New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 27, 1877

Oysters held their own.

Hewitt has a diminished head.

Very few rich men are good singers.

Dentists should not jaw each other.

Job wore his comforters in warm weather.

In one sense to run in debt is to a man's credit.

The auctioneer takes an interest in what he sells.

New Hampshire men walk on four feet of snow.

Oyster stews sold at church fairs are not intoxicating.

Duke Alexis is extravagant, and kicks in Russia leather.

The *statu quo* does not interfere with gambling houses.

The battle of books should be fought on the ink-lined plane.

Sweets to the sweet. Fashionable swell hats for swell heads.

The presidents of Mexico generally die when they go out of office.

The weather no sooner begins to suit people than a change comes.

Men are so desirous of being deceived that they deceive themselves.

An ungrammatical sheriff says: "I knows a good thing when I seize it."

Kentucky farmers complain of "female cow thieves," whatever they are.

Democrats are in favor of a United States returning board, called arbitrars.

It is the proper thing for a Northern man to own an orange grove in Florida.

Ann Eliza Young is in Tennessee. She is a living witness against Brighamy.

The leaves of Vallambrosa are as nothing compared with the snakes of Memphis.

Some of the Boston savings banks prefer reducing the rates of interest to failing.

A juvenile opera troupe stranded at Providence. The prima donna had the croup.

The soul of Sergeant Bates is marching on; but his body is sawing wood in Illinois.

"There is a time to dance," and this year it is when some other man pays the fiddler.

Salvini retired from the stage when he married; but now he is willing to act again.

The wooden sidewalks of Vicksburg are being torn up and carried off for firewood.

The laborers are at work on the foundations for the exposition buildings in Paris.

An improved idol in a Chinese temple, with pump attachment, is able to shed tears.

The mills of a tax grind slowly, but they grind dimes enough to make property fine.

General James B. Steedman is to command the Democratic Western reserve forces.

All newspaper men and actors are glad that Mr. Talmage is not a journalist nor a player.

Maggie Mitchell is as sprightly as a "Cricket." Forty years do not dull her chirrup.

Millard Fillmore was rocked in a sap trough. As a baby he was too sweet for anything.

Jerry Black begs leave to differ with any man who has an opinion to offer on the electoral bill.

In New York they speak of running away to Canada as "retiring out of the province of the law."

Mrs. Fitzhugh keeps a boarding house in Washington. Mr. Fitzhugh writes no more letters to Texas.

A Connecticut clergyman who was promised more than he can collect has asked for a reduction of salary.

A new diamond mine has been discovered at Yuba, California, and the Yuba diamond young men will soon be plentiful.

"Black Crook" actors, to please a "Black Crook" audience, consent to degrade the stage by delivering stupid political jokes.

Emma Abbott is a good girl with a good voice, but she goes into fits at the bare idea of singing operatic music in short clothes.

Governor Phelps, of Missouri, hesitates about distributing his patronage. He has discovered that his appointments disappoint.

A man can get the best wishes of a select circle and a ten dollar gold headed cane by giving a fifty dollar supper to a few friends.

Auerbach has written a story called "The Gawk from America." There are lots of them who spend their time and money in Europe.

Tupper fancies that Americans understand him, and his recent ode to America commences with the line: "Great and understanding nation."

Mr. Beecher says: "What men want is a conscience which is educated so that they can tell what is perfect truth." This is a slap at Tilton and the jury.

A nephew of Robert Burns is said to be living in Massachusetts. He has a pair of pants which belonged to his uncle, and is received in the best circles of New Bedford.

The industrious New York *Commercial Advertiser* man thinks a fellow ought to be happy who has to make only two columns of jokes a week; but there are other things to be considered.

Should Tilden be made President every man who joined the Union army must naturally feel convinced that he was wrong in trying to put down the Southern rebellion.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern, pedestrian, has established the fact that women can walk, the young men of Boston are disposed to let the girls "board it" when they want to go to balls and operas.

