New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY B. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Natchez and Camp streets, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

BY A. GERARD, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, household furniture.

Local Intelligence.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY.—Last Sunday Mrs. L. W. Brandon, wife of a planter living near Bayou Sara, arrived here by a river steamboat and took rooms near the head of St. Philip street, where her baggage was deposited. Monday or Tuesday she called on Mr. Chandler, a dentist, whose office is on Carondelet, near Lafayette street, where her teeth were repaired, after which she disappeared, and her acquaintances have heard nothing of her since. On leaving the dentist's office she stated that she intended to visit a confectionery on Canal street, and when on that thoroughfare could easily find her way back. Failing to return in time to keep an engagement with a lady friend the latter began a search, but failed to obtain any tidings of her Tuesday evening or yesterday morning, whereupon detective assistance was resorted to. Mrs. Brandon is about thirty years old, rather slim in form, good looking, light blue eyes and fair complexion. She is a daughter of Judge Semple, has been married five or six years, and has but little knowledge of our city; when last at Mr. Chandler's office she wore a mosaic breastpin, a long gold chain with gold watch, but a description of her dress is not furnished. This disappearance is unaccountable, and if any of our readers are able to give a single clue information should be left at police headquarters.

NO PAY FOR THE POLICE.—A flat statement was made at police headquarters last Monday that a sufficient sum of money would be furnished to pay officers for the month of September, and the commissioners felt glad to make such an announcement. It was understood that the currency would be on hand in time to make a distribution yesterday, but early in the morning the authorities were informed that not a dollar could be obtained. However, the men were not greatly surprised, because they half thought that the story was a canard.

POLICE COURT FINES.—For the week ending the nineteenth instant the following amounts have been returned:

First District, Judge Merthun	$30 00
Second District, Judge Staes	75 00
Third District, Judge Long	25 00
Fourth District, Judge Adams	67 50
Seventh District, Judge McCormack	3 50
Total	$111 50

CONCERNING FREIGHT ON THE LEVEE.—A city ordinance directs that all freight landed on the levee must be removed within forty-eight hours, and all who transact business on the steamboat landings understand why there should be a limit as to time. This city law has a few strong opponents, but their motives are called in question. A statement has been made that this class will petition the City Council to annul the ordinance, which fact has been learned by those who favor the law, and they will put in an opposing document. When the war is well opened both sides of the question will probably be duly canvassed by the REPUBLICAN, but until each champion has had an opportunity to make representations, it is deemed best to let the matter rest.

BLOCKADING BANQUETTES.—All restrictions on commerce can be frowned down, but when commerce crowds the mourners there are people who can not resist the temptation to howl. Many merchants who are centrally located seem disposed to unnecessarily blockade the banquettes in front of their places of business. A store on Canal street keeps two tiers of barrels next its building and a lot of empty hogsheads and boxes on the outer edge of the banquette, leaving only a limited space for pedestrians. This smoking warehouses of sidewalks is not quite fair, and an order from the Department of Improvements has been issued to abate the nuisance. All residents are entitled to use eighteen inches of banquette, but when they overstep that limit a penalty is likely to follow. Recently a shoe store was opened at the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, and the owner has appropriated so much space that when a person attempts to move around there is danger of bringing down a thrifty shower of soles. Poydras street, from St. Charles to the market, belongs to shop keepers.

BRIEF MENTION.—Detective J. L. Smith thinks that Andrew Johnson should be in the Penitentiary. This man, not an ex-President, swung a circle in the first precinct calaboose, with a hint that he must return to an industrial institution in Baton Rouge.

Popping pistols and fireworks in public places is against law, and now young Bernard Valeton wishes he hadn't.

William Delaney and Robert Comfort are written down as garroters. They stood up Henry Becker near Claiborne market, Tuesday night, and stole all his money. They now languish in prison, not looking for Santa Claus, nor for a greater present than six months in the grand.

Highwaymen and footpads are becoming so numerous and so bold in their operations that it is time they should be discouraged by a free use of fixed ammunition. Henry Williams, a resident of Algiers, crippled, was returning from the Bruhlish Johnson plantation, having a month's wages in his pocket. When near the Cut-off road, four or five miles from Algiers, two men tackled and robbed him.

