New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY A. GERARD, at 11 o'clock, at Phœnix stables, horses, mules, carriages, etc.

BY SPECIAL COMMISSIONER CHARLES R. STEELE, at 12 o'clock, at the Customhouse, the "Oak Hill" plantation, in Rapides parish.

Local Intelligence.

COMPLIMENT TO A SCHOOL TEACHER.—Mr. F. A. Golden, principal of the Marshall School, received the following yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1875.

MR. F. A. Golden:

We, the undersigned pupils composing the graduating class of the Marshall School, have proposed to express our sentiments of gratitude by presenting you a souvenir.

However small it is, you can rest assured it is not offered as a mere customary present, but as a token of respect and gratefulness for your kindness toward us during the last term of our school exercises in this building. Hoping this will meet with your approval, we remain very respectfully, your friends,

Henry Barchley,	David Pokorny,
Julius Friedlander,	Charles Roth,
William Fleming,	N. P. Randolph,
E. A. Larose,	Solomon Stern,
E. R. Lyons,	Herman Seiferth,
Charles Uthoff.	

The present was a large and finely bound Bible. The gift was tendered by the graduating class as a token of the regard they entertain for Mr. Golden.

FOR THE FOURTH OF MARCH PARADE.—The foremen of the several fire companies met in convention last night to obtain an understanding for the parade next March. There was some opposition to making a turnout, but the board of delegates at its last meeting voted, by a good majority, to make the annual display.

JOHNNY HAWKINS IS DEAD.—Not the gentleman, but a horse named after him, belonging to Mississippi Fire Company No. 2. The animal was one of the best in the department, and served well during his term of office.

FIRE ON VICTORY STREET.—About twelve o'clock Wednesday night fire was discovered in a one story double frame house at the corner of Victory and Enghein streets, and the building was entirely burned. It was owned by Henry Beecher, and occupied as a dwelling and grocery by John Schoal. The building was worth $2500, and the grocery was valued at $1500. There were signs that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

SOMETHING LIKE A RUMPUS.—Between twelve and one o'clock Wednesday night there was considerable row in the house corner of Dryades and Common streets. On the lower floor is a bar-room, and above is a low gambling den, where ugly customers resort. William H. Brand and J. H. Bolton were wounded, the first in his neck and the latter in his left leg. The men who fired the shots were Manuel Parada, William Perez and William Taylor, alias Bazile. Bazile was arrested, but the others managed to escape. The wounded men were sent to the Charity Hospital. Several persons found in the house were arrested for disturbing the peace. It is said that women were there gambling at the time of the difficulty.

A GOOD ONE.—Thomas Carthy dislikes policemen, and to prove it shot at Officer Johnson twice, with deadly intent, on Poucher, near St. Joseph street. Thomas failed in his attempt to intimidate, and the Metropolitan calaboosed him.

ON THE LONG CHARGE.—Policemen are active in arresting dangerous and suspicious characters, and when Henry White was collared no mistake was made. When in prison he was recognized as the fellow who some time ago stole a lot of jewelry from a lady in the Third District. Judge Staes will attend to his case.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR POSTPONED.—The directors of this institution have concluded to postpone the fair indefinitely. The reason given is that almost everything is unsettled just now. Should business grow better there is a chance that the directors will name a day.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Washington Banks, the man who so brutally beat James Fagan, an old person, was before Judge Evans yesterday for examination on the charge of murder. The evidence was so plain that the case was sent to the Superior Criminal Court.

ONLY $26,000 FOR THEM.—In the published statement for this year's expenses the City Council estimate that $26,000 will cover the expenses of all our municipal police courts. How the administrators intend to make that sum defray the costs is not clear. Admitting that that amount will be sufficient it is seen that these courts are altogether too expensive; one half of the sum would be a heavy tax. It is probable that the present Legislature will amend the law in regard to municipal courts, making only two, which will be enough to attend to all business in that line.

