The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 12 net	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	85 "	125 "
Three.....	30 "	55 "	70 "	115 "	175 "
Four.....	35 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	95 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	61 "	105 "	135 "	225 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	250 "	425 "
Nine.....	72 "	125 "	165 "	280 "	480 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven.....	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen..	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.	95 "	175 "	230 "	450 "	660 "
Fifteen...	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Thirty....	175 "	350 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

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One.....	$ 8 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
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Three.....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	55 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen...	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

THE RIOT IN ST. BERNARD.

STATEMENT OF HON. A. W. WALKER.

The Hon. A. W. Walker, a planter in the parish of St. Bernard, has done us the kindness to furnish the CRESCENT with the following correct detail of the serious disturbance which has occurred within the last forty-eight hours about eighteen miles below the city. The account of Mr. Walker may be implicitly relied on, as he was an eye-witness to most of the outrages perpetrated by the Radicals:

To the Editor of the Crescent:

The events which have just transpired in the parish of St. Bernard require some explanation necessary to exhibit in all their nakedness the evil effects of Radical teachings and misrule.

That parish has been noted until now for the good understanding existing between the white and colored people, the various provost marshals and agents of the freedmen's bureau having, in all their reports, borne witness to the kindness of treatment and correctness of settlement by employers with their employés, except in one or two instances, when Northern lessees failed to pay their hands, and had to be forced to do so by the agents of the freedmen's bureau.

But of late, the election, manipulated by illegal registration, of a parish judge, with a colored family and the utmost Radical views and inclinations; of several justices of the peace of the like character; the displacing, by the Legislature, of the representative of the parish legally elected and properly returned in the order of Gen. Buchanan, to substitute a stranger to the parish and State in the person of Gen. A. L. Lee; an attempted illegal change in the police jury by the action of Gov. Warmoth; and the imposition of a metropolitan police, at a cost of nearly $20,000, on an assessed property of one million ($1,000,000,) making two per cent. tax on the property of the parish for police purposes alone; together with the protection given by the people, thus elected and appointed, to the colored people in every instance, without regard to right of justice, to the prejudice of the white man; have led to a growing want of confidence and prejudice between the two races, likely at any time to result, on the slightest provocation, to break out in some collision, and culminated at last in the terrible results, the incidents of which have already in part appeared in the public prints.

As it was stated, Sunday morning the Constitution Club and the Bamble Bee Club, both of the parish of St. Bernard, with some ten or twelve members of the Spanish club, Infantes de Seymour, joined in a procession, by previous agreement, to visit the parish church to have a banner blessed. The procession on its course of about nine miles, was conducted in the best temper and without the slightest disturbance, the only cries used being "Hurrah for Seymour and Blair," and sometimes, "Down with carpet baggers and scalawags." At a point in its progress about half a mile from the church, some three or four colored men, looking over the fence of a plantation, seemed to have been alarmed by the hurrah, and ran quickly towards the swamp as the procession passed, without any apparent cause, as nothing but good humor and laughter were caused by the incident.

On reaching the church, mass was over, and the ceremony could not take place. It was then proposed to proceed further up the road; but, considering that part of the men were on foot, and that the next plantation was leased by a Radical, (Mr. Thomas Ong,) the leaders of the procession, to avoid any appearance of provocation, resolved to turn back from the church.

When about half a mile from the church, two negroes, reclining on a fence some distance from the road, approached, and to a "Hurrah for Seymour and Blair!" one of them, named Eugene, a griffe, sang out loudly: "S—— for Seymour and Blair;" upon which one of the Infantes club approached as if to strike him. Some words passed, when the negro, who had his hand behind his back all the time, drew suddenly a large horse pistol and fired, shooting the member of the Infantes through the shoulder blade. Instantly several shots were fired, and the negro was instantly killed and his companion seriously wounded. Eugene was the marshal of a Radical club, and a very bad and troublesome character. The clubs quietly came home and separated, without any expectation of difficulty.

