New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY NASH & HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, stocks and notes.

BY HOEY & O'CONNOR, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, an interest in the ships Missouri and Confidence.

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. At 11 o'clock, at No. 80 Camp street, furniture and fixtures. At 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot, with buildings, in the square bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Coliseum and Prytania streets.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot, with buildings, on Treme, between Bienville and Conti streets.

BY CONSTABLE W. C. SWEET, at 12 o'clock, at the courthouse, Algiers, a lot, with improvements, in square bounded by Madison, De Armas, Decatur and Monroe streets.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot, with buildings, on Union, between Baronne and Dryades streets; premises No. 93 St. Peter street; a lot on Craps, between St. Anthony and History streets; two lots, with buildings, on Laharpe street; notes, assets, etc. At 5 o'clock, at warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, provisions.

Local Intelligence.

AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION—*Ten Houses Burned.*—A destructive fire occurred yesterday morning in the rear of the First District. It broke out at about 3 A. M., in the two-story frame house No. 15 Bertrand street. From this house it spread in both directions, and burned to the ground all the houses from No. 11 to No. 21 Bertrand street, and two or three houses in the rear of those fronting on Bertrand street.

No. 15 Bertrand street, in which the fire originated, is owned by a Mr. Dwyer. No. 13 is owned by the same party, and was occupied by Mrs. Hearly. Both these places were insured, but to what extent is not stated. No. 11 is owned by Mrs. Clark.

After these houses had been burned the wind shifted, and No. 17½ was destroyed. This house was owned and occupied by Paul David and was insured. Nos. 19 and 21, a double tenement house, owned by Mrs. Gregson and occupied by Messrs. Ross and Kernan, were the next victims. Mrs. Gregson is insured.

The course of the flames then changed again, and a two-story kitchen in the centre of the block belonging to Mr. Dwyer, was burned. Then the flames spread to a two-story double tenement, occupied by Mrs. Todd and Mr. Brewster, and a cottage, unoccupied, both buildings, being the property of Mr. Perry, and both were insured. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

Sergeant Vankirk arrested Edward and John Dwyer, owners of the building in which the fire broke out, on a charge of arson, and all were incarcerated in the central station.

The firemen labored under great disadvantages from a scarcity of water and from the terrible condition of the streets. Some of the engines were fairly stuck in the mud.

The people running the Babcock extinguishing machine were arrested by Sergeant Vankirk, under orders from Chief O'Connor. The machine was sent to the pound and the men to jail.

THE BABCOCK WAR.—The war on the Babcock extinguishing people was waged more successfully at the Bertrand street fire yesterday morning than the war on the flames. Sergeant Vankirk, under instructions from Chief Engineer Tom O'Connor, with a small force of Metropolitans, arrested the men with the Babcock machine, who were promptly on hand, and took them to the first precinct station and the "extinguisher" to the pound.

The fire boys say they don't like the new-fangled machines around. The gas smells bad. It don't throw a stream larger than a man's finger, and it is of no use at a large fire. They say they have tried it in the department, every company having given it a show, and while it will put out a fire in its incipiency, it is of no account when it is under some headway. And as the Firemen's Charitable Association has a contract, which has been ratified by the Legislature, for putting out all fires, they do not intend to accept any assistance from that direction. The Babcock machines are backed by the insurance companies, and will make a strong fight for the right to put out fires. Of course they are not running these machines for the fun of the thing. The injunction the Babcock people obtained in the Superior District Court, yesterday, against the firemen, will give a new turn to the matter.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A very bold attempt was made Thursday afternoon to rob in broad daylight Mrs. Kenton, wife of one of the members of the well-known grocery firm of Swarbrick & Co. Mrs. Kenton, who resides at the corner of Delachaise and Chestnut streets, at about three o'clock left her home to make a call on a neighbor living near the corner of Aline and Chestnut streets. When near her destination she noticed a man by the sidewalk leaning on a tree but paid no attention to the fact. After vainly attempting to ring the bell at her friend's gate, it being in some way out of order, she turned and observed that the man had stepped from the tree and was close to her, but he stepped back and leaned against the tree again as she turned. Very much alarmed she again attempted ineffectually to sound the gong, when the men suddenly sprang forward and attempted to seize her watch and chain, and also made an effort to get his hand into the pocket of her dress. The lady was thoroughly alarmed and screamed loudly for assistance, but at the same time made a most vigorous defense with an umbrella. The robber thereupon fled without having succeeded in securing anything whatever.

MINOR ITEMS.—J. P. Holmes, found on the steamer Frank Pargoud at 4:30 A. M. Thursday, under suspicious circumstances, was arrested at the instance of Mr. Edward Flood, port warden, and locked up.

George W. McConnell, one of the parties charged with stealing State warrants to the amount of $29,000 from W. Jasper Blackburn, last Sunday night, has been arrested and lodged in the central station.

