New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

MURDER ON PETERS STREET.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday afternoon the boarding house of Mr. Frawley, No. 142 Peters street, was the scene of an affray resulting in the murder of a quiet, peaceable man, named Pat Limerick. All the parties were at the time sitting at the dinner table with Mr. Frawley. There were some words between a man named Russell and Bill Dennison, who has been considered a desperate man and is said to have the blood of more than one man on his hands. Dennison took offense at something Russell said and went around to the side of the table where he was and called him either a rat or a frand. Russell rose and threw Dennison on the floor. Mr. Frawley then got between them and pushed Russell out of the door. By the time he had got him out the deceased and Dennison were scuffling. Some say there were hard words and blows from Limerick, but the evidence is not certain. As Mr. Frawley let go of Russell and turned to separate the other two, Dennison stabbed Limerick to the heart with a knife, and was attempting to repeat the blow before he could be stopped. Mr. Frawley and his son caught his arm and got the knife away, his hand being cut in the effort. The police were sent for, but none found, neither was a doctor. A cab was then procured, but before Limerick could be removed he died. Dennison remained about a short time but escaped before the police arrived. He is described as a man of forty-four or forty-five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches tall, sandy complexion moustache and hair, the latter closely cut. He wore a gray flannel shirt, gaiters and a reddish colored coat. He has a habit of nearly closing his eyes when conversing, and looking in any one's face. He usually lives up the river, where he well known, during the summer, and spends the winters in New Orleans. One of his brothers lives on a farm in Illinois. Both men were in liquor at the time.

Pat Limerick was a young man about thirty-four years old, of a quiet, peaceable disposition and had been in the company of his murderer during the morning. He was buried in Washington Cemetery.

Officer Richard Murphy of the harbor precinct knowing Dennison put on citizen's clothes and went in search of him. He found traces of him in several boarding houses and at last got sight of him at the alley gate of Thomas Malloy. On Murphy's telling Malloy what kind of a man Dennison was, he drove him out. Officer Murphy, reinforced by Officer McEntee, followed Dennison, halted him at the corner of St. Joseph and Foucher streets, and arrested him and locked him up at the first precinct. His statement is that after Russell threw him down, all beat him, and Limerick kicked him in the side when he was down. He called, he says, for help, that he might not be murdered, and none coming, was compelled to use his knife.

PESTLES AND MORTARS HAVING A WRESTLE.—W. C. Harrison keeps a drug store on the corner of Magazine and Thalia streets; opposite his place W. L. Jurgielewiez is located in the same line of business. A protracted war, not as sweet as that of the Roses, has been raging between the proprietors, and when a faithful historian shall have written a huge tome on the leading events in the contest, our local literature will be nearly complete. There have been some startling situations, a little romance, litigation and, at last, a shedding of human gore. Yesterday the warfare culminated in the use of powder and lead, and one of the braves got wounded. Angry passions having reached the boiling over point the two met in what may be termed a street duel. Jurgielewiez was worsted, as he caught one of Harrison's bullets in his shoulder, making a small wound, one that closed the affair for the time. Harrison did take a pill, but W. C. Bodechtel, passing by the battle field at an unfortunate moment, was wounded in his back by a stray shot. No arrest was made, but both belligerents will be taken in to-day.

LEVEES THAT ARE WATCHED.—A report came up from the Aurora plantation, Judge Morgan, that the levee near the Cut-off road was liable to break, although the water is two and a half feet below the levee surface. Several feet of the bank is washed away. Official notice was taken of the report.

Late Monday night there was a slide in the levee, head of Ursulines street, but there is no particular danger.

FALSE ALARM.—The fire alarm sounded at half-past eleven o'clock, and sent from the corner of St. Mary and Rousseau streets was false.

HIBERNIAN BALL.—The members of Branch No. 5, Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana, brought the festivities of the day to a fitting close by giving a grand and fancy dress ball last night, at Grunewald Hall. It was largely attended by fair daughters and gallant sons bearing strong ties to the land of Erin, and the ball, under the management of those well known and respected in this community, was made a night of real enjoyment.

SUSPENDED CHINA.—A Chinaman, whose name is unknown, hung himself yesterday in the rear of Luzenberg Hospital. He left a letter, which, probably, when translated, will tell his tale of woe.

