New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Natchez and Camp streets, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, three lots with buildings, on Carondelet walk, between Trinidad and Lopez streets.

Local Intelligence.

RAT KILLING FOR FUN.—A little terrier, long white hair, having had nothing but chance experience, was yesterday placed in a ring with half a dozen healthy rats. Jack killed five of them in one minute and ten seconds. Jack's mate, Jerry, did the same amount of work in one minute and three seconds, which is considered tolerably lively work for inexperienced jaws.

EIGHT PAIR OF THEM.—He could not wear them all, but Edward Bell snatched eight pair of pantaloons from Godchaux's clothing store and fled as if a hurricane was after him. During the damp cold hours of last night the snatcher slumbered uneasily in the first precinct calaboose.

HE CLEARED HIS RECORD.—Recently two affidavits were made against Mr. Julius Dumas, a policeman on special duty, charging him with having intimidated a witness in the Danziger robbery case. Yesterday the case was brought up before Judge Staes and Mr. Dumas honorably discharged, as there was no evidence whatever against him.

GOING FOR HARTLEB'S WEALTH.—Mr. F. G. Hartleb, jeweler, owns a small and unpretending jewelry store in a tumble down looking building, No. 251 Carondelet, a short distance above Delord street, nevertheless he has been the object of three thieves within a few months. His stock of goods is not as gorgeous as some on Canal street, but is quite as valuable to him, besides, the proprietor toils late and early at his bench. The place is in a manner somewhat isolated. Yesterday one week ago, about dark, a man broke a pane of glass in one of the front windows and stole a watch and chain and escaped. Mr. Hartleb was in a back room at the time and when he reached the door the thief had disappeared. Monday evening another raid was made on the store, the rascal on that occasion succeeding in stealing three watches, and although pursued managed to escape by being fleet of foot.

A DIAMOND BURGLAR.—About three o'clock yesterday morning Officer Pendergast found the office No. 176 Camp street open, and was directed to remain in charge of the place a short time, until the proprietor could be informed, to attend to the door. While the officer was so engaged he became aware that a burglar was operating at No. 187 Camp street. The officer started off for the last mentioned number, but reached that locality in time to see the intruder trot out Delord street and disappear. Two or three bullets were sent after the burglar, but the coroner has not been called in. The depredator had used a diamond to cut out a pane of glass in the shoe store No. 187, but did not find it convenient to steal anything.

GIVE HIM FITS AND NO MERCY.—George Houston was hungry, and to satisfy an unnatural appetite for food, actually stole a loaf of bread from Poydras Market. For that he was incarcerated as a felon, besides being booked as a dangarous character. What else could a man be who would steal a loaf of bread! If there is a particle of law left in the land let Houston be hung from the highest tree in Lafayette square!

SERGEANT VANKIRK RAIDS A STABLE.—During Tuesday night Sergeant Vankirk was made aware that several men were stowed away in an old stable or barn at the corner of Roman and Gasquet streets, and it was intimated that two of the number were wanted at court. The sergeant, assisted by two officers, visited the place about three o'clock yesterday morning intending to arrest the entire party, but the fellows became aware that policemen were near and all but four escaped in the darkness.

The four persons arrested gave their names as Daniel Shea, M. Brennan, Ben White and M. Hennegan. Yesterday, when they were taken before Judge Evans, three of them were committed to the Parish Prison, but Hennegan could not be held, as nothing criminal was shown against him. Afterward it came out that Daniel Shea and Richard Delmore, the latter being under arrest, were the persons who so boldly robbed Mr. Richard Everard, the grocer, No. 44 Gasquet street, on the evening of the twelfth instant. Shea, not more than three years ago, was in a tight place, on the belief that he was the person who killed an old cream cheese peddler back in the third ward. There is foundation for a chance to send Delmore and Shea to a house where dogs will not bite them.

Restoration of Peace in the South.

We copy from the Washington *National Republican* of last Saturday the following account of the proceedings in the Republican caucus, when the bill for maintaining peace and order in the South was agreed upon:

The caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives met last night pursuant to adjournment with a remarkably full attendance. The object of the caucus, as is well known, was to consider the bill prepared by the joint caucus committee to meet the condition of affairs in the Southern States and to protect in said States the legal, political and civil rights of the inhabitants. The attendance included the leading lights of both the Northern and Southern sections of the party, and from the general account below it will be seen that the proceedings were somewhat interesting and exciting. In fact, so stormy was the debate that the session continued until after midnight, but the vote developed the fact that the opposition came from a hopeless minority; and the Republicans of the House are sure of carrying by a full vote the measure so fraught with interest alike to the party and the property of the people, to whom they are bound by oft-repeated pledges of needed protection.

