

New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 21, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN. Published every day (Sundays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: \$10 per annum, \$5 for six months, \$3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN. Published every Saturday morning. Subscription \$2 per annum, in advance, half yearly and quarterly rates. Single copies ten cents.

Monthly advertisements inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates. Second page monthly advertisements, each square \$2 per month. Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, each insertion \$1.50 per square, each subsequent insertion seventy cents per square. Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as for each insertion. Advertisements, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent. Business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, State at Large, B. F. JOUBERT, M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts, First District—A. L. LEE, Second District—J. M. G. PARKER, Third District—D. H. REESE, Fourth District—CORNELIUS DONATO, Fifth District—H. R. STEELE.

President Johnson is evidently desirous of signaling the close of his political life by something in the line of statesmanship that will live after him. He has permitted nearly four years to pass without signaling his administration by an affirmation of principle or a proposition of any kind worthy of his great office. His state papers, full of pugnacity, are either egotistical attempts at his own defense or undignified attacks upon political opponents. His constitutional arguments, or at least what he evidently intended as such, are but restatements of the ideas of statesmen who have lived before the present generation, and who were remarkable for being always in the wrong. He has cited as the doctrine of the fathers of the republic sentiments held by men who never had the least claim to political paternity, and succeeded in misleading some of the younger statesmen into supposing that the rebellion was expressly ordained and authorized by the Constitution, and the means taken to suppress it highly revolutionary and unconstitutional, and, therefore, wicked. Men who have not the mind or the taste to read for themselves, or to form independent opinions, have accepted Mr. Johnson's oracular assertions as orthodox, and been, in consequence, egregiously deceived.

But his recent proclamation shows a wonderful self-abnegation in that he is mentioned only incidentally in connection with the proposed change in the Constitution. The greatest marvel is that any change of that instrument should be suggested by the President. He has so far carried on his administration to near its close under the impression that not a word has been taken from or added to the Constitution since the outbreak of the rebellion; that the statesmen of 1787 had ample powers to make laws to govern themselves and their posterity forever, but that the people of the present day have no such right. His admission that any change can be made, under any circumstances, in the instrument by which he has sought to excuse the rebellion, and protect its participants is a great progressive stride.

Like everything else that emanates from Mr. Johnson's intellect this proclamation is obscure in many places. He recommends some changes which strike us as proper to be made. The tenure of the Presidential office has of late been a theme for the consideration of much greater minds; and it is pretty well settled that a change would be acceptable to the people of the United States. A necessity for the one-term principle has been contended for by eminent Republican Senators. Extending the duration of the term to six years will partly correct the evils of holding frequent elections, and remove what many people believe to be a cause of great danger to the public peace.

The manner of electing the President and Vice-President as suggested by Mr. Johnson does not, as we conceive, present any advantages over the present. It proposes a more complicated plan, and is in that respect objectionable, and is besides in one instance quite obscure. That, however, may be the fault of the transcriber.

The changes proposed in the tenure of offices of the Justices of the Supreme Court are more in accordance with the principles of a representative government than the life tenure system. The law student of forty years ago, who has since grown into a judicial seat, is not indifferently imbued with the spirit and laws of the present age to interpret laws made by the people for the people. One-half of the gentlemen who now occupy the Supreme bench of the nation should be at once honorably retired. Twelve years—the time proposed by Mr. Johnson—is sufficient for any man to serve in the capacity of Supreme Judge. He should be made ineligible for re-election after having served out a full term.

The President begins by proposing that United States Senators should be chosen by the people instead of by the Legislature, and closes by inserting a provision in his proposed amendment that they be chosen by the Legislature. This is characteristic.

