New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

TROUBLES OF PLANTERS.

Difficulties of White Labor.

The Claiborne *Advocate* has this racy sketch:

A profane old North Carolinian, engaged in the soap business, and much celebrated for the free use of "cuss words" when anything went wrong, whose load of ashes had sifted out of a crevice in the bottom of his cart, gave as a reason for not swearing that he could not "do justice to the subject."

We feel the same want of ability to do justice to the subject of this article.

Nothing but the pen of "Truthful James" could give adequate expression to the "ways that are dark" of the "Scandinavian Emigrant Agency," "which the same," has its "General Office" at No. 254 South Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

In an evil hour some of our citizens, in want of labor, got hold of a circular of this "agency," and unfortunately trusted to its representations.

Mr. W. C. Crutcher, a highly respected gentleman, and an old citizen of our town and parish, proceeded to Chicago, in December, with orders for about eighty laborers. The circular aforesaid induced those who sent to believe that twenty dollars per head would cover the cost of putting them down in Trenton.

On his arrival at Chicago, however, he learned that it would take thirty-eight dollars each. On telegraphing this fact, he was advised to obtain them at the latter rate.

He accordingly contracted and paid for sixty-six. They started for Trenton in charge of one Linburg.

On reaching Vicksburg, which they did on Saturday evening, it was ascertained that the North Louisiana and Texas railroad had, since Mr. Crutcher's departure, and without any knowledge on his part, changed its schedule from daily to tri-weekly trips, and would not leave Delta until the next Tuesday.

When Tuesday came, Mr. Linburg, the agent of the agency, and twenty-six of the people, for whom Mr. Crutcher had advanced thirty-eight dollars per head, were, in military parlance, "neither present nor accounted for," and the presumption is that they returned to Chicago to play the same game upon the credulity of some one else, which they had so successfully practiced on Mr. Crutcher.

This view of the subject is strongly corroborated by the fact that, so far from complying with their written contract to refund thirty-eight dollars per head for all that failed to reach Trenton, inevitable accidents alone excepted, that they set up a claim for damages for the slight detention at Vicksburg, with the cause of which Mr. Crutcher had nothing to do.

Forty of the laborers reached here and got employment, and with two or three exceptions are, we believe, satisfied themselves, and giving satisfaction. And we trust they will be kindly treated by those among whom they have cast their lot, and be the means of inducing others to come. We said there were one or two exceptions to the satisfaction given.

A. Ward got two at his restaurant, both, we believe, of American birth. One of them seemed to possess all the leading traits of a Chicago wharf-rat, and the other, though a professional cook, could hardly tell a biscuit from a batter cake, and waited on the table like he was marching in slow time to a first class funeral. They both absconded in the night.

Whether this agency is merely "an imaginary body, reposing on its own centre," or a thing of substance, we presume Mr. Crutcher will take legal steps to ascertain.

But we apprehend that the concern is a mere bag of wind, which the point of a law suit would soon puncture. And one strong reason for believing that this Scampi-navian "Agency," as it ought to be designated, if its treatment of Mr. Crutcher is a fair sample of its mode of doing busines, is a mere catch-penny affair, is that if it had character to lose, it would be more careful in its dealings.

Admiral Porter Discussed.

In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Starkweather, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to permit William H. Hanscom, a late naval constructor in the navy, to withdraw his resignation, which was accepted on the fifth of January, 1866, and reinstate him in office.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Archer and Sargent, on the ground of the corrupt transactions of Mr. Hanscom, in 1866, in connection with his official duties, and which had led to his resignation.

Mr. Starkweather denied any truth in the charge which had led to Mr. Hanscom's resignation, but on the advice which he had given to the Navy Department at that time, in reference to twenty light-draft monitors which were being built, and which he had told Secretary Welles would never float. After that advice his place was made so uncomfortable that he had to resign.

Mr. Banks advocated the bill, and stated that the Secretary of the Navy was anxious to have authority to reinstate Hanscom, but was not satisfied that he had legal authority.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that there was no doubt about the legal authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the premises.