The following is a full synopsis of the bill as presented. It is entitled a bill for an act to protect electors and to prevent fraud at elections:

SECTION 1. That if two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any of the States of the Union shall forcibly overthrow a State government, or any of the constituted authorities of the same, or interfere in any forcible or unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of a State, or of the United States, or conspire for such purposes with the intent to commit a crime, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished with a fine not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 2. If two or more persons shall conspire to usurp by force any such government, or any department thereof, or shall attempt to subvert or usurp such State government or shall actually overthrow the government of any State, such person, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a crime and fined not less than $5000 and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 3. No citizen of the United States entitled to vote at an election for Representative in Congress, under the constitution of the United States, or under the fundamental conditions prescribed in any of the acts of Congress admitting any of the States lately in rebellion, shall be deprived of such right to vote by any action of such States, whether by act of the Legislature or amendments to the several State constitutions. If any officer charged with conducting such election shall refuse at any election for Congress to receive the vote of any such citizen in consequence of any such action, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined from $500 to $1000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. Any persons using firearms or other deadly weapons against any persons at any place on the day of registrations for the congressional elections for the purpose of intimidating or injuring such persons while such election is in progress, and who shall do the same before any election, shall be guilty of a crime; penalty $500 to $2000; imprisonment not exceeding three years; provided that if any person or persons shall carry concealed firearms or other deadly weapons at such elections or place of registration, this shall be taken as presumptive evidence of the intent to intimidate under this act.

Section five provides that any registration officer or supervisor appointed under the laws of any State who shall refuse to permit citizens to vote or register, or to allow them sufficient opportunities to register or to obtain proper information, shall also be deemed guilty of a crime; penalty, $500 to $1000; imprisonment, six months to two years.

Section six relates to ballot boxes, poll lists and other papers connected with elections. It declares the abduction or mutilation of any of these papers a crime, punishable by a fine of $500 to $1000, and imprisonment two to five years.

Section seven provides that if any person shall be killed while acting under this law, such killing shall be murder, punishable with the death penalty.

Section eight confers civil and criminal jurisdiction under this act on United States courts.

Section nine provides for the appointment of general supervisors of elections in all congressional districts, in the same manner as is now provided, in any town from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The supervisors may be appointed from any part of the district, and are to be appointed by the judges of the United States circuit courts thirty days before registration. There is to be a chief supervisor in every district.

Section ten provides for the extension of the existing laws as to deputy United States marshals so that marshals may be appointed in every county and parish in every congressional district.

Section eleven prescribes the duties of the officers in charge of the ballot boxes on the day of election; makes it their duty to count the votes before leaving the ballot boxes, in the presence of the supervisors of election or deputy marshal, and to immediately send a certified copy of the returns to the chief supervisor of the district and to the clerk of the national House of Representatives.

Section twelve provides that no officer acting under this act shall receive compensation, and that the ballot boxes, papers, etc., shall be retained by the custodian until the close of the first session of the Congress to which they relate; also prescribes means whereby contestants in Congress may obtain certified copies of the ballot.

Section fourteen provides that whenever any such unlawful combination, as defined in the Revised Statutes and under this act, shall be organized or attempted, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to set at defiance and overturn any State authorities, in all such cases such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion within the limits which shall be prescribed by the proclamation of the President of the United States, it may be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus; and it is provided also that all the provisions of the second section of the act of March 3, 1865, relating to habeas corpus are hereby revived in full powers.

The caucus was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by the chairman, Mr. Maynard, and the committee bill reported. Some slight debate ensued upon the third section, as many doubted its constitutionality; but as it was a part of the bill, the section was agreed to by a majority vote. Feeling, however, that it was not particularly essential to the measure, and as some of the members present had expressed grave doubts about its constitutionality, Mr. Tremain moved to reconsider, which was seconded by Mr. White, of Alabama, and the motion was agreed to without a dissenting voice. The several sections were then agreed to with but little opposition, until the last one, relating to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was reached, and then the opposition manifested itself, Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, taking the lead. He argued that the several governments of the Southern States were imperfect, but that the best way to remedy that was to let them alone to fight among themselves for a few years and things would right themselves.

