# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS


## THE COLORED RACE

### Their Past and Present Condition, and Future Prospects in the United States.

### SPEECH OF HON. C. C. PACKARD

At a meeting of the Algiers Radical Republican Club, held at their hall on Monday evening last, the ninth instant, the following able address was delivered by the Hon. C. C. Packard, State Senator from Algiers and Plaquemines.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud and continued applause, a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker. The address was as follows:

I desire to congratulate you to-night upon the great and the final triumph of equality and liberty of the people over aristocracy and despotism. To-day the true principles of American liberty, as desired by the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, are the cardinal provisions of our national constitution.

Almost one hundred years ago, the representatives of the then feeble American colonies, with a courage that had never before been surpassed, put their signatures to a declaration of what they then believed to be the rights of the American people. This is a portion of the language of the declaration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The language is, "that all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with certain rights that are inalienable, which means those rights that our Creator hath endowed us with, and which man can not deprive us of, (except as a punishment for crime), and among those rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and to secure these rights governments are instituted deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Now, how can the consent of the governed be obtained without first conferring upon all, who were created equal, the right of manhood suffrage? This great right had never been secured throughout the Union until the final ratification of the fifteenth article of the constitutional amendment, and that amendment is but the final completion of what the framers of the immortal Declaration of Independence intended on the fourth of July, 1776. The language of the fifteenth amendment is that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." It will be seen that, in order to obtain the consent of the governed, the right of the governed to vote must be forever secured. Is it possible to have a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed without first conferring upon the people governed the right to vote? Until such right had been conferred and secured the words "republican government" would have been a misnomer, and our boast of the immortal Declaration of Independence would have been but mockery; and the purposes of our fathers, the signers of that declaration, whose names are inscribed upon the book of time so indelibly as never to be effaced by the waves of unending ages yet to roll by, would have been most treacherously disregarded. It was for the maintainance of these great fundamental truths that the early champions of liberty dared to gird on the habiliments of war and march forth against the superior forces of England under the reign of George III. Although the defense was most nobly and manfully maintained for over six years by our fathers, yet the full purposes of that inspired declaration have not been permitted to have their full force and effect till the present year of 1870—not from the lack of effort of the signers—never should there be a jewel plucked from the diadems that have set or ever will set upon their brows. Had not the declaration been uttered, and had it not been recognized as the cornerstone of this great American republic; and had it not been set like a rock in mid-ocean, it would have long ago washed away by the mountain waves of sordid avarice, that have lashed its sides with tempestuous fury for almost a century; and to-day we should have had no fixed and unalterable standard, coming down from our fathers by which to judge the true qualities of justice and equal rights, which should exist in all republics. The "declaration" has been shedding forth its glorious rays of equality and freedom, and although for almost one hundred years the dark clouds of bondage were growing thicker and thicker over the colored race of this country, and thereby shutting out those rays; yet, like the rays of that great source of light, the sun, they were sure to be felt throughout the land, as soon as the winds of justice had wafted away the clouds that for a time intervened. To-day, the true sunshine of freedom, equality and justice fall upon the people of our glorious Union, all alike; and with the resplendent "bow of promise" o'er arching the entire land, stretching from ocean to ocean, known as the "fifteenth amendment," can we not rest assured that a most glorious future is reaching out its strong arms to elevate, and its generous means to enlighten a race that has long been bound down under the dark clouds of ignorance and bondage? Can we not hope even that before many generations shall have passed, to find the African race of this country standing along side of any other race in the world, in advancement in the arts and sciences, in intelligence and literature? It only depends upon their own exertions. These most glorious attainments are now within their grasp. The nation has proffered the great bond of freedom and equality, sealed by the blood of its patriots, in which the nation is bound to render to the black race the same rights as to the white. The black race is only required "to seek and they shall find," "knock and it shall be opened unto them."

Had these great rights been secured in the original draft of the Federal constitution, as the signers of the declaration intended, then what national calamities would have been saved? At what stage of prosperity would the progress of our common country have reached at this time? But, alas! the temper of a certain few of the thirteen original States were such as to prevent the adoption of what is known to be the great "interdiction clause" offered by that great and illustrated patriot, Thomas Jefferson, in his great plan for the government of what was then known to be the Western territory, and which comprised what is now known to be the old slave States of the South mostly. The old rules of the confederation requiring the vote of a majority of all the States to sustain a proposition caused this proposition to fail by one State being divided, one State not voting, and three States voting against, thus preventing the interdiction of slavery in all this territory after the year 1800.

