

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. Three Capital Prizes of \$10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY (Incorporated August 17, 1869).

CLASS I.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, On Saturday, July 11, 1874.

SCHEME.

6,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the \$10,000 prize.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes.

FRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS. Orders to be addressed to the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 29, 1874. CLASS 153.

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-ninth day of June, 1874.

W. H. FERGUSON, Commissioner.

BRWALERS OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. \$1000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY.

NOTICE. A general meeting of the stockholders of the CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HEREBY GIVEN. I, JOHN ROSSON, do hereby give power to my attorney, JOHN ROSSON.

GOOD NEWS FOR BEER DRINKERS. Having made arrangements with the celebrated BREWERY of PILSNER BEER.

BUSINESS CHANGES. NOTICE—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership in the name and style of PAYNE, KENNEDY & CO.

LOST. LOST OR STOLEN—A PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of \$75, dated New Orleans, the 15th day of June, 1874.

FOUND. FOUND. A gold BRACELET, which the owner can have by calling at this office.

REWARDS. \$100 REWARD—STRAYED FROM NO. 23 BROADWAY, a black and white dog.

IN BANKRUPTCY. ESTATE OF VALERIE D. STRAUZ—No. 1236.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS writ in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

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Sisters of Charity.

General Butler has recently been afforded another opportunity of attesting his admiration of "the holy, self-sacrificing labors of the Sisters of Charity."

I desire to add a single word; I will detain the House but a moment. This question came up again in another form.

While those men were dying in that inclement and as carefully as if had been of the climate of fever and of malaria from the swamps they were taken care of in the hospitals by Sisters of Charity, and the question never was asked, "What is your faith?"

My friend from Ohio says nobly but a Catholic can belong to this association. That is true in this sense—nobody will undertake the self-denying work, that entire devotion to charity but those who have been driven by stern religious faith; but when they have once taken these vows they go forward to their labors to take care of the sick and dying without question as to their religious faith.

While in New Orleans, history tells us that General Butler was the recipient of many little notes, written in an educated feminine hand, conveying to him the thanks of "Sister Emily," "Mother Alphonse" and other Catholic ladies, for the assistance afforded by him to the orphans, the widows and the sick under their charge.

The last dispatch received from Governor Kellogg was dated in Chicago. He is on his way home, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow night.

Mr. Pinchback arrived here on Sunday night from Washington. He visited the State House yesterday, and was met in the Secretary of State's office by a number of friends, who made the event more brilliant than it would otherwise have been.

The hero of the occasion seemed nothing daunted by the disappointments that he so persistently confronted him in Washington. In fact, he seems to grow in fatigues and presents the appearance of a genuine "happy man."

Senator Stamps, of Jefferson parish, arrived home from Washington Saturday night last. The failure to secure the passage of the Fort St. Philip canal bill and a bill securing national aid in the reconstruction of our levees through the late Congress has not left him without hope.

Mrs. Ellen B. Dunn, the widow of the late lamented Lieutenant Governor, and keeper of the city archives, having obtained leave of absence for a short time, left the city with her daughter, Miss Fanny Dunn, for a renovating trip to the North yesterday.

Dr. James West, who has attended to the dental requirements of those who called on him at his office on North street for so many years, has deserted his patrons for a time. He left on the steamship Creole for New York, en route for Liverpool, intending to make that city a base of supplies for a summer campaign through Europe.

Staub's New Stand. The enterprising young proprietor of the news department in Goldthwaite's book store, No. 63 Canal street, continues to favor us daily with many publications.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AND INTEREST IN TWO SUCCESSIONS AT AUCTION. We are requested to call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Bound to Go to Texas. A man with a wife and several children, who some time ago left Indiana for Texas, finding, after reaching New Orleans, that the money he had brought with him was not sufficient to proceed on account of the overland, turned back and is retracing his steps to Indiana.

Bulk Grain Going Down the River. The towboat Mary Alice leaves with a raft of barges to-night for New Orleans. Among abundance of other freights, she will take 35,000 bushels of corn, bound through to Liverpool.

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Shipping Commissioner's Report.

Through the courtesy of Colonel William Wright, the United States shipping commissioner at this port, we have been permitted to copy his report to the Circuit Court for the sixth month ending this day:

To the Honorable the Judges of the United States Circuit Court: I have the honor to submit the following report of the working of this office from the first day of January, 1874, to the thirtieth day of June, 1874, inclusive:

The working of the law in this port has been all that friends of the cause could desire. It is to be regretted that the former report, that the present system of paying advances to seamen is most pernicious—it simply converts the sailor into an article of merchandise.

Great complaint has been made heretofore by captains and owners of ships of having to pay what is known as blood money—a bonus to boarding-house keepers when sailors are scarce; but this has been stopped at this port, but during the past four months many of the captains of merchant ships, taking advantage of the large number of sailors in port, have been receiving from five to ten dollars per man from the boarding-house keepers, for the privilege of shipping the crews from their houses.

Can it be any wonder that the sailors are dissatisfied with their lot in life, when those whose imperative duty it is to protect them trade in their necessities?

The number of seamen shipped in this office from the first day of January, 1874, to the thirtieth day of June, 1874, inclusive, as advanced wages \$47,319. The number discharged during the same period is 882, receiving as wages earned \$32,837.

The number of seamen reported as having died is eight, report of which was officially furnished the Circuit Court, as required by law.

The number of seamen collected is \$2735. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM WRIGHT, United States Shipping Commissioner, Port of New Orleans.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will proceed to-day to the following sales: At 10:30 A. M., on the premises, on Exchange alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, Second District, fishing materials, etc.