BRIEF MENTION.—Burglars were nearly successful in hauling off a load of choice goods from the store of Messrs. Russell & Hall, No. 15 Tchoupitoulas street. A policeman, in making his round, discovered that the store door was not locked, which induced him to make an examination. He found a pile of goods in an alley ready for transportation, which he secured.

Mrs. Haberter, who was so severely burned by coal oil Monday morning, on Customhouse street, died in the Charity Hospital yesterday.

Sergeant Vankirk found a sack on the levee, which contained a dog and a chicken tied together with intricate knots.

Henry Wilson has fits occasionally, and one of the worst is when he mistakes other people's pockets for his. Without the least malice he yesterday fell into this fit, and James Murphy was the subject operated on, but Mr. Murphy was able to take care of his own property, therefore caught Wilson, and a policeman ran him in as a pickpocket.

A GREEDY THIEF.—Dr. C. P. Ames is lonely now, for the light has gone out of his large diamond breastpin—at least he can't see it. A burglar Monday night entered the Doctor's house, corner of St. Charles and Melpomene streets, helped himself to several valuable articles, and then quietly departed without leaving his card. The Doctor says that if he could have caught a fair sight of the burglar he would have prescribed swift pills and then assisted to hold a post mortem examination. That magnificent and expensive pistol was not on duty it seems.

IN BAD HEALTH.—Dr. A. W. Smyth, resident surgeon of the Charity Hospital, is on a sick bed, suffering from disordered liver. It is sincerely hoped that the Doctor will recover speedily, for his knowledge of the hospital can not be dispensed with, and his numerous friends miss his happy face.

The National Louisiana Republican Club will not meet to-night, in consequence of their hall being occupied for other purposes. Due notice will be given of the time of their next meeting.

TWELFTH WARD.—We are requested to announce that, in pursuance of orders from the Central Executive Committee, registration books will be kept open until the end of the month, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Berlin streets, where the Republican voters of the ward will be received by Messrs. Paul Bruce, William Hufendick and J. L. Collins, the committee on registration.

The United States is said to have 500 editors of newspapers who are Irishmen.

Auditor Clinton vs. the Country Newspapers.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., March 16, 1874.

To Senator W. Jasper Blackburn:

SIR—My recent note to Governor Kellogg, in regard to printing the laws in some forty or more country journals (which found its way into the newspapers without my knowledge or consent), seems to have served you as the basis of a communication to the REPUBLICAN, devoted partly to personal criticism and mysterious threats, and partly to a dissertation on the subject of public printing. In the former particulars, I do not think it is of sufficient interest or importance to warrant a departure from my usual custom of silence in such cases; but the latter feature I propose to notice briefly, since you have challenged public attention to the subject, and have omitted to state some important facts which, in justice to the people, I think should be more widely known.

Since I have occupied the position of Auditor it has been my constant desire and endeavor to restore our disordered State finances to a healthy condition, first by bringing our expenditures within our income, and second, to reduce the debt to a point where it could be provided for without utter exhaustion of our resources. I had reason to believe that you, as editor of a Republican journal, and especially as a State Senator, would earnestly assist in achieving so desirable a result. But in this, as in some other cases which I once considered hopeful, I have been sadly disappointed. You have used your position in the Senate to procure for yourself the printing of the House journals in your paper, at an expense of some $10,000 or $12,000, well knowing that the benefit thereof accrued solely to yourself, the work to be done being of no earthly use or advantage to the State, either directly or indirectly.

In addition to this, you had sundry appropriations made for yourself—amounting to six or seven thousand dollars—for old printing bills, the greater part if not all of which was, in my judgment, a "gratuity." You are now unwilling to desist from printing the laws of the late session, being well aware that such work is neither necessary nor valuable to the State, and is beneficial to you alone.

It is not a great stretch of imagination to suppose that while you were having these gratuities voted to yourself, you were placed under some obligations to assist other members to help themselves in like manner. This effect is apparent, among other things, in the number of heavy bills already presented for payment for useless and worthless publications of the House journal. I hold it to be a gross violation of trust for members of the General Assembly to vote into their own pockets the people's money without consideration, or to possess themselves of doubtful claims against the State with a view to favorable legislation thereon to their own enrichment; yet many members of both houses of the General Assembly who avowed themselves in favor of economy and reform were guilty of one or both these things at the last session. Such conduct ought to consign the doers, of whatever party, to contempt and oblivion, and I trust the time is not so far distant when Louisiana Republicans will cease to return members who use their positions solely to "fix things," as they say, to their own advantage, and to the detriment of the State.

