New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. 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.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, stocks.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Magazine street, and No. 96 Gravier street, movables.

Local Intelligence.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—*Assistant Secretary of State William Weeks Stabbed and Killed by State Tax Assessor George E. Paris*—Again we are called upon to place upon record one of the saddest and most unfortunate consequences of the wicked custom of carrying dangerous weapons upon one's person. The particulars of the occurrence, received from an eye witness, are as follows:

Mr. George E. Paris, a member of the State board of assessors, in company with Mr. Charles A. Baquie, clerk of the Third District Court, were on their way home about twelve o'clock last Saturday night, when the violent rain surprised them at the corner of Villere and Gasquet streets. They sought shelter in the rooms of the Louisiana Club, at No. 39 Villere street, between Gasquet and Common streets, where they found a number of gentlemen who had been also detained there at that late hour of the night by the rain. Among the persons in the clubrooms was Mr. William Weeks, Assistant Secretary of State. The rain continuing in intensity, the party remained indoors until it had subsided, when a few gentlemen departed, leaving in the clubrooms Messrs. P. G. Deslonde, Charles A. Baquie, William G. Elliott, James W. Quinn, W. B. Barrett, George E. Paris, S. Ward, J. H. Perkins and William Weeks.

The deceased, William Weeks, was in conversation with Mr. Paris, and a sudden outburst of anger was noticed in his language. Mr. Baquie, who happened to be seated between the parties, turned toward Paris and heard him say, "But, Mr. Weeks, I am not a cur," whereupon Weeks, who was standing opposite him at the table, replied, with an oath, "Nor am I." Stepping up, he struck Paris most violently in the face, and immediately drew a Lefaucheux revolver from his pocket and was cocking it, when Mr. Baquie, not wishing to witness a conflict between two friends, rushed toward Weeks and seized him by the two hands, his left hand holding the hand in which was the pistol. Mr. Paris endeavored to reach Weeks, but was unable to do so, owing to Mr. Baquie's intervention. The deceased struggled, but was held down upon a sofa by Mr. Baquie, who at the same time held at arm's length Paris, who had made a rush toward Weeks.

While on the sofa, and not being able to use his weapon, Weeks struck Paris several times with the butt or hammer of his pistol, thereby inflicting several deep wounds in his forehead, which began to bleed profusely. At that juncture Mr. Baquie succeeded in pushing Mr. Paris into the front parlor, and raising Mr. Weeks from the floor, carried him through the back door into the yard, where he was met by Mr. Perkins and his wife, who assisted in pacifying him. Mr. Baquie requested him to surrender his weapon, but he imperatively refused to do so, threatening to shoot him (Baquie) if he persisted in interfering in the matter. Mr. Baquie, however, did not desist, and released him only when the landlady (Mrs. Perkins) had succeeded in inducing him to go up stairs.

Mr. Baquie then returned in the room and turned his attention to the bleeding man, Paris, and was assisted by Mr. Deslonde, who was the only person remaining in the rooms, the balance having retired at the first sign of a disturbance. While the gentlemen were engaged in bathing Mr. Paris' head the door flew open and in marched Mr. Weeks with his pistol in his hand. Mr. Baquie seized him again and begged of him not to shoot. Mr. Paris then pulled a hunting knife from his breast, made a rush at Weeks, saying, "Look out, Charley," addressing Mr. Baquie, who then released Weeks. Before two seconds had passed away the knife was plunged into Weeks' right breast with incredible violence. The wounded man made several efforts to cock his pistol, but in vain, the cylinder would not revolve, and the knife was again and again plunged into his body promiscuously. The unfortunate man succeeded, however, in getting upon his feet, and after two attempts reached the front door and dashed out, but dropped down, an inanimate corpse, within ten feet of the entrance door.