POLICE CHANGES.—Corporal M. Connors was yesterday transferred from the first precinct to the harbor station. Coporal H. F. Brennan was transferred from the sixth to the first. Corporal J. Parker was transferred from the fifth precinct to the mounted force. Patrolman Phillips was transferred from the mounted to the fifth precinct. Patrolman Carpenter was transferred from the fifth precinct to the harbor.

IN THE INSANE ASYLUM.—The city has furnished this asylum with a sufficient quantity of double blankets for all the inmates, and now the condition of things is bettered. Several stoves have been put up, and the rooms are kept quite comfortable, still the supply of clothing is insufficient.

HE WAS NOT REMOVED.—A statement has been made that the Board of Police Commissioners had removed Mr. W. R. Whitaker from the position of its attorney. The truth is that the term for which Mr. Whitaker was elected expired, and at the regular election General Hugh J. Campbell was chosen to fill that position.

Mr. Whitaker has served the board faithfully and well for some years, but was not a candidate for re-election.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERING.—A very pleasant and edifying social gathering took place at Lieutenant Governor Antoine's residence last evening. Members of the Athenian Literary Club, composed of ladies and gentlemen, met there and recited some choice pieces in prose and verse from a number of our best English and American authors. The readings were really excellent, evincing a knowledge of elocution very creditable. Among the young ladies who took part in the performances we are pleased to mention Miss Roxborough, Miss Henderson, Miss Kennedy and Miss Dunn. A number of other young ladies recited pieces, but as we did not learn their names we can not give them. Among the gentlemen who were present and took part in the proceedings, we observed Senator Burch, Mr. J. Sella Martin, and Mr. Ruby, editor of the *Louisianian*. Senator Burch read an original essay on the duties and rights of woman. Mrs. Antoine, the amiable wife of our Lieutenant Governor, presided as the hostess of the evening, and had a very enjoyable lunch spread for the occasion.

Senator Young and lady, Colonel Lewis and lady and Representative Murrell and lady, Superintendent Brown and lady were among the invited guests.

The readings were interspersed with some choice music on the piano.

The meetings of the Athenian Club take place weekly, and are held by appointment, at the residences of members.

ONE OF THE ALLEGED BRIBERS.—Yesterday it was charged by a member of the House of Representatives, in open session, that certain persons, whose names were known, had offered money to Republican members, to induce them to leave the Assembly. An affidavit was made, charging Mr. J. H. Levy as one who had offered a bribe, and last evening he was arrested on St. Charles street. He was taken to the Jackson square station, but was paroled soon afterward.

There are two charges against Mr. Levy, both for bribery. Immediately after he was arrested Mr. Levy said that it was true that he had conversed with members of the Legislature, and had spoken of their leaving, but did not offer a bribe. He says that before this affair is well over some revelations will be made that may amount to something like a sensation.

DIG UP THOSE HOLES.—Several cross streets leading to the levee recently became so bad in consequence of too much weather that it was next to impossible for loaded vehicles to pass. Administrator Burke's attention was called to the matter and he instantly set all his available carts to work. Some of the places were so bad that a dozen loads of rock and dirt only laid a foundation for more to come. Mr. Stewart, a boss drayman, assisted by lending several of his floats to haul fifty tons of ballast.

SHELLING THE COTTON LEVEES.—Administrator Burke has a large force shelling both cotton landings and has a full gang of carpenters engaged on the wood work. So it appears that the levees will soon be put in a good condition—at least as good as circumstances will permit.

TERRIBLE COAL OIL EXPLOSION.—At dark last evening a coal oil lamp exploded in a house on Palmyra, between Roman and Derbigny streets, seriously burning Mrs. T. Tracy, her daughter and little son. The daughter is so terribly burned that it will be almost a miracle if she survives.

Who would be rich
Himself must strike the blow.
Himself must strike the blow.
Saturday next is the time,
And the opportunity
And the opportunity
Is the grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Among other prizes with a prize of $20,000.
Strike home! young man, strike home!