I oppose these unnecessary expenses for printing on the ground that it is bad faith to our creditors, as well as to the people. While we are asking our creditors to discount $10,000,000 of their obligations, every dollar that is corruptly or carelessly given away for purposes not necessary to maintain the State government, is a morally criminal misappropriation of funds. It is just possible to go through with the year before us and pay with the revenue received the necessary expenses of the State government. The printing contracts now out with, unless canceled, require more than $100,000. I could see no way to provide for such a debt, and felt obliged to request the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House, who constitute the printing commission to relieve us from it. I do not agree with you that this involves the destruction of the country Republican press. Those papers have the other State printing and all parochial, municipal and judicial printing and advertising, and they must be seriously lacking in ability and enterprise if they can not sustain themselves with such help. But the truth is a large number of them are not newspaper in any just or proper sense of the word. They are mere machines through which to draw appropriations from the State, and if a considerable number of them should expire, the loss to the State and the party would not, in my judgment, be irreparable.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

To-day, at the matinee, Marmet's grand opera, in four acts, "Roland a Roncevaux" will be produced. A most charming opera, and one in which M. Gueymard appears to great advantage.

This evening M. Devoyod will have his benefit. It is quite useless for us to add anything to what is already known concerning the merits of this great artist, or to urge upon the opera goers their duty to recognize his merits by their attendance, for we don't suppose that there will be a single seat vacant to-night. For the first time this season Verdi's grand opera "Rigoletto" will be brought out, M. Devoyod appearing as *Rigoletto*. The grand trio from the grand opera of "Hamlet" will then be sung by Messrs. Devoyod, Denain and Mme. Fursch-Madier. To conclude the evening's entertainment, and to crown it, as it were, M. Devoyod will sing "Les Rameaux."

St. Charles Theatre.

Continuing his admirable performances, Mr. C. W. Couldock appeared at this theatre last night as *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice." We can scarcely imagine this actor playing anything badly, and his conception of the typical Jew, the money lender and hater of Christian dogs, such a man as Shakespeare drew, was in the main a good one. All of Mr. Couldock's personations are marked by a terrible earnestness, and he makes a strong character of *Shylock*, although different in many respects from that given us by Barry Sullivan or Edwin Booth. His support in the play was not at all satisfactory. The celebrated trial scene was spoiled of all effect. The *Duke* did not know his lines and relied upon the prompter. Miss Amelia Waugh, who has the natural talents to be a good actress, and who has played so many parts at this theatre so acceptably and well, utterly failed as *Portia*. She seemed scarcely able to go through the last act, and at the close of the performance Mr. Couldock informed the audience, by way of apology, that she was suffering greatly from severe illness, and for her he begged the indulgence of the public. The "Merchant of Venice" will be repeated again to-night, and we have no doubt it will be much better performed. To-morrow evening Mr. Couldock will appear as *Richelieu*.

McEvoy's Hibernicon.

This fine exhibition of pictorial Ireland, with its added attractions of Irish songs and dances, now at the Varieties Theatre, was well attended last night. The entertainment was one peculiarly appropriate for the observance of St. Patrick's night, and each song and scene was warmly applauded. The exhibition will be continued during the week. A matinee will be given to-morrow noon, and the price of admission will be low enough to come within the means of all.

Senator Blackburn's Speech at the Sumner Mass Meeting, March 16, 1874.

Mr. Blackburn said:

It is a sad but none the less sacred duty to pay due homage to the dead. I say due homage, because it is a duty we owe to the living not to do violence to strict justice and right in this respect. But it is hard to avoid this. It is hard not to let the sympathies overleap due bounds in speaking of the departed—to withhold the tongue from giving a too prolific expression to the impulses of the heart on such occasions. And yet, on an occasion like the one now before us, where the character to be contemplated and commemorated is so exalted and so spotless, the danger is rather in saying too little than too much, or rather, in saying what we do say not well enough. For what tongue or pen among us can speak or write in fitting words what should be said or written of Charles Sumner? None—no, not one. But why is it that we meet to-night to commemorate and publicly mourn the death of Charles Sumner, while the death of the pure and kind-hearted Millard Fillmore, which occurred almost on the same day, has elicited no such demonstration? Was not Mr. Fillmore a great and good man, and was he not once President of the United States?

