New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 6, 1875.

Never drink between drinks.

This may be called snappish weather.

An Iowa man has a flock of 8180 geese.

Criminals should come to a halt or halter.

Drains on the public purse need no trenching.

Syntax proves most heavily upon the schoolboy.

A Piute Princess royal has discovered copper in Nevada.

There are 240 Young Men's Christian Associations in this country.

The last words of General S. A. Meredith were, "This is a new sensation."

A Chinaman and an Irishman are partners in a New York candy store.

Lager beer appetite is confined to no nationality. King Kalakaua likes it.

During the past year the ship building of Maine shows a great increase over 1873.

The reading of complaining letters makes one look upon the whine when it is read.

An asylum for nervous people who are not insane is to be established in Boston.

The milkmen and a pump of San Francisco have formed a mutual aid association.

The penitentiary at Albany last year cleared $30,000 from the labor of convicts.

A book has been published called "Half-Hours with Insects." The author was not a regular boarder.

The people of Des Moines lynched Charley Howard, a minstrel and many but he was on the wrong end.

The grasshoppers of Nebraska have taken to skating for amusement until another season of vegetation comes on.

From the *Courier-Journal* we learn that the happiest family received but one caller on New Year's day, and that was the milkman.

A Miss Bancroft, of Boston, who wanted to change her name, has become the Countess Tayakiewicz by marrying a Russian.

Sidney Smith says: "Have the courage to be ignorant of a great many things, to avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything."

George Vandenhoff remembers that the Apostle Paul never preached against theaters, although they were in all cities where he preached.

An insane woman was arrested in a Cincinnati theatre for pointing a loaded revolver at an actor upon the stage; but he was a bad actor.

A committee of business men from Omaha, Neb., will visit Galveston, Texas, for the purpose of inquiring about that place as an outlet to the sea.

An English weaver said to Colonel Forney, of Manchester: "Such men as we elect to city offices would as soon think of stealing to their own houses as of abusing a trust."

We have received the first number of a monthly paper called the *Critic*, and published at Gallatin, Tennessee. It is neat, neatly printed, and contains original matter.

Rev. R. S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and is the guest of Rev. J. C. Hartsell. The Bishop comes to preside at the Louisiana Conference of his Church, which convenes here to-day.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Mr. A. H. Marr, a leading merchant of New Orleans, and, as will be remembered, prominent in the difficulties last September, made some excellent remarks before the complimentary banquet to Governor Tilden."

The will of the late Gerritt Smith has been in existence without material alteration for twenty years. It bequeaths one-half of his entire property to his wife. The other half he divides between his two children, Colonel Green Smith and Mrs. Charles D. Miller. The estate is worth about $2,000,000.

In England the waist of a lady's dress is called the "body." A young American girl on a visit to an English country house, which had the reputation of being haunted, had subdued her nervousness sufficiently to fall into a light slumber, when there came a gentle tap at the door, and a sepulchral voice whispered through the keyhole, "I want to come in and get my body."

A fresh-water clam, according to a foreign scientific journal, was last year shut up in a perfectly dry drawer for 231 days, and then, being plunged into water, showed signs of remarkable activity. This was during a voyage from Australia to England. On its arrival at Southampton, 498 days after leaving its native marsh, it was again put into the water, where it opened its valves and renewed its former habits as a mollusk.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Manager Clarke, of the Illinois Central, proposes that the commerce of New Orleans shall be built up, and that the Illinois Central shall aid in the work, the company, of course, sharing in the general prosperity. Great improvement is to be made on the southern end of the road, and good terminal facilities offered, which, with the lowest possible rates, will attract more of the trade of the West than has gone southward for years past.

Congratulations.