William Fulton and Ben Alexander were yesterday morning at one o'clock arrested by Officer Chudleigh at the corner of Felicity and Howard streets, charged with attempting to commit a burglary at that corner, and further with being dangerous and suspicious characters.

Mitchell North was arrested yesterday evening a little after five o'clock, at the corner of St. Charles and Girod streets, charged with assault and battery, and assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill—the weapon being a knife.

THE WEEKS HOMICIDE.—The case of George E. Paris, charged with the murder of William Weeks, came up before Judge Evans, of the First Municipal Police Court, yesterday. All the testimony was taken, which did not differ materially from that taken at the coroner's inquest, and the judge took the case under advisement, and reserved his decision until Monday.

Hard times, hard times,
Hard times, hard times,
Can be laughed at,
Can be laughed at,
By drawing a prize,
By drawing a prize,
In the single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery,
Saturday, February 6, 1875,
Capital prize $20,000.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 29, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 63°; at 2 P. M., 63°; at 6 P. M., 60°. Lowest point during the night of January 28, 62°. Rain during the night of January 28, one-twentieth of an inch.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY RECEIVED

All the members of the committee and counsel of both sides were present at ten o'clock, and but few spectators.

Mr. George Foster, called by Mr. Zacharie, being sworn says: He has resided in Carroll parish and everything was peaceable; was foreman of a jury before whom evidence of a contested election was broght; the election was peaceable; there was no school fund of the parish because $30,000 of it had been squandered; the tally sheets of the election could not be produced, never having been filed; there was great complaint of high taxes, but no animosity or opposition to Republican principles.

To Mr. Wheeler—The statement of the debt has never been made up; it is about $70,000; have no account of parish scrip; none of it is of debt before the war; $5000 is for courthouse, $2000 for jail, $3000 for a bridge; there were no extraordinary expenses; the parish jury is all Republican; the complaint is both of the nature of the tax and extent; believe the parish jury may create a debt without limit in their discretion; the general complaint is of the jury and other officers; highest rate is 100 per cent over the State tax; the practice is for any one who has a warrant to obtain a judgment against the parish and the tax is levied on that; we have now fourteen and a half mills for State tax, about double parish tax, and ten and a half mills judgment tax for 1873; don't know what the taxes will be for next year; parish scrip is not worth five cents on the dollar; don't know that any particular officer is complained of; complaint is generally of acts committed; the relation between the races is amicable; the contracts are observed honestly and fairly; when the colored people complain there is a reason; two-thirds of the whites are from the Northern States during the war; and there are about ten blacks to one white in the parish.

To Mr. Marshall—There is a want of confidence in the administration of the government; the complaints of the colored people are when they become indebted under their contracts, or are injured by their own misconduct.

To Mr. Frye—The law does not allow the planter to take bed and bedding; never heard the colored people complain of it; my parish is the most northern on the river; did not hear of any murders for political causes; there are no schoolhouses in the parish, but some private schools; don't know that the money has been squandered, but heard so.

To Colonel Field—Judge Cutter is universally esteemed; the district attorney, Mr. Steele, is a good man—very moderate Republicans, as Democrats say; the parish judge is a colored man; people have great confidence in the integrity of Gla; Benham is a man of large property; the Democrats have denounced him, but would have voted for him; Mr. Yorke is a carpet-bagger; don't know that he is a man of property or has a plantation; know that he resides in the upper part of the parish; would'nt have voted for him; don't remember anything about Delhi; may have heard of many murders in Richland; murders have been committed in Carroll parish, not for political reasons.

To Mr. Hoar—The population is about 20,000, mostly engaged in agriculture; if a murder concerned me, I would remember it; don't read anything about them if they don't concern me.

Colonel Field—Cotton is the principal product raised by negroes; very few whites do the manual labor.

Mr. Ray—Am not familiar with the law, and only know that I have heard that the $30,000 of the school fund has been squandered.

To Mr. Zacharie—There is no antagonism between the races; they live amicably together.