But I would not reprove for this seeming discrepancy, for the excuse is at hand, and it is a good one—one which at once opens the page to the special beauty of the human character now under special consideration.

Mr. Filimore was, with all his goodness and purity of character, a mere politician in his career as a public man, while Mr. Sumner was purely and simply an American statesman of the highest and most unsullied type, in all his public life. Rather than have ever signed a fugitive slave law I imagine Charles Sumner would have allowed his right arm to wither and his tongue to cleave forever to the roof of his mouth.

This was a difference with a distinction, and it alone quite justifies the seeming discrepancy alluded to.

If it be true—and it doubtless is invariably so—that the people mourn when the wicked and vicious reign, it is certainly no less true that when the pure and spotless statesman dies the people also have cause to mourn, for the loss is theirs, and does not belong to the dead.

Hence it requires no stretch of the imagination to see why the people of the United States, throughout the broad expanse of our far-reaching borders, should mourn the death of Charles Sumner; and more especially does this grief belong to and will become the people of the Southern States—a large portion of whom have until recently been chattel slaves; and would be yet but for the fearless, far-reaching and God-given sentiments of the glorious and immaculate American statesman, whose death we to night mourn, almost as those who have no hope.

For mind you, the work of this great and good man is not yet finished; at least he thought not, and he was wiser than any or all of us, and more unselfish than half the nation beside. He died believing the great and paramount work of freedom in America was not yet complete; and I say he was wiser and far less selfish than those who think it is. His last words were to request one of his most intimate personal and political friends to take care of his civil rights bill. President Grant and Senator Brownlow think this bill useless—and it may be—but Grant and Brownlow once thought human slavery right, but Charles Sumner never did.

It might, therefore, be well for those most directly interested to watch over the current of events, and remember the dying request of the great and good Sumner—the man who has left upon the records of his country no stain to his character, either personal or political, and no just ground for any charge of an unworthy or selfish motive.

Mr. Sumner's statesmanship was called ideal and impracticable by some, and in some sense it was; but it was so only because his deep and pure, and high-toned, and purely unselfish ideas and thoughts were in many respects far ahead of the age in which he lived. The same thing might be said of Jefferson—with the difference in Sumner's favor, that he never gave way nor changed his honest convictions to catch the popular breeze of public favor. And herein consisted the manifestations of his great soul—his great redeeming power and influence, both in a political and moral sense. He would emphatically always rather be right than anything else. He lived up to this, and never in one single instance of his life varied.

Therefore, we must not be looked upon too searchingly with the artist's eye, if we make somewhat of a specialty of our grief and mourning over the dead body of Charles Sumner, for Antony never had more just cause to mourn over the dead body of his beloved Cæsar than have we to-night to lament the loss of our beloved Sumner. I mean we of the South who have fought with him against human slavery, and many of whom have tasted of its accursed fruits. And I feel that I have special cause and special right to speak feelingly on this point, for while I have myself never been a slave in an individual chattel sense, yet I have long lingered in peril and sorrow in my native land in the advocacy of the glorious and immortal truths sent forth so defiantly, and clothed in such beautiful classic garments, by the accomplished and God-like Sumner, from his place in the Senate of the United States and from the forum throughout his far native North.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. Sumner intimately, and it is among the proven acts of my achievements that I have from him the written proof that I not only enjoyed his confidence but had his love, and it shall be the aim of my future life not to prove unworthy of either.

But it were unbecoming in me to pre long remarks on this occasion, when so many are to speak who have as good a right to talk of the beloved dead as I have, I might cull flowers and gems of poetry and song to beautify his immortal memory, from that great and inexhaustible storehouse of classics which he so much loved, and for which he had such refined and choice taste. But after all the simple name of Charles Sumner stands independently sublime among all the gems of thought, gaining no lustre from the eulogy of choice words.

