New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY E. C. & S. 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 YOUNG & HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot with buildings in square bounded by Baronne, Perdido, Poydras and Penn streets.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground on Gasquet street; a lot of ground and store No. — Tchoupitoulas street.

BY S. CHENAULT, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, premises corner of Frenchmen and Goodchildren streets; three lots with buildings in square bounded by Goodchildren, Music, Port and Rampart streets.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot with improvements, in square bounded by Cypress, Willow and Claiborne streets and Florida landing.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 10½ o'clock, at warehouse Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, a piano. At 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with buildings on Gravier, between Baronne and Carondelet streets; same on St. Louis, between Treme and Franklin streets; same on Dumaine, between Johnson and Galvez streets; same on Ursulines, between Royal and Bourbon streets; two lots with buildings on Louisiana avenue, between St. Charles and Prytania streets; a lot with buildings on the corner of Royal and Barracks streets; same on the corner of Johnson and Bienville streets; same in square bounded by Gasquet, Magistrate and Warsaw streets and St. Bernard avenue; same on History, between Levee and Craps streets. At 4½ o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, stock of liquors and fixtures.

Local Intelligence.

HOW MRS. MOORE MANAGES HER HUSBAND.—Mr. John Moore, whose wife keeps a boardinghouse at the corner of Fulton and Gaiennie streets, returned home last Thursday under the influence of liquor. He states that he took a razor out of his pocket, which he carries about with him, and with which he shaves himself, and Mrs. Moore seized the razor and commenced to carve him up in the most approved style. Mr. Moore does not state the reason which influences him in such a remarkable habit as carrying his razor about in his pocket, or why he took it out at just that time. At all events, Mrs. Moore gave him three terrible cuts—two in the left side, each about four or five inches in length, and the other in the left side of the head. This gash is about seven inches in length, and came near cutting out a piece as large as a man's hand. The left ear was nearly severed. The wounds are believed to be mortal. Moore was removed to the Charity Hospital. Mrs. Moore was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant Sabouski and locked up in the first precinct station.

FIRE ON CLAIBORNE STREET.—A fire occurred at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon in a two story kitchen, situated at No. 86 Claiborne street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. The house was occupied by Mr. A. Pritchard. The fire originated from a defective chimney. The damage amounted to about $50. The property was insured.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE ON FIRE.—A fire broke out about half-past ten o'clock Thursday night in the second story of the Cotton Exchange building, corner of Theatre alley and Gravier street. It was easily extinguished, with a loss of about $1000.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Bernard Hans was on a little tear Thursday night, and dropped into the coffeehouse of Mr. Webber, at the corner of Austerlitz and Tchoupitoulas streets, in the course of his meanderings. He treated all round, and finally left in company with a man named H. C. Miller. After walking some distance, Mr. Hans having his pocketbook in his hand, Miller grabbed it and ran. Mr. Hans made chase, but could not catch him. Miller was subsequently arrested by Officer Smith and locked up in the seventh precinct station. The pocketbook only contained $7, but of course Miller did not know that.

MR. WILLIAM BATTY.—*Another Sensation Spoiled.*—This unfortunate young man, who claims to have been garroted, and certainly was shot Wednesday evening, seems to have considerable trouble to prove the former fact. A sailor on board the United States revenue cutter John A. Dix, Michael Freely, states that he was with Batty on the evening in question, and that Batty pulled out a revolver and threatened to kill himself. Freely prevailed on him to forego his bloody resolve for the time being, as he (Freely) might be arrested for murder. Batty himself denies having attempted to commit suicide, but the detectives, Pierson and Pecora, who looked the case up, are of the opinion that he did.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—Theodore Roubm, living on Villere street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, made an assault on his aged mother Thursday, for which offense he was arrested and locked up, as he deserved to be.

REPAIRS WANTED.—On Calliope street several planks are missing from the road, and others are broken. It is the occasion of much annoyance to the drivers of heavy laden wagons and floats who use this as a principal highway. A number of teams were clogged yesterday, and it is evident that speedy attention on the part of those in authority may prevent a destruction of property, if not some broken limbs.