Had this great provision been adopted, as six out of eleven of the States desired, then slavery would have received its death blow seventy years ago; but it so happened, one Eli Whitney, in seventeen hundred and ninety-two, attempted, and afterward succeeded, in inventing the machine known as the "cotton gin," while he was sojourning in the State of Georgia. After this invention the growing of cotton became very profitable, which had a tendency to clinch more and more firmly the shackles of slavery. As the vast territory of the "cotton States" progressed in the cultivation of the great staple, it began to exercise its powerful influence upon the politics of the country, till at last cotton wore the title of king. From the time of this invention the slave power was constantly on the increase, its haughty and aristocratic demands for more power and more territory could not be satisfied. At last it demanded that slavery should become national; that the slaveowner should not only have the right to carry his slaves into the common territory, but that he should be also allowed to take them into the free States, and there they should be protected by national law.

The unfortunate provision in the federal constitution recognizing the existence of the institution of slavery in the original thirteen States, which, as a matter of necessity at the original confederation of the States, was put in, in order to preserve unity among those States, was an unsurmountable barrier against the effective efforts on the part of the friends of freedom of the North and West in the emancipation of slavery. Had the free States of the North been as disloyal as South Carolina was when she passed the ordinance for the nullification of the revenue laws of the United States, then instead of laughing at South Carolina's folly they would have marched their armies into the South and liberated every slave. Instead of the attempt of South Carolina to nullify the revenue laws of the United States, or the effective action of President Jackson in strangling this little serpent of treason; instead of these circumstances overthrowing slavery, as some suppose, it had nothing whatever to do with slavery, and instead of the slave power decreasing, it was still increasing. The great constitutional expounder, Daniel Webster, although he demolished the groundless dogma of the right of one State to nullify the laws of the United States, yet when the question came up as to the constitutional right of the slave States to enact police regulation for the government of slaves, he never questioned the right; but whenever it was attempted to legislate slavery into the common territories, then his voice, with those of other patriots, protesting against the right of carrying the police laws of any one State into the common Territories or other States, was heard. As the slave power increased, compromises were resorted to by both the great parties in Congress to prevent a disruption of the Union.

In the year A. D. 1852, when the great Democratic triumph of Frank Pierce over General Scott had been accomplished, the slave power of the South began to be felt as a great political power. The administration then adopted it as one of its great engines for party success. This attempt forced a large portion of the Northern Democracy away from the old organization.

In 1856, the great Republican party of the free States had become organized, and came near overthrowing the Democracy; but having failed by a small electoral vote, James Buchanan was inaugurated. In him the South found a pliant tool with whom to carry on their pet measures to completion. Buchanan's administration was so extremely Southern that almost the entire Democracy of the North and West left him. During his administration the Supreme Court of the United States foreshadowed an opinion that the slave owner had a right to protection for his slaves in the common territories. "That the black man had no rights the white man was bound to respect."

The Democracy of the South, resting their faith upon this decision, at once claimed the right to dictate terms to the entire country, and that unless these terms should be complied with many of the leading men of the South threatened that their respective States would withdraw from the confines of the Union.

Ten years ago this very spring, and soon after the "Ides of March," in the year 1860, as the frost bound streets of the Northern cities began to yield to the melting rays of the approaching sun, might be seen for the first time, sauntering forth from the brick and granite walls, squads of young men who bore upon their countenances marks that indicated a determination of purpose. They bore upon their persons no deadly weapons—no arms or habiliments of war. They simply had suspended over their shoulders vibrating lamps.

It had seemed to them that the star of liberty that had been their beacon light during their entire lives, had suddenly become beclouded, and darkness had pervaded the land, and that they were groping in darkness, and the lamps were to make up in part, and to assist them in finding their pathways (emblematically). These young men simply believed they had a duty to perform, and that duty was to maintain and preserve inviolate that grand charter of liberty their fathers had fought, bled and died to maintain, and had bequeathed to them as their inheritance.

This grand conclave of liberty-loving men seemed to spring up from the hills and the valleys of the North and the West in countless myriads. As the gloom pervaded the land, and darkness encompassed the sea, the whole country was aroused by the light that was seen breaking in the West; and as the lightning flashed along the wires announcing the nominee of the great Republican party, the name of Abraham Lincoln quivered upon every lip.

The general expression was, in thy bosom, "Father Abraham," we must rest. To thee we must look for a solution of this complicated question. This great organization throughout the North and West, known as the "Wideawakes for Freedom," became an organization that never before, nor since, has been equaled in the United States.

The result of the election of 1860 was the complete triumph of the Republican party. No sooner than it was determined that the Republican nominee was elected, than State after State in the South passed "ordinances of secession." This, certainly, was the first effective blow that had ever been struck at the permanent establishment of slavery. The leading "fire-eaters" of the South were glad to learn that the Republican party triumphed, that they might make great capital from it to aid on secession; while those five millions, then in slavery, were soon to feel that it was virtually putting the power into the hands of the government that was soon to wrench from the limbs of the oppressed the shackles that had bound them a lifetime in slavery.

