New Orleans Republican.

O FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

O FICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Natchez and Camp streets, a general assortment of household furniture, etc.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 11 o'clock, on Constantinople, near Magazine street, furniture and movables. At 5 o'clock, at corner of Camp and Julia streets, goods, merchandise and fixtures.

Local Intelligence.

A NUISANCE.—Some of the up-town residents complain of a large band of gypsies now encamped upon an uninclosed vacant lot near the park. During their sojourn, which is rather indefinite as to time, such portable property as chickens, young goats and the like, is in a condition of great incertitude as to the real owner. Those who go to the trouble and expense of raising them, however, complain that they do not get their fair share. As the band is an undoubted nuisance, it would be a good idea for the police to politely request them to "move on."

ARRIVAL OF GIPSIES.—The steamboat Seima, from Shreveport, brought down thirty genuine Gipsies, male and female, who had ten wagons and about forty head of four-legged live stock. The tramps will remain in this neighborhood until they pick up all the loose change which foolish people may have to throw away. Look out for hen roosts.

A DOG FIGHT AND NO QUARREL.—Some rum observer once remarked that it was next to impossible for a dog fight to take place without men quarreling or fighting over it. Last evening two dogs, rivals of the great "Captain" and "Wallace," grew very affectionate in their embraces at the end of St. Mary street, and the owners did not quarrel, but let the animals fight until a decision was rendered. One was whipped and the other wasn't.

NOT NO. 10.—A member of this fire company called on us to say that it was not their company that was in collision with the truck of No. 3 Tuesday night. We but repeated a statement which was given to all reporters.

ADDITIONS TO THE CITY TREASURY.—The several municipal courts made the following returns to the Administrator of Police for the week ending April 25:

First District, Judge McArthur	$130 00
Second District, Judge Staes	82 50
Fourth District, Judge Miller	24 50
Fifth District, Judge Dumont	5 50
Total	$562 50

Fancy cashmerette suits, $6 50. Brown Cheviot suits, $7 50; and furnishing goods at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

NEW MAP OF CARROLLTON.—Now that Carrollton is married to New Orleans it becomes necessary to make a new map for the dear departed and to re-number the squares, and Surveyor Bell has the work nearly complete. This is for the use of Administrator Stureken's assessment department, which facts residents of the Seventh District will please make a note.

BRIEF MENTION.—The loser of a check for $50 will find it at police headquarters, where it was left by the policeman who found it.

Crevasse water on the lake side of Jefferson parish is not so bad as has been represented. All places on the upper portion of Metairie ridge are not troubled by too much moisture.

If our reporter has failed to cheat his readers out of a ghostly sensation, it is hoped one favor mark will be placed to his credit. He is not inclined to shiver half a night at the Old basin to look for visionary things.

William Houlihan is in the toils of the Superior Criminal Court, sent there by Judge McArthur in consequence of the vanishing of $500 worth of guns and pistols claimed by William Wolfangle.

H. W. Allen travels the same rough road because he did not know enough to keep his hand out of P. Smith's pocket on Common street.

Although Gretna is not as large or as wicked as Chicago it contains men who will resist the license law concerning public vehicles. Corporal Hearsey and Judge Brown make it lively for the violators.

The wholesale stock of spring clothing at cost for cash, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Kitt's Benefit.

To-morrow evening at the Academy of Music will occur the annual benefit of Mr. J. Kittridge, the popular treasurer of that establishment. People are so frequently called upon to mingle charity with their amusements, and are now so depressed by sympathy for the suffering ones in the country parishes, that theatres are not readily filled at ordinary entertainments. In the present case the benefit is to be complimentary to the man, and if but half of the treasurer's friends turn out to show their appreciation of the many favors he has extended to them in the past, the Academy will certainly be subject to overflow tomorrow evening. Miss Alice Harrison and the tull company will appear in a strong bill, including the drama of "Capitola," a lively olio and a farce.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, April 29, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M. to-day, local time:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	58	S.	Clear.
Dubuque	53	S.	Threatening.
Cincinnati	50	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	54	S. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	68	S. E.	Clear.
Indianola	69	S. E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	50	S. E.	Threatening.
Leavenworth	68	S.	Clear.
Louisville	53	W.	Clear.
Memphis	59	W.	Clear.
Nashville	59	N. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	65	N.	Clear.
Omaha	72	S.	Clear.
Pittsburg	40	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	67	E.	Clear.
St. Louis	57	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	60	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	64	W.	Clear.
Augusta	63	N. W.	Clear.
Baltimore	46	N.	Fair.
Key West	75	N. W.	Cloudy.
Mobile	68	N.	Clear.
Montgomery	63	N. W.	Clear.
New York	38	N. W.	Threatening.
Savannah	57	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	59	S.	Fair.
Yankton	79	S. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	4	45	3
Cincinnati	26	..	43	10
Davenport	1	..	6	10
Dubuque	4	..	10	1
Helena	12	..	43	0
Keokuk	1	..	6	11
Leavenworth	..	4	2	5
Lacrosse	1	..	7	5
Louisville	41	..	16	8
Memphis	1	..	34	10
Nashville	..	2	34	0
New Orleans	1	..	..	..
Omaha	..	1	5	6
Pittsburg	48	..	17	0
Shreveport	1	..	30	3
St. Louis	..	12	7	1
St. Paul	..	..	3	11
Vicksburg	1	..	45	8
Yankton	..	3	9	11

The river here is one foot four inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on April 29, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 53°; at 2 P. M., 69°; at 6 P. M., 66°. Lowest point during the night of April 28, 47°.