Frank Duverney will learn what the charge of embezzlement means when he faces Judge Adams. J. R. Murphy says there is cause for complaint.

But two days are left
But two days are left
But two days are left
But two days are left
To buy the
To buy the
To buy the
$20,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.
$20,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.
$20,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.

A Commotion in Social Circles.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* relates the following amusing incident:

There was a sudden commotion in the House this afternoon, with signs of distress among the Democrats and of consternation among the Republicans. Members whispered together, with anxious faces, and a few of the more excitable rushed over to Mr. Ransier, the colored member from South Carolina, and were presently seen retreating, with indignation or fright on their faces, according as they were Democrats or Republicans. The paper in Mr. Ransier's hands, which produced these effects, was an invitation from Mr. Fernando Wood to dine with him, to meet a few choice Democratic spirits, which Mr. Ransier had received that morning. There has been a rumor for some days that the Democrats meant in due time to capture the colored vote, and the Republicans, seeing this invitation, naturally concluded that the perfidious and fatal work had begun. Nor, in their present demoralized condition, were they reassured by Mr. Ransier's earnest protestation that nothing should swerve him from the path of duty and Republicanism, and that he was just then engaged on a letter politely declining Mr. Wood's invitation; not that he objected to Mr. Wood's society, but that his political course had long been such as to make it embarrassing to Mr. Ransier to visit or dine with him.

On the other hand, the Democrats, a good many of whom look forward to the Speakership, or to a committee, and some of whom have a great opinion of Mr. Wood's fertility of resource, were also demoralized. They thought it sharp practice, and some of the profane began to use strong language; several of them went over to Mr. Ransier's seat and satisfied themselves that the invitation was really from Mr. Wood, and they returned to their own side of the House more astonished than pleased. At last the excitement grew too overpowering, and a member, bolder than the rest, was dispatched to hunt up Wood and ask him what in thunder he meant. In five minutes both sides of the House looked happier, for Wood, after a moment of puzzle, exclaimed, "Confound it, that's where Ransom's invitation went, of course!" It turned out that it was General Ransom, of Georgia, and not Mr. Ransier, of South Carolina, who had been asked to dine, and that the invitation had been obscurely directed and had gone astray. There was a general feeling of relief on both sides of the House when this mistake was discovered.

The Mississippi Levee.

The marvelous fertility of the delta of the Mississippi, in length extending from Cape Girardeau, in the State of Missouri, to the mouths of the river, a distance of upwards of 500 miles, and having a width varying from twenty to eighty miles, has been so much written about that it scarcely more than necessary to allude to it now. It is impossible to estimate the agricultural capabilities of this region. The great, and, indeed the only obstacle in the way of its complete development is the destructive inundations to which it is subjected. The great river, swollen by the melting snows of the far North and Northwest, and by the heavy spring rains of the intervening regions, after passing in its course the rocky bluffs and tough banks that confine its floods above the Grand Chain, breaks over its banks below these solid walls, and submerges many millions of acres of the richest lands on the North American continent. Can the destructive effects of these annually-recurring floods be counteracted by human skill? The ablest engineers of the country have rendered an opinion in the affirmative. At present, less than one-sixth of the whole area of the territory has been conquered for purposes of cultivation. What the value of the products of the whole country subject to inundation would be if cultivated, can be estimated from the results obtained.

The protection of this vast and fruitful country is an object which can not be attained by individual or local effort. It is not a local matter, but a work of national importance. Many millions of dollars have been expended by the government to assist in the construction of railways to open up the vast elevated plains of the far West, and this expenditure was justified on the ground that these works were of a national character, and possessed a national importance. How much more important the protection of the inundated Mississippi delta is to the growth and increase in wealth of the nation, we need not stop to inquire at present.

The strict constructionists of the old Democratic element, even, are forced to admit that a comprehensive levee system is a work of the first importance, and does not come under the prohibitions of national aid to internal improvement schemes. The government alone can inaugurate and carry out a complete system of works to accomplish the object. A considerable portion of Missouri, in the southeast, a large area of Tennessee, and the whole eastern border of Arkansas, and the western margin of Mississippi are liable to overflow. These States, individually, can not project and carry out a system of improvements for the protection of their territory adequate to the necessities of the case, and they are prohibited by the fundamental law of the republic from combined action. To project a general system, therefore, will require the intervention of the general government. Louisiana, a considerable part of Arkansas and a goodly portion of Mississippi are now comparatively valueless territories, because of the danger to be apprehended from the floods of the rivers. If once permanently protected from this danger, there is no estimating the increase in value and the immensity of their productions. The wealth of the nation consists in the prosperity of its citizens; and this region, for the most part a wilderness now, would speedily become the most prosperous and the wealthiest section of the nation. It would pay to do this work.