But two more days left,
But two more days left,
But two more days left,
But two more days left,
And the opportunity of realizing a sudden
fortune may have passed forever.
Recolect that on Saturday,
The Louisiana State Lottery
Draws its single number scheme.
Capital prize $20,000.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER,
New Orleans, February 5, 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	34	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	25	S. W.	Clear.
Charleston	46	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30	S. W.	Fair.
Galveston	44	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	46	W.	Clear.
Lacrosse	13	N. W.	Threatening.
Leavenworth	43	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville	25	S.	Clear.
Memphis	32	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	28	S.	Clear.
New Orleans	48	N.	Fair.
Omaha	23	N.	Fair.
Pittsburg	19	W.	Clear.
Shreveport	45	E.	Clear.
St. Louis	41	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	2	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	42	N. W.	Clear.
Washington	4	N.	Cloudy.
Augusta	39	N.	Clear.
Baltimore	26	W.	Clear.
Mobile	43	N.	Fair.
Montgomery	41	S.	Clear.
New York	18	W.	Clear.
Savannah	42	N. W.	Cloudy.
Key West	70	N. E.	Cloudy.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above Low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	7	..	26	3
Cincinnati	..	..	21	7
Davenport	..	..	4	11
Evansville	4	..	10	2
Memphis	18	..	19	1
Nashville	..	42	36	0
New Orleans	..	..	*13	9
Pittsburg	..	3	8	6
Shreveport	1	..	18	3
St. Louis	..	..	5	0
Vicksburg	20	..	15	6

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Their ships are coming in,
Their ships are coming in,
And on Saturday next,
And on Saturday next,
Many a lucky ticket holder
In the great $75,000 drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery
Will be made wealthy,
Will be made wealthy.
Secure your tickets to-day without fail.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Senator Allain presented a petition from the police jury of West Baton Rouge, representing that an act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1874, entitled an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of the city of Baton Rouge, etc., deprives the parish of West Baton Rouge of her right to one-half of the revenues accruing to said parish, together with her share of contract over the same, from leasing of the said ferry privileges between said parish and the city of Baton Rouge. The petition asks that Senators and representatives of that parish use their influence to maintain the rights of the parish.

Senator Cage introduced a bill, according to previous notice, to be entitled an act to regulate and define the fees of the register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages in the city of New Orleans. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Chadbourn introduced a bill to amend and re-enact section two, of act No. 43 of 1870, entitled an act relative to the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of this State for the construction of levees, etc., also to amend and re-enact an act to create a Board of State Engineers, approved February 24, 1871, and for other purposes. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Senator Whitney introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to amend article 614 of the Code of Practice, approved April 23, 1872, approved February 20, 1874, and to repeal all acts conflicting or inconsistent with this act, etc. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Greene introduced an act providing for assessing and collecting the taxes of the parish of Orleans, both for the State and city, and prescribing penalties for the failure of duty on the part of officers. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Anderson introduced a bill to be entitled an act to retrocede to the United States, two acres of the swamp and overflowed lands originally donated to the State of Louisiana, for each and every dollar appropriated by the United States to build and repair the public levees within the State. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Senator Landry introduced a bill fixing the number of police jurors for the parish of Ascension, providing for their appointment, election and compensation, and prescribing certain powers and duties. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Senator Blunt introduced a bill to punish persons who shall be guilty of discharging firearms in any city or town in this State. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Anderson introduced a bill for the relief of Dr. Philip Yeiser. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senator Blunt obtained unanimous consent to call up a bill untitled an act relative to persons committing crimes in one parish and arrested in another parish in the State; prescribing the duties of the officer making the arrest; the jurisdiction of the several district courts throughout the State, and the municipal courts in the city of New Orleans; granting bail for bailable offences, and requiring the residence of sureties on bail bonds in such cases. Under a suspension of the rules this bill finally passed the Senate.

House bill No. 43, entitled an act to emancipate Althee Dumontier, of the parish of Orleans, was taken up on its second reading and under a suspension of the constitutional rule finally passed.

Senate bill No. 45, entitled an act to repeal section ten of act No. 107, approved September 10, 1873, and to repeal an act amendatory thereto, etc., was taken up, and under a suspension of the rules was finally passed.

Senate bill No. 21, entitled an act to authorize and empower Frederick G. Hudson, an emancipated minor, to practice law before any of the courts of this State, was taken up, and under a suspension of the rules finally passed.

Senator Young here arose to a question of privilege. He said he did so with regret, because he disliked to consume the time of the Senate in this manner. But circumstances rendered it necessary. He found himself scandalously attacked by an unscrupulous press, and his respect for the Senate would not permit him to remain silent. The morning *Picayune*, he said, contained an article headed "Dave Young's Dodging." He thought when he first glanced at the article that there might be something good in it, but to his great disappointment, after reading it carefully through, he found it contained nothing but unqualified falsehood from beginning to end. The article, he said, stated that he had embezzled $31,000 of the school fund of his parish. This, he said, was a base falsehood.

Senator Young said he had always stood ready to account for every cent of money placed in his hands as treasurer of the school fund of his parish.