Mr. Banks repeated that the secretary had doubt as to his authority, and therefore wanted the action of the Congress in the matter. As to the charges against Hanscom, that were trumped up and sent to the House by Admiral Porter, he declared that Hanscom bore as honorable a reputation as any man in Massachusetts, and that in the opinion of the people of the country, Hanscom was as superior in point of reputation to Admiral Porter as the Apostle John was to the traitor Judas. [Laughter]. Even if the charges against Hanscom were true, that he had received remuneration for giving men employment in the Charleston navy-yard, as they were false as hell, his character would still be better than that of those officers of the navy who had compounded the felony and let him go unpunished. He denounced it as an infamous proceeding on the part of the high officials of the Navy Department to come to the House and say that they had detected a man in a fraud which should have sent him to the penitentiary, and had let him go in order that they might get his place for one of their friends. Referring to the intimidation of naval officers by the department, he said that he had heard within the last two days of scores of naval engineers having said that the Tennessee, now on her way to San Domingo, or some other place, was not seaworthy, and that they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. He did not understand, however, that any engineer of the navy said to Mr. Wade, or President White or Dr. Howe, "If you take a voyage on this vessel, you do it at the risk of your lives." Why had they not told some of those three hundred souls who had gone, no one knows where or how, that if they placed their foot on the Tennessee, they were in danger of being lost forever? Because they were cowed. Because they were in a situation where they could not give their honest opinion. Because if they ran counter to the schemes of the bureau men—and he did not refer at all to the Secretary of the Navy—they would lose their places and reputation. So Hanscom had run counter to their schemes and plans in condemning twenty light-draft monitors, and he thereby lost his place and his standing in the department. They rooted Hanscom out of his little place in the Charleston yard. By allowing the commerce of the country to be destroyed, they prevented him getting employment in his profession in shipyards. Mr. Banks remarked that he had sustained the appropriations for the navy.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived without a division.

Mr. Sargent made another argument against the bill, and alluded to the indecent hostility manifested by the former officers of the navy to Admiral Porter. It seemed to him that calling Admiral Porter Judas Iscariot was but a poor recognition for the gentleman's service which he had rendered the country. That, however, was a matter of taste. As to Hanscom's innocence of the charge made, he challenged an explanation of the fact that the notes which Hanscom had received for the place which he had given to one Wiggins were in possession of the Navy Department.

Mr. Hale defended the Navy Department from responsibility for the Tennessee, and threw the responsibility on Congress, which though notified by Admiral Porter that the navy was worn out and useless, had not made an appropriation to renew and maintain the navy.

Mr. Stevenson reminded Mr. Hale that the Tennessee was a new vessel, her trip to San Domingo being her first voyage.

Mr. Farnsworth was reminded by the attack on Admiral Porter of the truth of the remark of Justice Dogberry, that "comparisons are odious." It was vain for gentlemen to attempt to traduce the fame which Admiral Porter had won.

Mr. Banks: On his correspondence?

Mr. Farnsworth: Comparisons are odious, says Mr. Justice Dogberry.

Mr. Banks: Is that the authority of the gentleman from Illinois? [Laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth: Admiral Porter has made a record which will last forever, while the records of some of the gentlemen who make comparisons they should wish not to live forever.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, closed the discussion in a speech which was very severe on Admiral Porter. Little of what he said, however, reached the reporters in an intelligible shape, as the members gathered around Butler's desk, interrupting sight and sound. He said he had long since learned the wisdom of the maxim "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," and if Admiral Porter only lay still in his grave, if his friends did not resurrect him to offend the nostrils of this House, he (Butler) would not have said a word about him.

He said that this was no new quarrel between Hanscom and Admiral Porter. Admiral Porter had been a young lieutenant at the Portsmouth navy yard when Hanscom was a naval constructor there. The civilian and martinet had come in contact, and there had been laid a foundation for his enmity that lasted a lifetime. Hanscom believes from that hour that he had been hunted by Admiral Porter in every conceivable way. Speaking of Admiral Porter's connection with the Navy Department, he said that he never was officially Secretary of the Navy. He had once been officially Assistant Secretary of the Navy. No member of Congress should have recognized him as Secretary. He had left the place he never ought to have held.

Mr. Banks remarked that he once went to the Navy Department to ask a favor from the Secretary, who said to him (Banks), "Why the devil don't you ask Admiral Porter?" [Laughter].

Mr. Eldridge: And why the devil didn't you?

Mr. Banks: He had just gone out. It was not the present secretary.

