The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

REGULAR SESSION.

Extract from the Minutes.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, February 2, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Breen, it was ordered that the subjoined report be received and, together with the accompanying communication from the surveyor be published during ten days, in the official journals, and that a committee of three be appointed from this board, to confer with the State Senate, in relation to the contemplated Ship Island Canal.

The chair appointed Messrs. Breen, Camp and Pembertin said committee.

JOHN TOBIN, Secretary.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS ON DRAINAGE, City Hall, New Orleans, Jan. 30, 1869.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of this board held on the 21st January, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion, the proposed Ship Island canal would if constructed, render impracticable the adoption of any general or efficient system of drainage for the city of New Orleans.

Resolved further, That the drainage of the city into said canal, provided the right could be obtained from the corporations to do so, would convert the same into a cess-pool, injurious to health and destructive of the value of property.

The following resolution indorsing the report of Mr. L. Surgi, city surveyor, on the same subject, was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Engineers for the drainage of the city of New Orleans, that the report of L. Surgi, Esq., in the matter of the proposed Ship Island canal, as read before this board, be and the same is hereby fully indorsed.

Accompanying this is a copy of the report above referred to. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THEODORE J. DIMITRY, Secretary.

MR. SURGI'S REPORT CONCERNING THE SHIP ISLAND CANAL SCHEME.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, 31st December, 1868.

Hon. John R. Conway, Mayor:

Sir—In answer to your letter requesting me to inform you how the contemplated "New Orleans and Ship Island Canal" will, if carried out, agree with our present drainage system, and also whether it will not interfere with the freedom of circulation throughout our city, I have to say, that to understand the objections which may be raised against this project I will first give a synopsis of the charter, showing the privileges granted and the charges imposed upon the company.

A *perpetual* charter has been granted to Messrs. G. F. Pratt, Lionel A. Sheldon, Charles Dillingham, Gardner Banks, Ernest Deblanc, Michael Hahn and W. E. Reed, under the name of "The New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company," to construct a canal, with the privilege of a telegraph and a shell road, from a point on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the parish of Jefferson, thence through the corporate limits of Carrollton and Jefferson cities and New Orleans in as direct route as practicable north of Broad street to the Rigolets, near the outlet of Lake Catherine, thence to Ship Island.

The canal is to be at least 150 feet wide at the surface, with a uniform depth of twelve feet throughout its length. The company has the privilege to widen the same to three hundred feet, with a corresponding depth of twenty-five feet; also, to make a branch or lateral canal from the main canal to a point at or near the river in the City of Jefferson, and are required to cause the banks of said canal to be made secure and adequate to avoid any danger from overflow or breakage.

The company shall construct locks to connect the main canal with the river for the passage of steamboats, vessels, barges, etc.

The company will have the right to purchase or expropriate 600 feet in width, on each side from the center of their canal.

The construction of said canal shall commence within twelve months from the 4th of October, 1868, and shall be completed five years thereafter.

No more than fifteen draw-bridges shall be placed across said canal, for a distance of thirty miles, through the corporate limits of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton.

Any person or corporation may use the said canal for drainage purposes, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the parties.

The above are the main features of the charter of 4th October, 1868.

The whole project is impracticable by reason of physical obstacles, and of being in collision with vested rights, and is not worthy of notice, were it not for the supplementary act which passed one branch of the Legislature, and the object of which is to build a portion of the Ship Island Canal with money extracted from the people without equivalent benefit.

The montrosity is entitled "An act to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal, for the purpose of more effectually leveeing, draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in the rear of the city of New Orleans," which I propose to prove to be an attempt to swindle the people of New Orleans, Jefferson, and of the State at large, out of nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars, and inflict irreparable losses upon them.

Let us see what this act proposes.

The first section repeals all laws concerning the drainage of certain portions of the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans.

The second section consolidates into one the draining districts described in the law of 18th March, 1858, and legalizes the tax imposed by the draining commissions in their respective districts.