The war broke out. The very argument that had been used by Judge Taney that the "black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect;" that black men were chattels; were goods, and "that white men should be protected in carrying them in the common territories as property," rebounded back upon them with threefold force when such property was confiscated and converted to the use of the Federal army. The Federal army found that kind of property very convenient in recruiting its forces, and when the Southern slaveholders looked round to find out where their "valuable property" had gone, they found three or four hundred thousand of their "valuable property" in the army, fighting for their liberty, with a view of having their rights protected, Judge Taney's decision to the contrary notwithstanding. The result has already shown the fallacy of the decision of Judge Taney "that the black man has no rights that the white man is bound to respect," and, on the contrary, we are now assured that the black man has rights that the white man is bound to respect, and such rights are as eternal as the hills.

The white race having become convinced that "white" is one color, and "black" is another, and that one man has just as good a right to be black as another man has to be white, and that color is only skin deep any way, it now only becomes necessary for the black race to improve their time to the best possible advantage. They have taken two steps already in advancement, one is the step from slavery to freedom, and another is a step from having no rights, to a condition of having all the rights that any man can enjoy under our laws. The third step is from lack of knowledge to education.

There are many within the sound of my voice, who are now too old to think of making much improvement in education; but to them I may say, they have children and grand children, who are coming up after them. The only legacy that is to be left to the heirs of those who have passed a life in servile bondage, and have been made free from the result of the war, is a "fee simple absolute," in the school houses, that they shall help to erect. And a prouder legacy could not be passed down from parents to children.

Let the millionaire pass down his uncounted millions of gold to his heirs, and when we weigh the advantages of this legacy with the advantages that will be secured to your children, in the shape of the golden opportunities to improve their minds and become intelligent under a proper system of common schools; then, I say if you could have the opportunities made as one offer, and the millions without the opportunities made as another offer, your choice would be the opportunities for your children to learn instead of the countless millions of gold.

The black man, who has always been a slave, may say that he has now commenced a new era; he is now a man, and a responsible being; he has now got to cope and grapple with the world; he is made now to depend upon himself. And the man who now points the "finger of scorn" to him, who has served a life time in servile bondage, and who has never been allowed an opportunity to improve his mind, and who has been deprived of all opportunities of being any different than what he is—a man of no learning; then, such a man that would ridicule under those circumstances is not worthy of wearing the name of a man, but should be shunned by every man of respectability.

The one great desideratum that should be foremost in the mind of the colored man should be the education of his children. Train the minds of their youths so that they may become ornaments to society. Teach them to be honorable in all their dealings, and they will ever be successful. Guard with a jealous eye the means that fall into your hands to be expended for the benefit of the education of your children. When one dollar of that money is misappropriated it is so much taken from the rights of your children. Let every parent and every man, woman and child in the good old town of Algiers interest themselves in these schools. See to it that your money is all and well expended. Insist upon men being appointed to take charge of your school moneys, who are honest and who will see that it is expended in the most economical manner. Let not your children lose any opportunity that may be offered. The law provides that all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years shall have equal rights in the public schools of the State.

See to it that your children, when at home, are attending to their studies. It is constant industry that makes good scholars; without continued industry no scholar will make great efficiency. As an illustration of what scholars have done, with no better advantages than are to-day afforded to your children, I desire to call your attention to the early life and history of one of the greatest, if not the greatest statesmen that ever was born upon American soil; and I have only to call your attention to the great statue, known as the Clay Statue, standing in the middle of Canal street, and at the head of St. Charles street, in New Orleans.

History tells us that Henry Clay was born in Virginia; that his father died when he was quite young, leaving him no means to educate himself; that he received no other education than could be acquired at a common school, and that by his incessant study he, at the age of nineteen—a mere youth—commenced the study of law. He soon built up for himself, by his steady and industrious habits, an extensive practice in the profession of the law at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1798, when Henry Clay was but twenty-one years of age, what do we find young Henry Clay doing seventy-two years ago in the old slave State of Kentucky? A mere youth, a member of the constitutional convention to prepare a constitution for the State; and in that convention he was zealously exerting himself in favor of the gradual emancipation of the slaves of that State by a constitutional provision; but his efforts failed of success.