Thirty-six thousand dollars in prizes
Thirty-six thousand dollars in prizes
Thirty-six thousand dollars in prizes
Thirty-six thousand dollars in prizes
Won at the last drawing
Won at the last drawing
Won at the last drawing
Of the single number lottery.
Of the single number lottery.
Of the single number lottery.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

United States Supreme Court.

The following decision was rendered on the seventeenth instant:

No. 289. Morgan vs. United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana. This was a proceeding in confiscation under the act of 1862, for the condemnation of land belonging to one Acequo. The appellant claimed as intervenor under a mortgage previously made. The cause was treated in the District Court like a proceeding in admiralty, and was heard by the judge, without a jury. The decree was for the United States, and the appellant taking the case to the Circuit Court, it was there dismissed, because the transcript and record of the proceedings in the case did not disclose the judgment and decree of the court complained of, and sought to be reversed by appeal, to have been a decree or judgment in an equity or admiralty proceeding, but to have been a judgment at common law. It is here contended that the District Court had no jurisdiction, and that if it had, then the dismissal of the appeal by the Circuit Court was erroneous.

Superior District Court.

State vs. Charles Clinton et al.—Evidence for State and intervenors closed and case continued to Tuesday, May 5, for argument.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. Ezra L. Levy.—Default confirmed and judgment for $20,876 80. Same vs. West A. Wright et al.—Judgment for $11,600.

Thomas A. Kendig et al. vs. city of New Orleans.—Relator alleges the establishment of coal boat landings by city ordinance that are of great convenience to the public; permission to erect a platform scale and expenditure of $3000; that the Legislature passed an act, establishing such landings, now before the Governor to be signed in a few days; that petitions have been presented to the city from persons inimical to petitioner, asking permission to erect wharves at the Second District landing; that these wharves could not last if erected; that they would cause great damage to himself and inconvenience to the public, and prays for an injunction which is issued in bond of $1000.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault with intent to kill—Celestine Antoine. Plea of guilty of assault.

VERDICTS.

State vs. Peter Williams—Larceny; guilty.

State vs. Michael Evans, alias Irish—Larceny; guilty.

State vs. Charles Williams—Larceny; guilty.

State vs. Nathaniel Williams—Assault with intent to kill; guilty of assault and battery.

State vs. William Davis—Larceny; guilty.

SENTENCES.

State vs. John Martin and Joseph Turner—Larceny; one year each in Penitentiary.

Second District Court.

Decision by Judge Tissot:

Succession of Ausite Rachal, widow of François Roubien.

The court ordered the sale of a lot of ground in the Third District, which was purchased by one Lewis for $5456, payable one-third cash, balance at one and two years' credit, in notes secured by privilege of vendor's lien and mortgage on the property.

The purchaser declined to comply with the terms of adjudication and to perfect the sale, and alleges

1. There is no evidence that the sale in question was necessary to pay debts.

2. The property having been adjudicated to him for less than the appraised value, and without the intervention and advice of a family meeting, the sale is not binding upon the minors, whose interests therein are one-fifth of the whole.

3. He having bid for the entirety could not be forced to take a part thereof.

The court said the purchaser is not bound to look back further than to the order of the court ordering the sale, and is protected by it. When the purchaser, before paying the price or entering in possession, discovers illegalities in the proceedings which led to the sale, calculated to throw a cloud upon his title, he has the right to ask that the adjudication be set aside.

The sale was necessary to pay taxes and costs of administration. When the administrator provokes the sale it is not necessary the property should bring the appraised value to be binding on the minor heirs. They have at best but a residuary interest in such estates as this, which can be ascertained only by a full administration and sales made in the manner provided by law, for sales under execution will be valid if thus ordered and approved by a decree of court.

The sale can not be annulled because there are minors who have a residuary interest herein, whose shares have been disposed of, below the appraised value of the same, without the intervention and advice of a family meeting. It is binding upon them.

I can not understand the third ground of objection.

The rule taken by Henry, administrator, to compel purchaser to comply with the terms of the adjudication, is made absolute.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decision:

Daniel & James D. Edwards vs. Fairbanks & Gilman.—Plaintiffs obtained judgment and fieri facias November 25, 1873, for $17,609 45 against Fairbanks & Gilman, who, November 7, made oath they were entitled to $14,000 for use of refinery, skill, labor and patent, which was recorded. The New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, intervening, alleges a sale for $25,000, November 8, 1872, and lease of the machinery. Plaintiffs allege this sale to be a nullity. The evidence is a lease from Fred Del Bondio to Alcide Willoz, a transfer to Fairbanks & Gilman, which is also a sale of the machinery; and also a transfer to the insurance company, right of redemption reserved after two years from date. The insurance company leased to defendants for three years from November 1, 1872. The question is on the legal competency of the association to make such a contract. December 31, 1872, it amended its charter to authorize it to loan and invest money and hold real estate. The Revised Statutes, article 684, allows the same thing. The association had not the right by the original charter. The amendment was nearly two months after the sale. Collins vs. Pellerin, 5 A., 99; Hughes vs. Klingender. 14 A., 845. These cases do not apply.

