New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

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[From Old and New for March, 1874.]

IN THE CEMETERY AT NEW ORLEANS

BY JOSEPH N. FIELD.

I am among ye, silent habitants,
Dim dwellers in this City of Decay.
Eve's lonely hour a fitting season grants
For thought to travel on its clouded way
Along your streets, and scan your gaunt array.
Imagination opes your sepulchres.
Lifts your damp shrouds, and reads without dismay
That awful book of Death, whose legend stirs
The soul, nor aught conceals, nor in its lesson errs.

Oh, tender caution! Oh, most pious care!
Which builds up to the sun this wretched show,
Which spreads corruption's couch above in air,
Because, forsooth, the mould is damp below.
None to the arms of Mother Earth may go,
Save the unfriended stranger and the slave;
These rest in plain, undecorated woe,
And pay small tribute for their humble grave;
They lie till others come the same brief rest to crave.

What mean these lengthened mounds of whitened earth,
Which spread like margins round death's gloomy page?
Nor grass, nor flower, nor weed here springs to birth,
The cheerless desolation to assuage.
Here lie the spoils of pestilential rage,
The shroudless victims of the fiend disease,
The just, the venal, infancy and age,
In quick-limed trenches mingle all degrees,
Robbing both priest and worm of their accustomed fees.

Thousands are cast in these devouring beds—
The proud, the base—ay, even the wretched black
Intrudes, unfrowned at, among haughty heads.
One fearful despot, in his sweeping track,
Shook his fell scourge o'er slave's and master's back;
And here they lie; and of the smitten host
What memory remains? They died, good lack!
New friends, new mates—regrets are quickly lost,
Save where some cherished name hath left its—debts uncrossed.

Oh! 'tis a teeming volume. Pause again;
Another moral gapes upon the sight;
This roofless tomb, where wind and sun and rain
Beat on these shapeless bones, disjointed, white,
Bleached by the heat of day and dews of night.
A lizard nestles in yon grinning shell,
Sports in these sockets, once twin orbs of light.
Ye dead, ye dead! more humbling truths ye tell
In one brief hour than in a thousand sermons dwell.

I am among ye; and I feel a stern
And bitter joy in reading from the grave
Its vanity of monument and urn.
There lies a Croesus; yonder rests his slave.
The sculptured marble, rich man, looks most brave,
Yet thou art slimy rottenness beneath;
And you poor wretch, o'er whom the rank weeds wave,
Not sooner will breed worms. Life breeds in death,
Alike 'neath bannered aisles, or bleak and barren heath.

Gaunt, ghastly king, I say I feel a pride
In taking from thy form each vain disguise;
With daring hand I fling thy portals wide,
And meet thy terrors with unflinching eyes.
Where darts the spirit when the body dies
I reck not; but its state, whate'er that be—
Its future life—is the last hope that ties
A cord to guide my path; break that for me,
I'd barter with a small my hours of misery.

Life? Life is nought, the world a rayless cell,
Whose reptile tenants round its confines throng,
Crawl, sting, and die; and sage fools say 'tis well.
What is that mind which lifts up man among
Lees counting brutes? The power to combat wrong
And practice it. His truth? To fawn and lie,
And rail at tyrants, till himself grows strong.
His faith! Believe, or you forever die;
Spreading a hell o'er earth to build a heaven on high.

His grandeur, glory—what? A tinseled robe
That guardeth not its wearer from a chill.
His strength, which binds the seas, and cleaves the globe,
Yields to the gripe of a chirurgeon's pill.
He conquers worlds, at last a hole to fill;
And idler fools agree to call him great.
From Troy to Waterloo, the story still
Teems but with folly—pride would call it fate:
And each new age hath dawned new follies to create.

What boots it that some spirits have arisen
Within the circle of six thousand years,
Strange passing lights within this moral prison,
One ray to cheer an age of crime and tears?
The same vain, abject creature still appears;
Enthusiasts hail the godlike reign of mind;
And freedom o'er a world her banner rears,
Yea, sophists mouth new creeds fresh slaves to bind;
And faction's buzzards drive the eagle down the wind.

"LES GANTS GLACES."