About 7 o'clock that evening, a messenger from Mr. Ong—a policeman, and a metropolitan policeman—who had been employed as his hostler some time before, was sent, according to Mr. Ong's statement, with a message to the sheriff, asking for protection, as he considered his life in danger. The sheriff states that he did not receive the message. Mr. Ong had also requested protection from the military. This policeman was found exciting the negroes by representing to them that they were in danger from the Democrats, and should rally to protect themselves. This caused him to be harshly spoken to and threatened. When seized with fright, he ran, and in jumping over a fence, he killed himself by falling on his revolver. This also created some disturbance.

In the meantime the body of the negro had been taken up and used to create excitement in the minds of the negroes; a large number of colored people assembled at the plantation of Mr. Ong, and were, by 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, some four or five hundred strong, preventing all persons from passing. A doctor and the parish priest, called to see a sick person, were not allowed to pass. These movements were unknown below, no person being allowed to pass. The first information received of it was the report of fire arms, and the flames of the house of Pablo Feliu. The few whites in the neighborhood did all in their power to rescue the family of Pablo Feliu, and to prevent the negroes from extending further their fiendish designs. They succeeded in saving Mrs. Feliu and her sister, together with two children. Two others were found afterwards. They had wandered on the road some two or three miles from the scene of disaster, crying pitifully, and had been in the road all night.

The wildest alarm and confusion prevailed, and families of women and children were seen hurrying in carts and wagons to look for a place of safety. As soon as the extent of the danger was ascertained, about half-past 12 midnight, messengers were sent by Mr. Barosse, president of the Bumble Bee Club, the nearest to the scene of danger; they spread the news through the parish and called upon the military at the Barracks for aid.

The men on the river assembled at once and proceeded to the scene of disaster—the sheriff going at once to the city to lay the matter before Gen. Rousseau and ask for aid, as it was feared the whole negro force below the city might unite and commit fearful destruction before the whites could rally in sufficient numbers to resist.

The party from the river gathered the whites from the different plantations, and numbering sixteen on horseback and forty on foot, approached the place where once had stood the house of Pablo Feliu to find nothing but *smoking ruins, and a heap of ashes*—all that were left of Pablo Filiu and his son, a young man of eighteen years. It was evident that the house had been plundered before being set on fire, and that probably poor Pablo and his son had been killed before being burnt—at least it is to be hoped they were spared the intense sufferings of so fearful a death.

Articles of dress and all species of goods and merchandise, scattered upon the road for over a mile, exhibited the fact that plunder as well as gratification of a hellish desire for the blood of white men had been the exciting cause of the outbreak. Whilst these outrages were being committed all the whites within reach were attacked. A gentleman of respectability was met on the road and the knife lifted to cut his throat, when he was rescued by the prayers of a former slave, who begged for his life. He was allowed to escape after having had to submit to all sorts of humiliation and compelled to hurrah for Grant and Colfax. The negroes, before the approach of the whites, had disappeared to secure their plunder and reinforce themselves from other plantations. Nothing but old men and women were to be seen. The party of whites continued in pursuit.

Great feeling had been aroused against Mr. Ong from the fact that it was known the negroes had congregated at his place, and he was called upon to allow his quarters to be searched, if he did not wish them to be entered by force; he sent his overseer. In nearly every house articles of dress and merchandize were found which were identified to have belonged to Pablo Feliu or his wife—nearly two cart loads having been picked up on that place alone. The feeling of the party at Mr. result of this search became so strong against the Ong that it was found necessary, in order to save him fr m harm, to place a guard in his house.

The party then proceeded further on the way to overtake the murderers and ascertain the safety of the whites, who were found to have taken refuge in the swamps. They also visited and searched the quarters on the Ducros plantation and the Reid and Marrero places, where negroes hire land on their own account, and in all of them found more or less articles stolen from the burnt premises. Some of the old men and women found in the houses containing the stolen property were arrested and sent to jail for examination. No outrage was permitted, and no one, notwithstanding the extreme provocation, allowed to be injured in any way who was not known to have taken part in the outrages committed, or who did not offer to attack the party. On its return with the prisoners a party of United States troops was found at Mr. Ong's.