Governor W. P. Kellogg called and sworn—To Mr. Campbell—Understands two or three distinctive points made by the opposition in denying the existence of the White League and its objects, and charging the government with being oppressive. The Governor then read a statement, commencing with the Legislature of 1865, 1866 and 1867, when no colored man voted, and the fourteenth amendment rejected and the colored people reduced to a system of peonage by the passage of the laws approved December 20 and 21, 1865; the vagrant law and the law imposing a tax of $5 to $15 per head, which caused the blacks, where they numbered two to one white, to pay twice the tax of the whites, who owned all the property; this Legislature was exclusively white, all white, except about 500, voted for it; it created jobs which are now charged to the administration, and expended $13,000,000 over and above its revenue, created the canal franchise and diverted the revenues of the State; the Governor briefly referred to the constitutional convention of 1864, its being reconvened, the death of 200 people, the convention of 1868 and the contemptuous treatment of it by the papers; to Frank Blair's letter as being supposed to represent the sentiment of the law and the hostility developed against the constitution and the laws; he referred to the election of Warmoth in 1868, and the denunciation of his government and the terror inspired, so that of the 13,948 votes cast for Warmoth in April, in New Orleans, only 240 were cast for Grant in November, and of 36,278 in twenty-two parishes only 1118 voted; the administration of Warmoth and the origin of the Returning Board were detailed; the Governor then offered to show that all the monopolies, the levee bill, etc., could not have been passed without Democratic support; that Democratic members were paid $1000 each, and every vote in detail; he testified also of the meetings and agreements not to pay taxes, and the denunciations of Warmoth's administration as an usurpation. Extracts from the *Picayune* were offered by the Governor, containing reports of the meetings and resolutions of 1872, and filed. A committee of fifty was appointed to wait on Governor Warmoth, whose answer was read, which referred to the "bank bill" lobbied by the presidents of the banks, the Nicolson pavement and other bills on which bribes were offered him.

Mr. Hoar said it seemed to him that the statements of a predecessor of the Governor of bribes, etc., made to a committee were not proper to be received. A financial statement would be proper to be offered. It is proper to show that the feeling against one government is the same as shown to others.

Governor Kellogg, continuing, detailed the side issues of the end of Governor Warmoth's administration, his impeachment, his new allies among those who had denounced it as infamous, his pocketing bills at their request, but the steady opposition among them to the principles of State government. The frauds of 1872, used in consequence of the failure of violence in 1868, the armed attack on the government of May 5, 1873, the loss of several lives and dispersal of the Odd Fellows' Hall Legislature by the police the next day were spoken of. There had not been a single Republican supervisor or clerk or commissioner at the election of 1872, Marshal Packard's request for their appointment being refused. The Grant parish massacre, failure of the Democratic press to censure it, resolutions sustaining the criminals, the conviction and the words of sympathy for them, visits to the Parish Prison, concerts and benefits for them, etc.; the St. Martinsville resistance to the parish officers and the expedition of the Metropolitan Police, with a loss of two or three lives, and the final dispersion under the President's proclamation were reviewed; the visit of Colonel McEnery, Mr. Marr and others to Washington and lack of action by Congress followed; there were no troops in Louisiana in the early part of 1874, and everything was quiet at the time of the conviction of the Grant parish prisoners of conspiracy; the opinion of Judge Bradley that the conviction was illegal entirely changed the aspect; it was hailed with the wildest approval, for it was regarded as establishing the point that it was no crime to kill a colored man, and as wiping out the entire Ku Klux legislation; I was away at the time, and, returning the first of July, found the same tactics of 1868 were to be inaugurated; complaints that the "colored people were arming," etc., were published.

The Governor proposed to show by extracts from the *Bulletin* and *Picayune* that the White League was an armed organization for political purposes. He referred to the peaceable nature of the colored people; the fact that twenty would be killed to one white, the latter generally by mistake; the articles on race issue; white men employ white men; White Man's party, and Colonel McEnery's speech on race issue; that colored people's bread was in white men's hands; the assertion that the colored people were armed—for which see the *Bulletin* of June, 1874; when the witness went away everything was peaceable; on the fourth of July a rising of the colored people was predicted in the *Bulletin*.

To Mr. Hoar—There were hundreds and thousands of the people at large of the State who believed these stories, and acted accordingly; half of them, I think, did so, and were influenced by that belief.

To Mr. Frye—The ruling class, the Conservative people, undoubtedly did not believe these stories; it was in their power to remove the impression created by them in a day; they did not do it.

The Governor then read the article of the *Picayune* of June 30, 1874, of the colored parade of July 4, 1874, referring to "ball cartridges," "kill all the men, and keep all the women," "attack the soda water stands," etc. One of the gentlemen connected with the *Picayune* stated in a private conversation that there was nothing like that cry to rally the people.

Mr. Zacharie desired the name, but the Governor objected as it was private. Mr. Zacharie considered the charge serious, and Mr. Marshall thought it should be mentioned. Mr. Frye wished it given also, and Governor Kellogg said that the conversation was at his office about a week or ten days since, and the expression was perhaps a jocular one, and made by Mr. Harry Wilde.