Senator Pollard here suggested that it was unbecoming in Senators to notice in the Senate the abusive articles that daily appear in the opposition press.

Senator Young said he felt that his denial of these charges was due the Senate. He would repeat, there was not one word of truth in all that was said in that communication and the editorial remarks of the *Picayune* in relation thereto, if he excepted the charge that an indictment had been procured against him on a charge of embezzling $31,000 of the school fund. But while it might be an easy matter to procure an indictment, that fact certainly did not prove that he (Young) was actually guilty of the offense charged. The Senator then charged that these scandals had been trumped up against him for political reasons. The Senator concluded his remarks by stating he had no favors to ask of the *Picayune*. All he desired was ample justice.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned until to-day at 12 M.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order by Speaker Hahn at twelve o'clock yesterday, and a quorum responded.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and after correction it was adopted.

Communications were received from the Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Education giving a detailed statement of the contingent expenses of their respective offices. The first was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the latter to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Sutton called up the resolution introduced by him some days since instructing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Crescent City Gaslight Company.

Mr. Demas moved that it be referred to the Committee on Corporations, which was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Raby.

Mr. Sutton then moved that the resolution be adopted, and on a call of the yeas and nays it was lost by yeas 24, nays 31.

Mr. Souer offered a resolution providing that when members leave the hall of the House they first obtain leave of the Speaker. Lies over.

Mr. Triplet offered a resolution asking the co-operation of the Conservative members of the House in measures of reform. Lies over.

Mr. Demas called up the following resolution, offered the day previous by Mr. Hunsaker:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of three to meet a similar number of Conservative members, with a view of arriving at some satisfactory adjustment of the political complications now existing. That we are anxious to arrive at a just and equitable adjustment of the differences now existing, to the end that all parties may be represented properly.

Mr. Hunsaker said he was elected to this House by the Republicans of the parish of St. James, and he would always support the measures of the party when they were correct. There was now but one party represented on this floor, which was an unfortunate fact for the good of the State. The opposite party had never been fairly represented since the war. For his part he would in case of contested elections always vote for such persons as he believed were fairly elected, without regard to party. The congressional committee was overburdened with evidence of intimidation throughout the State, and so long as the opposite party believed itself wronged there would be intimidation. He believed that when the ballots were cast the election was over, and no board had the right to reverse the will of the people so expressed. The Representatives were safe so long as the army was present, but unless a change of sentiment took place, caused by conciliatory acts on the part of the Republican party they would not be safe from violence and possibly assassination when the army was removed. They would not dare to return to their homes. He thought the Republican party of the North was on its last legs, and he believed that this fact was due to Louisiana affairs in no small degree.

Mr. Pierson—I have noticed that some gentlemen on this floor have received the remarks of the gentleman from St. James with astonishment. I was elected to this House by Republicans, but when I go home after the session I do not wish to be in constant danger of assassination, but I wish to be recognized as a Representative of the people of the parish of Natchitoches, Democrats as well as Republicans. The time has come when we must make concessions, and the opposite party must make concessions. We must place ourselves right before the people of the country. On the fourth day of January I witnessed on this floor one of the most revolutionary acts which was ever perpetrated in a State of the Union, and afterward I witnessed another revolutionary action on the part of Republicans. It has gone forth to the country that the Republican party desires reform. Let us prove this by our acts. I risked my life during the last campaign while defending the principles of the Republican party, and I shall probably always remain a Republican; but if the name of Republican is synonymous with chicanery and fraud, then I am no Republican. I hope to hear every member on this floor in the interest of conciliation, and I trust that the resolution will be adopted. I believe that rightfully the Republicans are entitled, by force of numbers, to this House, to the Senate and to the executive; but, for the sake of having peace, I wish to see a conciliatory policy adopted.

Mr. Demas asked if the gentleman from Natchitoches would be willing to have his contestant from Natchitoches take his seat on this floor.

Mr. Pierson said that if the Committee on Elections should report adversely to him he would be willing to vacate.

Mr. Sartain said that at the commencement of the session the Democrats had an opportunity to obtain the organization of the House, but that they had chosen to act unfairly and had been defeated. He did not think they were entitled to any consideration at the hands of the Republican party.

Mr. Mathews said that from remarks of gentlemen he should infer that Republican Representatives on this floor had done an injustice to the Democrats, which was not the fact. They withdrew of their own free will, and their seats were open to them. Any compromise which might be made should originate with the Democratic members. He would like to see an adjustment, but he believed that it was impossible now. He derived from the testimony before the congressional committee the opinion that the Democrats would not compromise unless it was in such a shape as would place the Republican party in the light of having committed a wrong. They were simply attempting to make political capital for the campaign of 1876. Their party was not one of reform. They did not care for this Legislature except as it would give them political capital. He was decidedly unwilling to vote for a resolution of this nature.