At 5 P. M., on the premises, corner of Jackson and Magazine streets, the contents of a drug store and a lot of furniture, etc.

SALES AT AUCTION FOR TAXES BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for State and city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate, situated respectively in the First, Third and Sixth Districts of this city.

Mysterious Hints. The St. Louis Democrat of the twenty-seventh contains the following in its Washington correspondence: "The one mysterious hint thrown out since Congress adjourned that when the full import of the bills which passed and were signed during the last days of the session become known the press would find out that the more stringent law for its control had been passed than on which it was criticizing Senator Carpenter so severely."

Mr. Edmunds reported the bill to the Senate, and subsequently Mr. Frelinghuysen called it up and said, "I have a very important message to deliver to you, and it is that the Judiciary Committee, and it was passed without debate."

We wish to notice the heroic conduct of George G. Gorman, formerly of Jamestown, Dakota Territory, who while the steamer Dakota was passing through Goose Rapids, on her last trip, performed a feat which has never been equaled.

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Bulk Grain Going Down the River. The towboat Mary Alice leaves with a raft of barges to-night for New Orleans. Among abundance of other freights, she will take 35,000 bushels of cotton, bound through to Liverpool.

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COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874.

Superior District Court. State of Louisiana vs. New Orleans, Mobile and Charbonnet Railway Company. Judgment according to petition, that the defendant company having failed to comply with the provisions of the law creating said grant, the same should be annulled, and the road, being failed to comply with the law, be condemned to return to the State the 750 bonds of \$1000 each issued for its benefit.

Superior Criminal Court. State vs. Edward Coleman—Murder. Verdict of guilty. The prisoner pressed the convict in substance as follows: Edward Coleman—You have been tried by a jury of your peers under an indictment of the grand jury, and have been found guilty. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?

And the prisoner answered: No. And the court then said: It becomes my painful duty to declare to you the sentence of the law. It is a duty which I feel it my duty to perform. The law gives me no pain to declare to you that you, in the present attitude you hold toward this court, are giving me credit for my duty. The law gives me no pain to declare to you that you, in the present attitude you hold toward this court, are giving me credit for my duty.

You have had an impartial trial, and I will say that it has been so fair to you that there have been many instances where the sentence of the law has been more strictly in accordance with the law had they been more against you, but I have allowed the reasonable doubt to which you are entitled, and have ruled mercifully in your case. I have given you every hope of life within the law. The jury have found you guilty.

Let me advise you to prepare to meet the sentence of the law before whom you must shortly appear. It only remains for me to declare the sentence of the law. It is this: That you be taken from the verdict of the jury to the State Prison, there to suffer the penalty of death at such time and place and manner as the Governor shall designate.

State vs. Robert Butler. Carrying concealed weapons. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for ten years in Penitentiary.

State vs. Joseph Hunt—Murder. The accused, Joseph Hunt, killed his daughter Catherine as she left the ship she arrived in this country on. Various causes were assigned at the time for the homicide, such as the intention of the accused to depart with a young man, from the parent, and other reasons, but none have appeared satisfactory. The defense has not yet disclosed its case.

State vs. William Jones—Burglary: ten years in Penitentiary.

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E. H. McDaniels & Co. and the plaintiff a creditor of an entirely different firm, the garnishee of the proceeds of the cotton which gave them the right of being paid by preference.

1. Because they are the creditors of E. H. McDaniels & Co. and are identified with the creditors of D. J. McDonald & Co.

2. They having made advances to E. H. McDaniels & Co. on the faith of the consignments of cotton from time to time, are privileged creditors.

As to the first proposition it was shown that the individuals composing the firms of D. J. McDonald & Co. and E. H. McDaniels & Co. were precisely the same, and that the change in the name was made to facilitate collections.

I do not think that a change in the name of a partnership firm, where the property to be collected is situated, and the effect of creating an entirely different commercial being, the constituency remaining the same, and the rights of the creditors being the same, and not even settled by closing the books, balancing and settling their mutual accounts, I can see no difference in the moral and legal rights of the creditors.

It is essentially and in fact the same firm. "A partnership may have one name, or it may have two names, at one and the same time, and yet be the same partnership." Parsons on Part. p. 255.

As to the privilege set up by the garnishee. "Privileges are valid against third persons from the date of the act of the law." C. C. 3273. "No privilege shall have effect against third persons unless recorded in the manner required by law in the parish where the property to be collected is situated. It shall confer no preference on the creditor who holds over creditors who have acquired a mortgage, unless the act or record be made before the date of the contract that the contract was entered into."

C. C. 3274. While, therefore, this article is inapplicable in certain cases, this is not clearly the case in the present case. The debt has been contracted on the very day the debt was contracted. But the garnishee in this case has no privilege, so far as the evidence disclosed, that under any circumstances he is entitled to a preference. Their debtors were not producers, and the advances made by them were not made by virtue of special instructions on contract of the planters.

The garnishee had made no advances to the planters. Privileges are not created by the factors of McDaniels & Co. in selling it. I do not think, therefore, that they have a privilege. Article 123, constitution of Louisiana. Privileges are not created by the factors of McDaniels & Co. in selling it. I do not think, therefore, that they have a privilege.

Let me advise you to prepare to meet the sentence of the law before whom you must shortly appear. It only remains for me to declare the sentence of the law. It is this: That you be taken from the verdict of the jury to the State Prison, there to suffer the penalty of death at such time and place and manner as the Governor shall designate.

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