The evidence on delivery is conflicting. Plaintiffs furnished machinery and work till August 24, 1873, some articles being furnished after November 8, 1872. As between defendants and Cavaroc the sale is binding. The limitation of the right of the association to purchase and sell property is not easily decided. Its object was to make insurances. It could not go beyond this prior to December 31, 1872. It could receive property for reimbursement only. 5 Wend. 590; 3 Miss., 410. Anything more than authorized by the charter is illegal. Morse, Banking, 7; Metropolitan Bank vs. Godfrey, 23 Ills., 579. The president acted beyond his power in purchasing the property. There was no provision for it in the charter. Platt vs. Maples, 19 A. 59. If the act was one the directors might have authorized, the corporation might subsequently ratify it. The charter must be strictly construed. Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge, 11 Pet. 420, 544; Richmond railroad vs. Louisa railroad, 13 Howe, 71; Bradley vs. New York and New Hampshire railroad 21 Conn. 294. The charter originally gave no right to make a lease. Counsel say the possession of defendant was the possession of intervenor. McClosky vs. Central Bank, 16 A. 284. When the act was drawn up the intervenor was not legally capable of making such a contract and could not purchase.

The other arguments being founded on that hypothesis are unsound. The lessor must have known plaintiffs contracted with defendant for improvements. No dissent is shown. It can not set up want of recordation as a bar to plaintiffs' privilege. It can not consent to furnishing materials for its own refinery and performance of a vast amount of scientific labor and say to plaintiffs that it is a third party. Counsel say the mortgage was made good. C. C., 3304; Halliday vs. Hamilton, 11 Wal. 565. I can not admit that intervenor had capacity to purchase at all. The sale of a thing belonging to another is null; C. C., 2452. The provision as to mortgages (C. C. 3304), does not apply to sales. C. C. 2439, 3274. I am of the opinion the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company acquired no title to the property by the act of November 8, 1872, which would affect the right of plaintiffs. It has no standing in court as an insurance company, and its intervention is dismissed. The intervention of Cavaroc & Son alleges they are sole owners of the sugar and molasses seized, and the plaintiffs allege they are partners. Defendants agreed with them to work for them, giving them two-thirds of the net profits, drawing themselves one-seventh of the balance, the other six-sevenths to be held by Cavaroc & Son as security for faithful performance. I do not think they intended a partnership, C. C. 2805, defendants were employes. Hallett vs. Desbaud, 14 A. 529; St. Victor vs. Daubert, 9 L. 317; Cline vs. Caldwell 4 L. 139; Story Part. sec. 132; Meyer vs. Sharpe, 5 Taunt. 74; Manhattan Company vs. Sears, 1 Sweeny 426; Hazard vs. Hazard, 1 St. 371; Chisholm vs. Cowles, 42 Ala. 179; 8 Wal. 223; Wheeler vs. Farmer, 38 Cal. 203, 213; Nutting vs. Colt, 3 Halst. 542; Gill vs. Kuhn, 6 Serg. and R. 335; Berthold vs. Goldsmith, 24 How. 536. The cases of the Bank of Tennessee vs. McKeage, 11 R. 130, and McDonald vs. Millaudon, 5 L. 408, are not antagonistic. Lee vs. Bullard, 3 A. 402. Cavaroc & Son did not hold out the idea they were partners. It was a contract of hire. Jour de Palais, vol. 21, 1416, 148; ib. vol. 14, 676; vol. 20, 761; vol. 34, 139; vol. 27, 1410; 2 Kent, 456; Story Bail, 369; Pothier Cont. C. 1, N. 1; Doruat, B. 1, tit. 4, sec 1, No. 1.

Cavaroc must be declared the sole owner of the sugar and molasses and the sheriff restrained from selling them. 13 A. 319; 14 A. 108; 21 A. 518. C. C. 2823. The alleged right of defendents for remuneration would be recognized except for the contract. They are entitled to such as the sheriff incurred since the seizure. On a final settlement two-thirds of the profits must be accounted for by Cavaroc & Son to plaintiffs and the amount due for storage must go to them. Oliver Pierce's claim is not recorded but he is entitled to an ordinary judgment for $1000. Plaintiffs to recover $17,609 45 with privilgee, preference on two-thirds in hands of Cavaroc & Son, who are adjudged owners of the sugar and molasses seized, defendants decreed to be entitled to two-thirds of the profits of all sold.

The Kemp Levee Staunch.

BULLER'S LANDING, Tensas Parish, La., April 24, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I see in your issue of the nineteenth an article taken from the Brashear *News*, under the caption of "Our Levee Company," which, if unnoticed, might be taken and accepted as truth. I refer more particularly to the second paragraph of the article. The article, or that part of it, reads as follows:

Two or three weeks ago, for instance, there was a beautiful embankment in Tensas parish, known as the Kemp levee. It was an imposing structure. When it was completed Professor Forshey, then the chief engineer of the Levee Company, got on top of it and made a speech. He said there never was and never would be such a levee; it was an everlasting monument to the liberality and fidelity of the corporation under whose auspices it had been built. The planters felt edified and cheered the learned gentleman loudly. They went to work, invested money, put their fields in order, and in short, risked everything they had upon the strength of that levee. And then, when the river rose the levee melted away like some vision of the night, and was discovered to be a cheat, a fraud and an imposition.

I have been living here since the fall of 1865, and have seen four Kemp levees built; and being but a very few hundred yards from this levee, have been a constant observer of their build from beginning to end. I think it due to the levee company, as well as to truth, to say that the Kemp levee still stands the same monument it ever did to the "liberality and fidelity of the corporation under whose auspices it had been built," and is not a cheat and fraud or imposition.