After the bloody deed Paris turned toward Messrs. Baquie and Deslonde, and handing the knife still dripping with his victim's blood to the latter gentleman, said, with a pale, haggard countenance and with tears flowing freely from his eyes: "Mr. Secretary of State, here is this knife. I am a man, and he wanted to kill me." Leaving Paris in the rooms, Messrs. Baquie and Deslonde went out in search of the body of the poor man who they well suspected could not have survived long such fearful stabbing, and their suspicions were well founded, for the body of their friend Weeks was lying on the back bathed in its still warm blood. Assisted by Mr. J. W. Quinn, they carried the body on the gallery and laid it there until the police was summoned, when it was transferred to the Charity Hospital.

Paris left the house and after visiting his wife and family and two or three intimate friends, surrendered himself to Sergeant John McCann, of the central station. Coroner Chastant yesterday held an inquest in the case and the several witnesses testified in substance to the facts given in this report. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death from wounds received from a knife in the hands of one George E. Paris, and charged the latter with murder. The coroner will accordingly prefer the charge before Police Magistrate W. L. Evans, of the first police court.

The accused was transferred yesterday to the Parish Prison, where he will await the preliminary examination usual in such cases.

The deceased, William Weeks, was a native of Louisiana, aged thirty three years, and a married man. He leaves a widow and two children of tender age to mourn his loss. He was elected in 1870 to the position of constable of the Third Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, and at the expiration of his term of office was appointed by the present Secretary of State to the position he occupied at the time of his untimely death—that of assistant secretary.

The funeral took place last evening at five o'clock, and was conducted by Berry Lodge No. 45, A. F. M., of which the deceased was a member.

POLICE BOARD.—Sergeant Charles Bibb, of the first precinct, was yesterday tried before the Police Board on a serious charge, and was dismissed the force. His guilt was unanimously agreed to by the members of the board, but there was a difference of opinion as to what should be his punishment. He was finally dismissed on the casting vote of the presiding officer, notwithstanding he proved two different alibi by two different sets of witnesses. The board also transferred Sergeant Siabowski from the third to the first precinct, and Sergeant McCann from the first to the third.

AMONG THE FIREMEN.—Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 held a meeting last evening to take a vote on the question of parading on the fourth of March. It was agreed not to turn out on that day. Several other companies have voted the same way, among them Columbia No. 5.

The board of delegates held a meeting last evening, as the fire commissioners have made charges against Chief Engineer O'Connor. The commissioners recently instructed him to arrest a Babcock machine should it attempt to work at a fire. The chief had a conference with an attorney who advised him against making such an arrest, and on that he refused to obey the commissioners, but afterward said he would comply had the board of delegates issued the command. The war has commenced, and it is likely that the controversy will not end just yet. The meeting did not accomplish much, as an alarm of fire was sounded during the session.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, January 24, at 6 P. M.:

1 of amputation, 1 of aneurism, 2 of apopexy, 2 of bronchitis, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 1 of burns, 1 of brain disease, 1 of cancer of the womb, 3 of catarrh, 1 of cholera infantum, 2 of congestion of the brain, 1 of congestion of the lungs, 19 of consumption, 5 of infantile convulsions, 2 of adult debility, 6 of diarrhea, 3 of chronic diarrhea, 3 of dropsy, 2 drowned, 3 of dysentery, 1 of diphtheria, 1 of epilepsy, 1 of congestive fever, 2 of puerperal fever, 1 of remittent fever, 1 of typhoid fever, 3 of fracture of the skull, 3 of gastro-enteritis, 1 from hemorrhage, 4 of heart disease, 2 of valvular heart disease, 2 of hemiplegia, 1 of hooping cough, 3 of inflammation of the bowels, 1 of inflammation of the brain, 17 of inflammation of the lungs, 1 of inflammation of the pleura, 2 of lockjaw, 1 of laryngitis, 1 of adult marasmus, 2 of infantile marasmus, 1 of cerebro spinal meningitis, 4 from old age, 1 of pleuro pneumonia, 5 of small pox, 1 of softening of the brain, 2 from suffocation, 2 of teething, 4 of trismus nascenium, 2 unknown, 4 not stated; total 137. In addition to the above 5 were stillborn. Number interred from public institutions, 27; on certificate of coroners, 22; on certificate of midwives, 2.