The third section relates to a commissioner, who will be appointed by the governor, to take charge of all the assets belonging to the draining districts, and who will receive as compensation 2½ per cent. on all moneys collected and received by him. The said commissioner, besides receiving the drainage taxes already assessed in the First and Second Districts, will complete the assessment of the Third District, and levy a tax on the lands in said district equal to that assessed in the First District—(3 3-10 mills per square foot.) The taxes due in the First and Second Districts, and the whole amount assessed in the Third District, shall be divided into four equal parts—one-quarter shall be payable on the 1st October, 1869, and each other quarter shall be due and payable annually thereafter. The assessment shall remain a first mortgage on the property as now provided by law.

For all lots of land sold under judgment said commissioner shall receive ten cents on each and every lot.

The fifth section says that all moneys collected by said commissioner shall be paid into the State treasury, and all real estate acquired by the non-payment of taxes shall be considered, and held in trust, as a separate fund and property, to be paid over, and the titles to said acquired real estate to be made over to the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, as hereinafter provided.

The sixth section says, that when the company shall have excavated a portion of their canal 9 feet deep and 75 feet wide, for a distance of 5 miles from a point near the Mississippi river, and connecting with the Bayou Gentilly, they shall receive one-fourth of the amount assessed by the commissioner, and a patent for 100,000 acres of public land.

When the canal shall have been excavated 150 feet wide and 9 feet deep, they shall receive another fourth of the amount assessed, and a patent for 100,000 acres of public land.

When the canal shall have been excavated 150 feet wide and 12 feet deep, they shall receive another fourth of the amount assessed, and a patent for 100,000 acres of public land.

And when the whole canal shall have been completed as provided in the charter, the last fourth of said assessment and a patent for 100,000 acres of public land shall be paid to them.

The eighth section says that, in further consideration of the aid and grants conferred by the State, the said company shall construct and maintain a suitable levee along the north side of their canal for a distance of five miles, and of such length and dimensions as to prevent the city from being overflowed by any crevasse occurring above its intersection with the river, and also to prevent the city from being overflowed by water from Lake Pontchartrain.

No money or lands shall be vested in said company until the State engineer or city surveyor shall certify that said protection levee is completed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The above summary extract of the original charter, and of the additional act, being sufficient to explain the whole scheme, we will now examine the project in its details, as far as the interests of our community are concerned.

In virtue of this additional act, the company is made the recipient of the unpaid drainage tax, and of a new one, imposed for their sole benefit, upon the property-holders of the Third District, amounting, in the aggregate, to a sum of $1,922,000, and assessed as follows:

First Draining District	$530,000
Second " "	440,000
Third " "	952,000
Total	$1,922,000
Less 2½ per cent. to be paid to a collector to be appointed in virtue of the act	48,050
Net amount of drainage tax	$1,873,950
Add. also, 400,000 acres of State lands, to be selected by the company	600,000
Total amount given said company	$2,473,950

Three fourths of this amount, $1,855,462, are to be handed to the company, during the progress, and after the completion of five miles of canal 150 feet wide and 12 feet deep, the cost of which will not exceed $939,840, the remaining fourth, $618,487 50, only upon the completion of the whole canal to the Rigolets, as provided in the charter.

In presence of the above figures, you can perceive how true is the title of this act, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal," and what powerful aid the property-holders of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton cities are compelled to give the gentlemen originators of the scheme towards the accomplishment of their design.

The whole cost of the canal will not exceed $5,000,000; so, beside the injury inflicted upon their property, and without a particle of interest in the contemplated work, the proprietors within the limits of the above named cities are made to contribute to one-half of the entire cost of its construction.