We next hear of him in the Senate of the United States, where he distinguished himself as an orator and statesman, with no advantages except those of the common schools, like those your children are attending. We next hear of him a commissioner to go to a foreign country to negotiate a treaty. We hear of him again in the United States Senate, where he comes forward in the winter of 1833, when the great nullification question was agitating the country, and offers the "olive branch" in the shape of an amendment of the revenue laws and tariff system, which had a tendency to heal up the troubles between the United States and South Carolina. In 1850, when the great struggle for compromise was going on in the Congress of the United States, when the notorious Jefferson Davis declared that he "would never take less than the right to make all the territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes slave territory," to whom Henry Clay replied: "That no earthly power could induce him to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line."

And this is the Henry Clay who was the pet statesman to the people of New Orleans, and whose only advantages for his education were such as your children to-day enjoy. There is an example for you to follow. Whenever you see the statue of Clay remember his history, and say to your children—"Follow his example!" Be industrious, be honorable, and with the advantages that the government has extended to you, your children and children's children will stand along side of any race for morality and intelligence.

### COW-PENNING IN FLORIDA.

The great ambition is to be the owner of the greatest possible number of cattle, not so much for the sake of their hides and tallow, or the money they may bring in the market, as for the pleasure of yearly riding after and gathering in, herding, and branding their horned possessions.

"How many cattle have you?" inquired I of one of my neighbors.

"About 300, I reckon."

"How many has Mr. D?"

"I reckon about the same."

"How many has Mr. Y?"

"He has about 2,500."

He must have a lively time, thought I. "What does he do with so many? How does he provide for them?"

"O, they provide for themselves. After they have been cow-penned a few weeks, and all have been marked and branded which had not been marked and branded before, we then turn them out to travel over the wide range among the pines and hummocks, where they get fat on the abundant new grass in summer, and sufficient living in the winter. We drive up only in the spring, unless we wish some for beef or for market."

"Do they not wander far away, and get mixed with other cattle?"

"O, yes, sometimes twenty or thirty miles, and it may be several weeks before we can get all our cattle home. Several of us neighbors ride together a week or more at a time, often camp out at night; sometimes find quarters with distant neighbors who are hunting cattle like ourselves, so that we have jovial good times. Perhaps they have gathered some of our cattle into their pens. All right; they are welcome to take all the milk they can get, and the manure, as long as we let them remain. This is the rule among us. Every man has a right to drive into his pen all the cattle he can find and keep them until called for by the owner.

"You understand now," said he, "why we burn our pine woods near home every spring. It is done so that the new grass will quickly spring up and give good feed to our cattle as we drive them home. We put them into our cow pens every night, then, after getting a little milk from a few of the cows—about a pint from each—the cows and cattle are driven one way and the calves the other."

"But do they not get together again?" said I; "do they not get mixed?"

"O, no; we soon train them to know the right way."

"From so many cows you have a chance to select some good milkers, so as to have a good dairy, so that you can almost float in milk."

"O, no," he replied, "we are after the manure more than the milk."

What a strange, perverted taste, thought I. How singular!

"Why, sir," he added, "this is the way we fertilize our lands—every year from one to five acres or more. We rob the calves sometimes of a little of their milk just for our coffee, and sometimes make a little butter during the season of cow-penning."

"But why do you not keep in pasture some few of your best cows, and have milk and butter all the year round?"

"O, it's too much trouble," said he, "We prefer to let the calves have the milk and grow fat rather than to eat it ourselves."

To us Northeners it is strange, passing strange, that families can thus consent to live nine months in the year without a drop of milk, when it is so easy for them to secure this great luxury. How do their little children live without it? The truth is, they grow up on grease, satisfied that hog and hominy are better than milk.

The town of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, Michigan, has been settled for more than thirty-two years, and yet it has neither church, hotel, store, postoffice, grocery, nor mail of any kind.


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## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES EDWARDS, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 457.

TO THE HONORABLE E. H. DURELL, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana—sitting in Bankruptcy:

The petition of E. E. Norton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy, of the estate of James Edwards, bankrupt, respectfully represents that, among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parishes of Union and Morehouse, wit—

Alabama Landing, with the buildings and improvements thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate and lying on the Ouachita river, in the parish of Union, being the same property purchased by James Edwards and C. E. Johnson in November, 1859; a tract of land containing eighty acres of land, more or less, situated in Union parish, Louisiana, north of Alabama Landing, being the same property purchased for the firm of Johnson & Edwards by the firm of Cutrer & Harrison; a tract of land situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, being the northeast quarter of northeast quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section number twenty-three, township twenty-three, north of range five east, and the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township twenty-three, north of range five east; a two-acre lot and house thereon situated in the town of Marion, in Union parish, Louisiana. The above property, with the exception of last described tract, being owned in common with C. E. Johnson as copartner.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, encumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit—

Mortgage upon the Alabama Landing in favor of O. H. Ovustreet, administrator of the succession of D. B. Briggs, deceased, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, signed by C. E. Johnson and James Edwards as copartners, given in payment of the aforesaid Alabama Landing.