CARELESS HANDLING OF FIREARMS.—We have to record another accident from this prevalent cause. Theodore Strader had his left forefinger shot off, and Aaron Boyle was wounded in the left side by the same bullet from a pistol, which the former was carelessly handling at the corner of Amelia and Laurel streets, Sunday evening. Neither of the men were dangerously wounded.

BRIEF MENTION.—Frank Maggioli beat an unknown billiard expert Sunday night in a game of 500 points. Frank made the very handsome average of 8½, and runs of 51, 45, 35, 34, 34 and 31.

Charles Alevert was arrested at four o'clock Monday morning on a charge of larceny, at the corner of Dryades and Union streets.

The body of a small infant was found Sunday morning in the New basin, at the head of Franklin street. Coroner Chastant held the inquest.

Margaret Merryweather was too demonstrative in her attentions to E. Pijeaux, and was arrested at her home on Conti, near Rampart street. She tried to thrash the officer who arrested her, but made a failure.

A young man named Albert Johnson, alias Taylor, has been arrested as a thief in the Sixth District.

A SILVER SOUVENIR.—On the seventh of October, 1859, several prosperous merchants in New York city held a meeting for the purpose of paying a tribute to a gentleman who had proved himself a humanitarian and a hero. A neat sum of money was contributed, which purchased a splendid silver pitcher and salver. Both pieces bore appropriate inscriptions to the honor of Captain John Wilson, of the brig Minnie Shipper. This honor was conferred on the captain as a slight token for his noble conduct in having rescued half dead passengers from the wrecked steamship Connaught, about 150 miles from Boston. The event was duly chronicled in all the leading newspapers of the day, and Captain Wilson suddenly became renowned. He was prosperous then, possessing all manly faculties, but his condition is different now. The hand of hard fate has pursued him, and chance has landed him in our city at the bottom of the ladder. Through thick and thin he has clung to his silver present, but at last he has nothing else left which can procure bread and meat. The pitcher and salver may be seen in the Phœnix saloon, St. Charles street, and as a last resort will be disposed of, simply to satisfy a foolish habit of eating. Who will be the purchaser?

ANOTHER COAL OIL HOMICIDE.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, as Mary Jane Martin was pouring coal oil on a fire in order to make it burn better, the can from which she was pouring it exploded, and the girl was burned so badly that she died from the effects yesterday afternoon. This occurred at her residence, No. 309 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUICIDE.—Miss Mary Joran, twenty-one years old, committed suicide yesterday at her father's residence, No. 486 White street, between Jackson and Josephine streets, by drowning herself in the cistern.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire last evening at half past eight o'clock came from the boiler show of W. H. Smith, at the corner of Girod and Fulton streets. The fire was caused by a furnace which was left burning when the workmen left, sparks from which ignited the floor. The damage was but slight, fire companies Nos. 2 and 6 very quickly putting out the flames.

A fire broke out in an unoccupied frame kitchen on Moreau, between Enghein and Port streets, at about a quarter to nine o'clock last evening. The building was owned by J. M. Akers. The loss is about $800. There was an insurance on the place, but to what extent is unknown.