Let him rest with that God who loves and will reward virtue, and let his works follow him; but never let us forget nor cease to defend his sublime teachings of truth, liberty and justice. Let us understand what he so well understood, that virtue and intelligence must form the chief cornerstone of our national structure, and that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Get your tickets for March 28.
Get your tickets for March 28.
Get your tickets for March 28.
Get your tickets for March 28.
Get your tickets for March 28.
Grand Louisiana single number lottery.
Grand Louisiana single number lottery.
Grand Louisiana single number lottery.
Grand Louisiana single number lottery.
Grand Louisiana single number lottery.

The Bass Levee.

Letters received from General M. Jeff Thompson, State engineer, informs us that the break in the Bass levee was caused by cutting roadways through the levee for the convenience of those living in the vicinity. We have no doubt this statement is correct. This system has been the cause of many a crevasse heretofore, and rigid measures should be adopted to prevent such tampering with the public works.

Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Whole tickets only ten dollars.
Halves, quarters, eighths in proportion.
Halves, quarters, eighths in proportion.
Halves, quarters, eighths in proportion.
Halves, quarters, eighths in proportion.
Halves, quarters, eighths in proportion.

A cat intently watching a hole, with her back up, is an indication of an early spring.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	62	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	69	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	69	S.	Clear.
Davenport	61	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	64	S.	Fair.
Galveston	74	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	77	S. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	63	S. W.	Fair.
Key West	81	E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	55	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	69	S. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	74	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis	79	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	72	S.	Fair.
New Orleans	74	S.	Threatening.
New York	43	E.	Light rain.
Omaha	52	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	63	S. W.	Fair.
Savannah	71	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	75	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	69	S.	Fair.
St. Paul	41	S.	Foggy.
Vicksburg	77	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	42	N. W.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	55	S. E.	Cloudy.
Mobile	71	S.	Foggy.
Montgomery	64	S.	Light rain.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	23	37	11
Cincinnati	..	22	13	6
Davenport	..	27	5	11
Dubuque	2	..	5	10
Helena	1	..	42	1
Keokuk	..	5	3	0
Leavenworth	..	4	0	1
Louisville	..	19	8	11
Memphis	..	..	34	2
Nashville	..	12	9	4
Pittsburg	4	..	3	11
Shreveport	1	..	26	8
St. Louis	..	4	18	1
Vicksburg	2	..	41	11

The river here is two feet one inch below high water mark of 1871.

It is quite as correct to use the phrases, "marriage nuptials" and "hymenial weddings," as to say "funeral obsequies."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Whereas, The Legislature in General Assembly convened saw fit to pass the obnoxious law incorporating what is known as the "New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company" or monopoly, and his excellency the Governor has seen fit to sign and promulgate the same, making it an organic law; and

Whereas, We, the undersigned, having no other manner or way of making a livelihood for ourselves and families but by the means which that instrument has most ruthlessly taken from us, and left us with implements in our possession to the value of thousands of dollars, which we can no longer use, and if offered for sale would find no buyers; and

Whereas, Our young, active and efficient State Senator, C. F. Glandin, did cast his vote in the interests of the people and against the monopoly above mentioned, which is seeking to deprive not less than five hundred families of the necessaries of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to our distinguished Senator, C. F. Glandin, and the other six Senators and members of the House who voted with him; be it further

Resolved, That we, the "night men," in mass meeting assembled, do solemnly protest against this monopoly, and we appeal to the property holders to assist us in resisting this bad law.

H. BURRELL, President.
W. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

H. Burrell,	Charles Zackeria,
Simon Murry,	Thomas Smith,
Robert Carter,	Moses Handy,
Alexander Stewart,	Jeff Williams,
John Brown,	Frank Lynch,
Peter Feicht,	Perry Ward,
Owen Fitzpatrick,	Tom Jefferson,
William Hatter,	Josh Harding,
George Brown,	Josh Sanders,
Thomas Harris,	A. Malone,
Edward Lyman,	Henry Woods,
Mike Long,	John Duncan,
Frank Smith,	H. Robinson,
Simon Schneider,	Joseph Fobis,
Jessie Valentine,	George Buggs,
Robert Washington,	A. Garcia,
Settler Bonner,	Alexander Kimbel,
Henry Murry,	Henry Lynds,
John Stewart,	Charles H. Washington,
Alfred Cortney,	Morris Murrell,
John Mathews,	Archy Jones,
Edward Norman,	Sam Pollard,
Frederick Miller,	Charlie Heffley,
Richard Grammia,	Henry Green,
Thomas Jones, No. 1,	Joe Benier,
Frank Rowney,	W. Piper,
Joseph Merrett,	Edward Major,
Nelson Lewis,	Pompey Stutts,
Thomas Jones, No. 2,	Philip Junier,
William Burnett,	Thomas Jefferson,
John Pier,	Charles Sparks.
Lafayette Robinson,	