[An Anecdote of the Fronde, 1650.]

Wrapped in smoke stood the towers of Rethel,
The battle surged fierce by the town,
On terror, and struggle, and turmoil,
The sweet skies of Champagne looked down.
Far away smiled the beautiful uplands,
The blue Vosges lay solemn beyond;
Well France knew such discord of color,
In the terrible days of the Fronde.

At the breach in the ramparts of Rethel
Each stone was bought dearly by blood,
For De Reslin was leading the stormers,
And Turenne on the battlements stood.
Again and again closed the conflict,
The madness of strife upon all,
Right well fought the ranks of the marshal,
Yet twice they fell back to the wall.

Twice, thrice, repulsed, baffled and beaten,
They rallied, when in gallant array,
Brave in gilding, and broidery, and feather,
The Guards in reserve, watched the fray.
"En avant, les gants glaces!" they shouted,
As sullenly rearward they bore,
The gaps deep and wide in their columns,
The lilies all dripping in gore.

"En avant, les gants glaces!" and laughing
At the challenge, the Household Brigade
Dressed ranks, floated standards, blew trumpets,
And flashed out each glittering blade;
And carelessly, as to a banquet,
And joyously, as to a dance,
Where the Frondeurs in triumph were gathered,
Went the best blood of Scotland and France.

The gay plumes were shorn as in tempest,
The gay scarves stained crimson and black,
Storm of bullet and broadsword closed o'er them.
Yet never one proud foot turned back.
Though half of their number lay silent,
On the breach their last effort had won,
King Louis was master of Rethel
Ere the day and its story was done.

And the fierce, taunting cry grew a proverb,
Ere revolt and its horrors were past;
For men knew, ere o'er France's fair valleys,
Peace waved her white banner at last,
That the softest tones in the boudoir,
The lightest of steps in the "ronde,"
Was theirs, whose keen swords bit the deepest
In the terrible days of the Fronde.

A New York firm have in their store a piece of lace five yards long, worth $1200 a yard, which a man could crowd into his watch fob or pocketbook.

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

ROMANCE OF POLITICS IN THE BACKWOODS

Life in North Louisiana Since the War

BY W. JASPER BLACKBURN, EDITOR OF THE HOMER ILIAD.

11.—Formation of State Tickets for the Campaign of 1872—The Democracy Make a Full and Final Surrender in the Vain Hope of Spoils—Republican Treachery to North Louisiana.

When you come to tread, in the path of duty, upon the corns of your friends, common sympathy and the dictates of ordinary courtesy would seem to demand that your steps should be somewhat select, and that the foot should be put down with some degree of extra caution, though with none the less of firmness—that the truth should be told plainly, but in as mild and gentle terms as possible. And so shall I proceed to write concerning the State tickets brought before the people in the Louisiana campaign of 1872—that is, so far as the Republican party is concerned. As to the Democracy—the piebald and mongrel and fragmentary opposition to the Republican party in that campaign—I do not consider that I am under any sort of obligation to use honeyed words or hunt for choice phrases; indeed, I do not think that truth, love or mercy demands or would hardly tolerate any such tone or temper on my part, "in these premises," as my eloquent friend Senator Barber would say.

With the adjournment of the Legislature of 1872 the political cauldron of Louisiana commenced to boil and blubber in good fashion. The pot was a mixed one. The ingredients were diversified and the fire was hot—hence the fermentation was rather intense, not to say alarming. Of course the pot boiled over from the very start, and some who were watching the fire and stirring the "mess" got burned at the very outset. And there was a stench—a gaseous and tainted fume—which went up from this festering and simmering mixture that rendered the political atmosphere unpleasant, not to say sickening, to fastidious nostrils throughout the land; and those of a very acute sense of touch in this respect could snuff the breeze even from afar, to a stifling degree. I well remember that the odor reached North Louisiana at once, and created there a general stir to and fro in search of a decent political refuge.

This boiling and stench-breeding political cauldron was, of course, located in New Orleans—the principal source of all political rottenness and rascality in Louisiana—where the ravenous Democracy have almost full sway at the polls, and yet where almost all the Republican officials spring up to reap the fruits of victory achieved by the hard-working and illy-protected and still more poorly rewarded Republicans of the backwoods parishes.