THREATENING VIOLENCE. The speech of one of the honorable members in the Senate in the course of the debate upon the Metropolitan Police bill is pretty fair imitation of the insolent style that characterized Southern members of Congress before the breaking out of the rebellion. When these laboring rebels found they could no longer control the majority in Congress they employed threats of dissolution of the Union; but as they had so often promised what they never meant to pay, little heed was paid to their ravings. It is quite likely that the Northern people had become so weary of the presence of such bullies in Congress that they really did not care whether they made the attempt to put their threats into execution or not. Had there not been considerable indifference on the subject it is quite likely some determined effort would have been made to put a stop to the daily menaces that were made in Congress. The same policy will be tried in this State. The defeated Democrats will strive to effect by threats of violence what they failed to achieve at the ballot box. It is for the Republicans to decide whether they shall prepare to meet the question bravely, and fight it out on the field chosen by their enemies, or suppress the incendiaries that strive to provoke mischief. It will never do to yield to threats. If the opposition demand either their own way in making the laws in this State, or a riot, by all means let the Republicans perpetually refuse the first, and await the onset of arms. If any portion of the people appeal from the laws to physical force they should be met by force. If our political enemies insist upon a surrender of our position, we shall say to them, Come and take it.

CHEAP DRAINAGE. In one very important particular New Orleans needs thorough reconstruction. The contractors who clean her streets and canals, dig her ditches, and perform other necessary work generally and facetiously dubbed "public improvements," are too modest by half. They have not learned the art of exacting a sufficient remuneration for the terrible wear and tear their brains and muscles undergo.

A recent illustration is furnished in the bill rendered for digging two drains across the lower side of Canal, at the junction of Exchange Place and Bourbon street. Each of these ditches is at least fifty feet long and a yard wide, and, perhaps, two feet deep; and yet, for all this Herculean job completed, actually less than eight thousand dollars is demanded of this wealthy, prosperous, and liberal corporation.

Ever bearing in mind the allegation that some four hundred dollars worth of the square block paving stones were appropriated by the contractors, the bill presented (\$7274 95) is ridiculously small, and we hope will arouse, to-night, in the breasts of our able and strictly virtuous Councilmen, a just sense of indignation at the implied doubt of inability to pay on the part of this city.

We hear that these same contractors are desirous of cutting ditches, on each side of Canal street, at every crossing between Front Levee and Claiborne; and are not willing to raise the rates for the proposed work above the charges here specified. "Live and let live" is our motto, and we hope such an unheard of cutting down of prices will receive no countenance from the worthy city Fathers.

ONE OF THE ORATORS. Mr. Williamson, of Shreveport, is an enlightened gentleman. He made a speech at the Democratic mass-meeting in Lafayette Square on Saturday evening, which was warmly applauded. He "arraigned the Radicals," and this is one of the counts of his indictment:

We arraign them in the name of our own dearly beloved Confederate dead (cheers) whose bones are strewn all over the north-west, killed in battle by the atrocious cruelty of the Radical government. (Cheers.)

Of course these deceased persons were engaged in legitimate and peaceful pursuits when they met their death. There was no war in fact. Certainly not.

Again, says the orator:

Your geographical position gives you the best commercial opportunities in the world, but unless you drive out these negroes and scoundrels, unless the Anglo-Saxons rise against negro domination in Louisiana, there is no prospect for this country. (Great cheering.) I believe we will carry our candidates as firmly as I believe there is a throne of God. But even if defeat should fall upon us, do not be discouraged; the time will come when we shall redeem the State—let us lay our bones in Louisiana, and if these scoundrels and carpet-baggers remain here let them from the country.

These are noble and Christian sentiments truly! Two-thirds of the population of Louisiana are to be driven from the State; they are to be "busted" from the country in order that Mr. Williamson and his friends may hold office.

AN ODD IDEA. Mr. Blackman, of Claiborne, who really ought to do more than he does for the rights of the Black-man, spoke on Saturday evening to the Democratic masses with his usual phlegmatic vigor. His statement that "the Confederate army, with all its gallantry, never did one thing to endanger the Constitution that the Radical party has done," seemed liable to a variety of constructions. What does it mean? Was the war a sham fight? Was the "unpleasantness" simulated? Is there a covert sneer in the belittling of the four years' work of the Confederate army? We are in a painful state of mental anxiety as to the real significance of this prodigious remark.