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 14, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 48°; at 2 P. M., 51°; at 6 P. M., 47°. Lowest point during the night of January 13, 47°.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, January 14, 1875.

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

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	19	N. W.	Clear.
Corsicana	42	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	7*	N. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	10*	W.	Clear.
Galveston	46	S.	Cloudy.
Indianola	52	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	3	N. W.	Clear.
Lacrosse	4*	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	1*	S.	Clear.
Louisville	18	W.	Clear.
Memphis	26	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	26	N.	Fair.*
New Orleans	49	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha	1*	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	24	N. W.	Light snow.
Shreveport	41	N.	Clear.
St. Louis	6	....	Clear.
St. Paul	11*	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	42	W.	Fair.
Yankton	12*	N. W.	Cloudy.
Augusta	42	S. W.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	26	N. W.	Clear.
Mobile	45	N.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	41	N. W.	Cloudy.
New York	28	W.	Fair.
Savannah	36	N. W.	Foggy.
Key West	59	E.	Clear.

*Below zero.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	27	17	3
Cincinnati	..	18	5	4
Davenport	..	4	7	6
Dubuque	..	7	4	2
Louisville	..	4	5	4
Memphis	..	16	5	4
Nashville	..	8	1	4
New Orleans	..	1	*11	6
Pittsburg	18	..	4	7
Shreveport	2	..	2	2
St. Louis	..	..	6	3
Vicksburg	4	..	22	6

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Folly of Southern Business Men.

Amid the mass of gloomy evidence from New Orleans it is pleasant to find one man who tries to take a cheerful view of the situation, and who does not ascribe all the evils of humanity to Republican rule. J. H. Oglesby testified that in his opinion the financial condition of the New Orleans business men was better now than at any time during five years, that the people are more economical and do less business on credit, that crops are raised more cheaply than formerly, and that a notable feature of the times is the increasing number of small planters. These are sensible views and founded in reason. No one can visit New Orleans without being struck with the evidences of a fair business prosperity. Men and women are well dressed, money is spent freely, amusements are liberally patronized, and there is no visible evidence of the prostration and poverty of which we hear so much. Doubtless the trade of New Orleans has fallen off very sensibly from the time when she was the only cotton market of the Southwest and had a virtual monopoly of the whole Mississippi valley commerce. Now she divides the cotton trade with Mobile, Vicksburg, Memphis and other places, and her commercial importance as a depot of supplies for the Mississippi valley is materially affected by the various railroad lines which have been opened during the last ten or fifteen years, penetrating the South in different directions and opening up new lines of communication with the seaboard and new channels of trade. Thus there has ensued a permanent diminution of the vast business formerly transacted in New Orleans, and of the enormous profits of her cotton factors and importers. To these causes must be added the upturning of society by the war and the complete revolution in the planting business and other trade interests. The number of large and wealthy planters is much less, that of small ones much greater, there is more economy in planting and less prodigality in the marketing of crops and squandering of the proceeds. In short, New Orleans is no longer and never will be again the undisputed mistress of the Southern trade, the sole entrepot and depot for the Mississippi valley commerce.

But does it follow that New Orleans has lost all her business or commercial advantages? By no means. Her geographical advantages are unquestionably very great, and while business will never come to her as easily hereafter as formerly, there is no reason why the city should not have a very large and profitable trade. All that is needed is enterprise and sagacity on the part of her people, a willingness to adapt themselves to the new order of things and to utilize such advantages as nature and circumstances have placed within their reach. If her business men were to use a tenth part of the energy and enterprise practiced in Northern cities the trade of the city could be enormously increased. The trouble is they spend all their time in calling on Jupiter to help them, without once putting their own shoulders to the wheel. They have not made the slightest effort to adapt themselves to the new situation, to master its commercial bearings, to understand the effects of the substitution of free labor for slave, of small farmers for wealthy planters, of economy and close management for prodigality and waste. Instead of recognizing these great changes, and the shifting of the channels of trade by the opening of new railroads, and wisely adapting themselves to the new order of things, they prefer to spend their time moaning, groaning and cursing the government. Because wealth does not flow in upon them in a steady stream, as formerly, they talk about the utter prostration of business, and eternally damn the Republican party for causing their ruin. The business of New Orleans is not utterly prostrated, nor are her business men ruined. In spite of their utter lack of enterprise and sullen refusal to accept the situation, the city is in a fairly prosperous condition, and its business might be immeasurably increased by the use of intelligence, sagacity and enterprise. But it seems idle to look for these qualities, or in fact for anything reasonable among Southern business men.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Victor Hugo wants to write a life of John Brown.