The number of conventions holden from April to September of 1872 to fabricate and manufacture State tickets for the November election of that year may not have been a thousand and one—may not have been as numerous as the autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa; but sure I am there were as many as a cat has lives, or as it takes of tailors to make a man; and they were in the main about as noisy and thoughtless and pointless as the wailing elements of a bedlam, or a regiment of mouthing and complaining caterwaulers under the strange influences of a sickly moon.

We had at that time a perfect political Babel. Every man had his own political dialect, and would at times even forget that; so that he could not understand anything or tell what in the world he did want—only that he would like to be "Governor," or have some other place affording big pay and a "heap" of steal.

So the political cauldron of Louisiana commenced to boil furiously, early in the spring of 1872, and Warmoth displayed a disposition to stir with all sorts of sticks. He tried first one kind and then another, in quick succession, and still the pot would not boil and blubber to suit him. He would take the Liberal rod and give a stir, when the seething mass would splash into his face; then he would reach for the People's rod—the retrenchment and reform staff—with no better result; and then he would, for a while, dally with the broken and dirty sticks of the broken and dirty Democracy, with a "side-long look" and lingering eye upon the solid and still unbroken Republican flagstaff. And had he taken a vigorous hold upon this, he would have been all right, and been able, at once, to control successfully the boiling and blubbering mass.

But Governor Warmoth would not do this. At least, he did not. He seemed determined pretty much still to have his own way in everything, as he heretofore had in the Republican party; but as he had now reached a point in the Republican party where he could no longer do this, he determined to leave the party proper and try to organize outside of its lines.

Meantime, the Democracy were not only split wide open, but thoroughly disorganized and dispersed as a party.

A convention of Reformers was called to organize in behalf of the people, par excellence. This move was composed and backed in the main by played out party hacks and superannuated fossils of the Democratic stripe, with a few young aspirants who were ready to espouse any cause that might "lead on to fortune"—lead to office and emolument—all of whom formally declared they were willing to swallow the negro from head to foot, "gizzard—heel and all"—washed or unwashed. After the office-seekers in this move were counted out there were none left as "common voters."

The Democracy proper also commenced the convention business with a view of bringing out or exercising some influence in bringing, out and forming a State ticket. This move was composed in the main of soreheads—men who may perhaps at times forget all things, but can not justly be said to learn anything, political malcontents who worshiped slavery, and will die and go to hell cursing its abolition.

And all this while the two wings of the Republican party were flapping about and beating the political four-quarters of all creation for a safe roosting-place.

And so finally, after these fragmentary elements had held a score or so of conventions, and all had nominated about as many distinct and separate State tickets, a general compromise was entered into all round. And that compromise resulted in placing before the people of the State the two tickets which were run at the last election—tickets which were in some respects cheats, both to the different political parties and to the people at large.

On the anti-Republican side the thing resolved itself into a pure and simple Democratic ticket, and a very weak one at that. John McEnery at the head was a very weak man before the people—I mean those who were expected specially to support him—because neither in point of ability nor political antecedents did he possess any rallying points; and particularly did his record since the war drive off as per very force all the colored element. And the fact that this ticket had on it one very deeply dyed African made the matter even worse, because the attempted cheat was too plainly apparent. All the power and influence this ticket carried or commanded, with John McEnery at the head, was found in the fact that it represented the played out but still maddened and unrepentant rebel element of the State—an element strong in animosity and ability, but very fortunately most gloriously weak at the polls. And the thinly disguised fact that this ticket was purely an attempted cheat upon the people, in that it was a hidden effort to steal a march upon the Republican party, and get into power by stealing from that party disaffected votes, made the movement still weaker—influenced and induced many honest-minded men who had before co-operated with the Democratic party upon undisguised principle, now to come out and vote squarely with the Republican party. So it is all a mistake that any number of Republicans worth naming voted against their party at the last election in this State, or that Governor Warmoth wielded any telling influence in that respect. I do candidly believe that what was looked upon as his treachery or infidelity strengthened the Republican party. Republicans, almost to a man, voted the Republican ticket, and hundreds of Democrats, or those who had in times past been Democrats, voted the Republican ticket at the last election, simply because they saw that their party was virtually destroyed, and believed that if John McEnery was elected it would be nothing more nor less than a triumph to Governor Warmoth, and give him, to all intents and purposes, another four years' lease of power in this State. Hence, all things considered, it is perfectly preposterous, and known by all well posted gentlemen in this State to be untrue, to assert or pretend that Governor Warmoth carried any strength to the McEnery ticket. Had Warmoth headed a Liberal Republican ticket, as was first intended, and had that ticket been supported by the Democracy—as had been the case in Virginia and Tennessee—he would doubtless have been elected; for as a Liberal Republican he would, to some extent, have disorganized the Republican party proper, and carried off a number of Republican votes; but as the cat's paw of the Democracy, in a very thin and weak disguise, with another and much weaker man at the head, Governor Warmoth had no gaining influence. He was simply a dead weight in such a fix-up, and he now knows it.