Judicial mortgages in favor of Mrs. Caroline Newton, wife of Alexander Marks, residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, resulting from judgments of Eleventh Judicial District Court for Union parish, Louisiana, resting upon the estate herein surrendered in the parishes of Union and Morehouse, for $660 80, interest and costs.

And your petitioner further represents, that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said O. H. Ovustreet, administrator of the succession of D. B. Briggs, deceased, residing at Camden, Arkansas, Mrs. Caroline Newton, wife of Alexander Marks, New Orleans, Louisiana, and to all other persons, all their rights in law, to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said O. H. Ovustreet, administrator of the succession of D. B. Briggs, deceased, Camden, Arkansas, Mrs. Caroline Newton, wife of Alexander Marks, New Orleans, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

(Signed) A. DEB. HUGHES, Attorney.

On motion of A. DeB. Hughes, attorney of E. E. Norton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that O. H. Ovustreet, administrator of succession of D. B. Briggs, deceased, Camden, Arkansas, Mrs. Caroline Newton, wife of Alexander Marks, New Orleans, Louisiana, and all other parties in interest do show cause upon the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1870 at eleven o'clock A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold, as prayed for, and why all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said O. H. Ovustreet, administrator of succession of D. B. Briggs, deceased, Camden, Arkansas, Mrs Caroline Newton, wife of Alexander Marks, New Orleans, Louisiana, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by said E. E. Norton, assignee, publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed May 11, 1870.
(Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.
A true copy:
Clerk's office, New Orleans, May 11, 1870.
my14 18 23 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

MONITION.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL P. BLANC, ESQ., having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1870, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved on the fifteenth day of March, 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana, holding session in the parish of Jefferson, who can set up any title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity in the appraisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson aforesaid, on the sixteenth day April, A. D. 1870, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from this honorable court, on the eighth day of March, 1870, in the suit entitled Charles McCarty vs. John A. Healy, City of Jefferson, garnishee No. 3426 of the docket of this court, at which sale Samuel P. Blanc became the purchaser for the price of twelve hundred dollars ($1200) cash.

Description of ground as given in the judicial conveyance and advertisement.

Four certain lots of ground, situated in the city and parish of Jefferson, in this State, in square No. 30, bounded by Napoleon avenue Camp, Berlin and Magazine streets, designated as lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, and measuring as follows, to wit: Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9 measure each 30 feet front on Berlin street, by 150 feet in depth; lot No 10 forms the corner of Berlin and Camp streets, and measures 30 feet 2 inches front on Berlin street, by 150 feet in depth and front on Camp street. Said lots were acquired by the City of Jefferson from Carl Kohn, of New Orleans by act passed before Ernest Comagere, Parish Recorder, on the twenty-fifth of November, 1858.

Witness, the Hon. Don A. Pardee, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Louisiana, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1870.
myl 15 29 F. J. LAIZER, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—TO ALL WHOM these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Duncan F. Kenner having purchased at a sale made by E. A. Deslonde, auctioneer, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the act of sale was this day recorded, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act entitled "An act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved March 15, 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made, should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by E. A. Deslonde, auctioneer aforesaid, on the twelfth day of February, 1870, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the sixth day of January, 1870, in the matter of the succession of Phoenix N. Wood, No. 19,458 of the docket of this honorable court, at which sale the said Duncan F. Kenner became the purchaser for the price and sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, cash ($450), as will be seen by reference to the act of sale of said property by Mistress Mary Ann Wood, surviving widow and testamentary executrix of Phoenix N. Wood, to the said Duncan F. Kenner, passed before George W. Christy, notary public, on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1870.

Description of the property, as given in the judicial conveyance:

A certain square of ground, together with all the improvements thereon, rights, privileges, customs, ways, servitudes and appurtenances, etc., thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by the turnpike or shellroad, Bernadotte, Lower Line and Dixon streets, and designated by the No. 7 on a plan drawn by C. F. Zimpel, Surveyor, dated thirtieth January, 1834, and deposited in the office of W. Y. Lewis, late notary in this city, and measuring three hundred and forty-six feet three inches front on Bernadotte street, three hundred and forty-two feet front on the turnpike or shellroad, three hundred and sixty four feet four inches front on Lower Line street, and three hundred and twenty eight feet front on Dixon street.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 30, 1870.
myl 15 29 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.


## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

NEW RESTAURANT.
GOOD LIVING AT LIVING PRICES.
Table d'Hote:
Breakfast, fifty cents; Dinner, fifty cents.
All the delicacies of the season served up to customers, and the cooking unexceptional. Try my house. EDWARD MARTIN, Proprietor,
No. 57 St. Charles street.
Board per month, $25; per week, $6. fe8 6m

DIAMOND COFFEEHOUSE AND
LAGER BEER SALOON.
(Late Cotton Plant).
Corner Carondelet and Lafayette Streets.
Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand, as also the very best Western Lager Beer.
G. HENNEBERG.
N. B.—LUNCH served every day from 11 to


## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LAURA J. CHAPMAN Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1063.

TO THE HONORABLE E. H. DURELL, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana—sitting in bankruptcy:

The petition of E. F. Norton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Laura J. Chapman, bankrupt, respectfully represents that among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Morehouse, to wit—

The south half of the southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section twenty, containing 161 43-100 acres, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of southwest quarter, and south half of southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, and east half of southeast quarter of northwest quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section thirty, and the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, containing 24 acres east half of southeast quarter of section twenty five, township twenty, north of range six east, and south half of southwest quarter of section thirty in township twenty, north range seven east, containing 164 46-100 acres, situated in the parish of Morehouse, Louisiana, and containing in the aggregate 556 25-100 acres; together with all the necessary buildings and outbuildings thereon, in good repair.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit—

Judicial mortgage resulting from a judgment in the Twelfth District Court of Louisiana, parish of Morehouse, in favor of J. W. B. Melson, of Newnan, Georgia, dated twenty-eighth June, 1869, for $3,727 65, with eight per cent interest on $29 00 from January 1, 1868; $880 from January 1, 1869; $5727 65 from January 3, 1869.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said J. W. B. Melson, Newnan, Georgia, and to all other persons, all their rights in law, to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances that all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said J. W. B. Melson, Newnan, Georgia, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

(Signed) A. DEB. HUGHES, Attorney.

On motion of A. DeB. Hughes, attorney of E. F. Norton, assignee and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that J. W. B. Melson, Newnan, Georgia, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the thirty first day of May, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold, as prayed for, and why all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said J. W. B. Melson, Newnan, Georgia, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by said E. E. Norton, assignee, publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in New Orleans, Louisiana, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed May 11, 1870.
(Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.
A true copy:
Clerk's office, May 11, 1870.
my14 19 26 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. LEE PETTIT, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 969.

TO THE HONORABLE E. H. DURELL, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana—sitting in bankruptcy:

The petition of E. E. Norton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of J. Lee Pettit, bankrupt, respectfully represents—

That among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Morehouse, to wit—

One undivided fourth interest in a tract of land situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, known as the Pettit Place.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit—

Tacit mortgage in favor of minor heirs of James Pettit for $5200.

Conventional mortgage in favor of J. H. Stevens, $2000; S. W. Riley, agent.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said minor heirs of James Pettit, J. H. Stevens, S. W. Riley, agent, and to all other persons, all their rights in law, to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said minor heirs of James Pettit, J. M. Stevens, S. W. Riley, agent, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

(Signed) A. DEB. HUGHES, Attorney.

On motion of A. DeB. Hughes, attorney of E. E. Norton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that minor heirs of James Pettit, residence unknown, J. H. Stevens, S. W. Riley, agent, of Bastrop, Louisiana, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the seventh day of May, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold, as prayed for, and why all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said minor heirs of James Pettit, J. M. Stevens, S. W. Riley, agent, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by said E. E. Norton, assignee, publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in New Orleans, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed April 4, 1870.
A true copy: E. H. DURELL, Judge.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 4, 1870.
ap8 21 30 CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—TO ALL whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Scott Waterman, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the first day of February, A. D. 1870, for a monition advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March, 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested, herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgement of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the third day of January, A. D. 1870, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the first day of May, A. D. 1869, in a suit entitled Edward J. Gay vs. A. D. Kelly, No. 1360, of the Docket of this Court, at which sale said Thomas Scott Waterman became the purchaser for the price of $22,750.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

Six certain lots of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances, situate in the Fourth District of this city, in the square comprised within Jackson Philip, Prytania and Plaquemines (now Coliseum) streets, designated by the Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, of square No. 37, on a certain plan by H. Moelhausen, late architect, and dated fifth of May, 1848, and deposited in the office of L. R. Kenny, late a notary in the parish of Jefferson, measuring together 188 feet 9 inches front on Jackson street, by a depth of 159 feet 10 inches and 2 lines, between parallel lines, American measure, being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from P. N. Wood, as per act passed before H. B. Cenas, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1850.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 13, 1870.
apl4 29 my14* A. D. BERNOUDY, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES MARTIN.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1060.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JAMES MARTIN, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.