This fire communicated to a one-story frame kitchen adjoining, owned by Mrs. Donovan, and occupied by Mrs. Anderson, which was slightly damaged.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.—The residence of Mr. A. A. Fayerweather, at the corner of Napoleon avenue and Dryades street, was entered by a burglar and robbed, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning of clothing, silver and plated spoons, provisions and whatever else was at hand. The burglar, after attempting and failing to enter at the front window, finally, by breaking books and bolts, got into the kitchen, and lit a candle. While helping himself he knocked over a chair, which aroused Mr. and Mrs. Fayerweather. Mrs. Fayerweather took a lighted lamp and started down stairs to see what the trouble was, Mr. Fayerweather not being fully convinced that there was anyone in his house. He opened the window and blinds, and looked out and saw the burglar, and getting his pistol blazed away at him from right above the burglar's head. Mr. Fayerweather got two more shots at him, and Mrs. Fayerweather paid her compliments by giving him a parting shot as he jumped the fence. Mr. Fayerweather thinks his first shot took effect. We hope it did.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, January 25, 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	43	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	34	W.	Clear.
Corsicana	54	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	12	E.	Fair.
Dubuque	9	.....	Fair.
Galveston	54	E.	Threatening.
Indianola	54	E.	Threatening.
Keokuk	30	S. E.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	3	N. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	40	S.	Threatening.
Louisville	38	.....	Clear.
Memphis	48	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	44	E.	Fair.
New Orleans	59	E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	27	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	27	W.	Clear.
Shreveport	57	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	42	S.	Fair.
St. Paul	2	E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	46	S. E.	Fair.
Yankton	15	E.	Fair.
Augusta	55	S. W.	Fair.
Baltimore	37	W.	Clear.
Mobile	57	N.	Fair.
Montgomery	56	N. E.	Fair.
New York	30	N. W.	Clear.
Savannah	55	E.	Cloudy.
Key West	60	E.	Fair.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	1	5	4
Cincinnati	55	..	19	6
Davenport	..	1	6	0
Dubuque	1	..	4	10
Louisville	..	9	5	0
Memphis	..	3	4	9
Nashville	54	..	10	6
New Orleans	..	..	*12	2
Pittsburg	30	..	6	3
Shreveport	..	11	19	5
St. Louis	..	3	6	2
Vicksburg	..	14	12	10

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Overseers of the poor—those who overlook their wants.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

MORE TESTIMONY TAKEN

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The congressional investigating committee appeared in their seats yesterday morning, evidently prepared for a week's work.

Mr. Zacharie stated that as concerned most of the contested parishes, there would be no necessity for transcribing the record, as it was all in the hands of the sub-committee.

W. R. Whitaker was the first witness called—Acted as a committeeman on the Democratic Conservative side before the Returning Board; [witness read some decisions relating to our election law, which he took from published works;] during the time of the session returns from certain parishes were produced, and the packages bore signs that they had been broken; General Anderson told me, before the board had completed the compilation, that he believed the Conservatives had a majority in the House; we had duplicate returns from nearly every parish; we put in some protests where none had been before, under protest, that is, after the Republicans had made protests where none had accompanied the returns; there were twenty contested parishes; we discovered that "testimony" had been abstracted from the returns of three parishes.

Witness narrated bits of his experience while before the Returning Board, stating that he was not employed as a professional in the above case, and never received compensation for his services.

Cross-examination—Never read in newspapers that members of the Returning Board were to be killed; read an article from the Shreveport *Times* which threatened the lives of some persons; the *Times* is a Democratic paper; do not know that the Democratic papers of this city condemned the article; Democrats here condemned the article; do not know that Mr. Arroyo was persuaded to leave the Returning Board; I was a Democrat, afterward was a Liberal Republican; at present have no definite political leaning; came to Louisiana in 1862; I am not a Democrat; at last election I voted a mixed ticket; in 1872 I voted for the best men.

Oscar Arroyo—I was a member of the Returning Board; when Jackson parish was canvassed we found a protest signed by Judge Houma and Mr. Jones; the protest was set aside; one day I met Mr. Kidd and congratulated him on his election as Representative for Jackson parish; he informed me that his opponent, Mr. Hood, had been returned, notwithstanding I had believed to the contrary.

Mr. Zacharie stated that he had lately received information and proofs that evidence, etc., had been filed before the Returning Board after the board declared that nothing more in the shape of testimony or evidence should go in. One of the protests, or rather a statement about Carroll parish, had never been seen by the speaker until this moment, and he now finds this document among the papers brought in from the office of the Secretary of State. As this did not seem to be much, nothing was said or done about it.

General Campbell proposed to inform the committee of the origin of the election law and the rules which should govern the Returning Board, he insisting that the board are simply returning officers—not canvassers or compilers.

Mr. Wheeler thought that the Returning Board law was sufficient to explain itself, he not caring to hear why the law was enacted; it was sufficient for him to know that it was a law.