The truth is, the final surrender of the Democracy to the Moloch of spoils and plunder in the campaign of 1872, in this State, was so complete and palpable as to disgust the whole people. After starting out with a straight Democratic ticket, publicly boasting of the ability to carry the State without the aid of a single colored vote, and scorning the influence and publicly spitting upon the alliance and co-operation of all such men as H. C. Warmoth, Hugh J. Campbell and George A. Sheridan, a compromise was made which placed Campbell and Sheridan upon the same ticket with John McEnery, with the avowed purpose and distinct bargain of sending Warmoth to the United States Senate. And to make this bargain the more shameful and shameless, the contract with Warmoth was never carried out in their pretended Legislature.

Yes, it is a positive and well known fact that after John McEnery, speaking for himself and in behalf of the Democratic element of the State, denounced an alliance or any fraternization with such men as Warmoth, Campbell and Sheridan, as "an alliance with infamy, and therefore infamy itself," turned around directly afterward and canvassed the State with them in the same interests, and indorsed their claims before the people. This sounds strangely, but it is true, and seems decidedly romantic to the Republicans of the backwoods of North Louisiana.

You need not, therefore, tell me that such an alliance—such a sell out to corruption for corrupt purposes, so plain and impudently glaring—could have had any other influence than to cement the Republican party as a whole in a more solid compact, and at the same time win over many honest-minded and fair dealing Democrats. And such precisely was the result, as every well informed man in this State well knows, and as every candid and truthful gentleman acquainted with the facts will acknowledge.

And in closing this chapter I must assert most distinctly that all the calculation about our election in 1872, which is founded upon the supposition that the Republican party was in the least disorganized by the attitude assumed by Governor Warmoth in that campaign, is false and fallacious. If there was any special cause of disorganization or weakness, it was founded in the folly and injustice of the Republican party in the formation of its own ticket. And of this I propose to speak more fully in my next chapter—simply remarking here, by way of premise, that North Louisiana felt this folly and injustice to a degree which amounted to a romance founded on fact.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

United States Circuit Court.

United States vs. Hadnot et al.—Jury out.

Superior District Court.

Judge Hawkins rendered the following decision.