mh13 1t*

Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 12, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that the unredeemed notes issued by the old "Southern Bank" must be presented for payment within one year from the first publication of this notice, at the office of the Auditor of this State, who, on receiving satisfactory proof of the publication of this notice for one year, as aforesaid, will surrender any funds he may hold for the payment of the said unredeemed notes.

jy13 eowly J. GARR, Cashier

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, New Orleans, February 14, 1874.—Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office, No. 102 Canal street, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock, amending the charter, and for other general purposes, in accordance with article twelve of the charter.

fe15 7d G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Notice.—New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, New Orleans, February 16, 1874.—Stockholders indebted to the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association for premiums payable quarterly in 1874, will be allowed a rebate of FIFTEEN PER CENT on same if paid in whole on or before the first of April next, without forfeiture of their claim to any further participation in the profits of the association in the proportion of their earned premiums at the close of the fiscal year, ending on the thirty first of December, 1874.

fe17 d t mh19 G. LANAUX, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

At the election held March 16, 1874, the following officers were elected for the Eleventh Ward Central Republican Club:

	Votes.
Edward Williams, President	290
Henry F. Johnson, First Vice President	271
Edward Bland, Second Vice President	265
William L. Cutchemoire, Third Vice President	176
Jack Little, Fourth Vice President	245
Edward Mallam, Recording Secretary	161
Madison Gant, Assistant Recording Secretary	147
Louis Backers, Corresponding Secretary	260
James Lewis, Treasurer	260
Louis Jenkins, Sergeant-at-Arms	167
John Campbell, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	201
Henry Burrell, Marshal	190
Neville Smith, Assistant Marshal	255

T. MCKEETHEN,
LEWIS THOMPSON,
PETER WINSTINE,
Commissioners.

mh13 1t*

At a meeting of the Twelfth Ward Central Republican Club Tuesday evening, March 17, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, A meeting was called Friday evening, March 13, 1874, for the purpose of transacting important business, and not for reorganization; and

Whereas, At the same time the meeting was called to order by the President, A. Anderson, one sergeant of the Metropolitan Police force, named E. T. Stamps, did appear with all the Metropolitan force under his command, dressed in citizen's dress, for the purpose of intimidating the people of said ward, and for the purpose of carrying his political points, did then and there proceed to install himself, and declare himself president of said club without a majority of votes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club, do hereby denounce the action of the said E. T. Stamps, and that we do hereby ask the honorable Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners to put a stop to policemen interfering in our political business; and we ask in common justice to the Republicans of this ward that the policemen shall be sent to their beats instead of being kept in a ward meeting for the purpose of fulfilling the purpose of a few soreheads; be it further

Resolved, That we hereby recognize no other Club but the one presided over by the Hon. A. Anderson, and that we will keep on recognizing him as long as the constitution provides for him to hold his seat, unless a meeting is sooner called by him for reorganization, or unless he shall be removed for cause by a two-third vote; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Times and New Orleans Republican.