They then took their prisoners to the courthouse, and the footmen, exhausted from fatigue and hunger, rested for a while. Directly on their arrival the mounted men, of whom I was the leader up to that time, being joined by Col. Marrero, the sheriff, Francisco Estopenal, Col. R. Proctor, the owner of a plantation leased to Gen. Lee, Mr. Treme, Jr., Mr. Prados from the city, Mr. V. Veillon and others of the parish, to the number of about twenty-five, then resolved, at about half past five, to open communication with the lower settlements, which had been interrupted since Sunday evening. They proceeded eight miles, to the crossing of the Chincha and Bancheque roads, where they found that the negroes, hearing that their plunder was being found and their women taken up, had resolved to make a new attack, and were marching from the plantations of General Lee to attack the party which had pursued them in the morning, had been met at the crossing of the road by the inhabitants of Banchaque, forming the Hunters' Club and others, who put them to flight, killing three colored men and severely wounding fifteen or twenty others. The exact number could not be ascertained, as the negroes took flight through the canes which border the road. Both parties of whites on meeting congratulated themselves on having almost ended this movement which promised at one moment to result in such wide destruction. The negroes left are demoralized and have taken refuge on the plantation of Gen. Lee, where they were to be pursued this morning. The whites acted under the lead of the sheriff, and were only permitted to pass on that account by Major Bates, commanding the United States troops, who had picketed the road, and who allowed no armed party to pass. The purpose was to bring back order, and also to find Mr. Lee, the father of Gen. Lee, who had been taken by the people of Bancheque at the head of the negro party advancing from the Lee plantation.

Mr. Lee was found, and at the request of Mr. Marrero and Mr. A. W. Walker, given up to the sheriff. Mr. Lee then explained the reasons of his being taken at the head of the armed party of negroes. We give his representations. I quote from recollection: "I got up as usual; took breakfast, and I then wrote for sometime; feeling very tired. I went on the gallery and saw a large number of the people assembled in front of the house; I asked them what was the matter; they stated that they had been called upon by Mr. Ong to go up to his place; that there was trouble up there; that Mr. Ong's life was in danger, and they wished to go. I told them that they must not do it; that the laws were made to protect every one; that the parochial authorities would take the matter in hand—referring to what had already occurred. This seemed to pacify them, and I thought I had satisfied them, and went in. In a little time I went out again and found them assembled in larger numbers and determined to go up, saying, Mr. Ong had sent for them again, and that they were bound to go. I tried to pacify them again, but found it impossible until I proposed to go myself up to the crossing to see what was going on. That seemed to satisfy them, and I started on horseback. When I reached the crossing I found about fifty negroes, more or less, and soon after some others continued coming up, when suddenly we found ourselves attacked, and the negroes, some of whom were killed, and several wounded, retreating. At the moment of the fire I took out my handkerchief and held it out as a flag of truce. I was not injured, but was taken up and retained up to this evening by the gentlemen who took me."

This is the substance of his statement. In the meantime some difficulty had occurred near the court house, at the d'Aquin plantation, arising from the aggressions of some negroes to a patrol, and that one negro had been killed and one wounded.

This is a true statement of the lamentable occurrence in the parish of St. Bernard.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION.—Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., auctioneers, will sell at auction this day at half past 10 o'clock A. M., at the three story brick residence No. 178 St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets, a large and elegant collection of household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood, parlor, bed and dining room sets, drawing room furniture, and kitchen stove, utensils, etc.; also a fine toned upright piano, entirely new; splendid gilt French plate mantle and pier mirrors, china, crockery and glassware, Brussels, velvet and other carpets. Descriptive catalogues will be ready for delivery at the sale.

SHEPARD & HUTCHINSON'S EMPORIUM OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—The attention of housekeepers and the trade is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Shepard & Hutchinson, which will be found in another column of this morning's CRESCENT. These gentlemen are wholesale and retail dealers in crockery, China, glass and housekeeping wares, 55 Camp street. Their stock is, we believe, one of the most complete and varied in the South, and after taking a survey of their immense variety, we are disposed to assert with them, that "what cannot be found in their stock is not worth looking after." With courteous attention, moderate prices, and goods sent free of charge in any portion of the city, we cheerfully commend this firm to the patronage of the public. Read the advertisement and give their stock an examination before purchasing.

The steamship Maryland, Capt. Reid, sailed last evening for Baltimore via Havana, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

For New York.—E. M. Crawford.