THE SITUATION.

Further Comments of the Loyal Northern Press.

THE CASE THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD

THE LESSONS OF '61 REMEMBERED IN '75.

We resume the publication of the comments of Northern newspapers on the state of affairs in Louisiana and the South. They are not such extracts as are vouchsafed to us by the Associated Press, which long since became an instrument in the hands of bad men, to be used against the administration and to misrepresent the people of the North, but come from such sources as provoke thoughtful attention:

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

There is a labored effort on the part of the Democrats to create a tremendous tidal wave of sympathy with reference to the Louisiana difficulty. It is their settled purpose to create as much capital out of it as possible in the short space of time left to them before the report of the congressional committee now investigating affairs in New Orleans. Their howl about military usurpation is laughable and ridiculous in the extreme. The facts, when presented before Congress and the people in their proper light, will show that the White League entered into a diabolical plot to capture the Legislature of the State at all hazards. In this they were prevented by federal authority, and the usual avalanche of Democratic spleen comes thundering through the opposition press, and with it the old ante-bellum familiar cry of "reserved State rights." It was a sorry day for Louisiana when its State capital was removed to New Orleans. In the light of recent events that city is swayed by a mob as furious as the Paris Commune. General Sheridan understands the people with whom he is dealing. His statement that there are localities in this department "where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for several years" is the truth, and the people know it. The President and Cabinet confide in his wisdom, and in the belief "that all acts of his have been and will be judicious." So will the loyal men of the country. Louisiana needs a man of nerve and discretion. Sheridan is equal to the emergency.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce.]

It matters not whether Kellogg rightfully or wrongfully occupies the executive chair, he was the representative of all constitutional authority in Louisiana last September, when he was attacked by a mob of Conservatives and driven from the State House. If there was fraud and corruption on the part of Republicans in the operation of the Returning Board that declared him elected, there was much more fraud and corruption on the part of the Conservatives at the polls. The Conservatives, by their own act, made the returns such as to require all the sagacity of the Returning Board to sort the genuine from the fraudulent votes, and to tempt the partizanism of its members to tamper with them in party protection. What the result really was no person was ever able, or ever will be able, to determine. Under such circumstances, Kellogg had as much right to the office as anybody else, and having obtained possession, was the executive authority of Louisiana, when attacked last September, and the attacking party, therefore, made themselves criminals in the eyes of the law, as engaged in sedition against the lawful authority of the State.

In the subsequent campaign and election they organized into White Leagues for purposes of intimidation and fraud, in defiance of law and lawful authority. Murder, arson and well nigh anarchy followed from their operations; the power and authority of the executive of the State was defied; United States officers and soldiers were threatened, and life and property made unsafe. Whether their opponents have been engaged in political fraud is not a question in this connection, they, at least, have been engaged not only in political fraud but also in open crime, on so extensive a scale as to set at defiance all law and all authority.

General Sheridan is warranted in designating and treating them as banditti. All inquiry into their wrongs and all sympathy for them in consequence of any wrong they may have suffered must be suspended until their criminal career is finished and atoned for. It is nonsense, and worse for the Democratic papers to talk about hatred toward the whites of the South by the Republican party; no such hatred exists, or ever did exist, only in so far as the conduct of Southern white people brought down upon themselves the condemnation of just and candid judgment, and so shock humanity by their enormities as to awaken the feeling complained of. We do not justify or apologize for any wrong that Southern Republicans may have done, but it is impossible for us to find in our hearts any sympathy for people who outlaw thousands by crime, create anarchy in a great State, and make assassination the consequence of free thought and free action.