The article that appeared in the *North Louisiana Journal*, which has been the main cause of so much Kemp levee scandal, must have been written in the heat of passion, or strong drink, for it was a statement far from "I state facts."

This levee will stand two and a half feet more water against it in its lowest place without the least danger of injuring those that cheered at its completion; and the speech that Professor Forshey [never] made.

I am not the champion of the Levee Company or its officers, but I believe in giving "the devil his due," and for this have thought advisable to correct misstatements.

Respectfully,

E. L. WHITNEY.

A Word of Warning from Mayor Heiderhoff.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The subject of dueling in Mississippi again engages attention here. The visit of Governor Ames is interpreted as having some significance in this matter. However that may be, it is certain his excellency has expressed some very strong sentiments about the belligerent people of Louisiana making Bay St. Louis the Hoboken of New Orleans, and it is his injunction that the laws of Mississippi, which are known to be very stringent in regard to dueling, shall vigorously enforced against all offending parties. Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty to give timely warning again to those resorting to the code for the settlement of their private quarrels, that they will not be tolerated in Bay St. Louis, but will be in every instance arrested and punished. You, Mr. Editor, will heartily concur; at least, I hope you will let the facts be known to your readers.

F. HEIDERHOFF,
Mayor of Bay St. Louis.

Even the most casual observer, while passing along the levee in front of the steamboat landing, will doubtless see a novel contrivance on the bows of most of the steamboats, which appears to be a sort of cross between the old stage plank and a derrick. This is the famed labor-saving apparatus invented and patented by Mr. A. John Bell, called the Bell derrick, which enables steamboats to economize time and labor in making landings and putting off freight and passengers to a most remarkable degree. As it is worked by steam, with an expedition impossible to manual labor, enabling the boats using it to make quicker trips by saving of time in making landings, while their number of deck hands is also greatly decreased by this utilization of their steam power. Being a patent, of course all steamboats which derive benefit from it have to pay a royalty to the patentee, but as this part of the business is under the management of our well known and able merchant, Mr. E. K. Converse, No. 84 Magazine street, the price charged is so low that its use is within the reach of all—the proof of which is, that it is being generally adopted by all boats, great and small, which navigate our rivers. Truly, upon beholding this invention, one is tempted to exclaim: To what will not steam be applied next?

LADIES' SHOES CHEAP.—Mr. F. Selles long a popular shoe dealer of this city, has, we are glad to see, opened a new store at No. 197 Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, and stocked it with one of the best selections of goods in his line, ever opened in this city. He also sells extremely cheap, while he is so polite and accommodating to his customers that it is a real pleasure to visit his store.

CITY ORDINANCES—OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 29, 1874.

[No. 2579—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

New Orleans Picayune, advertising notice relative to nuisance wharf, approved by Administrator of Improvements, $1 50.

C. Duvic, license plates, approved, $103 50.

Louis Schneider, Administrator of Finance, cash advanced for law charges, as per vouchers, $406 65.

C. E. Girardey & Co., for balance of rent of building occupied by the First District Court, for quarter ending July 31, 1873; deducted as per ordinance No. 2282, for repairs to roof, but decided by the judge of the Superior District Court to be a charge against the city under the lease, to bear date of ordinance No. 2282, $275.

A. Wieman, for repairs of roof to First District Court building, and putting up new pipe, etc., approved by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings for the month of July, 1873, and to bear date of ordinance No. 2282, $275.

John Fitzpatrick, clerk of the First District Court, for costs and fees in sundry cases in the month of December, 1873, approved by the judge of the First District Court, $2095 40.

Hunt, Koops & Beattie Brothers, stenographers, for taking testimony, $19 25.

William Allen, for pound fees paid by him and remitted, $10 50.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, April 28, 1874.

Yeas—Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Schneider, Lewis, Stureken.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORALENS, City Hall, April 29, 1874.

[No. 2580—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Bureau of Streets—	
Mrs. McGuinn, lake shells	$462 00
Witham & Rovira, lumber	80 70
Witham & Rovira, lumber	420 00
John Coleman, ballast	262 50
William Henry, ballast	218 75
Bureau of Wharves and Landings—	
Henry Oertling, lumber	28 00
William Wells, timber	48 40
Mrs. H. McGuinn, wood	37 50
G. W. Henry, wood	7 50
Fred Klees, lumber	270 00
Witham & Rovira, lumber	100 00
Fred New, lumber	419 50
Fred New, lumber	204 00
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	12 50
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	463 80
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	478 90
Bureau of Drainage—	
H. & C. Tyler, coal	500 00
H. & C. Tyler, coal	500 00
Bostick & Cohen, hardware	438 40
Alp. Laine, agent, coal	500 00
Alp. Laine, agent, coal	250 00
W. G. Wilmot & Co., coal	250 00
Alp. Laine, agent, coal	500 00
Henry Oertling, lumber	25 68
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	447 60
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	236 75
Total	$7162 48

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, April 28, 1874.

Yeas—Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Schneider, Lewis, Stureken.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 29, 1874.

[No. 2581—Administration Series.]