For Havana.—Thos. Richardson, Alexander Henry.

CONSTITUTION Y. M. M. L. A.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS

—AND—

READING-ROOM REGULATIONS

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the subscribers, young men of the city of New Orleans, being desirous of adopting efficient means to extend our information upon mercantile and other subjects of general utility, have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading-Room, and for our government have adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this Association shall be "THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, who, together, shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall be elected annually—the President, Vice President, Secretaries and Treasurer by separate ballots, the Directors by general ticket; a majority of the whole votes given being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at meetings of the Association; call such extra meetings as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient; shall have a vote in all elections, and give the casting vote when there shall be an equal division among the members.

SEC. 3. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in general perform the duties of that office.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the business of the Association. The Corresponding Secretary under the superintendence of the Board of Directors, shall conduct the correspondence.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and donations in money; pay all drafts on him when signed by the President; keep a regular account of the financial concerns of the Association, for which, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, he shall exhibit at each annual meeting, and at the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors, and oftener if required; and for the faithful discharge of these trusts, he shall give security in the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to appropriate funds, enact By-Laws, and generally conduct the affairs of the Association; shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business; shall report at each quarterly meeting of the Association their proceedings for the past quarter, and the state of the concerns of the Association; and in case any vacancy shall occur in the Board, shall immediately notify the Association, and appoint an evening for an election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 7. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Librarian, whose duty it shall be to attend at the Library on each day of the week, who shall keep a register of all books, magazines, maps, charts, papers, and all other property in his care, belonging to the Association; arrange them in proper order, make record thereof, with the names of the donors, and keep an accurate account of all books delivered to the members; and to be otherwise governed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.

Each member not a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of five dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE IV.

Each member who is a proprietor, on subscribing to the Constitution, shall pay the sum of ten dollars annually, in advance.

ARTICLE V.

Any person may become a member for life by paying the sum of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person approved by a majority of the Board of Directors may become entitled to a membership in perpetuity, on payment of one hundred dollars, and may transfer such membership at pleasure on the books of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors: Provided, however, that any one, being already "a life member" may become a member in perpetuity under this clause, on the payment of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

Any person, if approved by a majority of the Directors, may become a member on complying with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association on the first Tuesday in January, for the election of officers for the ensuing year; for receiving reports from the Board of Directors; and, quarterly thereafter, for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ARTICLE IX.

If the President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer or Directors, in their several official capacities, shall neglect the performance of their duties, or shall not administer the laws of the Association sufficiently or equitably, on written complaint of fifteen members, a meeting shall be called, and a committee appointed, consisting of two members and one director, who shall censure, remove from office, or fully exonerate the accused, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be no alterations in this Constitution unless the same shall have been proposed to the Board of Directors one month previous to the quarterly meeting, and then approved by three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Library and Reading Room shall be open every day from 9 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Librarian shall give security, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a complete and exact catalogue of books belonging to the Library, together with a duplicate of the same, which shall be open at all times to the examination of the members. He shall number each book, assign its place in the Library and arrange the whole in proper order; he shall likewise keep such record of maps, charts, and other property of the Association, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. He shall deliver, on the application, or to the written order of any member whose name has been registered and dues paid, one book, if it be a folio, quarto, or octavo; and one book or set of books not exceeding three volumes, if it be a duodecimo, or of smaller size.

SEC. 5. He shall carefully enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of the member to whom a book or books have been delivered; the date of taking from and returning to the Library, together with a full record of such fines or penalties as may have been incurred thereon.

SEC. 6. He shall collect from members, for the use of the Association, all fines and forfeitures incurred, regularly accounting for the same to the treasurer; and shall report to the Board of Directors the name of such member or members as may refuse to pay their fines and forfeitures, lose or damage any book or set of books, write in or otherwise deface the same, or in any other way wilfully violate the Library or Reading-Room Regulations.

SEC. 7. He shall have the supervision and general superintendence of the Library and Reading-Room; shall carefully examine returned books, and replace them upon the Library shelves; shall see that newspapers are promptly filed, and that magazines, etc., are regularly placed on the Reading-Room tables, and shall at all times enforce the rules relative to the circulation of books, and maintain quiet and good order in the rooms of the Association. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. It shall be, additionally, the duty of the Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to keep the record book of subscription and annual dues of members; to render bills of the same and generally to take charge of such other books and accounts as may from time to time be assigned him.