[From the Lafayette, Indiana, Journal.]

LOUISIANA.

Neither the events connected with the Louisiana Legislature nor the aggressive attitude of General Sheridan will allay the apprehensions to which the condition of the South has given birth. So far as General Sheridan's indignation at the brutal and outrageous conduct of the rebel outlaws is concerned, it does honor to his heart, but his remedy, summary and perhaps soldier-like, does but little credit to his judgment. In saying this we do not in the slightest seek to palliate the offenses which called for the impulsive General's proposition. Nor do we desire to disguise the fact that in the precedent set by the presence of federal bayonets in a State Legislature there is danger. Primarily it shows the weakness of the State government and the strength of rebel sentiment, and points to the dangerous necessity of more action of the same kind on the part of the general government.

A peculiar aspect is exhibited in the tone of the Northern Democratic press. Every little sheet of that ilk now howls in the wake of the larger ones over the great outrage, and yet from the beginning of the trouble they have been assiduously at work to conceal the murders and outrages perpetrated by the rebels. The revolutionary attempt in the manner in which they sought to organize and get control of the Legislature, is approved. A legislative mob, with pistols drawn in hand, comes in for no word of condemnation. All the bully and swagger, the murder of prominent officials, a reign of terror under threats and action, all these are passed over by the Democratic press, and its vials of wrath are reserved for some fancied or real error on the part of the government. Let it be admitted that the Southern people have grievances, does the fact justify the methods by which they have sought to remedy them? Have not those very methods been the means of making matters worse? And does not the encouragement and sympathy given them by a partisan press necessarily lead to a perpetuation of the grievances?

Let it be admitted that there was chosen legally a majority of Democrats to the State Legislature, yet in the way chosen to get the Legislature into the control of that majority lay the germs of trouble. There was no appeal to justice, it was bullying and force and intimidation from the beginning. It looks as if the object of the Democrats was to precipitate a collision to cause interference for the purpose of complaint. Whatever may be the influence of the respective sides upon the State it is certain that the Kellogg faction has more closely adhered to the law, and that his opponents have resorted to lawlessness, outrage and murder to carry their point.

We have spoken of General Sheridan's plan as unwise. It is so because it proposes at once to supersede the efforts of the State authorities. What necessity may arise out of the complications we can only fear, we do not know; but we do not believe the emergency has yet arisen. A sense of national honor and a regard for social order call for an end to the disgraceful proceedings, and if a peace is not arranged among the contenders rather than permit anarchy and lawless terror the power that can conquer a peace will be under obligations to do it—not in violation but in obedience to the constitution.

[From the Chicago Post.]

THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

The haste with which the Cotton Exchange, the Board of Underwriters, the bank presidents, and certain of the clergy of New Orleans hit up their voices to condemn the modest dispatch of Sheridan to President Grant, is inexplicable. That dispatch had reference to "the ringleaders of the armed White Leaguers," "the leaders of the banditti who murdered men here on the fourteenth of last September." Now, unless these bankers, insurance men, preachers, and cotton brokers come under these designations, they are going out of their way to abuse Sheridan and to indorse outlawry. If they do belong to the classes referred to by Sheridan, they are outlaws, no matter how sanctimoniously they talk, or how prominent their social position may be. It is noticeable that nothing can occur in Louisiana, if perpetrated by individuals of either clique, which is bad enough to awaken any protest from the members of that clique. They seem to think they must hang together or else hang separately. They manufacture and sustain by this plan a very damaging *esprit du corps* that is damaging to themselves.

