded and front on Canal street, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet, bounded on the rear by property now or formerly belonging to Mrs.