But we are consoled by another of Mr. Blackman's sentences. He says: "Intelligence must triumph over ignorance; and life is in the old land yet." We breathe again. The recent views of the destruction of a newspaper office by a mob in Clatsop

parish is a fine illustration of the triumph of intelligence over ignorance, and of the vitality of the old land.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST VETO. In accordance with the expectations of everybody the President has vetoed the Electoral College bill, recently passed by both Houses of Congress. His objections are based upon the assumption that the Southern States have never been out of the Union, or if they were they have been legally restored prior to March, 1868. He raises the old point of difference that has existed between him and Congress, and upon which an appeal was made to the people of the North in the fall elections of 1866, and emphatically decided against the President's theory. In any other era in the history of the country this popular vote, and the uniform votes of Congress on the same side, would have been considered conclusive and mandatory on the President, but Mr. Johnson labors under the erroneous idea that he is the people of the United States, and the only man in the world who understands the meaning of the Constitution.

It will be seen by our dispatches that the Senate has promptly re-passed the bill by the decided vote of forty-five years to eight nays, notwithstanding the objections of the President. It passed in the House also by 134 to 36.

A GEM. We pick the following jewel from the resolutions of the Democratic mass meeting:

Already they have seized on the police force of this city, and are packing it with Italians, who are bringing forward huge monopolies, with which to gorge favorites at the public cost, and they have legislation in progress to force upon the citizens of the State an amalgamation races, not by consent, but by constraint of law, from which the habits fixed for generations revolt unnatural.

The thoughtful reader might suppose upon a hasty reading of the paragraph quoted that it referred possibly to the action of Mayor Monroe when he remodeled the police of New Orleans in 1866. Secondly, to the legislative corruptions of 1866 and 1867, and thirdly, to the dishonor which by the law of slavery and the coarse appetites of our "old citizens," was for years forced on the colored women of Louisiana. It is intended, however, to have a different meaning. It is meant as an assault upon the Republicans of Louisiana. But we think they are pretty well seasoned to this sort of abuse, and can stand it.

THE DEMOCRATIC LADIES. Of course it would be rank treason, nay, "flat burglary," to criticize the attitude of certain ladies of New Orleans in reference to the Democratic nominations. Woman is heaven's last best gift, etc., etc. But it did occur to our mind that the sudden enthusiasm in favor of Seymour and Blair, for example, which was manifested by some of the sex on Saturday evening, was a shining example of that inconsistency which is so proverbially dear to the female heart. Only last winter there were ladies in our city who fled horror-stricken from a handsome party, when they found there were present some United States officers in uniform—and this was in the halcyon days of Hancock; and now they are trying to assist in the election of a man who, if elected, will be commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. The world moves.

"DEAD MATTER." The proteochean speech of our friend Jewell, delivered in the Senate on the Metropolitan Police bill, we notice appeared both in the issue of the Bulletin of Saturday and yesterday.

Jewell we consider too sensible a fellow to esteem his little effort as worthy of much perpetuation, and so conclude the thing stands as a "dead matter."

We regret to learn that the naval station at the port of New Orleans is to be discontinued, not that we dislike to see such evidences of a determination to retrench expenses of the government, but because it will take from among us gallant Union sailors who have won the good will and esteem of our citizens well on duty here.

The gunboat Mahaska, now lying opposite Jackson Barracks, is ordered to be sold, and all the men employed upon her and the iron-clads discharged.

Our cotemporary the Times had no room for the very eloquent oration of Philosopher Dimitry, but devoted a third of a column to the very small talk of the Hon. Pope Noble, who reports for the Times.

The Death of Dr. Morton. The Cincinnati Gazette has this sketch of Dr. Morton, who died in New York last week:

Dr. William Thomas Green Morton, who so long and earnestly laid claim to the discovery of the use of ether as an anesthetic, died in New York city, a victim to the excessive heat. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 19, 1819, and spent a farm during his younger days, and next went into business, a part of the time, we believe, in this city, but met with very poor success. He then studied dentistry and began the practice of the profession in Boston.