An ordinance adopting an estamate of the receipts or revenues of the city of New Orleans.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That in conformity with the several acts of the Legislature relative thereto the following revised estimate of the receipts or revenues of the city of New Orleans for the year 1874 be and the same is hereby adopted:

Taxes of 1874 (including Carrollton) on valuation of taxable property, as per assessment rolls on a total of $132,000,000 at $2 50 on every $100 (including Metropolitan Police and schools)		$3,300,000
Licenses on trades, protessions and callings		500,000
Market revenues (pledged as per ordinance No. 1832, Administration series)		260,000
Fines and fees		20,000
City railroads		7,500
Interest, law charges and printing (reimbursement on over due tax bills)		15,000
Ground rents		5,000
Bills receivable		17,110
Pound fees		1,000
Cemeteries		3,000
New Orleans Sugar Shed Company		3,300
Water rents		130,000
Levee dues (special pledge for payment of interest and redemption of wharf bonds—amount required for 1874, $121,000)		240,000
Street assessment bonds (for assessment and interest)		1,115
Drainage tax, First District	$25,000	
Drainage tax, Second District	20,000	
Drainage tax, Third District	40,000	
Drainage tax, Fourth District	15,000—	100,000
Miscellaneous		5,000
Total		$4,608,025

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, April 28, 1874.

Yeas — Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider, Stureken.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 29, 1874.

[No. 2582—Administration Series.]

WHEREAS, In certain suits commenced in the district courts of the parish of Orleans versus Francois Lacroix, the city of New Orleans has obtained certain judgments, and caused certain writs of fieri facias to be issued thereon, and has placed the same in the hands of the sheriff of the said parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, The said Francois Lacroix, by way of compromise and amicable arrangement, desires to have the property hereinafter set forth sold at public auction, and thereby prevent a sale of property by the sheriff under the writs of fieri facias aforesaid; and

Whereas, The proposed arrangement is considered beneficial to the city of New Orleans as well as the said Francois Lacroix; therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council, That the following pieces or parcels of land, and the property hereinafter set forth and described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the taxes due the city, with interest, costs and charges, viz:

One lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 225, bounded by St. Charles, Canal, Common and Carondelet streets, and known as lot No. 8 of said square, and fronting on St. Charles street, and measuring 22 by 122 feet.

Eight certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 486, bounded by Roman, Melpomene, Thalia and Prieur streets, and known as lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of said square, and measure as follows: Lots Nos. 3 and 4 measure 64 feet front on Roman street, by 120 feet in depth; lot No. 5 fronts on Roman street, measures 32 by 120 feet; lot No. 6 fronts on Thalia street, and measures 32 by 136 and 129 feet; lot No. 7 fronts on Thalia street, and measures 32 by 129 and 121 feet; lots Nos. 8 and 9 front on Prieur street, and measure, each, 32 by 120 feet, and lot No. 10 fronts on Prieur street, and measures 29 and 57 by 120 and 122 feet.

Part of one lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 51, bounded by Peters, South Market, Tchoupitoulas and Delord streets, and known as part of lot No. 5 of said square, and forming the corner of Peters and South Market streets, measuring 18 feet 8 inches by 35 feet 10 inches.

Eleven lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 537, bounded by Galvez, Erato, Miro and Thalia streets, and fronting on Galvez street.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 259, bounded by Dryades, Lafayette, Poydras and Baronne streets, and known as lots Nos. 28 and 29, and fronting on Dryades street, and measuring each 27 by 106 feet 10 inches.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 304, bounded by Franklin, Gravier, Perdido and Basin streets, known as lots Nos. 25 and 29 of said square, and fronting on Franklin street; lot No. 25 measures 32 feet by 127 feet, and and lot No. 29, 31 by 127 feet.

One lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 264, bounded by Gravier, Baronne, Dryades and Union streets, and known as lot No. 9½ of said square, and fronting on Gravier street, and measuring 26 by 109 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 600, bounded by Broad, White, Perdido and Poydras streets, being lots Nos. 17 to 25, fronting on Broad street; lots Nos. 17 to 21 measuring 146 by 255 feet, and Nos. 21 to 25 measuring 127 by 120 feet, and also an alley 20 by 386 feet.

Four lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 601, bounded by Perdido, White, Broad and Gravier streets, being lots Nos. 5 to 8, fronting on Perdido street, and measuring 127 by 120 feet, and also an alley 20 by 449 feet.

Six other lots of ground, in the same square and district, and bounded by Gravier, White, Broad and Perdido streets, being lots Nos. 31 to 36, and fronting on Gravier street, and measuring 188 by 220 feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 615, and bounded by Perdido, White, Dupre and Poydras streets, known as lots Nos. 24 and 26; lot No. 24 fronts on Perdido street, and measures 28 by 120 feet; lot No. 26 fronts on White street, and measures twenty-nine by 144 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 625, bounded by Perdido, Dupre, Gayoso and Gravier streets, and measuring as follows: Lot No. 27 fronts on Perdido street and measures 28 by 120 feet; lots Nos. 28 to 34 front on Dupre street and measure each 29 by 144 feet; lots Nos. 14 to 17 front on Gayoso street and measure each 29 by 144 feet; lot No. 18 forms the corner of Gravier and Gayoso streets, and measures 28 by 120 feet; lots Nos. 19 to 27 front on Gravier street and measure each 28 by 120 feet, and lots Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 front on Perdido street and measure each 28 by 120 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 638, being lots Nos. 1 to 17, and bounded by Perdido, Gayoso, Salcedo and Gravier streets; lot No. 1 forms the corner of Perdido and Gayoso streets, and measures 28 by 120 feet; lots Nos. 2 to 10 front on Perdido street, and measure each 28 by 120 feet; lots Nos. 11 and 17 front on Salcedo street, and measure each 29 by 144 feet; and

Other certain lots of ground, in same square and district, being lots Nos. 18 to 34, inclusive; lots Nos. 18 to 27, inclusive, front on Gravier street, and measure each 28 by 120 feet, and lots Nos. 28 to 34, inclusive, front on Gayoso street, and measure each 29 by 144 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 665, bounded by Perdido, Lopez, Rendon and Gravier streets, being lots numbered from 3 to 34, inclusive; lots Nos. 3 to 10, inclusive, front on Perdido street, and measure each 31 by 120 feet; lots Nos. 11 to 17, inclusive, front on Rendon street, and measure each 29 by 156 feet; lots Nos. 18 to 27, inclusive, front on Gravier street and measure each 31 by 120 feet, and lots Nos. 28 to 34, inclusive, front on Lopez street, and measure each 29 by 156 feet.