ADJUSTMENT ON THE BASIS OF REFORM.

A comparison of the platform and action of the Democratic party will show that it has adopted, in profession, every principle incorporated in the constitution by the Republicans. The last evidence consists in the cordial acceptance and solicitation of negro representation and negro suffrage.

The Republicans have at last succeeded in securing Democratic approval, sincere or pretended, of this chief measure of constitutional amendment.

Both parties in this State have promised reforms. The Republicans have thus far effected all that have been made. The Democracy has exposed the hypocrisy of these pretenses by grabbing at the shadow of the most lucrative offices, without enacting measures for the reduction of either the perquisites or patronage of any of them.

The Republicans may be no better than the Democracy, but they have motives for reform peculiar to their situation. If it becomes the judgment of the nation that Republican ascendancy in the Southern States is inseparable from abuses which Democracy has always practiced with political impunity, these abuses may be attributed to the incompetency of the large mass of Republicans to exercise the rights with which they have been endowed by the nation, an attempt may be made to correct those alleged abuses by repealing the power to perpetuate them. The exercise of executive influence has proved so profitable and injurious to the Republican party that the late Governor has asked the Legislature to devolve this duty upon popular election. The high salaries, lucrative patronage, heavy taxation and wasteful expenditures of the city administration have imposed upon the Republican party a reproach, while the Democracy have derived all the advantages of the objectionable system. Indeed the lucrative inducement of these city offices constitutes the motive for Democratic organization, and furnishes the necessary means for conducting a campaign against the Republican State government. It is thus the obvious interest of the Republican party to enact these reforms. It will establish Republican principles permanently. It will disperse the Democracy by annihilating and eliminating the only principle upon which Democracy can cohere. It is, "To the victors belong the spoils." What use can a Democrat see in a conflict when there is no plunder? The other co-operative element consists in men really conservative, who fear the ferocity of the unmuzzled bulldozer, the rapacity of the ambitious White Leaguer with his famished followers, and the avowed determination of the nullifiers to overthrow any Republican government which they can not control. The conservative element is composed, also, in a powerful degree of men who detest and dread politics—landlords in want of good tenants, capitalists who require punctual borrowers, men working active enterprises and mechanics who need employment.

Such are the powerful elements in favor of reducing the public burdens, and restricting the legislative power to increase them; of introducing economy of expenditures, and of fixing the pay of a public officer upon the basis of adequate compensation for the personal services employed in the performance of official duties.

Can not these elements be combined in adjusting the anarchy which prevails in Louisiana? A common interest and common sense prove that it should be done, and that it may be done. We are not afraid to sketch our idea of the mode in which this adjustment may be effected:

1. The recognition of the government of Mr. Packard by the Federal government may be assumed as an event inevitable in the immediate future. The Republicans will expect from the administration the exclusive nomination of honest and competent men for office. It will expect the nomination of no man whose name and influence will not strengthen the popular and business confidence in the Republican party. It will be expected that the Senate will confirm these nominations on the principle stated.

Governor Packard may repeat the request of his immediate predecessor that the executive be relieved of municipal patronage, and that it be referred to the elective choice of the people. He may also address a message to the Legislature urging upon that body the enactment of the reforms professed by both political parties, but completely executed as yet by neither.

2. The majorities of the Republican State administration will leave no further excuse for the secession of Democratic members. Thus far these members hold under the same authority with Mr. Packard—that of the Returning Board. Whether their meeting has been that of a moot society to rehearse the pieces which they would perform, or whether it be held that these members have been absent from their seats in a legal body, does not affect their rights, so far as these rights may not have been thus affected by the judgment of the regular Legislature. The recognition of Governor Packard will, then, either expel these recusants or bring them into the regular Legislature, as has resulted heretofore under the compromise of 1875.

When this composite body shall have assembled—when it shall have settled the election and returns of its members, what should be done next? The reform message of Governor Packard may be sent in either to the regular or to a special session. A majority composed of the Republican and Conservative elements, of which we have spoken, may at once proceed to enact into law the practical reforms so long before the public.