Mr. Butler resuming narrated the motives which induced Hanscom to resign and which had no reference to the charge made by Wiggins as to the affidavits. There was nothing so dangerous as such things, and if he were to produce a bundle of affidavits which he had, there were some gentlemen who had spoken on this subject who would be hanged without a judge or jury. [Laughter.] Who was opposing Hanscom? Not the Secretary of the Navy; not the Committee on Naval Affairs; but Mr. Porter. Admiral Porter, by the grace of the Senate. [Laughter.] Admiral Porter's services during the war would live for some time. He thought they would be indestructible all along the Mississippi, where the guns captured by the army are marked by Porter, "Taken by the navy under the command of D. D. Porter." And so long as white paint remained, so long would Admiral Porter's deeds remain in the minds of those who believed in him, but who were few. [Laughter.] It was easy to make such a record as that, if a man would only blow his own trumpet loud enough, if he could make himself the great I am of the expedition; he could strike down the great and glorious Farragut, and send him to the grave with feelings that his country had wronged him. And that was the sort of service which Admiral Porter had rendered his country. In conclusion, he begged the gentleman not to offend his nostrils and make him wish that he had a washbowl and tooth-brush to clean out his mouth by bringing that man (Porter) before the House again. Let Porter rest in the corruption which he had made for himself.

Mr. Starkweather called for the vote.

Mr. Cox: As Judas Iscariot is on the Republican side of the House, let him speak. [Laughter.]

The bill passed, yeas, 143; nays, 67. It is a Senate bill, and now goes to the President for approval.

Incredible Villainy.

We copy this from the Canton *Citizen*:

It seems impossible that any being in the form of humanity can possess a heart so nearly allied to that of a fiend, as must belong to the individual or individuals who are almost daily endeavoring, by placing obstructions on the track of the Mississippi Central railroad, to hurl the loaded passenger trains to destruction; to kill and mangle the occupants, men, women and children. We read of the murderous Thugs of India, with shudderings of horror, but they are angels of mercy in comparison with the demons who haunt the line of the Central road between Vaiden and Grenada. Not a week passes but a carefully arranged obstruction is placed on some one of the bridges or culverts on that line, with the design of precipitating the trains into the yawning gulf below. It is useless to speculate on the reason why these savages thus endeavor to destroy human life. They should be hunted down as wild beasts, and punished as wild beasts, for they are far more dangerous to this community than the jungle tiger is to that of India.

We venture to say that nowhere else in the world, among civilized or uncivilized beings, can be found another locality where such a set of miscreants curse the earth. We do not know how the "secret service fund" has been spent, or is to be spent, but if every cent of it is employed to ferret out and annihilate this band of outlaws it will be fitly spent. In no way is the fair fame of Mississippi so foully outraged as by the continued existence of this murderous band. Three weeks ago an obstruction, consisting of an iron rail and cross tie, was placed in the centre of a bridge, near Vaiden, and the night passenger train down the road struck it while under full speed. Fortunately the iron rail was thrown to one side, and the tie, being decayed and soft, gave way sufficiently to get wedged under the cow catcher, and thus the train was saved from utter destruction. There were two hundred passengers on the train—men, women and children. Imagine if possible the horrible scene of human misery that would have resulted had the designs of the wretches been carried out.

The Income Tax

A special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 9.—It is very evident that a combination of circumstances will prevent the repeal of the income tax. The Senate bill for repeal is still hanging in a conference committee on the constitutional quibble that the Senate had no right to originate a bill relating to revenue. The House bill came up to-day, and on its own merits would have passed by a large majority, but the anti members, learning that the Western Democrats had an amendment which they intended to move, to admit coal and salt free of duty, voted against going into committee of the whole, and carried their point by four majority, thus preventing the consideration of the bill. To such an extent was this feeling carried that Mr. McCarthy, of New York, who voted in the Ways and Means for repeal, turned around in the House to-day and voted against it. There were some twenty members absent, and another attempt will therefore be made to take up the bill, but success is doubtful.

The beautiful hymn, "I would not live always," was written forty-six years ago by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, rector of St. Luke's hospital, New York. As now used, the verses are but half the original number. They were written without a thought of being used in public worship, and when first urged upon the general convention of the church, were rejected by a committee, one member of which, oddly enough, was the unknown author himself, who voted against it, in consequence of a satirical criticism by a brother member.

It is said that when diamonds are used in cutting hot glass in a glass factory, one will last for only one day, assuming a milky appearance; but that if the glass be cold, one will last three months. Hot glass is cut, however, more readily than cold.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Francois Ducom vs. Jean Marie Theodore Michon—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,922.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Bourbon, Royal, Bienville and Conti streets, measuring about seventy-three feet four inches front on Bourbon street on about one hundred and twenty-seven feet in depth, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, including the bakery and the kitchen, and also the ovens thereon, and all the rights, privileges and servitudes thereunto belonging, without any reservation or exception.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from plaintiff per act passed before Selim Maguer, late a notary public in this city, on the fourteenth of January, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—1. In cash for a sufficient amount to pay plaintiffs' claim, say the sum of six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($6,666 66⅔) with interest as follows, to wit:

On $3,333 33⅓, at six per cent per annum from the fourteenth of January, 1867, to the fourteenth of January, 1870, and thereafter, at eight per cent per annum to the day of sale.