Hon. Michael Hahn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was yesterday the recipient of a dispatch from A. P. Field, Esq., who is in Washington, in which the clear headed old Attorney General sends the congratulations of all Republicans at the capital to Mr. Hahn. Following the dispatch of the Associated Press agent in the morning papers, in which the statement is made that the Republican lobby of Louisiana, whatever or whoever that or they may be, are not encouraged in Washington by the events of Monday, it acts as a counter, and coming from so distinguished a gentleman, it may by said to fairly indicate the feelings of our friends abroad.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

The hero of Five Forks did not require much time to fully comprehend the political situation here. He has penned a dispatch to the Secretary of War, which is remarkable alike for its brevity and its grasp of the exact facts of the case. General Sheridan is an impartial observer, and it may be well for us to know what he thinks of us, and what he reports of us under the solemnity of a report to the government. He announces "the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority, and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the government or by the country at large." The lives of the citizens have become jeopardized; the laws are openly set at defiance; the murder of individuals is tacitly approved by public sentiment, and the civil government is unable to punish or even arrest the highest class of offenders.

This is the character given to the once proud city of New Orleans by the second officer in the United States army—one who has risen to his high position by merit, born of ability, courage, a wise discretion and a thorough knowledge of men. It will be no answer to this fearful charge to deny it, unless we can show at the same time that it is not true. Unfortunately, the morning papers almost any day in the year furnish ample evidence of the truth of the charges. Those published on the second of January alone would go far toward sustaining it. It will be much the better way for our people to look the matter squarely in the face, confessing the errors into which they have fallen as a community, and reform their own conduct before it shall be found necessary to apply a corrective of another kind. Doubtless there are many so blinded by prejudice as to be unable to see the enormity of their own acts and that of their friends. They will show their resentment by railing at Sheridan and will perhaps go so far as to call him hard names, but they can not change the facts of the case, nor the determination of the American people. We now stand in the presence of a superior power, which has the authority and power to try and punish us for our sins as a community. A little good behavior will go much further in our favor than any quantity of bluster and affected contempt. It can not be possible that all the rest of the people of the Union are in the wrong, and the White League Democracy of the South alone in the right. The slaveholders and secessionists—a far more powerful element—once made a similar error, and paid dearly for it.

The time has come for the Democracy to yield several points and abate their arrogant pretensions. If they choose to regard all men, white or black, as their enemies simply because they are Republicans, they will arouse a power that will overwhelm them. This is no longer a purely local question, confined to ward politicians. The peace of the country has been threatened, the dignity of the national laws openly insulted, and decidedly conservative means have been adopted to put a stop to any further progress in the wrong direction. General Sheridan's dispatch to the Secretary of War, published yesterday morning, points out the evil.

"CLEARLY IN THE RIGHT."

The New York *World* thinks, and the *Picayune* indorses the opinion, that the people of Louisiana "have kept themselves clearly in the right all along." Now, the question naturally arises in this connection, what is meant by the phrase "people of Louisiana?" The word "people" is sometimes used to signify the working class of the population, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the agricultural class. If this were the meaning of the phrase as used by the *World*, then, indeed, we could agree with it, for that class in this State belong mostly to the party of law and order, the Republican party, which, in all our political troubles, has steadily abided by the law, and never, in any case, or under any pressure of necessity, anticipatory self-protection or self-interest, been known to act as the aggressor. The colored masses have in this respect set an example which the haughty Caucasian would do well to imitate.

It is plain, however, that the *World*, taking its tone from the so-called ruling race in our midst, does not use the word "people" in this sense, but applies it exclusively to those who before the recent constitutional amendments arrogated to themselves all the privileges of citizenship; in short, to the former slave-holders and present White Leaguers. This class then it is that the *World* commends for their "moderation." Certainly as moderation in eating consists in stopping before repletion, so the moderation of these "people" may consist in not having killed as many negroes and Radicals, in their "moderate" uprisings as, under the circumstances, they might have killed. They may lay claim to that credit, and let them have the full advantage of it; but that it should entitle them to the admiration of the country at large we can not see. For a number of men to band themselves together by oath to oppose to the bitter end the political rights and industrial privileges of a large class in the community on the proposed ground of difference of race, and to carry out their intentions by means of violence, bloodshed, intimidation and assassination, may be, in the estimation of the New York *World*, a ground of commendation, and show the members of such organizations so "clearly in the right" as to elicit the warmest sympathy; the *Picayune* may be of the same mind; likewise the White Leaguers themselves; but we opine that such views of righteousness can not be very general. There is a prejudice existing in the common mind against "moderation," which just stops short of doing its worst. To beat an innocent man within an inch of his life and then claim credit for not having killed him entirely, is not usually considered meritorious conduct in the ordinary acceptation of the word. Neither is it regarded as good citizenship to rise up in arms against the constituted authorities; to drive by force of lead and steel public officials from their posts; or to murder in cold blood unarmed men entrapped into a false position. If such deeds place men "clearly in the right," as the *World* says and the *Picayune* repeats, and as those engaged in them would gladly have believed, then must a great revolution have taken place in public sentiment as to the moral nature of such acts.