These reforms effected, we may anticipate the subsidence of political excitement with the elevation of personal character and business measures as of paramount importance. Louisiana will thus gradually disappear from the issues of national politics, and become the field of industry and the camp of enterprise and progress.

We can see no other basis than this for adjusting the bitter and bloody strife which the attack and defense of the spoils had engendered. The basis will be either attained by the reforms referred to, or it will come as the decision of the famous cause in chancery, by the absorption of the subject in the costs of the controversy. We have no hesitation or temerity of making this announcement upon our own responsibility, and we think instructions from that element of our own party whose views we have expressed. To an adjustment on the basis stated the REPUBLICAN commits itself, confident that it will be sustained by the best sense and sentiment of its own party and the highest interests and intelligence of the whole people of the State.

THE MODERN WOODEN HORSE.

We are assured that Mr. Hayes and all his friends are violently opposed to the electoral bill, while Mr. Tilden seeing in it a scheme to elevate him to the Presidency meekly expresses his acquiesence in the "will of the people."

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, appears to have been the only Democratic Senator too dull of comprehension to see in this bill a trump card for Tilden; consequently he refused to assent to a measure which, in his opinion, violates the constitution, disfranchises the States, and gives to Congress the absolute right to elect the President of the United States. No convocation of the States General of any European State or kingdom ever exercised more absolutely the control over the election of a reigning prince than this bill gives the Congress of the United States. It is not designed to be permanent. Its provisions in express terms limit it to the present election. At the end of another four years, however, it can and probably will be repealed; a new act will be prepared which may or may not, according to circumstances, throw the election of President into the hands of a joint committee of both houses, or in those of an umpire, an outsider, perhaps, selected in an arbitrary manner. The principle once established that Congress can throw out the vote of a State and substitute something else, and that a tribunal unknown to the constitution, composed of members selected from the two houses, with one or more other persons to be joined to them, and it will not be long before the expense of a popular election may as well be spared. This year it is established that a committee of five of each house and five other designated persons may elect the President. Next year it may be the committee of the two houses especially if the same political party shall have a majority in both will be thought sufficient for the purpose; or a committee composed exclusively of outsiders, or, perhaps, there may be no unnecessary circumlocution about it, and Congress declare some aspirant the President. This year, there is no doubt, it will favor the pretensions of Tilden; the next time it may result in the choice of some man who, like Peter Cooper, did not receive an electoral vote.

THE OUTCOME.

The manner in which the Democrats traded with Hamlet, of Ouachita, is shown in his running as a Democratic candidate for the place he once claimed in the Senate. Both he and Meredith, deceased, were candidates in November for Senator in the district composed of Caldwell and Ouachita. Pending the canvass, Mr. Hamlet rarely visited his home, as he feared or pretended to fear the Democrats would kill him. He received a majority of the votes cast in Monroe, and as the Returning Board rejected all the boxes in the parish, outside of that town, Hamlet was declared elected, took his seat in the Senate, and the oath of office, and made a pretense of discharging the duties of Senator for a few days, when, not required to wait at the bedside of his sister, who fell sick on one occasion just before an important vote was about to be taken. Hamlet soon after retired from the Senate, without resigning, and appeared in Odd Fellows' Hall, where he was permitted to make a personal explanation, and perhaps some kind of a bargain, the nature of which may possibly be guessed at by his now appearing as the sole candidate for a pretended election to the place he already claims. Democrats are asked to vote for him by the party organ on the ground that he has deserted his party and those who once reposed confidence in him. There is another Senator with a somewhat similar history. He, too was returned by the Returning Board, appeared in the Senate, took the oath and participated in the proceedings for a few days when he was lost to sight in the foggy labyrinths of Odd Fellows' Hall. As his contesting rival has not died, there is no may to placate him *a la* Hamlet if either he or the Democratic party desired such a solution.