Mr. Triplet made a few remarks in advocacy of conciliatory action. He wanted to see the State restored to a condition of harmony and good feeling.

Mr. Ray said he was willing to go as far as any man in this State to conciliate the feeling at present existing between the two races. When the Republicans come into this House they come prepared to stand by the law; but the Democrats utterly disregarded all forms of law. Republican Representatives were compelled by an armed force of sergeants-at-arms to recognize temporarily Mr. Wiltz as presiding officer of the House. The spectacle was seen of drawn pistols and bowie knives for the purpose of intimidating members. Let the Democrats come into this House if they desire. Let them be sworn in by the Speaker of this House—the lawful Speaker. We will join with them in measures of reform. His friend, Mr. Hunsaker, had said that unless a compromise was had the members on this floor would not dare to return to their homes. He was born in the parish of East Feliciana. It was his home. He had never known any other home, and when his term expired he would return there. He had no objection to a caucus being held between members on the outside of the House. He would be glad to see an adjustment in that way. But he was opposed to adopting this resolution in open House. Gentlemen spoke of assassination in case of returning to their homes. He did not believe they would be if they made a fair trial. At all events they should not be frightened out of their rights by such threats.

Mr. Levisee—Mr. Speaker, the nature of the remarks on this question has astonished me. The fact that, after this House has been in session for thirty days, when the seats of the Democratic members have been open to them all the time, a resolution would be offered now inviting them to take those seats, is very singular to me. There must be reasons for this which do not appear on the surface. The gentleman from St. James (Mr. Hunsaker) tells us he thinks there have been frauds committed by the Returning Board to the prejudice of his Democratic friends. No gentleman has more pride of race than myself. I believe that the Caucasian is the superior race. But before the law all men are equal. I was astonished to hear my friend from St. James say that he believed the Caucasian race should rule in this State, as they would have to do so at the expense of the fundamental Republican principle that all men are equal before the law.

Mr. Hunsaker explained that he had said nothing of the superiority of race. He had said that the white race was not fairly represented in the Legislature, and would not be satisfied unless accorded what they deemed right.

Mr. Levisee—Exactly; I do not believe in buying off the Democratic party in this way. It is too much like giving a child a sugar plum to keep it quiet. I do not believe in giving away foolishly what we have gained in the last election, at the risk of our lives. The Democratic members are at liberty to come in at any time without invitation on our part.

Mr. Drury—I do not believe that the passage of this resolution will bring one Democratic member to his seat on this floor. More good could be accomplished by passing the reform measures now before the House than the adoption of a thousand such resolutions. I do not like to see this House wasting its time on trivial matters. If I did not believe the House would finally act favorably on this subject, I would certainly withdraw and return to my home. Let us go ahead and enact these measures of reform, and thus place ourselves right before the people.

Mr. Gracien said he could not vote for this resolution, as it cast a reflection on the legality of the present organization of the House.

Mr. Guichard said that when any one could prove to him that fifty members could out vote fifty-two, he would be willing to vote for this resolution. He believed the present organization legal. If this resolution was adopted, what warrant could we have that it would meet the views of Democrats. One gentleman had advocated the resolution so as to take the compromise out of the hands of the leaders of the party outside of the House, and take it into our own hands. He held that neither the leaders of the party nor the members of this House had any right to compromise. If the Representatives were elected by the people, as they claimed to be, how can they compromise? The first desire of the people was that good laws should be passed, and bad ones repealed, and not that one set of men or another should be in the Legislature. If the Democrats were in their seats they could have done a great deal of good. In the early part of the present session they could have prevented, with the aid of certain Republicans, the seating of several contestants. A great deal of bad legislation at previous sessions might have been prevented had the Democrats been in their seats.

Mr. Davidson said the gentleman from St. James had stated that the Returning Board had cheated and defrauded the Democratic party.

Mr. Hunsaker called the gentleman to order. He had attributed language to him which he did not use. He had said that the Democrats claimed that they were cheated.

Mr. Davidson recommenced, and repeated his statement in a somewhat different shape, and Mr. Hunsaker again called him to order on the same point.

Mr. Davidson asked Mr. Hunsaker if he himself believed the Democrats had been cheated.

Mr. Hunsaker declined to give his opinion. He would refer him to what the Democrats claimed.

Mr. Davidson continued his remarks to the effect that the sooner the Republican party got rid of its weak-kneed members the better it would be for both the party and the State.