Do the clergy of New Orleans really mean to uphold "the banditti who murdered men here (New Orleans) on the fourteenth of last September?" If not, why do they abuse Sheridan, for it is to these men specifically that he refers in his dispatch to the President. If they do mean to uphold these men, the fact that they are clergymen only increases their guilt. They add the sanctions of religion to a reign of terrorism, and sanctify murder by an apostolic benediction. Professed ministers have done such things before, but it is not a precedent that it is sagacious to follow in the present state of civilization.

So long as the people of Louisiana are true to their own interests their just cause will never lack support and its triumph will neither be distant nor doubtful. But, if they suffer themselves to be beguiled into following after or defending the hot headed irresponsible red republicans at whom the dispatch of Sheridan is aimed, they will, from the nature of the case, be confounded with the banditti in public estimation. It is the misfortune of Louisiana that she has no yeomanry, no great middle class of hard headed, common sense conservative men. Her population consists of ex masters and ex slaves, a carpet-bagging element and a minority of native whites neither ex-masters nor ex-slaves, but educated in the faith that to be one or the other is the normal destiny of man. Many of the ex-masters, deprived of their slaves, rendered desperate by decaying fortunes and scorning useful employment, have leisure and disposition to do nothing else except stir up rows—on the principle of the green apprentice of the blacksmith, who failing to hammer an ax out of the molten iron, plunged it into a tub of water with the remark that he could at least "make a sizzle."

General Sheridan sees clearly that these breeders of riot must be extirpated before there can be any guarantee of a republican form of government for all the citizens of Louisiana. Once and forever crushed, and there would remain a chance for the growth of that kind of manhood without which self-government is an impossibility. When the voters of that State are absolutely secure in the expression of their opinions, they will take pains to have opinions, and to seek reasons for holding them. Now, the negro witness at Vicksburg tells the whole story: "We vote," said he to the congressional committee, "on the strongest side." Men never will become fit to rule themselves until this terrorism is abolished, and the dominant force in the State is exercised to protect alike the weak and the strong, the minority and the majority.

If the cotton brokers, insurance men, bankers and clergy of New Orleans would devote themselves to forwarding the realization of these obvious truths, they would help their friends and themselves far more than they will by abusing Sheridan and making common cause with "the banditti" who form in "armed White Leagues," and "who murdered men" in New Orleans "on the fourteenth of last September."

CITY ORDINANCES—OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 13, 1875.

[No. 2932—Administration Series.]

An ordinance levying city taxes for the year 1875.

Be it ordained, That in conformity with the several acts of the Legislature relative thereto, and with ordinance No. 2898, Administration series, adopted December 29, 1874, the following taxes be and are hereby levied and assessed for the year 1875, on all taxable property within the city of New Orleans, according to the assessment of said year, viz:

City debt tax, for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt, one dollar and twelve cents on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Police tax—Forty-nine and one half cents on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Public school tax—One-fourth of one per cent on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Park tax—One-eighth of one per cent on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Current city expense tax—Fifty-one cents on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 12, 1875, the veto of the Mayor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

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

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, January 11, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TEN PER CENT was declared out of the profits of the last six months' business, payable on demand.
M. BENNER, Cashier.
ja12 1m

Notice.—New Orleans, January 13, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 504 Magazine street, on MONDAY, February 15, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. to vote upon proposed amendments to the charter, as approved and recommended by the Board of Directors.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.
ja13

Notice.—Bank of Lafayette, New Orleans, January 9, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, February 9, 1875, at 1 P. M., to consider and act upon proposed amendments to the charter. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the Board.
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, Cashier.
jal6 1m

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company, New Orleans, December 31, 1874.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company will be held on the THIRTIETH DAY OF JANUARY, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year.
JOHN R. LAFITTE,
THOMAS H. HUNT, Directors.
ja1 3t