In a few days we shall see Mr. Hamlet return with double-barreled credentials—those he already holds from the Returning Board and such as the *status quo* officials of Ouachita will give him as the result of a moot election, which we learn is to be held to-day. Mr. Hamlet's great virtues were never discovered by the Democracy until he deserted from his party and his friends in danger's hour and broke a quorum in the Senate.

WOULD-BE UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The assistant Democratic organs having expended all their wit on the failure of our Legislature to come to a choice for United States Senator, have none to spare for the five or six Democratic aspirants who are looking to the Odd Fellows' Hall caucus for their credentials. Messrs. Jonas, Robertson, Gibson, Egan and Wickliffe have so equally divided the strength of their party among themselves that it is impossible to elect anybody. It may be that the action of the moot Legislature are not thought of sufficient consequence to provoke a direct attack, though it is more likely the assailants are afraid to ridicule the representatives of the party that may yet (who knows?) have the power to dispose of the public printing. While there is life there is hope, and the law has not yet been changed and the contract with the *Democrat* has not been formally executed; hence the discretion which observes silence in respect to the Odd Fellows' Hall, and makes up for it by the liveliest chatter about the dead lock in the Legislature.

An assistant organ charges the Democratic leaders with having hired a telegraph operator to betray the confidential communications which were sent over the line between here and New York in the fall. Unfortunately for the success of this rather discreditable transaction, it is impossible to find all of the alleged dispatches which the informer reports having passed through the office at Chattanooga. They are not in themselves of much consequence, as it can make very little difference to the Republicans of Louisiana whether certain parties here and in Washington have or have not sent improper suggestions by telegraph. If the correspondence of politicians is to be used to defeat the popular vote, there would soon be an end of free suffrage.

Woman Suffrage in the Senate.

American statesmen, humiliated by the fraud and violence which have pervaded the country, listen with modified arrogance to the petition of the women to be allowed permission to restore the natural calm and character, through the universal suffrage of all adults, without regard to class, color or sex. It was an impressive message from the wives and sisters. Seventeen Senators rose one after the other, each presenting and reading the title of a petition to the above effect. Senator Sargent expressed the opinion with some timidity that female influence would purify elections and secure a better class of officials. Mr. Dawes thought it time to consider the question upon its merits. The other conscript fathers were meek and mum. The lady memorialists were surprised at the cordial reception they received, instead of the ridicule to which they have so long been accustomed.

Nobody seems to anticipate how female suffrage would purify elections and secure a better class of officials. It would be because of the impossibility of organizing this suffrage upon any party basis. No partisan or politician would waste his time in attempting to influence a vote at once inaccessible from its social surroundings and incapable of being concentrated on the basis of distributable spoils. These politicians have been building a tower of rascality so high as to escape the rising tide of popular retribution. Female suffrage would, perhaps, come with such a confusion of tongues as to disperse the impious builders and suspend their work forever. To pour seven or eight millions of votes into the muddy contents of the electoral urn would be like putting a pound of alum into a jar of Mississippi river water at high tide. Wishing to see woman maintain her appropriate position in the affairs and affections of men it would still be funny to witness the dismay and desperation of the Hewitts and Wash McLeans at the destruction of their occupation by female suffrage. Perhaps the Electoral College would never trouble this land again.

The Cards Stacked.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives an ominous estimate of Republican chances under the new Returning Board at Washington. According to this schedule Judge Clifford is an old fashioned Democrat.

Judge Field, although a Republican in Lincoln's time, has of late years, it is understood, drifted to the Democracy. Judge Strong came to the supreme bench from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to which he was elected as a Democrat. During the war he acted with the Republicans, but his present views can not be authoritatively stated.

A Democratic Senator had said that he regarded him as just as much a Democrat as Judge Davis.

As a summary it is said—

That the political bias of two of the judges is Democratic, that of one doubtful, while only one is known to be a pronounced Republican. If the fifth judge selected should be Judge Davis, the Democratic ascendency in the commission would be complete.