General Campbell made an extended statement, begining by saying that previous to adopting an election law over 1000 Republicans had been murdered in the parishes of Bossier, St. Landry, St. Bernard, Caddo, Jefferson and Orleans, and these massacres proved the necessity for a stringent law. He did not take up more than ten minutes in making his statements.

Colonel Field took the stand to make a statement. He began by calling on the third article of our State constitution, made as a protection for voters, to prevent riot and tumult. He contended that the constitution alone was sufficient, even though no law had been subsequently adopted to prevent improper practices in matters pertaining to elections; the Legislature can not abridge constitutional provisions though it should make a law for that purpose. The speaker contended that the board should be governed by the law, which says that when there is proof that an election had been unlawfully conducted the Returning Board had a perfect right to take cognizance of those facts; the law does not say that complaints must be appended to the returns. If a man uses improper influences to induce men to vote a certain way the law is broken; that can be done and yet a commissioner may not be aware of the fact. It does not matter if a supervisor or commissioner does not make complaint, if there has been intimidation or other improper influences the Returning Board may take cognizance, if information is furnished by other parties than election officers. In registration matters, if anything occurs to prevent a free and full registration, the subject may be considered as is provided for by the law.

The speaker took up and expatiated on each branch of the election law, but was repeatedly interrupted by members of the committee, who asked questions concerning it.

John Ray—I am an attorney-at-law; reside in the town of Monroe, Louisiana; was appointed by State Executive Republican Committee to be present at the proceedings of the Returning Board; Messrs. Lowell and Stamps were with me there; I was present at every meeting, except the secret ones; kept a record of all the returns; when counsel met the board on the second or third day, the Democratic counsel made an objection because there were no Democrats on the board, contrary to law; General Longstreet then resigned to make place for a Democrat; J. M. Sandidge, a Democrat, was elected, but he declined; the board then elected Mr. Arroyo, a Democrat; there was no objection to him, and did not hear further objection from the Democrats; no examinations of polls had been made up to the time Mr. Arroyo took his seat; after the board was thus organized there was a question as to how the polls should be taken up; the Democrats wanted them taken up by congressional districts; afterward they wanted them in alphabetical order, but there is no law on the subject; the parish of Orleans was first taken up; there were 118 polling places in this parish; it soon became manifest that there had been informalities in most of the polls in making the returns; I raised objections to these informalities; after examining the papers the board came to the conclusion that unless there appeared evidence that there had been fraud or intimidation they would proceed to count; only three polls were shown to have been carried by frauds or intimidation, but two of those charges were finally withdrawn; there was no change made by the board in the Orleans returns; when through with Orleans the board proposed to take up the first and second congressional districts; the forms in country parishes were as defective as those of the city; the parish of St. James indicated that there had been fraud used in making up the returns; after this the board agreed to take up the parishes in alphabetical order, but that rule was often departed from; in one case, about the closing of the board, the Democratic counsel asked for a little delay, to get their evidence in; that was on a Saturday, two days before the board was to close its work; as that was granted them, I deemed that the Republicans had the same right; therefore did not put in one protest or affidavit until the next Monday; had I put in that affidavit earlier, our contestants might have seen it and attempted to obtain rebutting testimony; the board did not throw out a single box, except for frauds; the supervisor of De Soto parish failed to make any returns; the Democrats caused the supervisor to be arrested and taken before a United States commissioner; he then and there had the returns, but he was discharged; afterward a lewd woman demanded $1000 for the papers, but she did not get it; a court clerk from De Soto afterward appeared with a bundle of papers, which were presented to the board as duplicates of the election returns of De Soto parish; the board could not accept those papers, not knowing whether the documents were genuine or not; the Democrats sued out a writ of mandamus, which was of no effect, the court sustaining the board; the same question arose in Terrebonne parish, the supervisor having failed to make full returns; the supervisor in Iberia parish failed to return poll No. 1, so the Returning Board is not responsible in any manner for that mistake; there were affidavits to show that intimidation had been used at that poll; the board did not entertain these affidavits, and it is evident to me that the sub-committee did not clearly understand the state of affairs in the parish of Iberia.