Since the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic National convention, several of the Democratic members of Congress have taken notice of the name of Grant. The result of his investigations was his administration of ether to a patient and the extraction of a tooth unknown to the subject. How much more are indebted to Jackson Wells, of Hartford, and to Dr. C. E. Jackson, of Boston, suggestions in regard to the use of ether were not contented to say, as we have no right to follow it up by making Vallandigham the Vice-presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that the Fourth of July is the best day of the South, like a worn out pair of breeches, it has fallen into Cuffey's hands. The people of the South are philosophical about the seizure of the "Fourth" by the negroes as that questioner who remarked to his wife when he put one of his hind hoofs into the stirrup, my friend, if you intend to mount I shall get down; and he at once vacated the saddle. The negro enjoys a liberty, however absurd the reasons for it, which the Yankee mercenaries, and the carpet-baggers, the scallwags, and the negroes with a bow.

EMERSON—At Corcoran, Louisiana, Saturday morning, July 18, 1868, at half past eight o'clock, Captain GEORGE H. EMERSON, aged thirty-four years, a native of New York, died. He was a member of the New York and Boston regiments of the 5th regt.

NOTES FOR DEMOCRATS.

Governor Seymour is fifty-seven years of age. Frank Blair is forty-eight years of age. Six writers in New York city alone have already begun the life of Horatio Seymour. Only of the World, is one of them.

The Chicago Republic is guilty of this atrocious plan on the New York Convention: "Tammany cooks spoil the broth."

The latest case of snake-bite was where young Smith struck old Smith for calling him a Seymour man, or some other opprobrious epithet.

On the night of Seymour's nomination the Chase Club of New York met and resolved to support Grant and Colfax, and then adjourned sine die.

The anagram of the words "Vote for Horatio Seymour" is "For you to have more riots." The one contains the other exactly; nothing more or less.

General O. Howard says the Freedmen's Bureau has cost but \$2,000,000 and not \$20,000,000 as the rebel newspapers are fond of stating.

An admirer of Mr. Pendleton announces that a few copies of his life, by Mr. Boss, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, can still be had at the bookstores of this city.

Wade Hampton, Forest, Parkdale, Preston, Fairfax, Forsyth, Yerger, and other rebel Democrats are to take the stump against Grant in the free States.

Daniel S. Dickinson used always to say that he knew when Horatio Seymour most desired to be a candidate for office by the penitentiary which he delisted it.

The Louisville Journal says that when the Democratic party, openly and secretly, there will be the spirit of Democracy also. That's true, no matter what the tax is.

The New York Herald says: "A few Campbell (delegate to the New York Soldiers' Dupart. Unger, reborn) and declares that Seymour won't carry a State northwest of Ohio."

Charles Francis Adams, who has been talked about as likely to act hereafter with the Democratic party, openly and freely expresses his disgust with the platform of the New York convention.

The nomination of Blair was the last straw to break the camel's back. When the vote was being cast an Alabama delegate made this significant announcement: "As a rebel soldier in Alabama, I take pleasure in casting my vote for Blair."

The Pittsburg Gazette, alluding to the California delegate who gave a half vote for Chase, says:

"The evocators of the Chief Justice should have been courteous enough to half man, who so much honored him, and he some suitable acknowledgment of the deed."

The New York Commonwealth thus slips in the bad rumor detrimental to the Iowa Republican party, which was the subject of Seymour has such an effect upon Henry Clay Dean that he put on a clean shirt and unbuttoned. Dean says he never did such a thing in his life, and we believe him.

Some surprise has been expressed that Blair should consent to take the second place on the ticket. This cunning fellow thinks that Seymour's wind is not good. In every race that demagogue ever ran he set out in the lead and came in on the home stretch at the tail end. Blair is not very well up in constitutional law, and he knows if he gets more votes than Seymour he has a sure thing on the Presidency.

Some of Chase's friends are trying to get up a new party, and upon a modified Democratic platform, with some objectionable man for Vice-President, and by thus securing a balance of power from the Union party, they hope to prevent the withdrawal. Mr. Chase does not consider that he is so far committed to the action of the New York convention as to prevent his withdrawing from the ticket, if he deems it advisable for his friends.