Mr. Sartain offered an amendment to the resolution, which was ruled out of order, providing that the absent members be notified to return to their seats within ten days, and if they did not comply the Governor be instructed to declare their seats vacant and order an election to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Stewart offered a substitute for the whole subject, as follows:

Resolved, That we regret the absence of many members of this House whose experience, ability and interests in the State would prove of great service in our work of legislation; and that we are anxious to arrive at a just and equitable adjustment of the differences now existing, to the end that all parties may be represented properly, and that we are willing to meet the Conservative gentlemen entitled to seats in this House in a spirit of honorable conciliation and compromise, whenever any disposition of a like character is evinced by them.

Mr. Stewart said that some gentlemen had claimed that the seats of Democratic members were open to them. The fact was that there were gentlemen on the floor of the House sitting in the seats of Democrats who had been returned by the Returning Board. The law creating that board provided that those returned by the board were prima facia entitled to their seats. But how could they take their seats when they were already occupied? He believed that unless this resolution was adopted the balance of these seats would be occupied in less than ten days by men who were contesting, and who had no right to them. He regretted that not one of the reform measures before the House had yet been passed. He regretted to see members "preaching cream and practicing skimmed milk." He represented one of the richest and most law-abiding parishes of the State, and he would not vote to seat a man whom he did not believe to be elected, even if he were a Democrat, and declined to occupy his seat. He did not approve of the revolutionary conduct of the Democratic party, but the Republicans were not responsible for the conduct of that party.

There had been great errors committed by the Republicans. At the Republican convention last August there was assembled in this hall enough intelligence, enough integrity, enough virtue, to have furnished a candidate that would have carried the State by 20,000 majority. That that had not been accomplished was no fault of his. It had been decided to run the "old war horse," and that the Republicans had not carried the State in better style was no fault of his.

He believed that there were men on the floor who were covertly attempting to secure the elevation of a Democrat to the Speaker's chair. For his part he agreed with his friend from Assumption (Mr. Drury), who had stated that if a Democrat was to be chosen he would choose his own candidate. He should remain true to the gentleman for whom he had risked his life on the fourth of January—the gentleman who now occupies the Speaker's chair. He moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Ray replied to a statement of Mr. Stewart in regard to an expression of doubt on the part of a high legal authority of the State, and inquired why, when Mr. Lowell some days since nominated Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback for United States Senator, and the gentleman himself (Mr. Stewart) in a speech seconded the nomination, he did not then and there express his doubts as to the legality of the organization of the House. He (Mr. Ray) had been consulted on the subject of compromise, and he would assure the gentleman from Tensas that he was not one who would connive at the election of a Democratic Speaker. He should oppose the adoption of any resolution on this subject.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and it was adopted.

Death of Senator Buckingham.

The telegraph yesterday announced the death at Norwich, Connecticut, of Hon. William A. Buckingham, United States Senator. Governor Buckingham was seventy years of age, having been born at Lebanon, Connecticut, May 28, 1804. He was essentially a man for and of the people. His education was derived from the public schools. He was a farmer's boy, and worked on a farm until twenty years of age, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and afterward in manufacturing.

In 1849 he was elected Mayor of Norwich and held that office four years. In 1858 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and so continued until 1866. During the war he was one of the staunchest and truest of Union Governors. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed Hon. James Dixon, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term would have expired March 3, 1875. Republicans have great cause to regret the death of Senator Buckingham—a man who was true to his country and above reproach.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 144. Hampton vs. Rouse—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion, holding that where it appeared that an agent of the owner of lands applied to the proper officer to redeem them from a sale of taxes on the day for redemption, and the officer told him he could not be allowed to do so on that day, it was error in the court to take from the jury the question whether this conduct prevented the redemption and to tell them that unless the money was actually tendered the right to redeem was gone. Held also that the legal title of a bankrupt to real estate is not divested by bankruptcy proceedings until an assignee is appointed, and that until that time a right to re deem from tax sales was in him. Reversed.

Superior District Court.

PETITIONS.