Mr. Tremain made a few general remarks in favor of the measure. He said that it was not the Republican party, but the Union which was in danger, and that should be protected at all hazards. He further said that all the apprehension about adopting such proper measures was in the hearts of timid Congressmen, but that the people of the country would sustain such measures as they had the recent rule which the majority had found necessary to pass to protect themselves.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said that he believed all the reports about the outrages which existed in the South. In fact, in his opinion, not one-tenth of them had been told. In his opinion the proper remedy to begin with was the resolution introduced by himself for a new election in the State of Louisiana, a proposition which, if adopted, he would have sustained if necessary by the entire force of the United States army. The House had, however, allowed the golden opportunity to pass, refused to act upon the the measure, and he was unwilling now to do anything further in the matter.

Mr. Conger sarcastically repeated the words of Mr. Hale, and acknowledged that on the occasion of the introduction of the resolutions referred to he (Mr. Hale) had secured the recognition of the Speaker—something unusual for him—but the House not thinking proper to indorse them, they were defeated. In order to get just what was needed, committees composed of the members of both houses of Congress had prepared the bill which was before them, after days and nights of labor. Yet, in the opinion of Mr. Hale, they amounted to naught. He had as much respect for Mr. Hale as for any gentleman in the House—owing, probably, to the fact that he associated but little with him. He then spoke of the gravity of the situation and the necessity of prompt, decisive and stringent measures.

The debate was of course more general, and during the discussion some allusion was made by one of the opponents of the measure, in a significant way, to President making. This brought Mr. Ward, of Illinois, to his feet, who said that Mr. Blaine was in the hall, and he would like to hear from him. Mr. Blaine thought the matter over, and subsequently made a short speech, giving a quasi support to the general features of the act, but decidedly opposing the habeas corpus section, as he maintained that under the constitution the President had the power in certain exigencies to suspend the writ, and he was opposed to giving him further power, no matter who might be President.

Mr. White, of Alabama, replied by quoting the act of 1871, authorizing the suspension of the writ for the suppression of the Ku-Klux, and arguing that the White Leaguers needed suppressing as much now as the Ku-Klux did then, and it could only be done by the re enactment of such a law.

The debate was further continued in opposition to the measure by Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; Smith, of Virginia; Garfield, of Ohio, and Pierce, of Massachusetts, and in favor of it by Messrs. Ward, of Illinois; Cessna, of Pennsylvania; Walls, of Florida; Shanks, of Indiana; Pelham, of Alabama; Albright, of Pennsylvania; Coburn, of Indiana; Wallace, of South Carolina, and Hynes, of Arkansas. After which the vote was taken and the bill, minus the third section, was adopted by fully a three-fourths vote of the members present. A resolution was then adopted directing Mr. Coburn to introduce the bill in the House at once, and as the committee to investigate Alabama affairs, of which he is chairman, is privileged to report any measure on Southern affairs at any time, it will probably be introduced to day. The caucus then, at a few moments after midnight, adjourned.

Don't rail at fate
Don't rail at fate
If afraid to test your luck
If afraid to test your luck
In the next single number drawing
In the next single number drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery.
Of the Louisiana State Lottery.
The sooner you buy tickets the better.
The sooner you buy tickets the better.

The Louisiana Committee.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes, under date of February 14:

Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, the sub-committee sent to Louisiana to make a report on the political condition of that State, returned here yesterday, having left New Orleans on Tuesday morning. They took testimony up to Monday night, and they have therefore had no time to compare their views and agree upon a report. No conference whatever has yet been had, nor have the members generally disclosed their ideas to each other. Mr. Frye has drawn out the heads of what he considers ought to be the report of the majority, and General Wheeler generally concurs in his views as thus expressed.

A meeting of sub-committee is called for to-morrow night, when it is expected an understanding will be reached. Mr. Frye was on the floor of the House for a short time yesterday, and talked freely with the members. He gave them to understand that the condition of affairs in New Orleans and throughout the State is desperate, and that he could see no way out that was likely to be adopted. He said everything was in an unsettled condition, business languishing, and general demoralization surrounding everything. Most of the best people have lost all hope of a settled and peaceful condition of society, and have despaired of any improvement in public affairs. He thinks that New Orleans is cursed by some of the worst classes that are to be found in the United States, and that these classes exercise a terrorism over the better class of people who are disposed to be conservative. These people are of the most desperate and reckless order, who have no standing in society, no property, and nothing whatever at stake. They are not ex-Confederates, but mostly those who were too young during the war to enter the army, and are now without occupation. Mr. Frye thinks the Conservatives are by far the better people in New Orleans, for they represent the culture, the wealth and the business of New Orleans. They generally seek to avoid politics, and the parties there are, as a consequence, made up on each side of the worst elements of society. Mr. Frye spoke with great freedom with his colleagues. He said the subject ought to be above party, and the unhappy condition of the people touched him most keenly. He believes in the existence of the White League, and says that nobody denies that it is an armed organization. General Sheridan has seen companies drilling with arms. He also believes that intimidation was practiced to an alarming degree in various parts of the State. One of the members asked him how he reconciled his statement with the report of Messrs. Phelps, Foster and Potter, who had also looked into the subject.