The Congress of the United States will be urged, as it has never before been urged, to undertake this work at an early day. The government might make some return to the Southern people for the large sum collected from them as a tax on cotton, by building these levees. As Captain Eads is engaged in a vast and important project in the interest of the people of the Mississippi, he might acquire favor with the people of Louisiana, who, singularly enough, have looked with distrust on his plan for the improvement of the mouth of the river, by incorporating the two great projects into one system, the complete protection of the river and the removal of obstructions to its navigation. We throw these remarks out merely as suggestive of what might be accomplished.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Now Let's Have the Truth.

Speaker Blaine has appointed Messrs. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Wheeler of New York, Frye of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Phelps of New Jersey, Robinson of Illinois and Potter of New York as a select committee to investigate the affairs of Louisiana and the condition of things in the Southern States.

This is a strong and weighty committee. It has indepence, character and ability. It is made up of men in whose honesty, fairness and juddment the country has confidence. Mr. Hoar is emphatically a man with a mind of his own. Mr. William A. Wheeler is one of the soundest and truest men in Congress. Mr. Frye is above the average. Mr. Foster is the plucky little fellow who fought Butler and Sanborn. Mr. Phelps is rather precocious and ambitious, and has the habit of writing his name William Walter; but he is certainly given to plain speaking and will cover up no wrongs. Mr. Clarkson Potter is an able and fair representative of the minority. Mr. Robinson, the other minority member, is the least known of the lot, and the only one about whom there can be doubt. The conclusion of such a body, based upon a searching examination, must be respected and accepted. If the country can not trust such men, it can't trust anybody.

Now, then, with so excellent a committee, let us get to the bottom of this business and bring out the whole truth. What is the real state of the case in Louisiana? What are the real facts about the Southern outrages? What is the real temper of the Southern people? What is the real nature of the situation and what the true remedy to be applied? We have groped long enough amid contradictions and confusion and uncertainty. There have been some commanding facts which clear-headed observers, capable of just discrimination, have accepted as significant of general tendencies. But at the same time there has been such a din of misrepresentation, such a clangor of contradiction, that the country has scarcely known what to believe or whether to credit its own senses. What it wants is to get behind this cloud of bewilderment and down to the hard pan of facts. A statement to which Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and their colleagues will put their names will carry the confidence of the people.

We hope, therefore, that this committee will take hold of the question in thorough earnest, and give us the truth, wherever it may point or whatever side it may tend to help. The matter is too grave to be treated as a mere shibboleth of partisanship. It presents a profound problem, vitally affecting the prosperity and well being of the country. What ought to be done in the Louisiana business? What are the general relations of the two races? What are the facts about the reported outrages, and how far do they reflect the general temper? In a word, what is the truth about the Southern question and what action does it require? If the committee will examine and review this subject in a candid, dispassionate and statesmanlike spirit, it will render incalculable service to the country.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 158.