Governor Kellogg, continuing, read from the *Picayune*, July 1, claiming that the proof had been sufficient for the publication of the day before, speaking of the shipment of seventy stand of arms to Grant parish, and of July 4, publishing constitution of secret colored leagues in the parishes, the Governor stating that no such organization existed, but merely such as were in the North. The *Bee* and *Bulletin* also had accounts of shipments of arms, necessitating the publication of a statement of the Adjutant General regarding the number of arms, and the detectives, exercising the greatest vigilance, were unable to discover any shipment; the H. Reis case was one particularly referred to. The Governor stated that there was only one authenticated instance of arms being shipped to the country, when 265 guns were sent to the militia. About August 1, the *Picayune* published the White League platform, "the danger of the State being Africanized." The Crescent City Democratic Club was changed by resolution to the Crescent City White League, and ordered the arms that it is said caused the riot of September 14. The papers of July called on the whites to discharge all other than white servants, for organization of clubs, published "warnings," etc. The seventh ward club resolved that having failed to secure the colored vote heretofore, now it would organize a white man's party, putting forward the idea that all means of conciliating the colored people, referring to the movement of 1873, had failed. He read the resolutions of the meeting advocating unification, opening of public places, dividing land into small farms, and declared his belief that if the white people followed the lead all the object of the preamble would have been accomplished and an end put to all trouble. But they would have been met by the element which persistently opposes the reconstruction measures and claims that the colored men have no rights white men are bound to respect. Those who endeavored to carry out this movement were met by threatened ostracism and it fell stillborn.

More articles from the *Bulletin* of July 14 and 19 were read. The white ticket of Vicksburg followed, and the withdrawal of troops from the South. The impression gained ground that the President desired to unload the negro, and receive the support of the Democracy for a third term, and would wink at any action by them. The *Bulletin* teemed with editorials on the White League success in Vicksburg, and 100 guns were fired in honor of it at Monroe.

An account of an alleged negro plot in St. Martinsville was published, and the Republican officers were driven out by the White League. There was not a Northern man in office at the time; all were natives, and considered Liberal Republicans. In Claiborne those returned by the Fusion board were commissioned. Mr. McEnery was making speeches against the usurpation. August 9 the *Bulletin* published "Is it Revolution," advising driving out of officeholders, and August 11 an article on race issue.

Mr. Hoar suggested that there was no need of Governor Kellogg presenting statements of the intention of the opposition to take possession of the government whenever it could. He understood that was admitted.

Mr. Marr said that it was considered that the Democrats were elected, and he knew of no law, human or divine, which required people to submit to a usurpation. They thought they had the right to take possession of the offices by any means in their power, always avoiding any conflict with the United States authorities.

Governor Kellogg, continuing, said that the alleged objection was not only on account of its being a usurpation, but because it has been reiterated that there is danger of Africanizing the State, and upon the question of race issue; that giving the negro employment was warming a serpent; the officers of Coushatta, as well as Grant and myself, received a majority of the votes, and were considered elected until they were not only driven out but killed; August 19 the *Bulletin* called attention to the results accomplished; August 21 the White League denounced the joining of white men in the Kellogg militia; August 25 it denounced the letter of Effingham Lawrence, and I believe he had reason in consequence to fear for his personal safety; about this time the Northern papers were so outspoken on the Coushatta massacre that the *Times* denounced it and other attempts; it was taken to task by the *Bulletin* and *Picayune*, which it answered by quoting from the Shreveport *Times*, advising the negroes to be cautious, "those who are not with us must be against us," and must be driven away from our society, talk of "necessity for a little bloodletting," etc., followed; this shows the intolerance existing at that time; I believe the Crescent City White League appointed a committee to ask the merchants to withdraw their patronage from the *Times*; September 2 the *Bulletin* contained a report of a speech by Mr. Marr at a meeting at Baton Rouge, where a person present said that Colonel McEnery said that not a Republican official ought to be allowed to leave the parish alive; the articles in the *Bulletin* charged that arms intended for the White League were seized by the police without due process of law; this I deny; not a single one was seized except by due process of law; information came to me that arms were coming by water and rail for the White League clubs, and an invoice of twenty-six cases in the steamer Alexandria arrived on Saturday, September 12; I was called on to return some arms seized and prevent the seizure of the last invoice; I said, as I had understood it was all under due process of law, I could not interfere.

The Governor then read the call in the Sunday papers for the people to assemble, because their rights under the constitution to bear arms were infringed. The information of the police was that the arms were intended for White League clubs, which were drilling without any authority of law, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the constituted authorities. The call referred to was for all able bodied men to arm. On the fourteenth about 150, on both sides, were killed and wounded. The report of General Ogden was filed. September 16, the *Picayune* recommended white men caught instigating negro riots should be shot instanter. There were no troops during this time; they arrived that night. The police is an efficient one, and during last winter the city was as well policed as any city, not even excepting Paris. The events of the fourteenth were in consequence of the feeling caused by the non-action of Congress and the decision of Judge Bradley. The condition of things was terrible. It deprived us of much support; that of the butchers, Liberal Republicans, and others, etc, of course, intimidated the Republican vote. Afterward registration was resumed, and an attempt made for an arrangement to conduct the canvass, which I favored, consisting of a committee, one Republican, one opposition, and a umpire chosen by them. I offered to appoint a clerk, to be the entry clerk, and there was a representative of the opposition in every registration office and poll. The aggregate majority of the commissioners was of the opposition party. My object was to secure fair registration and election, and contrast this with our treatment in 1872. The opposition claim 4000 majority in the last election. [Some desultory conversation, relative to the compiled returns, between Mr. Marshall, Mr. Marr, Mr. Elam and Governor Kellogg, followed.] After the election, during the sitting of the Returning Board, there was a good deal of threatening and intimidation, and the board complained of it. About December 12, the element opposing unification took advanced ground, whether privileges then allowed colored people should be exercised.