State of Louisiana ex rel. Crescent City Waterworks Company vs. Secretary of State.—Application for mandamus. Relator alleges the passage of an act of incorporation by the Legislature of 1871, and which has become a law by having passed through all the forms required by the constitution, but which the Secretary of State refuses to promulgate in the official journal. The point sought to be established, that the act was in the hands of the Governor more than five days previous to the adjournment of the session of 1871, is not sustained, because the Secretary failed to promulgate it after the adjournment of the Legislature. The fact that the Governor ejected the Secretary from his office in order to prevent his promulgating the bill as a law has nothing to do with this case. This was no doubt an improper action on his part, and might cause both to lose their offices, but it does not affect this case. Under the constitution, the executive can keep a bill under advisement until the next assembling of the Legislature, which in this case was the first day of January, 1872. The evidence shows that on that day the Governor dated in the executive office a message to the House of Representatives vetoing the bill. This message was not acted on until the twenty-fourth day of January. It is contended therefore that because of the constitutional requirement that veto messages must be sent to the General Assembly on the first of January, that this bill became a law. The law presumes that every officer discharges the duty assigned to him. The Governor's message being dated on Janury 1, is prima facie proof that it was delivered to the House on that day, he being in close connection with it. But it makes no difference whether the message was sent to the House that day or not. The legal maxim which requires a party to do a thing within a given time, allows that party to do it afterward, if nothing has intervened to prevent. In this case nothing has intervened because the law has not been promulgated up to this date. On the twenty-fourth day of January, the journal of the House shows that the veto message, which was dated on the first of January, was called up to be printed, and on the twenty-seventh the House voted to sustain the veto by 77 to 1. I, therefore, conclude that nothing intervened to prevent this action of the House between the first and twenty-seventh of January. That action was conclusive condemnation of the bill by sustaining the veto and declaring the act creating the Waterworks Company void. Judgment for defendant the application for mandamus being refused.

First District Court.

TRUE BILLS.

State vs. Pat Murphy.—Assault and battery.

State vs. David Shannon.—Assault and battery.

State vs. Eliza Edmonds.—Perjury.

State vs. one Lynch, George Lynch and Folling Gauss.—Assault and battery.

SURRENDERED.

State vs. Bartholomy Towne.—Murder. Accused was surrendered by surety and remanded to Parish Prison.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

State vs. Jordan Allen.—Manslaughter.

State vs. Peter McWilliams.—Manslaughter.

PLEADED GUILTY.

State vs. Peter Kevery.—Assault and battery. Plea of guilty of assault.

State vs. Abraham Smod.—Larceny.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Assault and battery—C. A. Hohn, Joseph Sylvan, John Hussey.

Larceny—William Henderson, L. Barba, alias Lucas, John Gillmore.

Knowingly receiving stolen goods—Philip Hoelzel.

SENTENCED.

Larceny—Benjamin Meyers, Alex Azard, George Wilson. One year each in the Penitiary.

Assault with a dangerous weapon—Henrietta Johnson. One day in the Parish Prison.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. Harry Foster.—Obtaining money under false pretenses. Jury out.

Second District Court.

Louise L. M. Testart Grosval prays to be emancipated.

Succession of Mrs. Guy Duplantier, opened.

Fourth District Court.

The following petition has been filed:

Charles Lewis vs. McCloskey.—Plaintiff alleges the refusal of a glass of soda water by defendant on account of color and allegue damages of $500 for which he prays judgment.

Fielding Edwards vs. C. A. Weed & Co., et al.—The plaintiff, Fielding Edwards, obtained a judgment in this case against C. A. Weed and J. H. McKee, in solido, for $12,132. Edwards assigned his interest in the judgment to James E. Funtz. Funtz assigned his interest to one Thomas V. Irwin, who caused execution to issue, and the sheriff, W. P. Harper, to seize and advertise for sale, among other assets, all the right, title, and interest of John H. McKee, one of the defendants, in and to the New Orleans *Times* newspaper, and the right, title, and interest of the said John H. McKee, in and to certain notes of William H. C. King, given to C. A. Weed, on account of a purchase of an interest in said New Orleans *Times* newspaper, amountig to $20,000.

Mrs. Alice King filed her petition of intervention and third opposition, in which she alleges that she is the sole owner of the said New Orleans *Times* newspaper, that she acquired the same in December, 1872; that the notes described in said seizure have no existence, and that said McKee has not now, and has never had any right, title or interest in any note issued or signed by the said W. H. C. King, her husband, in connection with the purchase of the New Orleans *Times;* she further alleges that said seizure and advertisement have been made at the instance and in the interest of James H. McKee and of James E. Zuntz, who were well aware that said McKee possessed no property in the said New Orleans *Times* newspaper or in said promissory notes; that the pretended transfer to said Irwin was without any consideration or reality; that said Zuntz was without title thereto at the time of said transfer, and that at the sale under fieri facias herein made by the sheriff, May 31, 1873, the interest of John H. McKee in the assets of the bankruptcy of C. A. Weed & Co. et al. was sold to M. J. Zuntz with the full knowledge of James E. Zuntz.