AN ACT

Relative to "The New Orleans and Rio Janeiro Steamship Company," to provide them a charter and to facilitate and aid the construction of steamships and other vessels for carrying on a direct trade with the empire of Brazil, from the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, to Rio Janeiro and other Brazilian ports.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That "The New Orleans and Rio Janeiro Steamship Company," a company organized by the following named persons: George H. Rea, of St. Louis, Missouri; Adolph Schreiber, A. K. Miller, James T. Tucker, A. F. Elliott, O. F. Valette, V. G. de l'Isle, Charles J. Carriere, Alphonse Bebet, Silas Weeks and Joseph Fry Mogridge, all of New Orleans, Louisiana, their associates and successors, by subscription, purchase, transfer, or succession, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, for the purposes and with the privileges as herewith set forth, in deed and in law, to be known by the name, style and title of "The New Orleans and Rio Janeiro Steamship Company," and by that name shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and shall have have perpetual succession; and make and have a common seal; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to carry by steamships the mails, freights and passengers from the United States of North America, via the port of New Orleans, to the West India islands, and the various ports and rivers of eastern South America, and especially to the ports of the empire of Brazil, and vice versa to New Orleans; to issue warehouse certificates (on receipt of merchandise signed by the agent of the company), which shall be negotiable and transferrable by indorsement; to make and execute mortgages and issue its bonds secured by the property of the corporation; to build, own, possess, receive, purchase, charter, sell, mortgage or pledge steamships and other vessels, with their appurtenances and all necessary machinery; to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, all necessary property, real and personal estate, warehouses, wharves, houses, landings, docks for repairing and building vessels, railroad track connections with warehouses and landings, and also all other necessary appliances for receiving and delivering, storing, loading and discharging freights and merchandise of all kinds from or into said steamships, vessels or barges belonging to or controlled by this corporation; and with the power under their corporate name to hold, sell, barter or convey the same whenever deemed expedient for the interests of the company by its directory; to open and to work mines; to issue fire, marine and life insurance policies on freight, merchandise and passengers transported by their own steamships or other vessels.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said company shall be fixed at two million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, with power to said company to increase the same to five million dollars; provided, that no increase of new stock shall be issued until the previous two million dollars issue of stock shall have been subscribed for and paid up. Said corporation are hereby authorized to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said company, a payment of five per centum on the amount of subscription shall be made at the time of subscribing; the subsequent payments shall be made in such sums, at such periods, and under such regulations as shall be fixed upon by the directory; the stock of said company shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferred on the books of the company at such transfer office or offices as the directory may establish, and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe; the stock subscription book shall remain open throughout the year, with the exception of being closed ten days previous to the time of the biennial election meeting of the stockholders.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the legal domicile or place of business of said company shall be established at New Orleans, with the power to establish branch offices in other cities of the United States or in foreign countries; all services of protest or citation shall be made at said domicile upon the president of the company, or, in case of his absence, upon the secretary; that this corporation shall have power and authority to hold, enjoy and maintain their corporation privileges, hereby granted, for the term of twenty-five years from the date of these presents, unless sooner dissolved, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the original organizers of the corporation, as hereinbefore mentioned, are hereby empowered and authorized to serve and hold their official positions therein until the third Thursday in February, 1878, when the first biennial election meeting of the stockholders of the company shall be held, to elect the necessary constitutional officers for the following two years, according to the rules and regulations of this charter and by-laws. The board of directors are fully empowered to make such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of its officers and employes, and the management of its business, as they may deem necessary for the interests and welfare of the company; they may fill vacancies that may occur in the board of directors; and may in the name and on behalf of said company make such contracts, enter into such arrangements, and do and perform all such acts as they or a majority of them may deem proper, convenient, or necessary, for the accomplishment of the objects for which the company is hereby created.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That for and in consideration of the immense commercial importance, benefits and future greatness the organization of this direct steamship trade to Brazil will render to the whole Mississippi valley, and especially to New Orleans and to the State of Louisiana, that the steamships of said company employed in the line hereby established shall be exempt from wharfage dues for a period of five years.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the mode of proceedings at meetings of the board of directors shall be in accordance with the governings and rulings of the by-laws of this corporation. The signature of the president, with the countersign of the secretary and the impress of the seal of the company, shall be binding on all matters within their delegated powers on account and for this corporation.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the treasurer shall, when required, give a bond in favor of the president of the company for such amount as the directory may determine upon, with two approved securities, for the faithful performance of his duties; he shall have the custody of all moneys belonging to the company, which he shall deposit in such depository or depositories as the finance committee may designate. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the board of directors, and of all transactions, accounts, property, business and affairs of the company; he shall have the safe keeping of all certificates of stock, bills receivable, deeds and mortgages, the corporate seal of the company and the attested copy of the charter, and all other valuable papers and records of this corporation.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That no stockholder shall be liable for the contracts or faults of the corporation or the board of directors in any further sum than the unpaid balance due on his stock; nor shall any informality in the organization of the corporation have the effect of rendering this charter null. No stockholder of the corporation shall be eligible as a director or constitutional office of the corporation who is not a stockholder to the amount of twenty shares of the capital stock of the company; and no stockholder can vote at any election held by the company, or be elected to any official position unless the installment due on his note or notes for stock has been paid up.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That a notification by the secretary on the last Thursday in January, 1878, and bi-ennially thereafter, shall be given for thirty days in two daily New Orleans newspapers that a bi-ennial election meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company on the last Thursday of the following month, February, for an election of eleven directors and constitutional officers, to serve the next two years, and a majority of the votes cast shall elect; the election shall be held by ballot, and conducted by a committee of three of the stockholders; and after such election has been made they shall certify in writing the result thereof, and the names of the elected; and whose term of office or service shall expire at the next bi-ennial meeting of the stockholders, unless removed by two-thirds vote of the entire board of directors, or for other causes. A failure to elect a board of directors at said meeting shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors and constitutional officers then in office shall hold over until another election be held, notice of which shall be forthwith given, as provided for in case of regular elections, and thus continued until an election be had; there shall be regular quarterly meetings of the board of directors, in the office of the company, on the last Thursday of the months of February, May, August and November, and the president may convene the board of directors by a special meeting whenever he may think proper, or whenever requested, in writing, so to do by three members of the board of directors, or by ten of the stockholders.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That until the notes of the stockholders for shares of the capital stock of the company are paid in full, all declared dividends shall be passed to the credit and indorsed on said unpaid long dated notes. When a dividend is declared upon all paid up stock it shall be proportioned, pro rata, among the stockholders holding the same, and shall be paid, in cash, thirty days thereafter, at the office of the company, ten days notice to this effect being given in two daily New Orleans newspapers by the treasurer of the company.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act of charter or corporation can only be modified, altered, amended or dissolved, as may be deemed best subservient to the interests of the corporation, at a general meeting of the stockholders, to be convened for that purpose, by the board of directors, after thirty days previous notice in two daily New Orleans newspapers; and shall be adopted or rejected only by stockholders holding or representing, at least, two-thirds of the capital stock of the company; and, if adopted, such modifications, alterations, amendments or dissolution, shall be published for two weeks in two daily New Orleans newspapers. On the dissolution of this company, by limitation or otherwise, the liquidation of the affairs of the company shall be made by three commissioners, selected from and by the stockholders, at a general meeting, called for that purpose, by advertisement, for thirty days, in two daily New Orleans newspapers, who shall concede to such commissioners all powers necessary to the liquidation and settling up of the affairs and business of the company; shall fix the term of office, and define their duties, and the manner in which the said commissioners may be removed, and their term of office abolished or renewed, and also their rate of compensation.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved December 23, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 23, 1874.