Per contra, the theory is—

That the judges, for the credit of the bench, will seek to divest themselves of all partisan feeling, and will probably act together, looking only at the constitutional and legal aspects of the questions presented.

The simple-minded and sagacious correspondent adds:

Judged in this light, the Republican case is believed to be impregnable.

He proceeds to argue that the commission will not go—

Behind the papers presented further than to examine the election laws of the contested States.

When it is added, however, that Chief Justice Waite, an inhabitant of Ohio, is excluded from the commission, while Judge Hunt, of New York, was eligible, the expectation that these four Democrats and one Republican will confine themselves "to the constitutional and legal aspects of the question" seems a little hazy.

A young poet breaks out into song, saying, "Look at the baby's fingers, so cunningly soft and white!" A moment later the poet might look again at the fingers when they have captured the bread and molasses belonging to a little sister.

DIED.

URBAN—On Wednesday, the twenty-fourth instant, at 4 A. M., DOMINIQUE URBAN, a native of France, aged forty-six years, and a resident of this city for the last fourteen years.

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.

oct 4m 3t Tu Sa

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.

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. 974, 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. ja9 1m eod 2p

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Established in 1805.

Capital.....$500,000 0

Assets at their market value.....$52,327 36

Income for the year 1875.....$34,030 9

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

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merlin,	A. M. Bickham.
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber.
E. Gally,	J. Tuyes.
Charles Laffite,	W. A. Bell.
W. Van Benthuysen.	D. Fatjo.
Pierre Poutz.	D. D. Rogers. ja22 1y

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 27, 1876, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	11:45 A. M.
Accommodation	3:30 P. M.	Accommodation	9:15 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Accommodation train runs as far as McComb City.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common, under City Hotel.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot 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. R. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

CISTERNS.

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

191.....Magazine Street.....191

Between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Highest premiums awarded at the last two Louisiana State Fairs and the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition of 1876.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. A lot Cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at

Prices to Suit the Times.

Orders promptly attended to. fel3 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

GRUNWALD 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 Hasson, Ed. W. Surinach, M. Bonner, A. S. Badger.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BONNER, Cashier. ms26 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. Galaus.
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schmidt,
Samuel Jamison.	Carl Kohn,
A. Monilton,	T. L. Payne,
R. A. Fulfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap23 1y

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Dominique Dubes vs. Joseph Sens.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 7361.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Customhouse on Canal street, in New Orleans, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, in square No. 2 of the Faubourg Plaisance, now square No. 216 of the new plan made by Henry C. Brown, surveyor, bounded by Live Oak or Constance, Toledano and Magnolia streets and Louisiana avenue. Said lots are designated by the Nos. 1 and 2, as per plan of Faubourgs Delachaise and Plaisance, made by C. A. Hedin and deposited in the office of Theodore Guyot, notary, and measure each 30 feet front on Live Oak street, by a depth between parallel lines of 127 feet 4 inches, American measure; lot No. 1 fronting the corner of Live Oak and Toledano streets.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 22, 1877.

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

ja27 2t 2p13 2t 2t

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
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

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letter unanswered mean a negative reply.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Co. New Orleans, January 16, 1877.—At a meeting of the stockholders, held on the instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, THOMAS J. [illegible], CHARLES T. HOWARD, JULES CAZ[illegible], B. F. KENNER.

And at a called meeting of the directors this day, JOSEPH HERNANDEZ was re-elected president.

ja18 6t CHARLES HERNANDEZ, [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans Gas Company, December 24, 1876.—A dividend of DOLLARS per share, will be paid to the holders on MONDAY, January 15, out of the profits of the past six months. VOR. VALLOIS, [illegible]

de24 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

J. W. BLAISDELL.....

GREAT SUCCESS.

Hundreds turned away. The ladies [illegible] Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, The most gorgeous of all spectacles, THE BLACK CROOK.