Intervenor and third opponent alleges and prays for damages in the sum of $30,000. She also prayed for and obtained an injunction to prevent the sale of the property above specified.

Subsequently McKee filed a petition in the Fourth District Court praying for the transfer of the case as against him to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana. Irwin also filed a similar petition, asking that the case, as against him, be transferred. Judge Lynch fixed the two applications for a hearing, and heard arguments for and against the applications for transfer, and after taking the matter under advisement he has rendered the following decision:

John H. McKee on the twenty-fourth of February, 1874, petitioned this court for an order for the removal of the above entitled cause to the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, and that any and all further proceedings as against him in said court may be stayed. McKee asks for the transfer under the act of Congress, approved July 12, 1866, entitled "an act for the removal of causes from certain State courts." He alleges that he is a citizen of the State of Arkansas.

James E. Zuntz and William P. Harper, citizens of Louisiana, and Thomas V. Irwin, a citizen of Pennsylvania, are co-defendants of McKee.

The eleventh section of the judiciary act of 1789 vests in the circuit courts original jurisdiction of suits of a civil nature, at law and in equity, when the matter involved exceeds, exclusive of the costs, the sum or value of $500, in three classes of cases:

1. When the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners.

2. When an alien is a party.

3. When a suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State.

In the last two cases the designation of the party, plaintiff or defendant is in the singular number, but the designation is intended to embrace all the persons who are on one side, however numerous, so that each distinct interest must be represented by persons, all of whom are entitled to sue or are liable to be sued in the federal courts. 11 Wallace, page 172.

Zuntz and Harper being co-defendants in this case, and the suit not being susceptible of final determination without making them parties to the record; and as the intention of the said act of Congress of 1866 is, that each co-defendant must be liable to be sued in the Circuit Court, otherwise the jurisdiction of that court can not be entertained; and as Zuntz and Harper can not be sued therein by the plaintiff in injunction, Mrs. King, I am of opinion that the case is not transferrable under the act of Congress, approved July 12, 1866.

The application of J. H. McKee for a transfer of the above numbered and entitled cause for trial to the Circuit Court of the United States, and for a stay of proceedings in this court, is, therefore, refused with costs.

Judge Lynch also refused to grant the transfer applied for by Irwin.

Fifth District Court.

Charles Meduel, executor succession of Caballero vs. Jules Tuyes et als. Jury disagreed.

Story of a Murderess.

Lizzie L. King, alias Kate Stoddard, now in Brooklyn jail, charged with the murder of Charles Goodrich, in March, 1873, has published a long statement of what she knows about the tragedy. She says that on the night of Goodrich's death she retired early, leaving him reading a paper in the diningroom. She slept over two hours, when she was awakened by the report of a pistol. She dressed and ran down stairs, and found Goodrich lying on the floor with his own revolver near his feet. She thought he had committed suicide, but subsequent developments led her to believe that possibly he might have been murdered. According to her story, no confession of murder was ever made by her. She knows nothing as to Lucette Meyers. She never saw her until she appeared as a witness in the case.

Assassination of a Missionary in Mexico.

The Boston *Traveller* of the seventh says:

It will be remembered that the American board sent two young men to Guadalajara, Mexico, in the autumn of 1872, to engage in the missionary work in Jalisco. They have been much encouraged in their labors, and it was recently decided that one of them, Rev. J. L. Stephens, should commence operations in Ahualulco, about ninety miles from the home of his associate. He had been very active, and apparently successful in his efforts, and, though there had been a good deal of opposition, he wrote on the thirty-first instant that it had entirely ceased. But a telegram received this forenoon at the missionary rooms contains the following sad announcement: "March 2—Stephens assassinated in Ahualulco. Body horribly mutilated." Thus has fallen a noble young man at the beginning of a most hopeful endeavor."

The River.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the thirteenth says:

The Mississippi river at this point was on a stand yesterday, which will be glad tidings to countless readers. Below here the river has overleaped the banks, and in many places the levees have given way under pressure of the water, which has deluged the bottoms and caused much damage to planters. Opposite this city, the Arkansas bottom is flooded; but we have not heard of any loss to property there. It is hardly probable that the river will continue to rise, as it is now but sixteen or seventeen inches below the high water mark of 1867.