FOR RENT.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—EITHER IN block or in lots to suit tenants or purchasers, the Woodlawn Plantation, situated in the parish of Plaquemines, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at about twenty-four miles below the city of New Orleans, having a superficial area of about 2000 acres. Buildings and improvements comprise a dwelling house, sugarhouse and machinery therein, purgeries, cane shed, cabins, etc.
Apply to H. L. Newcomb, on the premises, or to A. Rochereau & Co., Nos. 12 and 14 St. Louis street, New Orleans. ja8 15t

FOR RENT.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished apartments, in a central locality, convenient to the cars, will be rented at very moderate rates, by applying at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, over the National Bank.
de13 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 320 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL
JOHN D. MACLIN,
No. 34 Carondelet street.
PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL COAL
Prepared for family use and delivered at
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Branch office and depot, head of Second street, Fourth District. ja10 3t

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 o 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. de11

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF FISHER, JOHNSON & CO., bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1353.

WHEREAS JAMES FISHER, GEORGE D. FISHER and James F. Johnson, individually and as members of the firm of Fisher, Johnson & Co., of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their 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 twenty-third 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 bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, January 6, 1875.
ja7 14 21 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF VICTOR F. SARRAZIN, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 7401.

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

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-third 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 twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, January 6, 1875.
ja7 14 21 K. LOEW Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. MARIA LAMARQUE WIFE OF A. DENECHAUD, vs. A. Denechaud, her husband—No. 5981.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE FOURTH day of January, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit—

Mrs. Maria Lamarque, wife of A. Denechaud, vs. A. Denechaud, her husband—No. 5981.

In this case, for the reasons orally assigned by the court, the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Maria Lamarque, and against defendant, Auguste Denechaud, her husband, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties; that the said plaintiff do have exclusive exclusive administration hereafter of the proceeds and property of her separate industry, free from the debts and liabilities of her husband hereafter contracted; that her separate earnings inure to the benefit of herself and family, and that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment rendered January 4, 1875.
Judgment signed January 9, 1875.
E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.
PAUL T. SBADIE,
ja12* Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. THERESA 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. Theresa 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, Theresa 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 H. GANNON, Deputy Clerk.
de16 ja1 16*

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, of 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 them. It is further ordered that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment signed November 12, 1874.
E. NORTH CULLOM, 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,
no20 de18 ja26 Deputy Clerk.

MONITION.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT.

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE Bank vs. F. E. Dumas and Francois Lacroix—No. 27,904.

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 ja10 25 JOHN BURKE, Clerk.

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 Carondelet 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. 23 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. PEOST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after November 16, 1874, Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:10 A. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:	
Express and mail, daily	3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

R. F. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ALLEN, General Manager.
my13

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 13, 1875.

[No. 2931—Administration Series.]

An ordinance adopting an estimate of expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year 1875.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That in conformity with section fourteen of an act of the Legislature, No. 73, approved April 26, 1872, and act No. 30, approved March 12, 1874, the following estimate of expenditures (including police and schools) for the year 1875, be and the same is hereby adopted:

TO BE PAID FROM THE CITY DEBT TAX.

Consolidated bonds, interest at six per cent	$272,067 50
Railroad bonds, due May 1, 1874, exchangeable for new consolidated gold bonds, or with privilege of renewal, as per ordinance No. 2898, Administration series, interest at six per cent	175,440 00
Pontchartrain railroad bonds, interest at six per cent	6,780 00
Waterworks bonds, interest at five per cent	69,620 00
Seven per cent loan 1869, interest at seven per cent	109,605 00
Seven per cent loan 1870, interest at seven per cent	210,000 00
Jefferson City bonds, interest at eight per cent	32,000 00
Street improvement loan, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent	30,558 00
Ten per cent loan, interest at ten per cent	114,300 00
McDonogh School fund, interest at six per cent	6,540 00
Pink Asylum loan, interest at six per cent	3,820 00
New consolidated debt (gold bonds, general series), interest on $2,500,000 at seven per cent, $179,000; gold premium on currency at 11½, $10,696 66	189,696 66
Carrollton bonds, interest at eight per cent	65,544 00
Total	$1,328,614 16

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