[No. 2893—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:

J. McPhelin, district attorney, for criminal convictions in the months of October and November, 1874, approved as follows: Superior Criminal Court $585; First District Court $975.

Joseph Muller, for rent of Fourth District wharfinger's office, for the month of November, 1874, approved by Administrator of Commerce, $15.

Johnson Armstrong, one book for City Council, approved, $7 50; postage stamps, etc., for Department of Public Accounts, approved, $5 10.

Pay roll of the Superior Criminal Court for the month of November, 1874, approved by the Administrator of Police, $491 66.

E. Vallee, groceries, etc., for Home of Aged and Infirm, approved, $117 42; coal oil for small-pox hospital, approved, $2 50.

Henry Hille, bread for small-pox hospital in November, 1874, approved, $17 40.

Morris McGraw, hardware, etc., for courthouses, approved, $25.

Schmidt & Ziegler, groceries, etc., furnished to the following institutions, approved: Insane Asylum, $235 70; small-pox hospital, $62 93.

Washington Morton, coal for Waterworks, approved, $155.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 22, 1874.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Landry, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 23, 1874.

[No. 2894—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the sum of $2741 01 be and is hereby appropriated to pay the labor and cart hire rolls of the Department of Improvements and Surveyor's office for discharged employes in the month of December, 1874, as per certified rolls, approved by the Administrator of Improvements, 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:

Bureau of Streets, labor and carts	$628 75
Bureau of Wharves and Landings, labor and carts	960 35
Bureau of City Drainage, labor and carts	687 25
Total	$2276 35
Surveyor's Department	464 66
Total	$2741 01

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 22, 1874.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 23, 1874.