Having acknowledged the first part of the title of the above-named act to be in strict accordance with its meaning, we are obliged to say that the latter part is just the reverse, and that, instead of "more effectually leveeing, draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in the rear of the city of New Orleans" (nothing said about the swamp in the rear of Carrollton and Jefferson City) the projected act will entirely ruin our system of drainage, bring the river and lake waters within our doors, cut off communication between the front and rear parts of our cities, compel us to double the present number of draining machines, and as the whole river front from Carrollton to the lower part of New Orleans will have no other outlets for the discharge of rain or domestic waters than the contemplated canal, we will, as it is contemplated by the charter of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal, be obliged to drain the whole front lands into the said canal, on such terms and conditions as will be agreed upon between the parties, and by these means place the 350,000 inhabitants of the above named cities, for drainage purposes, at the mercy of the seven proprietors of the charter, who will thus be enabled to accomplish their work entirely at the expense of the public.

To give a pretext for this new legislation, and apparently legitimate the appropriation of $2,500,000 of the public money to the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, a clause has been inserted in the act compelling the company to build a levee on the north side of their canal to protect the cities from any overflows from the lake or river water. This obligation is simply absurd, as the building of this levee will afford no protection whatever in case of a hurricane; the only difference for us will be that instead of receiving the waters direct from the lake, we will have teem through the unprotected south bank of the canal, and certainly that will not improve our condition.

This clause must have been inserted solely for the purpose of deceiving an unguarded public, who had suffered so much from the late overflow, (which could have been prevented at a cost of $500,) and make them believe that the proposed relief is equal to the remuneration granted to the company.

In fact, there was no reason for introducing this clause, for a similar but more adequate protection against the lake water is already provided for in the original charter, the company being obliged to make the banks of their canal secure and adequate, to avoid any danger from overflow or breakage, and, I must say, that it is not an onerous obligation imposed upon them, for it is the result of the work itself, the earth coming from the excavation will furnish material enough to make a levee on each bank, at least 10 feet high, 20 feet wide at top and 100 feet at the base, amply sufficient to repel the lake water.

Such will not be the case, however, should a crevasse occur at or below the lock intended by the company to be built at Carrollton. The cities of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carollton being belted by the inner or south levee of the company's canal, their whole area would be covered with a sheet of water from five to ten feet deep, and should this canal ever be built, this impending calamity will, like Damocles's sword, be constantly hanging over our heads.

This fact is so well known that, during all the time our State was under the control of its own citizens, the building of locks or sluices was always prohibited in the bends of the river, where the banks are always subject to caving or abrasion.

Another of the many objectionable features of the whole project is the location of the canal on the north side of Broad street, in the vicinity of Bayou Sauvage and Gentily Road, to say nothing of the damage which this location will occasion to the five railroads chartered by the State and the city of New Orleans, or of its interference with the navigation of the New Canal and of the Canal Carondelet, you will find that the fifteen drawbridges so generously granted to the public, for a distance of thirty miles, are far from being sufficient to afford a speedy communication between the two severed parts of our cities.

As a whole, the project is an absurdity, and, as I have already said, not worthy of discussion, and ought not to be noticed, were it not for the determined intention to squeeze money from an overburdened community, exhibited in the supplementary act, which, if ever passed by the Legislature, will permit the gentlemen projectors of the scheme to realize a profit of nearly a million and a half of dollars out of the digging of five miles of a canal costing only $940,000.

If, previous to its passage, the original charter granted to the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company had been referred by the Legislature to the consideration of the present able State engineer, I venture to say that this scheme would have never been entertained, and then the additional act would have had no reason to be discussed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. SURGI, City Surveyor.

OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Feb. 4, 1869.
[No. 1257—N. S.]

Resolved, That the adjudications made by the controller on the 17th day of November, 1868, for digging, cleaning and widening the several draining canals be and the same are hereby rejected, and that the controller be and he is hereby authorized to re-adjudicate the said contracts after five days' notice in the official journal.

(Signed) JOHN BREEN,
President pro tem. Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved Feb. 4, 1869.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Feb. 4, 1869.
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Approved Feb. 4, 1869.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the controller will, at his office, on Friday, February 12, 1869, at noon, adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders the above contract, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the city surveyor.

PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Jan. 4, 1869.