Beautiful scenery, bewitching ballets, costumes, charming music. Three [illegible] twenty corpsdeses. Amazonian maids, young ladies in the third act. Little Tot as Venus and Adonis, the most attractive artists in the world. Concending with a beautiful transformation scene never [illegible] the American public, the Fairies of the Bower of Fauns, seats can be secured in advance, without extra charge. Special Mardi Gras night, February 13, Fancy Masquerade Ball. Ladies' invitations obtained by applying at the box office.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES POPE.....

"There's Millions in it."

Monday, January 22, 1[illegible]

And Every Evening until further [illegible]

MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND.

RAYMOND. In his great character [illegible]
RAYMOND. COLONEL MULBERRY [illegible]
RAYMOND. In the famous drama [illegible] by Mark Twain.
RAYMOND. "The Hit of the [illegible]
RAYMOND. Raymond Matinee Saturday. In preparation and [illegible] decoed—SAMSON and [illegible] Salvini, in which Mr. [illegible] will appear.

ja24

WENGER'S GARDEN.

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

P. WENGER, Proprietor.

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

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of William E. Bullen.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans. No. 29,200.—Whereas E. Bullen has petitioned the court for administration on the estate of her husband, William E. Boullenet. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja18 22 27* JOHN HERR[illegible], Actuary.

Succession of Miss Josephine [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,318.—Whereas [illegible] has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late [illegible] E. Weisheimer, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern within ten days why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja27 31 f. 2* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of William S. [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,323.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and all persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification why they have or can, why the account presented by Parker, [illegible] administrator of the estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja27 31 f. 2* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Patrick Jordan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,926.—Whereas Margaret Johnson has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Patrick Johnson, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja27 31 to 2* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Mrs. Josephine [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 28,863.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and all persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification why they have or can, why the account presented by Charles C. Crawford, administrator of the estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja21 26 29* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Pascal [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,048.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and all persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification why they have or can, why the account presented by [illegible] administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja19 23 27* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Joseph [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 28,312.—Whereas [illegible] Cornillet has petitioned the court for administration on the estate of the late Joseph Cornillet, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja24 27 31* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Clara D. Yard.

Daniel Yard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,208.—Whereas [illegible] has petitioned the court for administration on the estate of Clara Yard, widow of Daniel Yard, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja19 23 27 JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Michael [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,173.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and all persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification why they have or can, why the account presented by [illegible] Mrs. Mary Grimes, testamentary executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja21 25 31* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of Augustine [illegible] of Charles Forno.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,022.—Whereas [illegible] public administrator, has petitioned for letters of native testamentary [illegible] the estate of the late Augustine [illegible] of Charles Forno, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

ja20 24 29* JOHN HERR[illegible]

Succession of S. D. [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR the parish of Orleans, No. 29,522.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and all persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification why they have or can, why the account presented by [illegible] Hernor, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ja17 21 26* JOHN HERR[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By Nash & Hodgson.

SALE FOR PARTITION.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

JOHN T. PETTIGREW, TUTOR, vs. GARET F. RUGGLES.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 29,067.

BY NASH & HODGSON, Auctioneers—Office No. 13 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1877, at 11 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in pursuance of a judgment of the Hon. A. L. [illegible], the second District Court for the parish of Orleans, signed and dated January 26, 1877, in the above entitled matter, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following property:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of the city of New Orleans, in square bounded by Victory, Gaiety and Elysian Fields streets, designated on a plan by Louis Bringier, surveyor, dated July 27, 1841, and measuring on Victory street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Terms and Conditions—One third cash, and the balance at one and two years, with eight per cent interest, secured by the vendee's privilege, five per cent attorney's fees in case of suit, insurance against fire, and all other usual security customary in the mortgage, from day of sale.

Act of sale before M. T. Doerr, [illegible] the purchaser's expense, [illegible] and eligible in 1877.