[No. 2895—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the sum of $366 08 be and is hereby appropriated to pay the salaries of employes discharged from the surveyor's department in the month of December, 1874, as per certified rolls approved by the Administrator of Improvements, 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, and not otherwise appropriated:

Surveyor's department, salaries, $366 08.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 22, 1874.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 23, 1874.

[No. 2896—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to H. W. Knieper to erect and operate a steam soap factory on premises situated at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Claiborne street, for the purpose of manufacturing soap; provided that this permission is revocable at the pleasure of the City Council.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 22, 1874.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 23, 1874.

[No. 2897—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, of which the Mayor shall be chairman, to report upon the expediency and manner of calling a conference of the holders of the bonded debt of the city, in order to ascertain if arrangements can be made with them by which the interest of all parties may be satisfactorily adjusted.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 22, 1874.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 23, 1874. The cars on all lines of this Company will run regularly, on usual time, Christmas Eve until half past twelve o'clock, after which time cars will leave Canal street every half hour until 1 A. M. Fare after half-past twelve o'clock twenty-five cents per passenger. de23 2t

Bank Notice.—The twenty-fifth day of December next (Christmas) and the first and eighth days of January next, being legal holidays, the following banks, members of the New Orleans Clearing House Association, will be closed on those days.

Notes and bills falling due on said holidays will be payable the day succeeding, viz: Saturday, the twenty-sixth of December, 1874, and January 2 and 9, 1875:

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
Union National Bank.
Louisiana National Bank.
State National Bank.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
Germania National Bank.
Louisiana Savings Bank.
New Orleans National Bank.
Hibernia National Bank.
Bank of Lafayette.
Pike, Brother & Co.
Canal Bank.
Mutual National Bank.
People's Bank.
Bank of America.

ISAAC N. MAYNARD, Manager.
New Orleans Clearing House, December 22, 1874.
de23 24 25 30 31 ja1

Notice.—Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, December 23, 1874.—The stockholders of this corporation are hereby notified that the stock books will be closed on THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1874, and remain so until after the dividend is declared.
By order of the Board.
de22 24 27 H. PERALTA, Secretary.

Office of the Crescent City Gaslight Company, No. 50 Camp street (up stairs)—New Orleans, December 17, 1874.—In conformity with the requirements of the amended charter and by-laws of the Crescent City Gaslight Company, the annual election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, in this city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN M. CONWAY, Secretary.
de15 21 22 24 26 29 31 ja3 7 12

Notice.—The annual election for seven directors will be held by the stockholders of the Canal Street, City Park and Lake Railroad Company, at the office (No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs), on MONDAY, January 4, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., as provided in article seven of the charter of the company.
de16 td R. M. HARRISON, Secretary.

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 9, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from December 22 to 31, 1874, inclusive.
de10 t de31 C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Notice.—Office of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 43 Carondelet street.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, corner Carondelet and Union streets, on MONDAY, December 28, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., to vote upon proposed amendments to the charter.
de3 S. SALOMON, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall of the Fourteenth Ward Radical Republican Central Club, New Orleans, December 21, 1874.—Notice is given to the voters of the Fourteenth Ward Radical Republican Central Club that there will be an election held on the fifth of January, 1875, for officers of the above named club, as follows: A president, four vice presidents, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, chaplain, two marshals, two sergeants-at-arms; the same to be elected on the first TUESDAY in January, 1875. All members are respectfully requested to be present.
By order of the President,
H. POWELL, Secretary. ELI JOHNSON. d-23 3t

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS R.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, December 26, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is	$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
40 prizes of 500 are	20,000
200 prizes of 100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	900
270 prizes, amounting to	$30,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of three same ten of the numbers drawing the first the full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 210 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. 1e2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 23, 1874.
CLASS 364.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	55	23	31	54	72	50	25	46	10	63	1	60	17

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-third day of December, 1874.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONITION.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT.

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE Bank vs. F. E. Dumas and Francois Lacroix—No. 25,964.

WHEREAS, AT THE SALE MADE BY THE CIVIL sheriff of the parish of Orleans on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, in the above entitled and numbered suit, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued in said case, Henri St. Geo became the adjudicatee and purchaser of the following described property for the price and sum of ten thousand dollars.