SEC. 9. The Assistant Librarian shall give security, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and will hold the same at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Librarian to co-operate with and relieve the Librarian; to be governed in every particular by the like rules, assuming in the absence of that officer the general duties of the post.

SEC. 11. It shall be additionally, the duty of the Assistant Librarian, under the immediate supervision of the Treasurer, to collect the subscriptions and other annual dues of members together with such other collections as may be especially assigned him. He shall likewise perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and his assistant to attend especially to the receiving and giving out of books, carefully observing the Library regulations for the same; to give special attention to the filing of newspapers, the proper distribution of magazines, etc; to act as messengers when required in that capacity; to keep or assist in keeping the rooms of the Association clean, well ventilated and in good order, taking especial care that furniture, maps, globes, pictures, statuary, etc., be neither defaced nor injured; and generally that the Library and Reading-Room be made agreeable and attractive for the convenience and resort of members. The Librarian and his assistant shall report themselves for duty at a quarter before 9 o'clock, that the papers, magazines, etc., may be properly distributed before the hour of the opening of the Reading-Room.

SEC. 13. Each member of the Association, duly entitled to the use of the Library, may withdraw a book or set of books, and retain the same two weeks from the date of delivery. New books, catalogued within the current year, shall not be renewed, but must, at the expiration of two weeks, be returned to the Library; other books of circulation may, on application to the Librarian, be renewed for the like term of two weeks: Provided, that not more than two separate renewals of the same book, or set of books, be allowed without special permission of the Board of Directors. No book or set of books shall, in any case, be reserved by the Librarian for either a member or director; nor shall books be transferred from one name to another.

SEC. 14. Any member who shall retain a book, or set of books, longer than two weeks, as above limited, shall forfeit and pay to the Librarian, for the use of the Association, five cents for each day over the time the book or set of books shall have been so detained in his possession; and such fines shall, in all cases, be fully exacted without reference to the value of the books thus detained: Provided, that this regulation shall not be deemed to interfere with any regulations regarding books of reference.

SEC. 15. If any member lose, deface or injure a book or set of books, he shall make the same good to the Librarian; and if any book lost, defaced or injured be one of a set, he shall either replace the set or pay the full value of the same to the Treasurer, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property.

SEC. 16. Books cannot be examined on the shelves, but each member shall be privileged to use any book belonging to the Library, in the Reading-Room of the Association (of which use the Librarian shall at the time keep a minute), if yet such book, if it be one of circulation, must be relinquished to any member withdrawing the same from the Library.

SEC. 17. Such books, maps, charts, etc., as have been or may from time to time be donated, with the intention or request that they be not taken from the Library, shall, in no case, be loaned therefrom. Books which are specially valued for their plates, for rarity or antiquity, or for other reasons, may from time to time be designated as books of reference, and, as such, may be restricted from circulation, but can at all times be freely consulted at the Library or in the Reading-Room. Books so restricted shall be taken from the Library only by special permission of the Library Committee.

SEC. 18. Resignation of membership must be made in writing, either to the Treasurer or Board of Directors, and can be accepted only after the payment of all dues, forfeitures and arrearages. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Association, must comply with these requirements, or he will be considered and charged as continuing his membership.

SEC. 19. The privileges of the Association will be withdrawn from any member who shall refuse to pay fines and forfeitures incurred, or who shall be known wilfully to violate any of the preceding regulations, and such person shall be ineligible for re-election until full satisfaction shall have been made of all legal claims; and that this regulation may be effective, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a record of those persons thus made ineligible, and the reasons therefor. The Board of Directors will from time to time alter, amend or establish such additional By-Laws as may be necessary and proper for the safety of the Library and the due administration of the affairs of the Association.

Regulations of the Reading Room.

RULE 1. No conversation shall be allowed otherwise than in a whisper within the Reading Room.

RULE 2. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Library or the Reading Room; to deface, damage or injure the furniture or fixtures thereof, or to conduct themselves inconsistently with decorum and propriety.