Certain lots of ground in the First District of this city, in square No. 666, bounded by Poydras, Lopez, Rendon and Perdido streets, and numbering from two to twenty, inclusive: lots Nos. 2 and 3 front on Poydras street, and measure each 30 by 133 feet; lot No. 4 has the same front, and measures 30 by 130 feet; lot No. 5 measures 30 by 127 feet; lot No. 6, same front on Poydras street, and measures 30 by 124 feet; lot No. 7 has same front, and measures 30 by 121 feet; lot No. 8, same front, and measures 30 by 117 feet; lot No. 9, same front, and measures 30 by 114 feet; lot No. 10, same front, and measures 30 by 111 feet; lot No. 11 fronts on Perdido street, and measures 31 by 108 feet; lot No. 12 has same front, and measures 31 by 111 feet; lot No. 13, same front, and measures 31 by 114 feet; lot No. 14, same front, and measures 31 by 117 feet; lot No. 15 has same front, and measures 31 by 121 feet; lots Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 front on Perdido street, and measure, each, as follows: Lot No. 16 measures 31 by 124 feet; lot No. 17 measures 31 by 127 feet; lot No. 18 measures 31 by 130 feet, and lot No. 19 measures 31 by 133 feet, and lot No. 20 fronts on Perdido street and measures 34 by 136 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 547, bounded by Perdido, Tonti, Miro and Gravier streets, being lots No. 7 to 11, inclusive, and fronting on Perdido street, and measure each 27 by 130 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 559, bounded by Poydras, Tonti, Rocheblave and Perdido streets, being lots Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, fronting on Poydras street, and measuring each 26 by 132 feet.

And other lots in the same square and district, being lots numbered 10 to 28, and front and measure as follows: Lots 10 to 13 inclusive front on Rocheblave street and measure each 30 by 151 feet; lots 14 to 24 inclusive front on Perdido street, and measure each 27 by 132 feet; lots 25 to 28 inclusive front on Tonti street, and measure each 30 by 151 feet, and also a strip in same square and district, measuring 12 by 60 feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 467, bounded by Palmyra, Gasquet, Roman and Prieur streets, and known as lots Nos. 5 and 6, fronting on Palmyra street and measuring 54 by 110 feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 466, and bounded by Palmyra, Common, Roman and Prieur streets, known as lots Nos. 16 and 17, fronting on Palmyra street and measuring 38 by 100 feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 677, bounded by Gravier and Common street, Hagan and Rendon avenues, being lots numbered 1 to 16, inclusive, and front on Gravier street, and certain other lots in the same square and district, being lots numbered 27 to 32 and fronting on Gravier street.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 664, bounded by Rendon, Common, Gravier and Lopez streets, known as lots numbers 12 and 13, fronting on Rendon street, and measuring 62 by 156 feet.

A square of ground, in the First District of this city, being square No. 626, bounded by Dupre, Common, Gravier and Gayoso streets, measuring 288 feet by 424 feet.

A lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 550, bounded by Banks, Palmyra, Miro and Tonti streets, fronting on Banks streets, and measuring 27 by 165 feet.

Another lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 525, bounded by Galvez, Palmyra, Banks and Miro streets, being lot No. 9, fronting on Galvez street, and measuring 107 and 110 by 36 feet.

Sixteen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 637, bounded by Gravier, Gayoso, Common and Salcedo streets, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring 144 by 425 feet; and two other lots, in the same square and district, known as lots Nos. 6 and 7, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring 57 by 120 feet.

Seventeen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, being the balance of lots in square No. 613, and bounded by Common, Gravier, White and Dupre streets.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 437, bounded by Roman, Gasquet, Palmyra and Derbigny streets, known as lots Nos. 27 and 28, fronting on Roman street, and measuring 50 by 148 feet.

Three lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 577, bounded by Common, Rocheblave, Dorgenois and Banks streets, known as lots Nos. 11, 21 and 22, and fronting on Common street, and measuring 54 by 94 feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square No. 469, bounded by Gasquet, Prieur, Johnson and Canal streets, and known as lots Nos. 4 and 5 of said square, fronting on Gasquet street, and measuring 79 by 109 feet.

A lot of ground, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 40, bounded by Chartres, St. Louis and Conti streets and Exchange alley, and known as lot No. 9 of said square and fronting on Chartres street, and measuring 32 by 95 feet.

Another lot of ground, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 31, bounded by Old Levee, Canal, Customhouse and Dorsiere streets, known as lot No. 6 of said square, fronting on Old Levee street, and measuring 30 by 71 feet.

A lot of ground, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 93, bounded by Bienville, Dauphine, Burgundy and Customhouse streets, known as lot No. 11 of said square, fronting on Bienville street, and measuring 54 by 127 feet.