December 18 the boys drove out children from the schools, and the schools were adjourned till after the holidays. There was great excitement, and a determination to crush out the mixed schools, and a return to the system of star cars, resulting in the letter of Governor Warmoth and death of Mr. Byerly. I have shown, I think, that this opposition is simply the determination to get back to the old style of things. The opposition to Governor Warmoth is continued with more intensity against me, and is the legitimate result of it; Mr. Marr's address on unfair registration, the organization of the Returning Board, as published over his signature, as stating that the belief was the Democratic party would not be allowed to poll its full strength. The census gives New Orleans a population of 190,000. It is asserted there is a falling off of whites and increase of blacks. The registration showed 46,000, and voting 40,000—more voters than Chicago, with a population of 350,000; 2200 men were naturalized by the Second District, or probate court, the judge of which was chairman of the Democratic naturalization committee, and page after page of names are certified by the same persons; there was a larger vote by 4000 or 5000 than was polled before; data of these facts were filed; 8000 majority was claimed in 1872; 13,000 was claimed this time; I proposed that the question of the election of 1872 should be submitted to the committee in order to avoid the complication of the Legislature.

Mr. Hoar said the legality of the proceedings of the election of 1872 might be proper to be examined, but to determine who received the majority of votes, was impracticable, and the question of who was elected to office seemed to him immaterial.

Governor Kellogg said he merely desired to put the record right. His offer was made before the fourth for the purpose of avoiding the legislative complication, and Colonel McEnery's answer was after the fourth. He desired to submit it now, and even go further.

To Mr. Hoar—Only a portion of this was given before the sub committee. Mr. Potter had gone and the articles in the *Picayune* on the subject were submitted.

Governor Kellogg's testimony was here continued to the evening session.

Captain George E. Head, called by Mr. Marr—Was attached to the command of General Emory; came to Louisiana September 19 and went to Monroe; was called upon to furnish troops, October 14, by Deputy Marshal Selye; my troops were ordered to Lincoln parish and Homer; when the requisition was made out I was shown a warrant and about 150 names, Mr. Selye stating all of these were not to be arrested; made no arrests himself at all; can only state facts; as to troops called for political purposes, no statement of that kind was made to me; if to influence the election is a matter of opinion; a detachment was sent to Homer election day, returning the same day; don't see that their presence under the instructions that I gave them could be intimidation; the arrests were made by Captain Hodgson, of the cavalry; the sergeant reported that there was no deputy marshal there; Major Selye, when in jail at Vienna, had blank warrants; I saw only one; on the first arrest I told Selye I should refer the matter to General Emory; my orders were, on requisition, to investigate the necessity for any arrest, but they were obscurely worded; always supposed Major Selye was one of the workers of the Republican party; if the package he had were all warrants there were a great many; don't know whether there were any other arrests made; Major Selye was arrested himself for contempt of court at Vienna.

To Mr. Frye—Was not located there for the purpose of sending out detachments; it was a quiet parish—a Republican parish; was not there to prevent intimidation; no arrests at all were made at Monroe, or warrants served except the attempt to do so at Homer; these warrants generally charged intimidation; very soon no one was intimidated by my presence; issued orders to my troops to keep away from the polls; went myself at close of the day when the voting was over; did not attempt to intimidate any voter; think Mr. Selye suggested my going there; heard of no troubles immediately around me; none at Lincoln; gave Hodgson up on his arrest; many people, 150, came for him, armed; the sheriff said they were armed, thinking the warrant would be resisted; think the warrant was for contempt of court; detailed Hodgson's force to follow the posse to defend their officer if attacked; did not anticipate any trouble.

To Colonel Field—Read the warrant, but don't remember specification of contempt.

To Mr. Zacharie—Major Seelye said he would fill up a warrant for me to take him from the sheriff.

To Mr. Frye—He (Seelye) said he was frightened; did not see any reason why he should be; the 150 men were enough to frighten him.

To Mr. Zacharie—Mr. Dinkgrave arrested Mr. Selye in court; didn't see the warrant; think it charged embezzlement; he produced a pardon of Governor Kellogg remitting the fine and imprisonment; he was sentenced Saturday morning, and, I think, was pardoned Tuesday; it requires two days to reach Monroe; there is a telegraph both ways.