The petition of Abraham Hayem represents that in compliance with an adjudication made on the —— day of January, 1875, he became the lessee of St. Bernard and Sorapuru Markets, and that upon his petition to the Common Council the Pilie Market was transferred from J. Michel, the original purchaser, to him, all of which appears by copy of the lease annexed; that according to said agreement he deposited one-twelfth cash for each market, and for the balance of said leases he executed ten promissory notes for each market, making an aggregate of thirty notes, indorsed by various parties as sureties, and paraphed by G. Le Gardeur, notary public, "ne varietur" to identify them with said act of lease; that the notes given for St. Bernard Market were indorsed by Jean Bertin, each for the sum of $500; Sorapuru Market, $326 11; of the Pilie Market by Martin Lowney for $516 66; these notes are in the possession of the city of New Orleans, and, according to the terms of the lease, these notes were intended to be held by the city in order to preserve the purity of contract and obligations assumed respectively by each party: that petitioner would have the right at the maturity of each note to plead equities existing between the parties: these notes are payable on demand to the Mayor and his successors, reserving the right to the city to reject petitioner on failure to pay any of said notes, expressly implying the obligation on its part to remain the holder of said notes; petitioner believes and alleges that it is the intent and purpose of the city to dispose of or negotiate, or place these notes in the hands of third parties, not parties to the contract or lease; that petitioner would suffer great damage, wrong and injury by such disposal of said notes, as the maker and securities of them would be liable to their full amount to the owners thereof, even though the city should dispossess your petitioner; that this was not a risk contemplated by the securities, and the creditor has no right to do any act by which the obligation of sureties would be increased; that petitioner will suffer by said act of disposal of said notes damages exceeding $3000, unless the city is restrained by injunction; wherefore it is prayed that the city, through its Mayor, be cited, and that each and all of the Administrators be enjoined from negotiating, transferring or disposing of the notes to third parties, and, after due proceedings, injunction be made perpetual, with relief, costs, etc. Injunction issued as prayed for.

The petition of J. H. Keller represents that he rented to the Board of Public School Directors of New Orleans, by the month, at $110 per month, a building known as No. — of Keller row, on Magnolia street; he is desirous of terminating said lease and retake possession of the premises; with that end in view he served upon the board, through its proper officer, a notice to vacate the same at the expiration of the month of January, the monthly term commencing on the first and ending on the last day of each month, and that the board has not delivered possession on this amicable demand; wherefore he prays for judgment decreeing him entitled to the premises, and the board to deliver the same, with costs, and general relief.

EXCEPTIONS.

State of Louisiana ex rel. the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company vs. the Mayor and Administrators.—1. That the intervention filed by J. Q. A. Fellows is not allowable in a proceeding for mandamus. 2. The pending contest having only in view the execution of certain final judgments in reference to the drainage tax of the first, second, third and fourth drainage sections of New Orleans, an intervention will not lie. 3. Intervenor has disclosed no interest in defeating the relief demanded in the petition for mandamus. 4. In the prayer of intervenor's petition no judgment is asked for which the law can sanction either in this or any other proceeding; wherefore appearers pray that the intervention may be dismissed at intervenors' cost.

RECUSED.

In an insurance case before this court, Judge Hawkins recused himself, and Judge Cullom, of the Fifth District Court, occupied the bench.

Superior Criminal Court.

This court is adjourned to Monday next.

First District Court.

NEW TRIAL.

The rule for a new trial in the case of Margaret Russell, accused of larceny, is continued to Friday, twelfth instant.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Assault and battery, etc.—J. Kearn, Jean Jaquet, Thomas Courtney.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Larceny—Kenduss Hampstead.

Larceny and assault and battery—E. H. Kruse, Auguste Myers.

CONTINUED.

Assault with intent to rob—Jacob Gleason et al.

Assault and battery—Robert Anderson, J. H. Shawhan.

SENTENCED.

Assault and battery—Flora Hill, one hour Parish Prison and costs; released from custody on bond of $500.

Second District Court.

Successions of Celina Wells and Peter Fuchs opened.

Marie Louise Toledano applied for emancipation.

Suit instituted—Mrs. Louisa Choult, wife of Alexander Smith, and her husband, vs. succession of Patrick Halpin.

Amusements.

Mr. John E. Owens played *Dr. Pangloss* last night in the crisp, lively manner peculiar to him. *Pangloss* and *Ollapod* are twins in old comedy, and they both belong to Owens. Jefferson is artistic, but a little slow. Owens has the words at his tongue's end, and has a look and a gesture for every sentence. In noticing the performance of the "Heir at Law," the acting of *Zekiel Homespun* by Mr. J. J. Wallace should not be overlooked, for he makes of it a strong character. Mr. Wallace, in an unpretending way, is a great dialect and character comedian. At the matinee at the Varieties Theatre to-day Mr. Owens will appear in "Married Life." "Paul Pry" and "Live Indian" constitute the evening bill. On Monday evening Mr. J. K. Emmet will appear for the first time at the Varieties. He will play *Fritz*.

The matinee at the St. Charles Theatre to-day will show Mr. Joseph Murphy in his Irish drama of "Maum Cre."

The play of "Charity" and the Lingard sketches make up the matinee entertainment at the Academy of Music to-day. At night will be given the little Dumas comedy, "Mons. Alphonse."