By virtue of resolution 1113, new series, of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, and in accordance with section 121 of the city charter, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the city of New Orleans to cause to be opened and widened the north-east side of Orleans street from Bayou St. John to Metairie Road, to a uniform width of one hundred and eighty feet, according to an act entitled "an act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, incorporated and not incorporated, and the banlieus of the same," approved April 3d, 1832.

JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.

PROCLAMATION DU MAIRE.

MAIRIE DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS, Hotel de Ville, Janvier 4, 1869.

En vertu de la résolution No. 1113, nouvelles series, du Conseil Commun de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, et d'aprés la section 121 de la charte de la ville.

Avis est donné que la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans à l'intention de faire ouvrir et élargir le coté nord-est de la rue d'Orléans, du Bayou St. Jean au chemin de la Métairie, sur une largeur uniforme de cent quatrevingt pieds, conformement a un acte intitulé "Acte pourvoyant à l'ouverture, au tracé, et a l'amélioration des rues et places publiques dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans et de ses faubourgs, incorporés ou non incorporés, ainsi que les banlieus de la dite ville," approuvé le 3 Avril, 1832.

(Signé) JOHN R. CONWAY, Maire.

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

TO THE REAL SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

New Orleans, December 1, 1868.

In the year 1868 the undersigned, perceiving that their friends in the South were being imposed upon by thousands of vile compounds under the names of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Schnapps, Bitters, etc., etc., determined to begin the manufacture of a pure medicinal spirit out of home-raised Southern herbs, to supply the want of the public in this line, which had created the demand. We called our spirit

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

And so popular did they soon become that they are at this early date (a little over three years from their first manufacture) used all over the South.

THE MATERIALS WE USE NOW ARE THE SAME AS WERE EMPLOYED BY US AT FIRST.

AND WE HAVE SO FAR HEARD NO COMPLAINTS OF GREY JACKET BITTERS BEING COUNTERFEITED, while the papers are filled with warnings from Yankee manufacturers of pretended or real counterfeits of their medicated spirits.

THAT THESE SPIRITS WERE BAD WAS UNDENIABLE.

But with whom the responsibility properly rested the Southern people could not reasonably know, nor do we suppose they cared.

They only ceased to purchase them and bought the GREY JACKET BITTERS in their place.

OUR OBJECT NOW IS TO PROCLAIM THAT THE

Great Southern Medicinal Spirits,

—Known as the—

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

Have Never Been Counterfeited,

AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON, AND THAT AS FAR AS IS IN OUR POWER, SHALL ALWAYS BE KEPT PURE.

WE NEVER HAVE, NOR NEVER SHALL, MAKE TWO KINDS OF SPIRITS.

We are Southern Manufacturers.

BARNETT & LION,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF GREY JACKET BITTERS,

No. 13 New Levee Street

And 11 Fulton Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEDICAL.

A WONDER TO MANY PEOPLE.

How everybody can, at no expense, have all kinds of pain removed instantly. Scores of people are visiting 2½ Carondelet street and are generally surprised at the wonderful effect of a liquid called PAIN PAINT which is applied on the surface of the body wherever pain exists; as if by magic all pain flies instantly. This remedy is harmless as water, and can be used in the most delicate cases. Old aches and rheumatic pains of every nature leave on the first application. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT has created a great excitement in New York and all over the country. Folks hail with delight the advent of Pain Paint. Sold at 50 cents, $1 and $5 per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade.

JOHN GRAVES, 2½ Carondelet street, sole Agent.

POPE'S CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS ASTHMA, ETC.

In all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs requiring the use of a mild, soothing and decidedly efficient remedy, this preparation may be used by persons of all ages, from "the infant mewling and puking in its nurse's arms," to where "the sixth age shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon," with as much prospect of relief as from any formula in pharmacopiæ.

POPE'S CURE FOR COUGHS has been used in this city for over ten years, with increasing demand; is put in bottles at 75c. each. Try it. JOHN H. POPE,

Druggist, corner Jackson and Prytania streets.