William Riley, colored—Lives on Soniat street; voted at last election the Democratic Conservative ticket; don't wish to state anything till I know whether I am safe for my life; was threatened last evening; I am not safe in telling what I know; would be willing to state it privately to the committee.

Thomas Lightfoot and two other witnesses stated the same thing and were directed to wait in the room.

Mr. Zacharie stated this proceeding was ridiculous. That a guarantee was needless. To say a man's life was in danger for any testimony he might give before this committee was absurd. One of these witnesses was down on his own list. He didn't understand what weight the testimony was expected to have.

Mr. Frye said the committee would give it such consideration as it deserved.

Mr. Ezenach, called by Colonel Field; being sworn, says—Lives in Natchitoches, born there; left last Thursday; there was a great deal of intimidation in the parish; at a mass meeting all were armed; afterward saw two bodies of armed men on different corners; am a Republican; don't consider my life safe on that account; was shot at the night after election; was clerk of registration; Mr. Pierson was shot at near the courthouse; the colored people were very much alarmed; at least 500 did not vote from fear; the leaders were afraid to canvass the parish, and kept in their houses; Mr. Pierson was, and had to get away secretly; know a good many who belong to the White League; it is a military organization; 150 Democratic police, with sticks and pistols, guarded the polls, and allowed those to vote they chose; only two are the regular police.

To Mr. Hoar—There was no need of police; no colored people wanted to kick up a row.

To Mr. Frye—Distributed Republican ballots in the twelfth ward; my father was in the sixth ward and was stopped; knows Sherman and other colored Democrats, who said they would hang me; was appointed supervisor, but was threatened by White Leaguers, who were armed, and did not take the office.

To Mr. Zacharie—Except at the meeting, have not seen bodies of men armed; they had no military appearance; know there is a White League because I know the officers; have seen advertisements of meetings; was near Mr. Pierson when he was shot; saw the man who fired at me with buckshot; picked one of them up.

To Mr. Marshall—There are eight or ten colored Democrats; they were never intimidated by colored men nor ostracised; don't know any colored White Leaguers.

Judge H. C. Meyers—Resided in Natchitoches twenty years; lived in Louisiana twenty-eight years; am a lawyer; have been parish judge from 1870 to March, 1874; was then appointed district judge; was United States commissioner; am well acquainted with Natchitoches; was opposed to secession; was in the Confederate service at Shreveport; up to 1872 the parish was peaceable, the first disturbance occurring then, it being supposed the law would favor the Democrats; the Republicans were returned elected; a Republican committee met one from the Democrats to divide the offices in 1873; the arrangement was broken up, but was partly carried out, except district attorney and district judge, the understanding being that political differences should cease; the tax collector was sued for $150,000, the verdict being for $40,000, and the judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court; another compromise was effected in 1874, the Democrats having control; the trouble seems to be a matter of taxes; the Democrats had the police juries of 1867, 1868 and 1869, the Republicans that of 1870, which was tied up by an injunction; $8000 of warrants at thirty-five cents were appropriated for an emigration bureau; other appropriations were made, and the parish debt was $147,000; every person who had the means purchased warrants, and of judgments on them ninety-four out of one hundred are in the hands of Democrats; it required a tax of forty mills to pay these judgments, and for the year 1874 is over seventy mills, which shows that the people are not oppressed by the Republicans or the forty-mill tax; July 27, 1874, a meeting was called ostensibly to reduce taxes, but I think for political purposes; the only tax not reduced before the meeting was the forty-mill tax and ten-mill tax for current expenses; was told to go away; was sick at the time, wife and father, who died a few days after, got up; was loaned a buggy by a Democratic friend; stopped on the way at the house of a friend who knew of my danger, and spoke of it to my surprise; went to Shreveport and afterward to Coushatta; heard from my wife of the death of my child and that no neighbor would come to the house to assist her; at Coushatta was warned not to sleep at the hotel. Several other conversations showed that witness's life was in danger. Here the committee adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

Mr. Hoar announced that several witnesses were willing to testify to certain things, but they do not dare to do so in public, consequently they will be permitted to give their evidence privately, and if there is no real cause for privacy, counsel on both sides will be permitted to look over the manuscript hereafter.