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 5, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 32°; at 2 P. M., 45°; at 6 P. M., 45°. Lowest point during the night of February 4, 29°.

A baby has been discovered in Delaware having side whiskers.

"A Peaceful People."

We hope our readers are carefully following the evidence before the investigating committee in New Orleans.

We can hardly imagine a more unenviable position than that occupied by Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, the sub committee that lately visited that city. What possible excuse can these men offer for their so-called investigation of affairs in Louisiana? What influences could have been brought to bear upon them to induce such a suppression, distortion, and wicked misrepresentation of the facts, as is contained in their report to Congress.

They allege that no intimidation existed there; and this allegation, so ridiculous in the light of facts well known at the time it was uttered, appears ten times more false and inexcusable, if such a thing were possible, in view of the testimony that comes now in such a perfect deluge to confound them and the banditti whom they served.

We confess that, even with our unhesitating belief in the reported atrocities of that section, we were unprepared for the unparalleled developments of systematized outrage, bribery and murder which are now revealed in such horrible completeness. We thought that the crimes committed were in many instances the result of sudden outbreaks; but we are compelled to believe that the work of horror in Louisiana has been deliberately planned, systematically executed, and that the attempt to conceal these crimes and present a fair front to the North has been carefully planned, with the determined purpose of deceiving the people and continuing the reign of terror unbroken.

Men are now before the committee giving testimony who had first to be assured of protection in the amplest way before they dared to speak, and the tales they are telling riddle the martyrs' bubble which these White Leaguers have blown for themselves until it bursts and vanishes like a breath.

Here are the few colored men who voted the Democratic ticket before the committee, and now that they are questioned closely, they admit that they were induced, either by threats or money, to thus vote; and then, worst of all, that they were offered from $300 to $400 each to go before the Congressional Committee and testify in favor of the White Leagues. These men each presented to the committee certificates of the White League, which were guaranteed to secure them safety from violence.

The evidence of officers of the army shows that armed bands of organized cavalry patrolled certain sections, threatening death to Republicans who dared to vote. Judge Myers, not a carpet-bagger, but an old citizen of Louisiana, and for fifteen years a resident of Natchitoches parish, swears that he has been driven from home, and dare not return, as his life would pay the forfeit. There have been thirty-three murders in that little community in the past few years, and not a man punished.

The supervisor of the same parish was shot at and his life threatened if he dared to execute the duties of his office. On the day of election, when ordinarily but two officers have been on duty, the Mayor swore in 200 White Leaguers as policemen, who absolutely had control of the election and did control it. Five hundred colored voters at least, says this witness, were prevented from voting by intimidation in that parish alone. Other witnesses from the same parish testify to a like state of affairs. And so goes the evidence in regard to each locality. The more horrible crimes against helpless women and children we forbear to mention here, but let the people of the North read them. Let them be published to the world. Let a civilized and enlightened public judge of these atrocities, and the men who commit, and the party that sustains them. The history of savage warfare shows nothing more barbarous, and, in view of the facts proven before this committee, we want to see the men who dare sustain and defend them.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Homicide.

On Thursday night of last week Mr. George W. Robertson, a resident of De Soto parish, was found lying on his back in a ditch in Mr. Breard's field, adjoining the upper portion of the city. When found he was in a dying condition, and soon after expired. The body was removed to the store room of Mr. W. H. Williamson, and the coroner notified. At the inquest held on the following day, Dr. S. C. Murphy having been summoned to hold a post mortem examination, certified the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gun or pistol shot wound on the head, fracturing the skull, lacerating the brain and causing instant death.

The coroner's jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts disclosed, as above stated. A large sum of money, an overcoat and a Remington revolver found on the person of the deceased were taken charge of by Coroner Thomas.

Mr. Robertson was a stranger in this community. He came here from Shreveport in the company of a Mr. Collier, of Deer Creek, Mississippi. After leaving his saddle horse and two mules at Mr. Dobson's stable to be cared for until next morning he applied at the Ouachita House for lodging. Leaving without having registered his name, he was seen on DeSiard street at the store of Mr. J. W. Locke, where he purchased a pair of shoes. Later in the evening, at the corner of DeSiard and Grand streets, he made inquiries for a place where he could get something to eat; the well known establishment of Mr. George C. Ensminger was pointed out to him.

Going in that direction he suddenly turned into the law office of S. D. McEnery. What occurred there satisfied Mr. McEnery that the man was temporarily insane. About eight o'clock in the evening loud cries were heard in the direction of Breard's field. Mr. Newman, of the police force, and citizens generally, hastened to the spot. Just before reaching the spot where the body of Robertson was subsequently found, one or two pistol shots were heard, after which all was silent.