THE WEAKNESS OF VIOLENCE.

The result of Monday's struggle in the House ought to convince the Democracy that violence often fails to accomplish its object from its own inherent weakness. The Democratic members found themselves unexpectedly in a minority upon assembling, and at once essayed to supplement their inferior strength by force. As Mr. Phelps, who was an eye witness, said in the session of the congressional committee in the evening, "The Conservatives attempted to do an unlawful act." This illegal appeal to force naturally invited force to meet it, and the weaker party, the one clearly in the wrong was obliged to yield.

The entire record of the proceedings of the earlier part of the session show there was something which the Conservatives wished to conceal. In no case was a fair test vote permitted. At the very outset, and as if in pursuance of an agreed plan, the unusual motion was made to choose a Speaker pro tem. The presiding officer of the House for the time being, Mr. Chief Clerk Vigers, declined to entertain the motion, when it was put by one claiming to be a member, amid considerable confusion, and by him declared carried. Mr. Wiltz was nominated and voted for in the same hurrah manner, and before half the members had time to take a breath, he was in the Speaker's chair with gavel in hand, claiming to be temporary presiding officer of the House. From this moment until something like order was restored by the second advent of General De Trobriand, the roll of members furnished the chief clerk by the Secretary of State was entirely ignored, and its legal custodian, Mr. Vigers himself, ejected from the House. The rules which usually govern a political mass meeting were then generally adhered to. Whenever a motion was submitted, it was put by the Chair and decided according to the superiority of the volume of noise made by the voters. In this manner one Conservative member gifted with a good set of lungs could drown the voices and consequently outvote a dozen quiet Republicans, who were under the impression that in a parliamentary sense all voices have the same calibre, and that an affirmative mildly spoken counts as much on the journal as one roared out so loud as to awake all the echoes. Repeated attempts were made by Mr. Lowell and other experienced parliamentarians to have the roll called, so that something like accuracy could be secured in the votes upon organization. The presiding officer committed the serious error of ruling the propositions out of order, and continued to conduct all the proceedings upon the acclamation principle.

According to the list, as sent in by the Secretary of State, there were fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats present who were entitled to seats, with one Republican (Mr. Cousin, of St. Tammany, abducted), and three members of the opposition absent. We are not informed whether the latter were all out-and-out Democrats or not. Possibly one or two of them are what is known as independents. But it was obvious that it would be necessary to resort to extraordinary tactics to enable fifty voters to organize a House in opposition to fifty-two, and that under the circumstances it would never do to appeal to the official roll call. Another very serious error which the Conservatives fell into was the ignoring of the official list prepared by the Returning Board, and furnished to the chief clerk. This list was the only prima facie credentials the members could show for their authority to organize the House of Representatives, and it could never be legally organized without a strict compliance with the forms prescribed by law. Hence, the body over which Mr. Wiltz presided was without any legal power to do any act. The claimants to seats which were admitted derived no authority from the declaration that they were entitled to their seats. They were therefore intruders, obstructing the work of organizing the House. And as they were sustained in their position by force, it became necessary to invoke the assistance of greater force to oust them. Thus the Democrats were again taught that a resort to violence uncovered and exposed their own weakness.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON THE SITUATION.

General Sheridan, immediately on assuming the control of this military department, telegraphed on to the War Department of the government the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION of the Missouri.
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government or by the country at large.

The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people, all security usually afforded by law will be overridden.

Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seem to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives immunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

I have to night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Such an expression of opinion, coming from such a source, will enlighten the public mind at the North more than all the editorial articles in all the Republican newspapers in this section published in six months, with private letters and the reports of investigating committees included. And why? Because, in the first place, the Republican press is naturally presumed, by those not able to test its statements by other evidence, to be somewhat influenced by party considerations; in the second place, the proclivity of newspaper correspondents to make a good story while they are about it is so notorious that everything emanating from them is taken with many grains of allowance, and in the third place, the social influences generally brought to bear throughout the South upon congressional committees have heretofore for the most part had a strong tendency to modify their views of the situation. In these remarks we of course except the congressional committee now engaged in the investigation of our anomalous political condition. They have not yet committed themselves on either side of the controversy so far as we know, and may perhaps be proof against the social tactics alluded to, but certain it is that former delegations from the North and too many of the various military officials placed here have been so influenced. They have been left free by the proud consciousness of being in the right possessed by prominent Republicans, to conduct their investigations and perform their military duties uninfluenced by false notions of social obligations, such as that a man who has partaken of the hospitality of certain individuals must therefore refrain from the expression of unpleasant truths concerning the public conduct of the political party or the class to which such hospitable entertainers may belong. That this sort of social bribery has been practiced by some of our citizens ranking among the oldest and best can not be denied; neither can it be questioned that the desired effect, in many cases, has been produced. Under its influence men who have participated in scenes of violence or encouraged others in enacting them have beamed forth as warm-hearted, whole-souled, hospitable gentlemen, whose taste in wines and the *cuisine* render perfectly absurd the notion of their ever having been engaged in riotous conduct or having encouraged others in killing negroes or Radicals. As for the victims of such scenes of violence, they, poor creatures, being for the most part "people with nought," were naturally considered "naughty."

The language used by General Sheridan in the above quoted dispatch shows that he thoroughly understands the political situation, and displays a statesman-like grasp of thought not unworthy of the military genius of its author. The perfectly independent position of General Sheridan as respects the people of this section and their unhappy dissensions makes his testimony of great value; and we are therefore glad that it should be so spontaneously offered. The report of the congressional committee, we have every reason to expect from the high character of its members, will be cumulative testimony to the same facts mentioned in General Sheridan's letter; and the two taken together can not fail to enlighten the government and the Northern people as to the true condition of affairs here, and the necessity of some further governmental action being taken in regard thereto.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There was some excitement in the vicinity of the State House yesterday, but none inside of the building. The excitement outside was occasioned by a miscellaneous crowd of idle men and boys who for a time rent the air with their shouts of applause for the refractory Democratic Senators and members of the House as they made their appearance on the gallery of the house No. 69 St. Louis street, near the corner of Royal, and gave recognition to the noisy mob beneath them. While the mob was signifying its admiration of the fugitive Representatives who are endeavoring to play Legislature on their own hook since they would not be allowed to override the law and the rule of the majority in the General Assembly, it was also giving some attention to the State House in the immediate vicinity and its occupants. The only indication of an unfriendly character exhibited that we heard of was a card, labelled "Remember the Fourteenth of September!" That might have been intended as a gentle reminder of what the mob can be stirred up to do in the absence of an adequate force to make it respect the laws; but we are inclined to think it was intended as something more than to remind us of what lawlessness has done in the past. It is possible that it might have been intended as an inkling of what Republicans may have to suffer in the future should they become limbs for our hungry Democratic wolves to feed upon. Be this as it may, we do not believe the Republicans in the main can be deterred from playing the part of good citizens, and exercising all the rights that citizenship confers upon them. That the Republican members of the Legislature mean to do this there can be no doubt; and they are furthermore anxious to cooperate with the legally returned Democratic members in bringing about such reforms as wise legislation can accomplish. If the Democrats fail to do this it is their fault, and they alone are responsible for it to their constituents. Let Democratic Representatives remember this.

Both houses of the General Assembly were in session yesterday in the State House. In the Senate notice was given that at a future day a number of bills would be introduced, all tending to retrenchment and reform; among them one to reduce the fees of the civil and criminal sheriffs of the parish of Orleans, and another to reduce the expenses of assessing and collecting the revenues and taxes of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana. Much of the time of the House was occupied in completing its organization by the election of all its officers.