Judge Meyers recalled—Witness read a table showing the parish and town taxes of Natchitoches; he stated that some men he'd judgments, but did not pay town taxes; a portion of the parish debt was contracted to pay Confederate war debts; a portion of that debt remains uncanceled; the resolutions of the taxpayers' meeting, published in the Natchitoches paper, I file as testimony; the resolution demands office holders to resign their positions; a notice was published informing colored men who voted the Democratic ticket to call for their certificates to that effect; according to the registry it was under the usual number; there are half a dozen colored men there who would voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket; was not there on election day or since because I was advised that it would not be safe for me; the spirit manifested toward white Republicans is not friendly; I was district judge and was ordered to resign at the July meening, but I did not resign; members of the bar have agreed not to practice before the parish judge; he is a Republican; thirty-three men have been killed in that parish since 1866; twenty-two of them were colored; only four men have been tried and they were acquitted; there was no great trouble before the July meeting of taxpayers; the first public schools were established in 1871; at present there are about fifteen schools; I have a certificate showing that my account with the school board is fully settled; I know of nothing that I have done to give people cause to ostracise me; very few appeals have ever been taken from my judgments; 1250 affidavits have been filed by persons who could not freely vote in Natchitoches parish; no living man remembers when the parish was out of debt.

Cross-examination—Parish officers have given cause for complaint; I have a balance of $2400 belonging to the school fund; can not tell the causes of the thirty-three murders.

E. A. Fulford—Reside in Lincoln parish; know Mr. McEnery; was present at a public meeting at which Mr. McEnery spoke; I took down some of the speech; he said he would prefer to go to war rather than submit to some of the officials; he said the negroes of Bossier and another parish would not dare to vote; if it was necessary, he said, let force be used to drive off scalawags, carpet-baggers and niggers; he openly insulted me, and when I started to leave the meeting men forced me back, and I feared that I would be injured; fought through the war with the Confederates, but became a Republican when the Democrats shot Judge Greene and his father, before the election of 1872; my house has been attacked; I tracked one of the men; one night two men dragged me off my mule and shot me; I found it impossible to prosecute those men; negroes dare not work for me because they have been warned not to do so; I was shot at again, later; the men who shot me are respected as much as ever to-day; my brother William was badly wounded by assassins and left for dead; he afterward managed to get home; if a man should take the American flag in the streets of Vernon or Vienna he would be killed; they would not permit the stars and stripes on the new courthouse; I do not belive that it was possible to have held a fair election; after the fourteenth of September we did not dare to speak, except to curse Grant; negroes did not dare to leave their cabins for several days; the fellows who did not fight in the war are the men who are worst to-day toward the government.

Cross examination—I was appointed district attorney by Governor Kellogg; many men in my parish dislike me because of my politics; my business brings me in contact with bad men, but they are not the worst; the two men who shot me proved an alibi; was not permitted to make a Republican speech during the campaign.

William Riley, colored—I voted the Democratic ticket at the last election; I was vice president of a thirteenth ward Democratic club of New Orleans; was threatened only last Thursday night; Harry Lytle was the man who threatened me; Mr. James told me that colored men could not live in New Orleans if they did not vote the Democratic ticket; he said that carpet-baggers and such should not live here after the first of January; I have a certificate of safety from a Democratic committee; there were forty-two members in my club; here is my certificate; we collected about $175 for the club, and gave the money to members for subsistence; knew of four boxes of guns unpacked on the premises of Captain Allen, on St. Charles, near Valence street; the arms were distributed; we had a signal with a handkerchief in case we needed assistance, or if there was a row.

To Mr. Frye—Had I been let alone I would have voted the Republican ticket; men who represented themselves as White Leaguers said that if we did not vote the Democratic ticket we could not live in Louisiana; the certificates were written by Mr. E. L. Bower; had a fight after election, but not about politics; Thomas Lytle, Sandy Rice, Thomas and others talked with me about my coming here as a witness.

Adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

List of passengers per steamship Juniata, Captain Catharine, for Philadelphia via Havana:

For Philadelphia—J. Patterson, Jr., B. F. Martin, A. L. Riviez, E. D. Allro and wife, Mrs. Josephine Simmons, James Corcoran, James Mathews.

For Havana—Bishop Perche, Rev. Anstait, Charles Heyot, Rev. Patrick Allen, Edgar Lamothe, Mrs. Elizabeth Curry, Mrs. Amelia Champlin, R. B. Hamel, Miss Aline Champlin, W. G. Toomer, George Howard, H. V. Bemiss and wife, Miss Merrill, Richard Faillefer.

"We can not," writes a contemporary, "impress too strongly upon all correspondents, when in doubt whether the postage of a letter is a penny or two pence, the force of the old proverb, 'Two heads are better than one.'"