Collier was arrested, charged with the murder of Robertson. A preliminary examination before the Hon. Robert Ray resulted in his discharge from custody. The opinion is generally entertained that Robertson inflicted the wounds on himself, either accidentally or intentionally, while laboring under temporary insanity.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Firemen's Charitable Association, New Orleans, February 4, 1875.—Board of Delegates, special meeting, SATURDAY, February 6, at 7 P. M., in the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company.
fe5 C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

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 fe6

Notice.—In accordance with article seven of the charter of the United States and Foreign Salamander Filing Company, Southern branch, a meeting of the stockholders is called for TUESDAY, February 16, 1875, at 11 A. M., at the office of the president, Customhouse building, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.
fe4 3t JOHN M. G. PARKER, President.

Office of Orleans Railroad Company, corner of White and Laharpe streets, New Orleans, February 4, 1875.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to take in consideration an amendment to the charter proposed by the Board of Directors to reduce the capital stock of the company from $100 to $50 a share.
fe4 td P. TISNE, JR., 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.

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,
ja12 1m 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.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

JOSEPH H. DURAND VS. HIS CREDITORS, FOR A respite—No. 43,329.

THE CREDITORS OF JOSEPH H. DURAND, Esq., are hereby notified to appear at the office of J. A. Quintero, Esq., a notary public in this city, on TUESDAY, the sixteenth day of February, 1875, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the application of said Joseph H. Durand for a respite. In the meantime all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
By order of Court.
New Orleans, February 3, 1875.
fe4 3t ED. DeBLOIS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF VICTOR E. SARAZIN, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1401.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE ARE hereby notified that the second and third general meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of D. Augustin, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy, Customhouse building, at the city of New Orleans, on the sixteenth day of February, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
fe4 6 E. E. NORTON, Assignee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

JEAN BERGERET VS. HIS CREDITORS.
Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 7310.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—A MEETING of the creditors of Jean Bergeret will be held at the office of W. B. Kleinpeter, Esq., notary public, No. 61 Camp street, in this city, on MONDAY, the eighth day of March, 1875, at 12 M., to deliberate upon his application for a respite of one year, this day filed.
New Orleans, February 3, 1875.
fe5 19 mh5* JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RICHARD ENGLAND, REPRESENTED BY PAULINE C. England, his widow, and testamentary executrix, appellee, vs. J. S. Neal and John C. Sinnott, appellant—No. 4730.

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

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court at the city of New Orleans, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1874.
de23 ja22 fe21* JOHN M. HOWELL, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

HORTANSE KOHN VS. MORRIS GRADWOHL, HER husband—No. 43,284.

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

Hortanse Kohn vs. Morris Gradwohl, her husband—No. 43,284.

For reasons this day orally assigned, and the court considering the law and the evidence to be in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twelfth instant against defendant be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Hortanse Kohn, wife of Morris Gradwohl, and against defendant, her said husband, Morris Gradwohl, for the sum of $5000, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, viz: December 31, 1874, with mortgage and privilege, such as are allowed to her by law on the property of her said husband. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said plaintiff, Mrs. Hortanse Kohn, be separated in property from her said husband, Morris Gradwohl, and that she be henceforth allowed to administer her property and affairs generally personally, without the assistance of her said husband. Defendant to pay costs of suit.

Judgment rendered January 18, 1875.
Judgment signed January 22, 1875.
B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.
ja23 fe5 22 ED. DeBLOIS, Clerk.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Charles Linquist.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,776—Whereas, E. T. Parker, petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Charles Linquist, 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.
fe6 10 14* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Michael Kirwin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,767.—Whereas, Honora Mansfield, widow of Michael Kirwin, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Michael 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.
fe6 10 14* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Lucas Caro.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 37,288.—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 Lino de la Rosa, administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
fe5 9 13* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mary Burke.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,733.—Whereas, Rebecca Omar has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mary Burke, 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.
fe4 9 13* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James Packenham.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 32,293—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 Michel Borie.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,759.—Whereas, Seraphine Soulant has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Michel Borie 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.
fe1 7 12* 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 O. J. Donnella.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,750.—Whereas, Charles M. Sofman 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.

Succession of Pierre P. Bergeron.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,751.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Pierre P. Bergeron, 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.
ja31 fe3 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

In the Matter of Phillippe Stelz, an Absentee.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,734.—Whereas, Catherine Stelz, wife of James B. Farley, has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of Phillippe Stelz, an absentee. 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.
fe4 9 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

FOR RENT.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 230 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, No. 469, at $ month; will rent it for less to a prompt tenant.