The committee here adjourned at four o'clock until 7 P. M.

At the evening session all were present, and Mr. Ray resumed his testimony:

In the parish of Winn there was trouble; Randall, who had been appointed registrar, had left the parish because citizens had threatened to take his life unless he disappeared without further notice; the person who acted as registrar had no authority so to do; he had not been appointed; I entered protests as to the returns of those parishes where intimidation and fraud had been used; it is next to impossible for supervisors or commissioners to actually witness acts of intimidation or fraud on election days; there may be a thousand ways to frighten off a voter days and weeks before election day; it is in consequence of this that the Returning Board was bound to accept proofs of fraud from other sources; persons in Winn parish complained that they were prevented from registering, and others asserted that they could not vote after registering; others had to flee from their homes to save their lives; in the parish of Jackson fully forty men signed affidavits that they had been prevented depositing their ballots; there was intimidation in Assumption and Lafourche parishes; in the parish of Grant there were evidences of intimidation where improvised ballot boxes were used; in the parish of Bienville the vote cast was 779; 784 Democrats were registered and 440 Republicans; there was no Republican ticket and no Republican votes were cast there; the Republican tax collector of that parish was forced to resign; in Avoyelles parish, poll No. 12, the box was stolen by an unknown person; the vote known to have been cast was largely Republican; poll No. 12 was counted in for the Republicans by the Returning Board; there was intimidation in Red River parish, beyond a doubt; in St. Tammany parish one poll was contested because of great informality; one person who signed as a commissioner was a Democratic candidate for office and not a commissioner; in Bossier parish objections were made to the returns by both sides, but the objections were not sustained; at the Benton poll there was evident intimidation.

To Mr. Frye—On one occasion an intrusive person entered the room of the Returning Board and demanded of Governor Wells what he intended to do about a certain parish; the man was dictatorial and offensive; he was ejected; his name is Bailey Vincent; Mr. Casanave received an unsigned letter threatening him with death; there were rumors that members would be foully dealt with in case they made certain returns; I was repeatedly warned not to go on the streets at night and not to let anybody know where I slept; on one occasion I feel sure that the board would have been mobbed had it not adjourned in time to prevent such an occurrence.

J. Madison Wells, sworn—I have prepared a long report to the Legislature, which I think will cover all the points desired by this committee. [The document was read and accepted as evidence. In substance, the narrative goes over the same ground traveled by Mr. Ray, and gives a condensed history of the Returning Board's proceedings during its last session. The document closes by a declaration that an attempt had been made in this city to assassinate him (Governor Wells). He also expressed a belief that most of the intimidation could be traced directly to the White League.]

Counsel for the Democratic side started to offer a proposition of some kind for Mr. McEnery, but the committee did not seem inclined to receive it. The document was not read or given out, but it is stated that it contains a proposition to submit the election of 1872 to the committee for arbitration or something of like nature.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Practical Ostracism in St. Martin.

Some weeks ago the REPUBLICAN reproduced from the columns of the Attakapas *Sentinel* the resolution of the White League of St. Martin, calling upon the planters of the parish to carry out the threat made previous to the election, to discharge all laborers who voted the Republican ticket. Late information from this parish is to the effect that 160 families of colored laborers have been driven from their homes within a few days, and have been forced to seek refuge in the adjoining parishes. Perhaps a little testimony from this portion of the State will be of interest to the colleagues of Mr. Foster, since that gentleman failed to find any evidence of ostracism or proscription of Republicans in Louisiana.

The Masonic Ball.

The time for the Knights Templar's grand ball is fast approaching. The ball will occur on Wednesday evening, at Exposition Hall. The Knights will be in full feather and the ladies arrayed in charming attire. It will be an assembling of the elite of the Masonic world, a gathering for profit and pleasure, where nothing offensive or defensive may come. A better ball than this will be need not be wished for.

From Mexico.

The steamer City of Havana, of Messrs. F. Alexandre & Son's Mexican line, from Vera Cruz, is expected to arrive in this city to-day. It will have on board our commercial delegation, representing the Chamber of Commerce, and about 200 of the Sisters of Charity, who were ordered to leave Mexico by the local government.