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, January 29, 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	33	W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	33	N. W.	Cloudy.
Corsicana	44	N.	Fair.
Davenport	26	S. E.	Light snow.
Dubuque	23	S.	Heavy snow.
Galveston	56	N.	Clear.
Indianola	59	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	32	W.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	17	N.	Heavy snow.
Leavenworth	32	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville	34	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	39	W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	40	W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	61	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	19	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	28	N. W.	Heavy snow.
Shreveport	41	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	33	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	10	W.	Light snow.
Vicksburg	48	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	15	N. W.	Cloudy.
Augusta	62	S. W.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	36	N. E.	Light rain.
Mobile	61	N. W.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	59	W.	Cloudy.
New York	30	N. W.	Cloudy.
Savannah	65	S. W.	Cloudy.
Key West	83	S.	Clear.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	54	..	13	0
Cincinnati	..	23	15	1
Davenport	..	..	5	9
Dubuque	1	..	5	0
Louisville	20	..	8	0
Memphis	9	..	5	4
Nashville	123	..	37	0
New Orleans	..	4	*13	0
Pittsburg	4	..	6	6
Shreveport	..	..	19	5
St. Louis	..	..	5	11
Vicksburg	..	7	8	11

*Below high water mark of 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Notice.—Any power of attorney heretofore given by the undersigned is this day revoked. MRS. RIVOLLET, Widow J. de Moisy, per Joseph Lombard, attorney. ja28 31 f 6

Office Firemen's Charitable Association, New Orleans, January 28, 1875.—Board of Delegates, special meeting, SATURDAY, January 30, at 7 P. M., in the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company.
ja29 C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 27, 1875.—Holders of scrip issued by the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office on and after MONDAY, February 1, proximo.
ja28 10t R. S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

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. R. LEMARIE,
P. O. FAZENDE.
And at a meeting of the board held the fourteenth instant JOSEPH HERNANDEZ was unanimously re-elected president.
ja2 6t CHARLES HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

La Varietie 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.
ja12 1m M. BESNER, Cashier.

Notice.—New Orleans, January 13, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 594 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 bankinghouse 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 30t THOMAS H. HUNT, Directors

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Adolphe Dupre, Jr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,741.—Whereas, Mrs. Coralie DeBlanc, widow of Adolphe Dupre, Jr., has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Adolphe Dupre, Jr., deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
ja26 30 fe3* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John Kirwin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,749.—Whereas, Mrs Mary Ann Kirwin has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. John Kirwin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
ja30 fe3 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Werner Kick.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,753.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Frederick Fallenheiner, tutor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
ja24 29 fe2* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James Packenham.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 32,203—Whereas, William Moak has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late James Packenham, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
ja29 fe2 6* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Ignatius Szymanski.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,378.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification if any they have or can why the account presented by E. T. Parker, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
ja22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Dr. W. N. Mercer.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 37,408.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Wilmer Shields, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
ja22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of O. J. Donnella.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,750.—Whereas, Charles M. Sitman has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Owen Jefferson Donnella, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
ja28 fe2 6 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Matter of the Minors Alexander and John H. Alpuente.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 35,275.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs Widow Pamela Guirot, tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
ja22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Catherine M. Licht Simon.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,892.—Notice is hereby given to the [illegible] and to all other persons herein interested [illegible] within ten days from the present notification [illegible] have or can, why the account presented [illegible] Adolphe Simon, in his capacity of natural tutor, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
ja23 27 31* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of C. T. Beaulieu.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,309.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
ja22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., 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, 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 proces verbal of said meetings, annexed to the margin of this 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 third is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

(After the words "official papers" insert) The stock of the company is increased four 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 that once in ninety days. This 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 of 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, remains 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.

(After the words "their office therein" insert) The Board of Directors shall also have power to invest the amount of its reserve on premiums earned in such places and States where the company shall have established agencies and branch Boards of Directors, in loans on unincumbered and improved real estate, or invest the same in bonds and stocks created by or under the laws of the States where such premiums shall have been acquired.

Article ninth of the original charter, and amendment thereof made on the eighth of July, 1870, is stricken out and the following substituted in its 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 papers 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 reserve required on policies in force, determined by the American table of morality 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 assets of the company—

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

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

Third—A sufficient amount to pay an interest of five per cent per annum on all the original full paid stock of the company, interest to commence from the first of January, 1875, and to be calculated yearly from January to January, and to be payable on the first Monday in February of each year, and if it shall appear after the net reserve has been set apart, and the interest herein named 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 to be paid 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, Deputy Recorder.
ja19 26 fe2 9 16

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. MAXEY—No. 1456.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 28, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of William H. Maxey, of Homer, in the parish of Claiborne, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.
ja30 fe16 S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HIRAM J. GROVER—NO 1455.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 21, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Hiram J. Grover, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.
ja21 te11 S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HENRY H. THOMPSON, IN-dividually, and as member of the firm of H. P. & H. H. Thompson—No. 1454.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 20, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Henry H. Thompson individually and as a member of the firm of H. P. & H. H. Thompson, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, for his use, and the transfer of any property [illegible] forbidden by law; that a meeting of the [illegible] said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.
ja20 mh19 S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD—OCCUPANTS for three very desirable front rooms, neatly furnished, with or without board. References given and required. Apply at No. 153 Camp street.
ja8 1m