The New York Sun, which shines for all, draws a fine bead on General Blair in the following:

The fatal point of the Democratic ticket is the nomination of General Frank P. Blair, Jr., for the Vice-Presidency. General Blair is a jolly good fellow, a first-rate fighter, good on a stump speech, and a strict temperance man.

One of the "largest and most enthusiastic" ratification meetings which the Democratic press heralded over the country last week was that at Louisville, at which Prentiss and a number of ex-rebels spoke. The Democratic press also had a newspaper, which has Seymour and Blair at the head of its columns, says of this affair: "It is the best thing that has happened since the burning of the White House, and the combustion of a Lucifer match, that is cold until you give it a right hand and a clean shaver."

A Brooklyn paper has the following: Among the many significant incidents of the late convention there was one occurrence which forcibly impressed us. We were seated in the rear of the hall, and the reputation plank in the platform was read, it met with a strange wild burst of vociferous applause. A quiet looking man, writing a card, looked near us, and a correspondent of a Western paper as we afterwards ascertained—half rose from his work, struck the table with involuntary emphasis, and uttered the exclamation: "By G—, the rebel yell!"

"Young, ardent, able, and courageous," he is a fit associate for Seymour."—Richmond Daily Globe.

"That a complicity!" "A fit associate for Seymour," the biggest public prostitute that ever bartered political virtue for a price! Seymour's great merit was to keep his hold on the Democratic party, and he will drag the concern well into the mire; but then the reward! Hold on, Frank! "I thank you, my friend, for your kind words, and that rewards me. God reward him [second] and that rewards me. I will grow great, I will grow great, I will grow great, and leave such a name behind me."

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, wrote from New York to his paper as follows on the day of the Democratic nomination:

The happiest men to-night are the Republicans. Converts to Grant are abundant. The nominations fell like a pall upon Wall Street, and the market was closed. The Chase movement was very popular. Only partisan Democrats assume to be pleased or to hope for the success of the ticket. The Democrats are in a state of confusion, and also of all independent men, is that it insures the election of Grant and Colfax.

Since the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic National convention, several of the Democratic members of Congress have taken notice of the name of Grant. The result of his investigations was his administration of ether to a patient and the extraction of a tooth unknown to the subject. How much more are indebted to Jackson Wells, of Hartford, and to Dr. C. E. Jackson, of Boston, suggestions in regard to the use of ether were not contented to say, as we have no right to follow it up by making Vallandigham the Vice-presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that the Fourth of July is the best day of the South, like a worn out pair of breeches, it has fallen into Cuffey's hands. The people of the South are philosophical about the seizure of the "Fourth" by the negroes as that questioner who remarked to his wife when he put one of his hind hoofs into the stirrup, my friend, if you intend to mount I shall get down; and he at once vacated the saddle. The negro enjoys a liberty, however absurd the reasons for it, which the Yankee mercenaries, and the carpet-baggers, the scallwags, and the negroes with a bow.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Republican says:

The contest for the Commission of Internal Revenue is waged with unremitting vigor. Wisely, formerly Military Governor of Washington, is still in the field. It is given out that Col. of St. Louis, will accompany the President, and the friends of General Barbridge feel very confident that his name will go in to-morrow.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with their residence in this city and postoffice address.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. Table with columns: RESIDENCE IN THE CITY, POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Table with columns: RESIDENCE IN THE CITY, POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. In Bankruptcy—No. 118. IN THE MATTER OF B. B. NEWHALL.

WHERRES B. B. NEWHALL, of New Orleans, and distr. of aforesaid, did declare bankruptcy under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his legal debts, and for an order under said act. Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have claims against the estate of said debtor, that they may attend at the hearing of the same, if they may have, and there attend and cause, if they may have, any prayer of the Court to be made, for any reason or objection, Clerk of the Office, New Orleans, July 19, 1868. GEORGE H. NEWHALL, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNOR OF FIFTH CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. In Bankruptcy. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—SS. AT MONROE, LA., THE THIRD DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. To all to whom these Presents shall come: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, J. A. STODOLLA, has been appointed Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 22, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WHERRES J. A. STODOLLA, Assignor of the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the case of W. W. WALKER and RUGEN MEYER, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupt under their own petitions and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, Chapter 2