A lot of ground, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Canal and Common streets, measuring twenty eight feet eight inches six lines front on St. Charles street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-three feet seven inches three lines on the line dividing it from lot number two, and one hundred and twenty-one feet eleven inches four lines on the line dividing it from the property of E. Cordeviolle, and twenty-three feet nine inches six lines in width in the rear; together with the buildings thereon, rights, ways and servitudes thereunto belonging. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Julian Adolph Lacroix, per act passed before Felix Percy, late a notary public in this city, dated July 3, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who can set up any right to the above described property in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement and advertisements of said property, or in the time and manner of sale or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the date of the first insertion of this monition why this sale so made as aforesaid should not be confirmed and homologated.

By order of the Court, dated December 21, 1874.
de24 ja19 23 JOHN BURKE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PILOTS AND SHIPMASTERS.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS, MADE IN conformity with the provisions of an act entitled "an act to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river," approved June 1, 1874, have been approved by the Secretary of War, and are, by his order, published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

An act to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain works public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of War is directed to assume full control over the particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river in course of excavation or improvement by the government of the United States, so far as may be necessary to the carrying on and protection of such excavation and improvement, and until the same be completed, and he may establish such regulations respecting the use of or passage through such channel as he shall deem needful to fully protect the channel and to facilitate the excavation, improvement and use thereof. Such regulations shall be promulgated by publication thereof for ten days consecutively in two daily papers published in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the same may in like manner be changed from time to time, and any person interfering with, or obstructing, or attempting to obstruct, the said improvements, and any person who shall willfully or negligently strand or sink any boat or craft in said channel, or who shall willfully or negligently obstruct said channel, or cause any impairment, injury, filling up or shoaling therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved June 4, 1874.

In compliance with those provisions of the above cited act of Congress, which devolve on the secretary of War the duty of assuming "control over the particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river in course of excavation or improvement by the government of the United States," in matters respecting "the use of" such channel, and of establishing regulations designed to prevent the obstruction, impairment, injury, filling up or shoaling of such channel through the willfulness or negligence of any parties whatsoever, or interference with or obstructing, or attempting to obstruct, the improvement of such channel, the following regulations are established:

GENERAL.

I. No master or other person in command of a vessel drawing more than twelve feet of water, shall attempt to pass the vessel under his command through any channel that the government of the United States is maintaining, improving, or attempting to improve, across a bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, without having on board such vessel a branch pilot licensed to pilot vessels across the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi river, as provided for by the statutes of the State of Louisiana.

II. No master or other person in command of a vessel having a duly licensed branch pilot on board as required by section I, shall control or force in any manner the action of such pilot while said vessel is entering, passing through, or leaving the channel or channels described in section I, except it be evident that the pilot is incapable of properly performing his duty because of drunkenness or ignorance, but such master or other person in command of said vessel shall obey, or cause to be obeyed, all orders relating to the handling of said vessel, that may be given by said pilot (except the latter be drunk or ignorant of his duties), and this, in a prompt, seamanlike manner.

III. Captains or other persons in command of a towboat or towboats, while employed in assisting vessels to pass through the channel or channels described in section one, shall attach their towboat or towboats to the vessels assisted in such manner as the pilot on the vessel shall direct, and while engaged in towing said vessel shall obey all orders given by said pilot to change the direction, speed of, or power exerted by such towboat or towboats, or their points of attachment to the vessel towed; nor in these matters shall the said captains or other persons, or any of them, exercise discretion to do otherwise than as directed by said pilot.

PILOTS.

1. No pilot shall attempt to pass a vessel through or into the channel or channels before described during the continuance over such channel of a fog, such as hides one of the channel buoys from the next in order on the same side of the channel, except in case of an outward bound vessel which may have passed the lighthouse at Pass-a-l'Outre or Stake Island at Southwest Pass before the fog settled over the channel, and when such fog could not have been reasonably anticipated before the vessel reached the points named.

This regulation shall also apply at night when the channel buoys, as above stated, can not be seen, the one from the next in order, either by reason of the darkness of the night, of fog, or of failure to have lights placed on the buoys and lighted.

II. No pilot shall attempt to pass the vessel on which he is employed through the channel or channels aforesaid while there is another vessel in or passing through the channel, the use of which is sought, or aground on the side of such channel, except in the latter case, he first obtain the opinion of the offic