L'S MONITIONS

UNITED vs. Steamboat Nat-

D'ES DISTRICT COURT, siana, No 9658.—In obe- ant to me directed in the IN THE M zed and taken into my

Z, now libeled by uses set forth in the In B strict Court of the

TO THE H onish the owner or Judge of the person or persons States for the right, title or in- in bankruptcy: d appear at a Dis-

The petition of E. for the District Orleans, herein appea of New Orleans, ruptcy, of the estate of of June, 1870, respectfully represents why the said rendered by the ban ondemned and aforesaid estate in ban lants. ing described real estat ew Orleans, Louisiana, in the parishe ARD, to wit— Marshal.

1. A certain lot or por with all the improvemen privileges and appurtenan or in anywise appertaining, trict of the city of New Or square bounded by North John, Perdido and Frankli Said piece or portion of grou Basin and North Poydras st feet 2 inches front on Basin st and front on North Poydras s on the side line toward Perd inches in width in the rear; on a sketch made by L. Re said property there are six property acquired by purc on February 5, 1866.

2. One certain lot of groun and improvements thereon, and privileges thereunto ap belonging, situate in the fir New Orleans, Louisiana, in Terpsichore, Dryades, Hercule being square No. 3, which lot o by the No. 17, and measures, i 31 feet 10 inches and 5 lines f street, by 96 feet in depth, bet being the same property acquir A. Brueno on January 14, 1862.

3. Five certain lots of groun ways and servitudes thereto be East Bouligny, parish of Jeffer designated on a plan, in a plan b act in the office of S. Magner, no April 5, 1865, as lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, No. 72, bounded by Milan, Apo Bacchus streets, and measuring a Lots one to four inclusive adjoin measure each 30 feet 5 lines front o by 120 feet in depth, between equ lines, lot No. 1 forming the corner Milan streets; and said lot No. 5 has 3 front on Milan street, by 120 feet in d parallel lines—the whole of the measu being more or less; being the same quired by purchase from Raymond August 18, 1868.

4. A Beer Brewery, complete, situat street, being No. 2?5, between Girod streets, in the city of New Orleans, Lou

5. That portion of ground situated i District of the city of New Orleans, the square bounded by St. Ann, Roch and Tonti streets, said portion of gro American measure, 26 feet 8 inches and on St. Ann street, by a depth between pa of 90 feet, and is part of a lot of ground by the No. 2 on a plan drawn by Pecque pon, architects, dated March 12, 1866, and in the office of Felix Grima, notary pub city, together with all the buildings and ments thereon, rights, ways and servitudes to belonging, being the same property ac purchase from William Voss, on August 8,

6. Two lots of ground, with all the buil improvements thereon, including, shed planing mills and machinery thereon, si the First District of the city of New Orlea iana, designated by the Nos. 3 and 4 of s 14, bounded by Benton (now Franklin), Liberty and Terpsichore streets, measurin feet front on Benton, or Franklin street, by in depth, between parallel lines, American in conformity to a plan drawn by G. T. Dun surveyor, on April 1, 1848, and deposited in th of Thomas Layton, late a notary of this city, the same property acquired at Sheriff's sale, o ruary 9, 1869. The boilers and machinery are the said property, having been sold to A. chand.

Your petititioner further represents that the hereinbefore described real estate is, as appea record, incumbered and charged with the follow hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, l and privileges resting thereon, to wit—

Mortgage in favor of F. F. W. Bohning, per before E. Eude, notary public, on February 3, recorded February 6, 1869, in book 87, folio 3, for 000 interest and costs.

Mortgage in favor of Hugo Redwitz, per act before E. Eude, notary public, on February 19, 1 recorded February 13, 1869, in book 87, folio 66, $2800, interest and costs.

Mortgage in favor of A. Marchand, per act before S. Magner, notary, on April 26, 1869, recorded April 27, 1869, in book 87, folio 342, for $5000, interest and costs.

Mortgage in favor of Charles Schlinger, granted by William Voss, by act before J. Cuvillier, notary, on February 10 1869, recorded February 13, 1869, in book 85, folio 479, for $1150, interest and costs.

Mortgage in favor of R. P. Smith, per act before T. Guyol, notary, January 12, 1869, recorded January 13, 1869, in book 86, folio 719, for $30 000, interest and costs.

Mortgage in favor of Alex. McNeil, per act before A. Dreyfous, notary, April 13, 1867, recorded April 12, 1867, in book 84, folio 438, for $6500, interest and costs.

Judicial mortgage in favor of R. F. Theurer, Judgment recorded April 19, 1869, in book J. M. 13, folio 125, for $5 90, interest and costs.