English Journalists as Lawmakers.

Journalism has not much reason to complain of the position it occupies in the new House of Commons. The following gentlemen have been returned: Mr. Walter principal proprietor of the *Times;* Mr. Beresford Hope, principal proprietor of the *Saturday Review;* Mr. Morley and Mr. Charles Reed, of the *Daily News;* Alderman Carter, of the Leeds *Express;* Mr. McLaren, of the Leeds *Daily News;* Mr. P. Taylor, of the *Examiner;* Dr. Cameron, of the *North British Mail;* Sir John Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal;* Mr. Whitworth, of the *Circle;* Mr. Colman of the Norfolk *News;* Mr. Bass, of the *Railway Service Gazette;* Mr. Sullivan of the *Nation.* Lastly, there is Mr. W. H. Smith, the news agent, who, though not a newspaper proprietor himself, knows more about newspapers than any man living.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT No. 42.

To authorize the consolidation of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company with the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, and to confer certain powers, privileges and immunities on the company resulting from said consolidation.

WHEREAS, The property of the State of Louisiana and of the city of New Orleans will be greatly enhanced by the increased efficiency and economy which will result from the management of the great railroad line intending from the city of New Orleans to the Ohio river and there connecting with railways divirging to various points in the Middle, Western and Eastern States; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, by acts approved on the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1873, has already authorized and empowered the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, as a Mississippi corporation and in so far as its franchises are exercised in the State of Mississippi to amalgamate and be consolidated with the Mississippi Central Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized to amalgamate and be consolidated with the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, so that said two companies consolidated shall become one corporation, on such terms and conditions and under such name as they may agree upon; and the said corporation resulting from said consolidation shall have, possess and enjoy in perpetuity all the rights, powers, franchises, privileges and immunities originally conferred by law on either of said companies in their several acts of incorporation and the amendments thereto, and in case the amounts of the capital stock of said consolidated company and the number and value of shares thereof shall not be fixed in the agreement of consolidation, the board of directors of said company shall have power to fix the amount of capital stock and the number and value of the shares thereof, and from time to time increase or diminish the same as may be convenient; and said shares of capital stock shall be deemed personal property, transferable according to the by-laws of the company; and the said consolidated company may fix the number of its directors and the time of their election, create and fill such offices as may be convenient, and pass by-laws for the government of the company and the management of its affairs, and the consolidated company may issue bonds in such form and denomination and bearing such interest as the board of directors may determine, to an amount not exceeding the amount of its capital stock; and to secure the payment thereof may mortgage or hypothecate any or all its property, real and personal, its franchises and income, and the due record of said act of mortgage in the parish or county where the principal office in each State may be situated, shall be deemed full and sufficient record of the same. The said consolidated company, or either of said companies prior to consoldidation, shall have power to take a lease of any railroad or railroad route finished or unfinished, or any person or company, chartered or to be chartered, which connects or may connect, mediately or immediately with the lines of either of said companies, or of said consolidated company, and may exercise the franchises of any company now existing or hereafter created, and to make or manage any such road upon terms to be agreed on; and in like manner, either of said companies, as well as said consolidated company, shall have power to lease its own road or roads and rolling stock and other property to any other person or corporation. The principal office of said consolidated company and branch offices may be established at such place or places in or out of this State as the board of directors may determine for the convenient transaction of business, and meetings there held and resolutions adopted shall be lawful and binding; provided, that an office be preserved in the city of New Orleans, where a citation may be served.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted etc., That all laws inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 7, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT No. 57.

Explanatory of the fifteenth paragraph of the first section of act No. 14, approved March 5, 1872.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the true intent and meaning of the fifteenth paragraph of the first section of the revenue law of 1872, act No. 14, approved March 5, 1872, is that the payment of one thousand dollars license tax by any insurance company incorporated under and doing business by or under the laws of this State, shall be deemed a full quittance for all taxes imposed by State, parish or municipal authority for the year for which said one thousand dollars license is paid, except taxes on real estate owned by said company.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 14, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT No. 55.