The congressional investigating committee visited the State House yesterday, and was engaged for several hour's in taking Governor Kellogg's testimony respecting the events of the previous day connected with the violent revolutionary attempts of the Democrats to organize the House. This testimony is very interesting, and will prove a valuable link in the long chain of evidence that has been produced to convict the Democracy of revolutionary designs in this State.

THE BANDITTI.

Following the report to the Secretary of War in which Lieutenant General Sheridan announced that he had assumed command of this military department, the General yesterday dispatched to the honorable Secretary the following letter, which suggests a remedy for the condition of things evident in several of our Southern States:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION of the Missouri.
New Orleans, January 5, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, District of Columbia:

I think that the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues.

If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission.

The leaders of this banditti, who murdered men here on the fourteenth of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should, in justice to law and order, and the peace and prosperity of this Southern part of the country, be punished.

It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General, United States Army.

This, it will be perceived, is but a suggestion; but emanating from the source it does—from a man high in authority, a conservator of peace, kindly disposed toward the people of all sections, fearless and frank—it is worthy of immediate and careful consideration. It can not be denied that in this State, in Alabama and Mississippi, there exist armed organizations other than militia. There are those who believe such organizations have caused a deal of trouble. The remedy proposed may appear to many to be a harsh one, but we ask only that the people at large look at our condition as it is, and apply the curative most needed.

PISTOLS AND BOWIE KNIVES IN THE STATE HOUSE.

The attempts of the Democrats to organize the House of Representatives on Monday, with the aid of pistols and bowie knives, was happily frustrated by the appearance of a few men with guns and fixed bayonets. The men appeared in the House in obedience to orders emanating from a lawful source, and were there to assist civil authority in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. The attempts to mislead the public mind in regard to the appearance of troops in the State House on Monday should not be wondered at, however, as they are only a part of the disreputable revolutionary scheme entered into by the opposition to transfer the South from Republican to Democratic rule, for the purpose of being the better prepared in 1876 to give material aid in transferring the administration of the federal government to Democratic hands. There is an evident determination on the part of the minority to regard any State government in Louisiana a farce that is based upon the will of the majority. And this determination arises from a want of respect and peaceful obedience to both State and federal laws regulating and extending the right of suffrage. It was this disposition that led the minority, early last summer, to construct armed organizations of men throughout the parishes for the purpose of not only controlling the election in November, but to revolutionize the State government before that time, in order that there might be no doubt about the result of the election being favorable to the Democracy. The failure of the Democrats to overthrow the State government, by means of violence, before the election, prevented the Democratic party, and their White League allies, from reaping the success they hoped for, by driving men from the polls. The Returning Board intervened here, by authority of law, as did the United States military forces, after the revolution of the fourteenth of September, to preserve the rule of the majority. And, notwithstanding the assurances that were given that the rule of the majority would be sustained by the United States government at all hazards, the Democracy have had the audacity to carry their revolutionary scheme into the legislative halls of our State, and actually attempted, on Monday, to force the rule of the minority, with the use of pistols and bowie knives, in the organization of the House of Representatives. This dastardly scheme, as we have already said, was happily frustrated by the use of a few United States bayonets brought to bear upon men who were endeavoring by violence to obtain possession of the State government. This is the awful story the Democrats are manufacturing into great wrongs and heralding to the people of the country at large for nothing but political effect.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible. All such as may be properly vouched and authenticated.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PERVIS,
A. S. C. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

aug 4 tfs30

JUST PUBLISHED.

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LEIGHTON'S,
No. 100 Canal street.

ja5 3t

A CARD.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business intrusted to me.

A. GERARD,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
no16 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

PROCLAMATION,

$1500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, December 26, 1874.

Whereas, on the evening of the eighteenth of December, 1874, JAMES W. CLINTON, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Tensas parish, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, also in this State, was assassinated by being shot and his throat cut, and whereas, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crime have hitherto escaped arrest and punishment,

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W Clinton.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. de27

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, etc. No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. dell

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. THEREZA GROETSCH VS. GEORGE WILLIAM GROETSCH—NO. 6826.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVENTEENTH day of November, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit—

Mrs. Thereza Groetsch vs. George William Groetsch. No. 6826.