The religious meetings at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, corner Camp and Terpsichore streets, held by Rev. A. P. Graves, continue every day this week at eleven o'clock, and every night at half past seven o'clock. As this may be the last week of Mr. Graves in this city, the citizens are earnestly invited to attend. On Wednesday night he preaches especially to young men. He is a preacher with many elements of power and large experience in the work of an evangelist.

The Secretary of War has designated the Sixteenth United States Infantry as one of the regiments to be armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre forty-five, with trowel bayonets and intrenching tools. It will be immediately supplied with the new arm.

The Republicans of Connecticut, in convention at New Haven, on the twentieth instant, nominated James Lloyd Green, of Norwich, for Governor.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

Superior District Court.

The petition of the State of Louisiana upon the relation of Nicholas Connell, of New Orleans, represents that March 13, 1874, relator entered into a contract with the city of Carrollton, through the Mayor, authorized by resolution of the Council, for the construction of brick banquettes on certain streets named, in accordance with specifications, at $1 30 per foot, brick, earth and lumber work to be paid for as follows: In front of private property, one-half by the owners; the other half, together with the entire cost, at the intersections of streets, to be paid by the city, in improvement bonds bearing eight per cent interest per annum, and payable in twenty years; the city of Carrollton has since been incorporated with the city of New Orleans; the city of New Orleans has accepted his work; that certificates of the city have been issued to him for $18,298 42; that notwithstanding the city of New Orleans bound by said contract, and acknowledges the amount due, it refuses to issue the improvement bonds called for by said contract to said amount. Wherefore a writ of mandamus is prayed for against the city, its Mayor and Administrators, commanding them to provide for and issue improvement bonds to said amount, and after due proceedings the writ be made peremptory and final.

Mrs. Martha Wackenfelt, widow of the late Philip Voelkel, and administratrix of his succession, of New Orleans, petitions: That Philip Voelkel died on the fourth of August, 1874, leaving widow and children in indigent circumstances; his succession is now in the course of administration; that nine certain lots of ground belonging to said succession were sold July 7, 1874, for State taxes, Hay & Mehle becoming the purchasers, for $185; Philip Voelkel died since the sale; that desirous of redeeming the property, as she had the right to do, by paying to the party purchasing the purchase money, costs and penalty, within six months, she tendered to Hay & Mehle, December 21, 1874, $290 30, which they refused to accept; she believes they are attempting to defraud the succession of the property; they are about to present to the Auditor of Public Accounts the tax collector's title to obtain a tull title, and she fears the Auditor will issue a deed to said parties, by which she will suffer irreparable injury; wherefore she prays for injunction restraining the Auditor from issuing a title or deed of sale, the recorder of conveyances from issuing a certificate, and that the succession be declared the owner of the property by right of redemption, and the registry of the tax sale be erased. Injunction was issued as prayed for on $100 bond.

Superior Criminal Court.

No session of this court to-day. Judge Atocha continues indisposed.

The petty jury was finally discharged.

The grand jury was discharged until Monday next.

An order is issued for the drawing of the petty jury to serve for the month of February, returnable on Monday next.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Larceny—Lucien Barbiano, Paul Victor, Wilham Spelman, Jordan Thompson, Henry Maxwell, Charles Davis, Zella Christine, Henry Burch, Robert Burton.

Assault by willfully shooting at—Louis Martin.

Entering a dwelling house, etc.—William Smith, alias Harris.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Larceny—Garibaldi, George Brown, John Williams.

CONTINUED.

Larceny—William Bell, sentence; James Henry, indefinitely remanded; John Cummings.

Assault and battery—Robert Jonas, discharged on bond.

VERDICTS.

Larceny—Ross Ellison, two charges. Guilty.

Keeping a disorderly brothel—Julia Arbuckle. Not guilty.

SENTENCED.

Entering a dwelling house in night time without breaking, with intent to steal—John Franklin. Two years and six months hard labor in Penitentiary.