Sold also by JOHN DeBENNEVILLE, Druggist, corner Camp and Poydras streets.

A BOOK FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

J. BALDWIN DUFF'S TREATISE ON PRIVATE DISEASES, Impotency, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, with Notes on Impediments to Marriage, should be read by all contemplating marriage. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. by

J. BALDWIN DUFF,
New Orleans Medical Institute,
264 Magazine street,
Where all private diseases are successfully treated.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES—DR. DE BAUSSET will take charge of and guarantee to cure the following chronic diseases, viz: Secret Diseases (Whites, Blennorrhœa, Ulcers,) Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs and Deafness. Consultations every day from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. at his office, corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. Residence, No. 44 Dauphine street.

DR. F. WILHOFT,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence No. 209 Baronne, Between Girod and Julia Streets.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Office Hours—From 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Specialty: Female Diseases and Obstetrics.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF ALFRED E. Brown—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana New Orleans, December 30, 1868. This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Alfred E. Brown, 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 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
A—No 209. F. J. HERRON,
de31 fe6 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF LOUIS E. Collins—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec 30, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A D 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Louis E. Collins, 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 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
A—No 201. F. J. HERRON,
de31 fe6 U. S Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF JAMES F. Johnson—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, December 30, 1868—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James F. Johnson, 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 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
A—No. 202. F. J. HERRON,
j 1 fe6 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF J. BENJ. Chandler—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, Jan. 4, 1869. This is to give notice that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. Benj. Chandler, of the city 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 said 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 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
A—No. 209. F. J HERRON,
ja5 fe6 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF SAMUEL N. Burbank, individually and as co-partner of Thomas and S. N. Burbank, of Jefferson.—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 13, 1869. This is to give notice that on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel N. Burbank, of New Orleans in parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bank rupt 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 sixth day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
A—No 273 F. J. HERRON,
ja14 fe6 U. S Marshal, District of Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF W. A. HADdick—Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9th, 1869. This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. A. Haddick, in the parish of Morehouse and state of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said 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 bank rupt, 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 Register's Office in the town of Monroe Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A.—No. 289. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger. ja19 fe6

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF G. B. Thomas—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., Jan. 9th, 1869. This is to give notice that on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of G. B. Thomas, in the parish of Caldwell and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said 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 Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q Baker, Register, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M.
A.—No. 290. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger. ja19 fe6

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF SAMUEL Sparrow—Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9, 1869—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Sparrow, in the parish of Madison and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said 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 Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 291. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M M. GRADY,
ja19 fe6 Deputy, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF R. H. SIMS—Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9, 1869—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of R. H. Sims, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said 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 Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 292. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M M. GRADY,
ja19 fe6 Deputy, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF THOMAS Meredith—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9th, 1869. This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas Meredith, in the parish of Caldwell, and State of Louisiana, who has been 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 Register's office in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 293. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY,
jan19 fe6 Deputy, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF J. F Madison—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9th, 1869.—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. F. Madison in the parish of Morehouse and state of Louisiana, who has been 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 Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A—No. 294. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M M. GRADY,
jan19 feb6 Deputy, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF T. A. ROUTON—United States Marshal's Office District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9, 1869. This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of T. A. Routon, in the parish of Catahoula, and State of Louisiana, who has been 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 Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, La., before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 295. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M. M. GRADY,
ja19 fe6 Deputy, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ESTATE OF JAMES F. NEELY—United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., January 9, 1869—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James F. Neely, in the parish of Franklin 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 said 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 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 Register's office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A—No. 296. F. J. HERRON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.
Per M M. GRADY,
ja19 fe6 Deputy, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY — ESTATE OF MISS Kate Percy—United States Marshal's Office. District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 15, 1869. This is to give notice that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Miss Kate Percy, 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 7th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
A—No. 298. F. J. HERRON,
ja15 fe7 U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ROMAN & CUVELLIER,
(ALFRED ROMAN, Attorney at Law. P CHAS. CUVELLIER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.)
Law and Not