On motion of Braughn, Buck & Dinkelspiel, attorneys for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand, the law and evidence being with plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twelfth instant be now confirmed; that plaintiff, Thereza Groetsch, have judgment against defendant, George William Groetsch, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and condemning defendant to pay plaintiff the sum of $10,350, with five per cent yearly interest from judicial demand, and costs of suit, with the mortgage and privilege upon the property of her husband in such cases allowed by law to married women.

Judgment signed November 21, 1874.

A. SAUCIER, 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 twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

EDWARD R. GANNON, Deputy Clerk.

de16 ja2 16*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES A. LOBDELL, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 5363.

WHEREAS CHARLES A. LOBDELL, OF THE PARISH of Iberville, 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 a 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 fifteenth day of January, 1875, 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 thirteenth day of January A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 29, 1874.

de31 ja6 13 R. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

EDWARD F. DENECHAUD VS. HIS CREDITORS.—No. 6247.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS of Edward F. Denechaud, and to all other persons hereby interested, to appear at the office of John L. Lareche, Esq., notary public in this city, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of January, 1875, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking in consideration the application of said E. F. Denechaud for a respite. And they are further notified, that in the meantime all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, January 4, 1875.

ja5 3t 14 CAIL T. ABADIE, Deputy Clerk.

MONITION.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT.

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE Bank vs. F. E. Dumas and Francois Lacroix—No. 25,804.

WHEREAS AT THE SALE MADE BY THE UNITED 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 advertisement 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 ja10 23 JOHN BURKE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RICHARD ENGLAND, REPRESENTED BY PAULINE C. England, his widow, and testamentary executrix, appellee, vs. J. S. Neal and John C. Sinnott, appellant—No. 4799.

ON MOTION OF E. N. WHITTEMORE, OF counsel for appellee, it is ordered by the court that Richard Sinnott, the proper representative of John C. Sinnott, deceased, be summoned to appear in said case, within twenty-five days from service of summons, and that in default of such appearance, and unless the said other proper representatives of said John C. Sinnott, who are not known, or during reside within this State, appear and become parties to this case, with three months from the publication hereof, the said appeal shall be dismissed, or the cause heard and determined as in other cases, at the option of said appellee.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of this honorable court, of the fifteenth day of December, 1874.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court at the city of New Orleans, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1874.

de21 ja22 4t10 JOHN M. HOWELL, Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. FREDERIKA JOACHIM, WIFE OF PHILIP Lucas vs. her Husband—No. ——.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVENTH day of November, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit—

Mrs. Frederika Joachim, wife of Philip Lucas, vs. her husband, No. ——.

On motion of Ducros & Sambola, counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof in support of said plaintiff's demand, the law and the evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the third instant be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Frederika Joachim, and against defendant, Philip Lucas, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the same. It is further ordered, that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment signed November 12, 1874.

E. NORTH ELLIOT, Judge.

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

EDWARD KEENA,
nov29 de12 ja2 Deputy Clerk.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this thirtieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, before me, Marcel T. Ducros, notary public in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared Samuel Manning Todd, president or acting herein acting for the LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, per act passed before me, notary, on the twenty-fifth of March 1868, who declared that, pursuant to the above mentioned act of incorporation, three several general meetings of the stockholders of said company were convened and held at the office of said company in this city for the purpose of voting upon certain amendments proposed to said act of incorporation; said meetings being held as follows, to wit: The first, on Wednesday, the third day of January, 1872, after thirty days' notice in the English and French languages, published in the New Orleans Daily Times and the New Orleans Daily Bee; the second on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of September, 1873, after thirty days' notice, in the English and French languages, published in the New Orleans Daily Picayune and the New Orleans Daily Bee, and the third on Monday, the fourteenth of December, 1874, after thirty days' notice, in the English and French languages, published in the New Orleans Daily Picayune and New Orleans Daily Bee—all said newspapers being published daily in the city of New Orleans.

And that, at each of said meetings, stockholders holding and owning the whole of the stock present and represented have voted for the adoption of the amendments proposed to said act of incorporation, as the whole will more fully appear by reference to a certified copy of the process verbal of said meetings, annexed to the margin of the act for reference.