On $3,333 33⅓, at six per cent per annum from the fourteenth of January, 1867, to the fourteenth of January, 1871, and thereafter, at eight per cent per annum till the day of sale.

And costs of suit.

2. The purchaser to assume (to the extent of the amount of his bid), the payment of two promissory notes secured by mortgage on said property, dated January 14, 1867, drawn by the defendant to his own order and by him indorsed, each for the sum of $3,333 33⅓, payable respectively five and six years after date, and bearing interest at six per cent per annum from date till maturity, and thereafter at eight per cent per annum from said maturity till paid.

3. And the balance of the price of adjudication (if any) cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe7 26 mal1 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Lorenzo Curbo vs. Mount Olive Baptist Church of New Orleans—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,304.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings thereon, situated in the suburb Bast Bouligny, in the Sixth District of New Orleans, in square number twenty-one, which is bounded by Live Oak, Marengo, Magazine and Constantinople streets, designated by the number three on a sketch marked J. C., and annexed to an act of deposit passed before James D. Augustin, notary public in the city of New Orleans, on the twenty-second day of March, 1869. Said lot number three measures twenty-nine feet front on Marengo street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by said defendant by purchase from Charles Washington, per act passed before William Pasco, notary, dated the twenty-first of September, 1870.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe7 22 mh11 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Catherine Braceling vs. Maurice Murray —Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, Nos. 23,044 and 25,645.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitude, etc., situate in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by St. John the Baptist, Mandeville, Marigny and Gixed streets, designated by the number four, on a particular plan drawn by J. A. Castaing, architect, and measuring, according to said plan, in American measure, thirty-two feet front on said Marigny street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, between parallel lines.

Being the same property composed of parts of lots numbers seventeen and eighteen, acquired by defendant by purchase from François Daubert, by act before Amedee Ducatel, notary public in this city, dated July 14, 1859.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe8 22 mh11 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

George Porcher vs. Michael Conner—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1906.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, February 21, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the defendant in and to a certain lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Plaisance, in the Parish and State, in the square bounded by Chippewa, Jersey, and Delachaise streets and Louisiana avenue. Said lot is designated by the number seventeen, on a plan drawn by William T. Thompson, late surveyor, on January 27, 1848, deposited, as plan No. 13, in the office of S. R. Beard, late notary public, in this city. Said lot measures thirty-two feet front on Jersey street, by one hundred and twenty-four feet six inches in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

ja21 fe5 21 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

William Miller vs. Andrew Schmitt alias Andreas Schmitt)—Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2181.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, March 13, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate, lying and being in the Fourth District of this city, in the square designated by the number nineteen, on plan drawn by B. Sarazin, city surveyor, deposited in the office of E. Bouny, notary public in this city. Which square is bounded by Soils or Locust, Philip, First and Manuel streets. Said lots are designated by the numbers one, two, three and four on a private sketch annexed to an act passed before W. Joseph Castell, a notary public in this city, on the twelfth day of April, 1869, and measure, according to said sketch, twenty-eight feet four inches and four lines each front on Philip street by a depth, between parallel lines, of ninety-one feet eight inches; said lot number one forming the corner of Philip and Soils streets. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, ways, privileges, advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The property above described belongs to said Schmitt, defendant herein, for having acquired the same in the manner following, to wit—

Lots numbers one and two by purchase he made thereof from Henderson & Hagan, as per act passed before the above named Castell, notary, on the twenty-second day of July, 1861; and the lots numbers three and four acquired also by purchase he made thereof from Stephen Dumerret, of this city, by an act before the same notary, on the twelfth day of March, 1862.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe9 20mh12 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Frank McEnany vs. Patrick McGuin—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 9741.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS in favor of Patrick McNamara, in his capacity of curator of the estate of F. W. McEnany, directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 25, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Religious, Richard, St. John the Baptist and Orange streets, designated as lot number four, on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, late surveyor, dated on the thirteenth of May, 1852, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, late a notary public in this city. Said lot measures twenty-seven feet front on Religious street, by one hundred and ten feet ten inches and five lines in depth.