Assault and battery—Murt. Wheatly. Pleaded guilty, fined one cent and costs.

Second District Court.

The successions of James A. Willard, Adolphe Dupre, Jr., Jaques Henri Thierry and Harriet Tellen, deceased wife of Adolphe Himmel, were opened.

Suits instituted in the matter of the minor Le Pietre; also the interdiction of Julius Levy.

To be had for the asking,
To be had for the asking,
Twenty thousand dollars,
Twenty thousand dollars,
By drawing the capital prize,
By drawing the capital prize,
On Saturday, February 6,
On Saturday, February 6,
In the Louisiana State Lottery,
Don't be left out in the cold.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	3 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
January 24	64	64	62
January 25	48	57	55

Lowest point during the nights of January 23 and 24, 46°. Rain during the night of January 23, one and one-twentieth inches.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall Fourth Ward Radical Republican Central Club.—The officers and members of this club are notified that a special meeting will be held on THURSDAY, January 28, at 7 P. M., at the hall on Derbigny street. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. R. MALCOLM, President. CHARLES VIGERS, Secretary. ja26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Company. New Orleans, January 12, 1875.—At a meeting of stockholders held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors to serve the ensuing year:
JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, THOMAS JANNEY,
JULES CASSARD, L. E. LEMAIRE,
P. O. FAZENDE.
And at a meeting of the board held the fourteenth instant JOSEPH HERNANDEZ was unanimously re-elected president.
ja26 6t CHARLES HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, January 22, 1875.—At the annual meeting of stockholders held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:
J. F. D. LANIER, THEODORE HELLMAN,
THOMAS L. AIREY, HENRY C. MILLER,
W. J. FRIERSON, RICHARD PRITCHARD,
JOSEPH H. OGLESBY.
Subsequently, at a meeting for organization, Mr. JOSEPH H. OGLESBY was unanimously re-elected President.
ja26 6t A. LURIA, Cashier.

La Variétie Association—New Orleans, January 19, 1875.—Under the provisions of the charter and in accordance with a resolution passed by the board of directors at a meeting held this evening, the stockholders of this Association are hereby notified to attend a general meeting, to be held in the club room, on MONDAY evening, February 1, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of considering and acting upon proposed alterations of the charter.
ja21 10t WILL STEVEN, Secretary.

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. 204 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.
ja13 LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

Notice.—Bank of Lafayette, New Orleans, January 9, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the banking house THURSDAY, February 25, 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.
ja10 1m JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, Cashier.

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 B. LAFITTE,
ja1 20t THOMAS H. HUNT, Directors.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, January 23, 1875.

On WEDNESDAY, January 27, this Department will deliver licenses for the year 1875.
ja23 td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, January 25, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until MONDAY, February 8, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., to establish a steam passenger ferry at the foot of Louisiana avenue, Sixth District, as per specifications on file in this office.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids to be indorsed, "Sealed proposals for steam passenger ferry, foot of Louisiana avenue."

Bids will be opened at twelve o'clock M. Monday, February 8, 1875.

J. O. LANDRY, Administrator of Commerce.
ja26 10t

PROPOSALS FOR MARKET REVENUES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, January 22, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for the sale of the revenues of the following public markets, viz: St. Mary, St. Bernard and Soraparu, from February 1 to December 31, 1875, both dates inclusive, as per specifications on file in this office.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for sale of revenues of public markets."

Proposals will be opened in the Council Chamber at twelve o'clock M., on SATURDAY, January 30, 1875.

Each bid must be accompanied by a cash deposit of $250. J. O. LANDRY,
ja23 26 27 28 29 Administrator of Commerce.

THIRTEENTH CALL.

Redemption of Five-Twenty Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 2, 1874.

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY GIVEN BY the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$50—No. 4201 to No. 4961, both inclusive.
$100—No. 6291 to No. 10 500; both inclusive.
$500—No. 5001 to No. 7000, both inclusive.
$1000—No. 14,901 to 20 000, both inclusive.
$5,000,000.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds.

United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division of the Secretary's office."

no8 B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

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, a 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 of and 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 verb