And the said Samuel Manning Todd, acting as aforesaid, declared that by virtue of the powers in him vested, and in order more fully to carry into effect the said amendments, and of causing the same to be recorded, he does hereby publicly declare and proclaim the changes, additions, alterations and modifications made to the charter of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company to be as follows, to wit:

Article three is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

The stock of the company is increased five thousand shares, of fifty dollars each. Subscribers shall pay ten per cent of the amount subscribed, at the time of subscription, and for the remainder of said subscription, shall give their stock notes. Calls on said stock notes may be made by the directors, from time to time, as necessity may require; provided, no call shall exceed five dollars per share—thirty days published notice of which shall be given; provided, also, that calls shall not be made oftener than once in thirty days. The increased stock shall be preferred stock; the amount thereon paid in cash, and all future dividends, as hereinafter named, to be credited on said stock notes, shall be entitled to eight per cent per annum interest from the respective dates of payments, or dividend credits, which interest shall be calculated to the first day of January, in each year, and payable on the first Monday in February, commencing in February, 1876. All said preferred stock shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the company to the extent or the same percentage as dividends declared on premiums on ordinary life mutual policies of three years' standing, and such profits shall be credited, when declared, on the stock notes held by the company, so long as said stock notes, or any part thereof, remain unpaid. Full paid preferred stock shall receive dividends in cash. The preferred stock, to the extent paid, shall be a first claim on the assets of the company, after the payment of its indebtedness.

Article fourth is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE IV.

The Board of Directors of this company, on and after the first day of May next, 1872, shall consist of twenty-four members, six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Article seventh is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Directors shall also have power to invest the amount of its reserve on policies earned in such places and States where the company shall have established agencies and Boards of Directors, in loans on unincumbered improved real estate, or invest the same in bonds and stocks created by or under the laws of States where such premiums shall have been required.

Article ninth of the original charter, as amended thereof made on the eighth of July, is stricken out and the following substituted in lieu and place:

ARTICLE IX.

In the month of December, in each year the president and directors of the company shall make, or cause to be made by the proper officers of the company, an annual statement of the affairs of the company, which statement shall be verified by affidavits and filed with the records of the company for examination and information of all parties interested; first statement to be presented to the regular board meeting in January, 1876; an actuary calculation of the net money required on policies in force, determined by the American table of mortality and six per cent interest shall also be presented to the regular board meeting in January of each year, and it shall be the duty of the board to set apart from the profits of the company—

First—A sufficient amount to cover the reserve required by insurance law, according to the American experience table of mortality, and five per cent interest.

Second—A sufficient amount to pay a dividend on the preferred stock as set forth in article third.

Third—A sufficient amount to pay annually a dividend of five per cent per annum on all the original paid stock of the company, interest to commence from the first of January, 1875, and to be calculated yearly from January to January, and payable on the first Monday in February of each year, and if it shall appear after the net profits have been set apart, and the interest hereinbefore has been provided for, that the profits of the company do exceed its losses by more than ten per cent of its capital stock, then, at said January board meetings, the president and directors shall declare such dividend on premiums on mutual policies of three or more years standing, and credits to be entered on preferred stock notes, or dividends paid on full paid preferred stock, as set forth in article third, as they may deem advisable; but if it shall appear that the profits do not exceed losses by more than the said ten per cent, no dividends shall be declared.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written, and in presence of Messrs. Louis M. Ducros and Andrew Marmonget, competent witnesses, who sign their names with said appearer and me, notary.

(Original signed,

SAMUEL M. TODD,
L. M. DUCROS,
A. MARMONGET,
M. T. DUCROS,
Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current register.

New Orleans, December 30, 1874.

M. T. DUCROS, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing act was this day duly recorded in my office, in book No. 118, folio 520 and seq.

New Orleans, December 31, 1874.

C. DARCANTEL,
ja6 13 20 27 fe6 Deputy Recorder.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after December 28, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:00 A. M.	Express.....11:30 P. M.
Mail.....7:00 P. M.	Mail.....11:15 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 2