2. ONE HALF OF A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Nun's faubourg, Fourth District of this city, in square bounded by Felicity, St. Michael, Azelie and St. Mary streets, measuring thirty-five feet six inches and two lines front on Felicity street, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and six lines in depth, as per plan made by d'Hemecourt, surveyor, on the eighth of December, 1846, and deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, late a notary public in this city.

Both of the above described pieces of property were acquired by defendant by purchase from John Kerrens, as per act passed before Clement Brown, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-second of July, 1854.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

ja24 fe1 5 25 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Mary A. Fisk vs. Her Husband F. M. Fisk—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 128.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, FOR alimony, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, February 18, 1871, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—

THE FURNITURE AND MOVABLE EFFECTS contained in the premises, situate No. 157 Camp street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,

fe7 12 18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Myrtile Courcelle vs. William Whitfield et al. (Thomas Dunne)—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,251.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in suburb St Mary, First District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Joseph, Julia, Magazine and Foucher streets, which said lot of ground measures, more or less, thirty-one feet seven inches and ten lines front on St. Joseph street, by sixty-three feet eleven inches and three lines in depth, between parallel lines, American measure, according to a plan drawn by H. Moelhausen, late surveyor, dated ninth of November, 1846, deposited for reference in the office of D. I. Ricardo, late a notary public in this city.

Being the same property which the defendant Dunne acquired by purchase from William Whitfield by act before William J. Castell, a notary public in this city, on the second of November, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe14 mh2 18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

John Norris vs. Wood, Simmons & Co., J. Levy, intervenor—Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2267.

BY VIRTUE OF AND IN OBEDIENCE TO AN order of sale, rendered February 13, 1871, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, February 16, 1871, at five o'clock P. M., at my warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city—

One IRON SAFE.

Sequestered in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe14 15 18 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Florance Pister vs. Thomas Walsh.—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2231.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, February 25, 1871, at five o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

THE CONTENTS OF A COFFEE-HOUSE and all the furniture and movable effects therein contained, situate No. 516 Camp street, in the Fourth District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe14 19 25 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Rosina Schockler, wife of François Crais, vs. her husband—Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1836.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS WRIT OF FIERI facias to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Spain, Mandeville, Greatmen and Casacalva streets, designated by number fifty-seven, and measures thirty feet front on said Spain street by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines; together with all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe15 mh4 18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Elijah Peale vs. Edward W. Powell—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 8326.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, February 21, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FIVE CERTAIN LEVEE BONDS, issued under an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, approved February 13, 1867, each for the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents ($2113 40), all dated Greenville, Mississippi, June 1, 1867, and payable respectively, one, two, three, four and five years after date, bearing five per cent interest per annum from date until paid, signed by L. A. Alcorn, Governor, and W. F. Mott, property, Secretary of the Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed to liquidate the outstanding liabilities incurred for levee purposes, prior to the first day of January, 1862.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe10 16 21 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Asiel Erdmann & Co. vs. Joseph Bernbeim—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 8356.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at five o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit—

Eighteen bales Straw Hats, incomplete; three large boxes Bonnets and Sundries; forty-two boxes Hats, Bonnets and Sundries; two boxes Ribbons; one old broken Sofa; three old broken Counters.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

fe4 9 15 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Joseph Garrist vs. John Wilson—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1369.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, waysand privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in Faubourg West Bouligny, in the City and parish of Jefferson, in this State, in the square number seventeen of said Faubourg, bounded by Live Oak, Bordeaux, Laurel and Lyons streets.

The said lot is designated by the number twenty-eight, on a figurative plan annexed to an act dated June 12, 1841, and deposited in the office of Charles Boudousquie, late a notary public in the city of New Orleans, and measures thirty feet front on Bordeaux street, by a depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from the estate of Genevie Roberts, per act passed before P. E. Davis, notary public, on the twenty-third of October, 1865.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

ja14 fe1 15 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

James C. Murphy vs. Charles E. Ruth—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2912.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 18, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST of the defendant, say the one undivided half, in and to a certain lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, Bourbon and Royal streets, measuring twenty-seven feet six inches front on Orleans street, by sixty-four feet in depth, which said property was acquired by defendant herein by Act of donation and partition between the children of Jean Marie Bernard Victor Rulh, a certified copy of which is deposited in the office of E. G. Gottschalk, notary public in this city, per act dated June 14, 1869; by which said act of partition and donation there fell to the share and lot of defendant and François Eugene Rulh, jointly, and by undivided halves, the said hereinabove described property, and by which same act of donation the said Jean Marie Bernard Victor Rulh had, however, reserved to himself the usufruct of said property, but by act before same notary, also dated June 14, 1869, Dr. A. Roaldes, acting as the duly constituted attorney in fact of said Jean Marie Bernard Victor Rulh, made a full abandonment of said usufruct in favor of the said defendant and François Eugene Rulh.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,