A. ANDERSON, President.
THOMAS SCOTT, Acting Secretary. mh13 1t*

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth, before me, Andrew Hero, Jr., a notary public inand for the parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are subscribed hereto, who declared that believing that the only means of resisting the encroachments of the present monopoly in the manufacture and sale of iron bale ties, and of freeing the cotton producer from its exactions, is in a combined and co-operative effort on the part of planters, factors and all interested agriculturally or commercially in the cotton crop, by the formation of a joint stock co-operative association; the distribution of the stock (at such prices as will place it in the power of every planter to own one or more shares) over the whole cotton producing section; the purchase and operating of the most practical, strong and valid patents on bale ties, as in the opinion of the incorporators can be obtained; the incorporation of an article in the charter of the association, providing that the stockholders (the buyers and users of the bands) shall, at an annual meeting, themselves fix the price at which the association shall sell the bands and ties, and the general management upon the co-operative and anti-monopoly principle; they the said parties, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations for works of public improvements and other purposes in the said State, have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents, covenant and agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and under the stipulations and articles following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this corporation shall be the PLANTERS' COTTON TIE ASSOCIATION, and its place of business and legal domicile shall be the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and the State of Louisiana.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established are declared to be the manufacture or purchase and sale of iron cotton ties for baling cotton and other merchandise, as well as the manufacture and sale of such other articles as it may deem proper. The president or secretary of the association shall be the proper officer upon whom citations and other legal process may be served.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this association is hereby fixed at two millions of dollars, divided in forty thousand shares of fifty dollars each. Immediately upon the incorporation of the association, twenty thousand shares of full paid capital stock shall be issued to the first three subscribers hereof, who are hereby constituted a committee of incorporation, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to this charter, and do such other things as they may deem expedient to enable them to organize the association; said stock to be used by them and wholly at their discretion for the purchase, in the name of the association, of patents for bale ties, and for such other purposes and expenses connected with the organization of the association as they may deem proper; provided that all deeds and titles to patents purchased shall be taken in the name of the association, and that all such rights and interests shall vest in it alone. Of the remaining twenty thousand shares of the capital stock twelve thousand shares shall be sold upon the following terms of payment, viz: Forty per cent to be paid at the date of subscription, and forty per cent more within thirty days thereafter, making in all eighty per cent, or forty dollars per share. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors, when these two assessments shall have been paid, to declare the stock comprised in this said twelve thousand shares fully paid up, and to cause the same to issue to each subscriber, as he may complete his payment thereon, as herein provided.

The association may from time to time dispose of the remaining eight thousand shares of capital stock, or any part thereof, in such a manner and upon such terms and conditions as the stockholders may decide upon at any regular meeting, provided that it shall not be sold for any less amount than the twelve thousand shares above referred to.

And with regard to the above last mentioned twenty thousand shares, it is hereby declared to be the purpose of this association that preference shall be given so far as may be consistent with the best interests of the association, to cotton planters and factors and other persons interested, agriculturally or commercially, in the use of iron bale ties; and also, that in such sales as wide a distribution as possible shall be made of the stock throughout the cotton growing States. The association shall be authorized to commence work as soon as two hundred shares of the capital stock shall have been subscribed. No certificate of stock shall be issued until the same shall have been declared by the Board of Directors to be fully paid up, and no transfer of less than one share of the capital stock shall be made on the books of the association.

ARTICLE IV.

Said corporation shall have and enjoy succession by its corporate name for the period of twenty-five years; shall contract, sue and be sued; shall have power and authority to make and use a corporate seal, having for its device a scroll containing a fac simile of a cotton bale, and for an subscription the name of the association. It shall hold mortgage, purchase, sell and otherwise convey under its corporate name property both real and personal, movable and immovable; shall name and appoint such managers, directors and officers as its interests and convenience may require. It shall make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management of its business and affairs as may be necessary and proper, and shall possess generally all such powers and privileges as are given by law to corporations.

ARTICLE V.

The powers of the association shall be vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of five stockholders, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, who shall be elected annually on the first Monday in March in each year, beginning with the first Monday in March, 1875, by the stockholders at such place in the city of New Orleans as may be selected, and after ten days' advertisement in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. Said directors to hold office for one year or until their successors are elected. Any stockholder shall be eligible as a director, provided that at least ten shares of the stock of the association are owned by him. All elections of directors shall be by ballot, and held under the superintendence of a committee of three stockholders, to be appointed for the purpose by the Board of Directors.

Every bona fide owner of stock shall be entitled to one vote for every share owned by him, her or them, provided that no one shall be entitled to vote on any share or shares of stock that have not stood in his, her or their name on the books of the association for at least sixty days prior to any such election. Proxies may vote when authority is in writing.