Relative to the assessment and collection of State taxes imposed for the payment of the bonds of the State and the principal and interest of the State debt by virtue of any law passed prior to the first of January, 1874, and to repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the Governor or Auditor or Treasurer to set apart funds in the State treasury for the payment of any bonds issued by the State prior to January 1, 1874.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That hereafter no officer of this State shall have power or authority to assess, collect or enforce the payment of any tax for the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, or for the payment of any bonds heretofore issued by the State, or the interest thereon, the assessment or collection of which is not specially provided for and authorized by an act of the General Assembly passed since the first day of January, 1874; and no court, judge, justice of the peace or other tribunal of this State shall entertain or have jurisdiction of any suit or proceeding to assess, collect or enforce the payment of any such tax; and no such tax shall constitute a lien or privilege on any property in this State, and no officer of this State shall register or record such tax as a lien or privilege or otherwise against any property within this State, and any such tax, though assessed and registered, shall not operate as a legal registration, and no lien shall result therefrom, and all penalties for the non-payment, and all interest for delay in payment of such tax, are hereby abrogated and released, and the bonds of the State tax collectors shall not be deemed to cover the collection of any such tax, and the sureties on the bonds of the tax collectors shall not be liable for the sums collected on account of such tax, and the tax collectors are hereby released from any liabilities to make settlements for such tax, and shall not be entitled to receive commissions for the collection thereof; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to or affect the collection of any taxes due to the State for any year prior to the year 1874.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That neither the Governor, Auditor, or Treasurer shall have authority under any law passed prior to first of January, 1874, to set apart any funds in the treasury for the payment of the principal or interest of any bonds issued prior to first January, 1874; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or prevent the payment of any interest due on or prior to the first January, 1874.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from its passage, and no court shall have power or jurisdiction to arrest or impede its operation by mandamus, injunction or otherwise.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 14, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT No. 56.

Providing for the acceptance by the Louisiana Levee Company of a reduction of the rate of certain taxes, to be collected as compensation to said company, from four mills to three mills, and in consideration of said reduction relieving said company from liability for damages in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That should the Louisiana Levee Company file in the office of the Secretary of State, within twelve months after the promulgation of an act entitled an act to provide for funding obligations of the State by exchange for bonds to provide for principal and interest of said bonds; to establish a board of liquidation; to authorize certain judicial proceedings against it; to define and punish violations of this act; to prohibit certain officers dividing funds except as provided by law, and to punish violation thereof; to levy a continuing tax and provide a continuing appropriation for said bonds; to make a contract between the State and holders of said bonds; to prohibit injunctions in certain cases; to limit the indebtedness of the State; and to limit State taxes; to annul certain grants of State aid; to provide the modification, novation or extension of any contract heretofore made for State aid; to provide for the receipt of certain warrants for certain taxes, and to repeal all conflicting laws, approved January 24, 1874; an acceptance of the reduction of the tax of four mills for the repair and construction of the levees, to three mills, as provided for in section fifteen of said act, then in consideration of said acceptance, the fifth paragraph of the second section of an act entitled an act relative to the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of this State, constituting it a body politic and corporate, with certain powers, privileges and franchises, and contracting with said corporation for the construction, maintenance and repairs of certain levees, and providing for compensation therefor, approved February 20, 1871, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after the filing in the office of the Secretary of State of the acceptance named in the first section of this act.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 9, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY N. SIEBRECHT, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1275.

TO THE HON. 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 Henry N. Siebrecht, 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 Orleans, to wit:

1. A certain lot of ground, situated, lying and being in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Treme, Conti, Marais and St. Louis streets, measuring 45 feet front on Conti street, by a depth of 120 feet 10 inches 11 lines, more or less, between parallel lines, running back to an alley common to this and the adjoining lots, on which it has a front of 45 feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof, and all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Which said lot of ground, being composed of the whole of the lots designated by the Nos. 20, 21 and a portion of the lot designated by the No. 22, on a plan dated the tenth day of June, 1848, and deposited in the office of B.