ja17 31 fe18 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Pierre Villarceaux Macarty vs. Augustin D. Bernoudy—Fourth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 24,356.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 18, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Washington (District Daunoy), in the square bounded by Morean, Enghien, Casacalva and Port streets, having thirty feet six inches front on Morean street, by one hundred feet deep, the whole American measure, comprising the lot designated by the number eight of square number four, and one foot and a half of lot number nine, according to a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, late surveyor, on the ninth day of February, 1855, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late a notary public in this city, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, without exception or reservation; being the same property purchased by defendant herein from the heirs of Mistress Guillaume Retand, as per act passed before O. Brouet, a notary public in this city, dated the thirty-first day of March, 1869.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,

ja17 29 fe18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Be it known, that on this twenty-third day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth, before me, William Joseph Castell, a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally appeared William Hall, Michael Hahn, Rufus King Cutler, Robert Lynne, Henry Weber, Adolphe Bouchard and Joseph D. Taylor, all of the city of New Orleans; Othello J. Flagg, Robert Scott and Henry W. Canney, of the parish of St. Charles, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the several statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have agreed, and bind themselves and their successors, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The corporate name of this Company shall be THE RAMIE PLANTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the parish of St. Charles, Louisiana.

ARTICLE II.

The legal domicile of the Company shall be in the city of New Orleans, and all legal process shall be served upon the President of the Corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The objects of this Company shall be to purchase from William Hall a lease of a portion of the Flagg Plantation, in the parish of St. Charles, and State of Louisiana, containing about one hundred (100) acres, and other lands to the amount of five hundred (500) acres, to lease and purchase other lands whenever it becomes necessary, for the purpose of cultivating the Ramie plant, to prepare the fibre of the same for market, and to exercise such powers and privileges as may be necessary for conducting the business appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of the Company shall be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), divided into ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each, and may be increased by a vote of a majority of the Stockholders, in proportion to the interests owned by each.

Five thousand shares shall be reserved as full paid, and shall belong to William Hall, who transfers to the Company his lease of the six hundred (600) acres, and who furnishes ramie roots, free of charge, sufficient to plant said six hundred acres.

Of these five thousand reserved and full paid shares, the said William Hall has transferred, at $5 per share—To Michael Hahn five hundred shares; to R. King Cutler five hundred shares; to Henry Weber one hundred shares; to O. J. Flagg one hundred shares; to Robert Scott, H. W. Canney, A. Bouchard, Joseph D. Taylor and others thirteen hundred shares—making a total of twenty-five hundred shares, leaving said Hall the owner of twenty-five hundred shares.

Of the remaining five thousand shares, one thousand (1000) shares shall be sold at five dollars ($5) per share; one hundred full paid, the other four thousand (4000) shares shall be sold at such price as the Board of Directors shall hereafter determine. And no stockholder in this corporation shall ever be liable for any sum beyond the amount of his stock.

ARTICLE V.

The business of the Company shall be conducted by a board of eleven Directors, composed of the following stockholders, to wit:

William Hall,	Adolph Bouchard,
Michael Hahn,	R. King Cutler,
Henry Weber,	Robert Lynne,
Joseph D. Taylor,	Othello J. Flagg,
Robert Scott,	Henry W. Canney.

And they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, who shall serve until their successors are qualified.

They shall, at their first meeting, elect from their number a President, Treasurer, Secretary, General Superintendent and Attorney.

On the third Monday in January, 1872, and annually thereafter, there shall be held at the office of the Company an election for Directors.

Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, and may vote either in person or by proxy. A plurality of votes will be sufficient for an election, but no stockholder shall vote more than one thousand shares.

The Directors shall, at the first monthly meeting after their election, choose from their number a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary and a General Superintendent and Attorney, who shall hold their offices for one year from date of election, and until their successors are qualified.

No one shall be eligible to the position of a Director who does not hold at least five shares of the capital stock, free from any dues to the Company.

ARTICLE VI.

The charter may be altered or amended by a vote of the stockholders who hold a majority of shares.

ARTICLE VII.

This liquidation of the affairs of this Company shall be made by three Commissioners appointed by the stockholders, at a meeting convened for that purpose after thirty days' previous notice in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Company shall go into operation from and after this