Judicial mortgage in favor of R. F. Theurer, Judgment recorded May 18, 1869, in book J. M. 13, folio 158, for $5890, interest and costs.

Judicial mortgage in favor of William Arens, recorded in mortgage office on July 16, 1869, in book J. M. 13, folio 211, for $3080, interest and costs.

Judicial mortgage in favor of Alex. McNeil, recorded in book J. M. 13, folio 305, on October 29, 1869, for $6500, interest and costs.

Judicial mortgage in favor of Jules Manouvrier, recorded on November 22, 1869, in book J. M., folio 337, for $5500, interest and costs.

Judicial mortgage in favor of J. F. Hellmers, Judgment recorded on December 20, 1869, in book J. M., folio 394, for $1665, interest and costs.

Mortgage in favor of Raymond Pochelu, dated August 18, 1868, for about $2000, interest and costs.

Charles E. S. Bower, note dated May, 1869, for $2000 secured by mortgage note in favor of Hugo Redwitz, dated February 19, 1869, for $2800, interest and costs.

A. Marchand, holder of second mortgage notes to the amount of $22,460, dated April, 1869, in favor of F. F. W. Bohning, bearing on property herein surrendered.

John Seiler, note for $3744, February 9, 1869, due February 9, 1870, secured by second mortgage note, dated April, 1869, for $3600, in favor of F. F. W. Bohning, with lien on property herein surrendered.

H. P. Koch, note dated February, 1869, in favor of H. P. Koch, secured by second mortgage note, dated April, 1869, due in three years from date, for $5000, with lien on property herein surrendered.

Mortgage in favor of F. W. Boebinger, per act before S. Magner, notary public, on January 7, 1868, recorded January 16, 1868, in book 86, folio 591, for $19,9?0, interest and costs, resting on beer brewery herein surrendered.

And your petititioner further represents, that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said F. F. W. Bohning, New Orleans, Louisiana, Hugo Redwitz, New Orleans, Louisiana, A. Marchand, New Orleans, Louisiana, Charles Schlinger, New Orleans, R. P. Smith, New Orleans, Alex. McNeil, New Orleans, R. F. Theurer, New Orleans, William Arens, Jules Manouvrier, New Orleans, J. F. Hellmers, New Orleans, Raymond Pochelu, New Orleans, Charles E. S. Bower, New Orleans, John Seiler, New Orleans, H. P. Koch, New Orleans, F. W. Boebinger, New Orleans, and to all other persons, all their rights in law, to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said F. F. W. Bohning, New Orleans, Hugo Redwitz, New Orleans, A. Marchand, New Orleans, Charles Schlinger, New Orleans, R. P. Smith, New Orleans, Alex. McNeil, New Orleans, R. F. Theurer, New Orleans, W. Arens, New Orleans, Jules Manouvrier, New Orleans, J. F. Hellmers, New Orleans, Raymond Pochelu, New Orleans, Charles E. S. Bower, New Orleans, John Seiler New Orleans, H. P. Koch, New Orleans, F. W. Boebinger, New Orleans, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

(Signed) A. DEB. HUGHES, Attorney.

On motion of A. DeB. Hughes, attorney of E. E. Norton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that F. F. W. Bohning, New Orleans, Hugo Redwitz, New Orleans, A. Marchand, New Orleans, Charles Schlinger, New Orleans, R. P. Smith, New Orleans, Alex. McNeil, New Orleans, R. F. Theurer, New Orleans, William Arens, New Orleans, Jules Manouvrier, New Orleans, J. F. Hellmers, New Orleans, Raymond Pochelu, New Orleans, Charles E. S. Bower, New Orleans, John Seiler, New Orleans, H. P. Koch, New Orleans, F. W. Boebinger, New Orleans, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the first day of June, A. D. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted, and said property sold as prayed for, and why all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said F. F. W. Bohning, Hugo Redwitz, A. Marchand, Charles Schlinger, R. P. Smith, Alex. McNeil, R. F. Theurer, William Arens, Jules Manouvrier, Raymond Pochelu, Charles E. S. Bower, John Seiler, H. P. Koch, F. W. Boebinger, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by said E. E. Norton, assignee, publishing a copy of said petition and order three times in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed May 3, 1870.
E. H. DURELL, Judge.
A true copy:
Clerk's office, New Orleans, May 3, 1870.
my6 17 26 CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ED. PINAC AND G. Cazenavette, individually, and as members of the firm of E. Pinac & Co., Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 703.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE are hereby notified that the second and third general meetings of creditors will be held at the office of Donatien Augustin, one of the Registers in bankruptcy, No. 44 Exchange Alley, in the city of New Orleans, on the thirteenth day of May, 1870, at twelve o'clock M.
E. E. NORTON,