Another lot of ground, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 124, bounded by Customhouse, Franklin, Basin and Bienville streets, known as lot No. 8 of said square, and forms the corner of Custom house and Franklin streets, and measures 77 by 83 feet.

A lot of ground, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 58, bounded by Dumaine, Royal, Bourbon and St. Ann streets, known as lot No. 9, fronting on Dumaine street, and measuring 30 by 127 feet.

A lot of ground, in Second District of this city, in square No. 14, bounded by Decatur, Hospital, Gallatin and Barracks streets, known as lot No. 3, and fronts on Decatur street, and measures 25 by 114 feet.

A lot of ground, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 106, bounded by Hospital, Burgundy, Rampart and Ursulines streets, known as lot No. 9, and fronting on Hospital street, and measuring 30 by 120 feet.

A lot of ground, in square No. 152, bounded by Royal, Elysian Fields, Marigny and Chartres streets, in the same district, being lot No. 6, and fronting 53 feet on Royal street by 155 in depth.

A lot of ground, in square No. 8, bounded by Marigny, Decatur, Peters and Elysian Fields streets, in the same district, being lot No. 13, and fronting 23 feet on Marigny street by 106 feet in depth.

Two lots of ground, in square No. 151, bounded by Marigny, Royal, Chartres and Bienville streets, in the same district, being lots Nos. 2 and 19; lot No. 2 fronting 74 feet on Marigny street, by 128 feet in depth, and lot No. 19 fronting 32 feet on Chartres street, by 128 feet in depth.

A lot of ground in the Third District of this city, in square No. 17, bounded by Peters, Port, Spain and Decatur streets, known as lot No. 1 of said square, and measures 23 by 120 feet.

Two lots of ground, in the same district, in square No. 11, bounded by Mandeville, Spain, Decatur and Chartres streets, known as lots Nos. 20 and 21 of said square, fronting on Mandeville street; lot No. 20 measures 25 by 124 feet, and lot No. 21 measures 30 by 129 feet.

Be offered for sale, at the cost and expense of the said Lacroix, to the highest bidder at public auction, by J. B. Walton, a public auctioneer of the city of New Orleans, after twenty days' publication in the official journal of the said city, and in such other papers as said François Lacroix may designate, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

One-half cash, and the balance at one year, payable in the notes of the purchasers, with eight per cent per annum interest thereon from the day of sale until final payment. Payment of such notes to be secured by a mortgage of the property adjudicated, having a rank and carrying with it a lien and privilege over above any and all claims, mortgages, liens and privileges of every kind, name and nature. The acts of sale and mortgages to be made and executed by the said Lacroix and the purchasers before A. Hero, a notary public of the city of New Orleans, at the expense of the purchasers.

Be it further resolved, That the proceeds of such sale be applied to the payment and satisfaction of the judgments and writs of fieri facias, hereinabove referred to, and to other city tax judgments against said Lacroix now in the Supreme Court, and to no other purpose or purposes whatsoever, to an extent sufficient to pay off and satisfy the same; the surplus or balance on hand after such payment, if any there is, to be turned over to the said Lacroix.

Be it further resolved, That this arrangement and compromise is not to be regarded as novating or impairing the judgments hereinabove referred to; and in the event of failure to carry out the same, the judgments aforesaid may be rendered exigible in the same way and to the same extent as if these resolutions had never been passed.

Be it further resolved, that these resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, April 28, 1874.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Freight Department—New Orleans, April 27, 1874—Special Notice to Shippers.—Freight for the following named stations only will be received at the New Basin, corner of Magnolia and Julia streets, until further notice, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.:

Terry, Crystal Springs, Gallman, Hazlehurst, Martinsville, Beauregard, Brookhaven, Boguechitto, Johnson's, Summit, McComb City, Magnolia, Carter's Hill, Osyka, Tangipahoa, Arcola, Amite, Southern Car Works, Tickfaw, Hammond, Ponchatoula, Alligator, Manchac; also, for all regular mile stations between above points.

Powder, Coal Oil and Combustible Articles will not be received.

ap30 E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.

Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company.—New Orleans, April 29, 1874.—The election for seven directors will be held at the bank on MONDAY, May 4, between ten and two o'clock.

ap30 td JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

New Orleans, April 27, 1874.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of the fourteenth ward, Sixth District, Captain N. D. Bush addressed the meeting, and was received with loud applause. After which the meeting organized a Republican sub-club, fourteenth ward. Captain Bush declining the presidency, the following officers were elected:

President—HENRY YOUNG.
First Vice President—GABRIEL CRAIG.
Second Vice President—B. F. PATON.
Third Vice President—MOSES GRANT.
Fourth Vice President—EDMOND JACKSON.
Secretary—CAPTAIN N. D. BUSH.
Assistant Secretary—BENJAMIN LACY.
Treasurer—HON. CHARLES CLINTON.
Sergeants-at-Arms—LUKE PORTER, NEALY SMOOT, JERRY SMITH.

On motion the club was styled the Laboring Men's Republican Sub-club, fourteenth ward. The club then adjourned.

HENRY YOUNG, President.
N. D. BUSH, Secretary. ap30 1t

Hall Fourteenth Ward Central Republican Club, New Orleans, April 30, 1874.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Central Club room. All members are respectfully invited to attend.