ARTICLE VI.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders to elect directors, as provided for in article five, it shall be the duty of the stockolders to fix the price at which the bands and ties shall be sold for the next ensuing season by a committee of five members, to be elected at said meeting from among themselves, whose duty it shall be to carefully investigate the probable cost of material and the probable expenses of manufacture and sale, and fix the selling price for the coming season, provided such selling price shall in no case be fixed at less than an amount equal to the cost price, as estimated, with twenty-five per cent additional. And immediately after the committee shall have fixed the price as provided, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the association to publish in one or more newspapers published in New Orleans the price fixed for the ensuing season.

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Directors shall elect annually at their first regular meeting, a president and such other officers, clerks or agents as shall be necessary to carry on the operation and objects of said association for such time as they may choose. They shall fix the salaries of all officers, and the amount of all security required for each. The board shall have power to fill vacancies, caused by death, resignation, absence or insolvency of any of its members, and shall accept substitutes at the request of any of its members who may desire to absent himself, provided the power to represent be in writing and delegated to a qualified stockholder. The absence of a director without leave from three consecutive regular meetings of the board may be considered as a resignation of said director and his place shall be filled by the board. The following named persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors, as provided in article five, and they shall hold their office until the first Monday in March, 1875, or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified in accordance with this charter, viz: Samuel P. Parmly, Henry Shaw, John Hughes, Hiram J. Grover and W. Harrington.

ARTICLE VIII.

Payments of the calls or assessments upon stock, as provided for in article three, shall be made in ten days from the first publication or presentation of the notice of such call or assessment, and stockholders who are delinquent in their payments beyond the time thus specified shall be subject to pay eight per cent per annum interest on the assessment, and if they allow one assessment to remain unpaid for thirty days, the Board of Directors may declare the stock, with all previous payments and accrued dividends thereon, forfeited to the association.

ARTICLE IX.

No stockholder shall ever be liable for the contracts or faults of the association or corporation, in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the association on the shares held by him; nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock.

ARTICLE X.

Three-fourths of the stockholders in capital, at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days' notice in the newspapers, shall have the power to make any modifications, additions or changes in this act of incorporation, to increase its capital stock, or to dissolve the corporation.

ARTICLE XI.

At the expiration of the term of this act of incorporation, or at its earlier termination as provided in article ten, the affairs of the association shall be liquidated, its debts and other liabilities paid, and the balance of its funds, if any, shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders, under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, who shall continue to act until the business of the association shall be entirely closed and liquidated; and in case of the death of either one or two of them, the survivor or survivors shall act.

Thus done and passed in my office at New Orleans, aforesaid, in the presence of George Cenas and Paul A. Conand, witnesses, both of this city, who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me, the said notary, the day and date aforesaid.

Original signed:

S. P. PARMLY,
HENRY SHAW,
JOHN HUGHES,
HIRAM J. GROVER, et al.

GEORGE CENAS,
P. A. CONRAD.
ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages in and for the city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing act of incorporation of the Planters' Cotton Tie Association has been duly recorded in my office, according to law, in book No. 118, folios 343, 344, 345 and 346.

New Orleans, February 25, 1874.
C. DARCANTEL, Deputy Recorder.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, City of New Orleans.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of incorporation extant in my notarial records.

New Orleans, March 2, 1874.
ANDREW HERO, JR., Notary Public.

mh10 15 29 ap5*

CONSTABLES' SALES.

A. De Monasterio vs. Robert Foster and W. A. Seymour.—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 751.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. H. S. Latourette, fifth justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on FRIDAY, March 27, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., in front of the Courthouse, on Villere, between Seguin and Bartholemew streets, Fifth District of New Orleans—

THE ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART AND INTEREST in and to a certain lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, rights, ways, etc., situated in the Fifth District of this city, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, in the square bounded by De Armas, Monroe, Franklin and Lapeyrouse streets, designated as No. 11, said lot measuring 35 feet 10 inches 7 lines front on Lapeyrouse street, between Franklin and Monroe streets, by 159 feet 10 inches 2 lines in depth between parallel lines, English measure.

Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
fe26 mh16 27* PHILIP McKENNA, Constable.

John McCuffrey vs. M. Hottes—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 5402.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of Abbott's stable, on Rampart, between Gravier and Perdido streets, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at 11 A. M.—

ONE FOUR-WHEELED SPRING WAGON.
Seized in the above stated suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
mh13 17 24 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Simon & Loeb vs. A. Miller and Jean Bergerot—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of