RULE 3. Any person who shall deface, mutilate or abstract a newspaper or periodical, placed on file or upon the Reading Room tables, shall pay to the treasurer a fine equal to four times the value thereof, and, for a repeated offense, shall be liable to expulsion.

RULE 4. Any member shall be privileged to introduce a friend, not a resident of the city, whose name must be registered in a book provided for that purpose, and who will receive from the Librarian a ticket of admission for the term of four weeks, to the rooms of the Association.

RULE 5. An order from a member to draw books does not entitle the holder to the privileges of the Reading Room.

RULE 6. These rules shall be binding and of like force with the preceding By-Laws and will be amended in like manner, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) SAMUEL MULLEN,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
G TAYLOR WEBSTER,
F. W. PERKINS,
JOHN GRAENFIELD,
GUSTAVE PITOT,
JAMES T. TUCKER,
WM. C COOKE,
ARTHUR SLACHE,
OSCAR K. LYLE,
Executive Committee Y. M. M. L. A.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana—In the Matter of Isaac W. Fife, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 167. Whereas, Isaac W. Fife of the Parish of Franklin, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 24, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 21st day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
oc27 no5 12

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana.—In the matter of James A. Cheatham, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 424. Whereas, James A. Cheatham, of the parish of Ouachita and District aforesaid, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 21st day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 26, 1868.
E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
oc27 no5 12

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana—In the matter of T. J. Howington, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 209. Whereas, T. J. Howington, of the Parish of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 21st day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 26, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
oc27 no5 12

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana.—In the matter of A. Pope, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 210. Whereas, A. Pope, of the Parish of Franklin and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 21st day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 26, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
oc27 no5 12

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana.—In the Matter of John F. Wyche & Co., bankrupts. In Bankruptcy. No. 294. Whereas, John B. Richardson, individually and as a member of the firm of John F. Wyche & Co., duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 24, 1867, has this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 24, 1868.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.
oc27 no5 13

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana.—In the matter of Levy & Leopold, bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, No. 193. Whereas, B. Levy and Simon Leopold, individually and as members of the firm of Levy & Leopold, of New Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 24, 1867, have this day filed in said Court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, October 16, 1868.
oc16 25 no5
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of Louisiana—In bankruptcy—No 630—In the matter of Robert Bloomer, bankrupt. Whereas Robert Bloomer, individually and as a member of the firm of Bloomer & Holmes, D. A. Holmes and R. P. Griffin & Co., of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1868.
oc16 25 no5
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF F. C. LACROIX, individually and as a member of the firm of Newstadt & Lacroix—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 23, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 22d day of October A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of F. C. Lacroix, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No 47. F. J. HERRON,
oc24 no20 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF GEORGE Ralston—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1868. This is to give notice that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of George Ralston, of the town of Waterproof, in the Parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868 at 9 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 39. F. J. HERRON,
oc17 de5 U. S Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF JAMES S. DOUGLASS—United States Marshal Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 19, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James S. Douglass, of the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt in his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 41 Exchange Place, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Donatien Augustin, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 45. F. J. HERRON,
oc20 no7 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF HENRIETTA A. Richardson—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 19, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, an alias Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henrietta A. Richardson, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 41 Exchange Place, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Donatien Augustin, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 42. F. J. HERRON,
oc20 no20 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF JOSIAH B. Richardson—United States Marshal's Office—District of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 19, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, an alias Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Josiah B. Richardson, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 41 Exchange Place, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Donatien Augustin, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No 41. F. J. HERRON,
oc20 no20 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF ELI TULLIS—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, October 19, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Eli Tullis, of St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Custom House building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. R. G. Pitkin, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 45. F. J. HERRON,
oc20 no17 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—SEVERAL HUNdred Cotton and Sugar Plantations, located in the best portions of the cotton and sugar-growing States. Also, Rice Plantations, Orange Orchards, and large bodies of valuable timber lands. Also, a large variety of City and Suburban Property, improved and unimproved, in the form of residences, stores, building lots and squares, on favorable terms. Parties wishing to invest will do well to call and examine our Properties. Miller & Gard, Real Estate Agents,