ELI JOHNSON, President.
HARRISON POWEL, Secretary. ap30 1t

All Hail!—The Big Guns Have Fired!—Elephant Hall.—The Elephant Radical Republican Club meet every THURSDAY EVENING at Nos. 55 and 57 Delta street, at half-past seven o'clock. The Hon. Judge Evans and others will address the meeting THIS EVENING. All friends to the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN COWEN, President.
MICHAEL CREIGH, First Vice President.
DAVID WILKINS, Second Vice President.
J. FRANCISCO, Secretary. ap30 1t*

Hall Chester Club, First Ward—New Orleans, April 28, 1874.—Whereas the Parish Convention has failed to do anything like justice to the delegates representing the three-fourths of the Republican voters of the First Ward; and whereas, they have acted to a few exceptions with contempt toward our delegates: therefore, be it resolved, that this club condemn the action of a majority of said convention, and that we tender to Hon. W. L. Evans a vote of thanks for his manly and courageous stand taken by him in the convention in behalf of justice to our cause; and be it further resolved, that we promise to him our undivided support for any position he may come before the people for at the coming election in next November.

Be it further resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the Hon. W. L. Evans.

Signed, HENRY WASHINGTON,
President Chester Club.
Attest:
BEVIS GARDNER, Secretary. ap30 1t*

MEDICAL.

DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, Edinburg, etc.,

AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD," MEDICAL ESSAYS ON MARRIAGE, ETC.,

begs to inform his Southern patients that he will remain in New Orleans until

Saturday, May 23,

upon which day he will positively leave for the North, and may be consulted as heretofore at his rooms,

NO. 9 RAMPART STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse.

Daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. On Sundays from 11 to 2 only.

Dr. CURTIS has devoted twenty years of his extensive practice entirely to the treatment of

SEXUAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

arising from Exhausted Vitality, Abuses of the System, Debility, Sterility, Overtaxed Constitutions, Excess and others appertaining thereto, and offers his services to invalids laboring under such maladies.

The most continent and pure-minded men occasionally find themselves fit subjects for these distressing afflictions. In this manner, and for these causes, we frequently meet with men of good intellect, high moral worth and refinement, who, in consequence of infirmity, suffer much mental distress, amounting to profound melancholy. Such cases demand both MORAL and MEDICAL TREATMENT, and should enlist our best efforts. Some practitioners affect great indifference and even aversion to individuals who are in a suffering condition from the disease under consideration. Such patients, although they may be reaping the rewards of their own folly, are, nevertheless, the very ones who have special need of correct counsel, and are, for the most part, in just the frame of mind to appreciate advice fitly rendered by a judicious medical man. In my experience, it has always appeared strange to me why treatment of these diseases should remain abandoned by respectable members of the profession to the benefit of quacks and those vile harpies who prey on this class of victims.

Medical men are too apt to treat the complaints of such patients lightly, making no effort to allay their anxiety—a course which often leads them to apply for aid in illegitimate quarters, and to become the victims of unprincipled men.

The brain is usually the first organ to give indication of disturbance. Therefore, many years of experience have taught me the utility of directing my treatment to a regeneration of the cerebral organs.

The Medical Times says: "Dr. Curtis' system of treatment, the result of twenty years' successful practice, differs essentially from all others in general use, and from its simplicity commends itself to the afflicted as the only true source of relief. Many important cases pronounced incurable have yielded to the remedies employed by him."

MANHOOD.
TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION.

Revised and corrected by the author, E. de F. Curtis, M. D., F. R. C. S., etc.

Price fifty cents by mail. Apply at GEORGE ELLIS' Book Store, opposite the Postoffice, or to the author, at No. 9 Rampart street.

N. B.—Dr. Curtis would strongly impress upon those who purpose consulting him the necessity of doing so at as early a date as possible, so that he may be able to mark the progress of the case during his stay here. One personal interview is of great importance in enabling him to form a correct diagnosis of the patient's case.

CONSULTATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

ap28 1m*

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

George Bement vs. Steamboat St. Mary.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,512.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT ST. MARY, her tackle, etc., now libeled by George Bement for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday in May, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 13, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
apl4 21 29 my3 United States Marshal.

Henry Gallagher vs. Tugboat Nellie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,511.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAM TUGBOAT NELLIE, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Henry Gallagher, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all or every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of May, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said tugboat should not be condemned, and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 13, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
apl4 21 29 my3 United States Marshal.

The New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company vs. ship Bombay.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana, No. 10,516.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SHIP BOMBAY, her tackle, etc. now libeled by the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday in May, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 16, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
apl6 30 my5 17 United States Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LAGAN & MACKISON, AND Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1385.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lagan & Mackison, and Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

ap30 my7 14 WILLIAM A WELLS. Assignee.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. SARAH OPPENHEIMER, WIFE, ETC., Vs. Louis Michaelis—No. 5542.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-sixth day of March, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Sarah Oppenheimer, wife, etc., vs. Louis Michaelis—No. 5542.

On motion of Braughn, Buck & Dinkelspiel, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof in support of said plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twenty-first instant be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Oppenheimer, and against defendant, Louis Michaelis, her husband, decreeing a separation of property and dissolving forever the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do have the full control and administration of her property, and that she recover of the said defendant, her husband, the sum of $5000, with legal interest thereon from July 5, 1865, until paid and costs of suit, with special lien and privilege and mortgage granted by law to married women for the protection and recovery of their rights and claims.

Judgment rendered March 26, 1874.

Signed March 31, 1874.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

apl 15 30 PAUL T. ABADIE, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY TETE, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1328.

WHEREAS, HENRY TETE, OF NEW ORLEANS, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fifth day of May, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 21, 1874.

ap22 30 my3 E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.