Mr. Frye replied that those gentlemen confined their inquiries to intimidation on the day of the elections. He said: Of course there was none on such days; that his committee would report as much, but said that intimidation in a dozen different ways was practiced, and practiced most effectively, before the day, his committee would show. It was very evident to members with whom Mr. Frye conversed that he comes back with as much of the radical fire in his eye as the most radical could desire. He denounces, with unsparing phrase, the masses of the opposition, whose present disloyalty to the general government and to the peace of society is more venomous than during the war, and there is nothing he would not do, legally and properly, to put them down. All offers of compromise with reference to existing troubles have been upon the individual responsibility of Mr. Wheeler, of New York, a member of the committee, and not by authority of any joint action of the full committee. The first and only offer made was to the effect that the Legislative Assembly, without approving the same, were not to disturb the present State government, claimed to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it was to accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws, and advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of the State; and the House of Representatives, as constituted under the award of the investigating committee, was to remain without change, except by resignation or death of the members, until the next general election, and the Senate to remain unchanged, except so far as itself might make changes or contests.

When the proposition was submitted, a caucus was held of the Conservative Legislature, and it was accepted; but on the very succeeding day after the night of its acceptance a public meeting was held, at which members of the Legislature participated, and members themselves denounced the terms of the compromise.

Then an additional caucus was held, at which the previous action was reconsidered and the terms of a new compromise were suggested. The new terms were handed Mr. Wheeler in writing on the morning the committee left New Orleans, and he had no time to read and consider them until reaching Mobile, when a telegram was sent to Speaker Wiltz rejecting the basis of the proposed new compromise. Upon arrival, Mr. Wheeler, who in all negotiations has acted as spokesman, received a telegram asking him if the terms of the original compromise, submitted by him, could again be considered an open question. To this he replied to-night that he had had no time to consult his colleagues, and he declined individually to renew any proposition of compromise. This final action on his part abrogates any existing attempt to compromise affairs since the reconsideration of the vote accepting the original proposition. Mr. Wheeler says that while in New Orleans he was waited upon by the best business men in the city, who advised him, if possible, to arrange some settlement of existing differences. He said: "Gentlemen, why don't you take part in these street meetings, and lend the moral influence of your presence to adjust matters?" To which they replied that such a course would not only involve the ruin of their business, but might endanger their lives. The great trouble, he says, is that some twelve or fifteen assume to be elected to the Legislature who have not been so declared elected by the Returning Board. Conservative members already recognized want the committee to pass upon these cases. This they decline to do. Mr. Wheeler says the great weakness of Kellogg at this time is that he has no supporting power back of him; that he would be stronger (and this Kellogg admits) even with a Conservative Legislature.

So far as the conclusion of the committee is concerned, any attempt to anticipate the same would be conjectural. No meeting for discussion has yet been held. The committee's whole time in New Orleans was occupied taking testimony rather than in deducing results. Over one hundred witnesses were examined, and the question of the validity of the election of 1872 was not inquired into. The testimony is so voluminous that it can hardly be printed before adjournment. Much of the evidence which was regarded as most valuable was given in private, and can not be printed without subjecting those witnesses to violence or great annoyance.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 17, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 47°; at 2 P. M., 51°; at 6 P. M., 49°. Lowest point during the night of February 16, 43. Rain during the night of the sixteenth and day of the seventeenth, two and eighth-tenths inches.

Mistakes in the transmission of messages by telegraph often occasion serious trouble. Sometime ago a man named Gray, who was buying cattle in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, telegraphed his brother to come to him. Afterward he sent a message which he wrote, "I can do without you." The Western Union delivered the message: "I can't do without you," and the brother hastened to the point to which he had been summoned. This involved a great deal of useless expense, and suit has been brought against the telegraph company for damages. A gentleman recently telegraphed to a florist in New York: "Two hand bouquets." The florist received it: "Two hundred bouquets," and he furnished them. When he discovered the error he sued the telegraph company and recovered damages.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2989—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

New Orleans Bee, for one year subscription, for the Department of Assessments, ending January 1, 1876, approved, $14.

New Orleans Times, for one year subscription, for the Department of Assessments, ending January 1, 1876, approved, $14.

A. W. Hyatt, assessment books, etc., for the Department of Assessments, approved, $173 75.

Register of conveyances, for 145 certificates of transfer of property in the month of January, 1875, at fifty cents, approved by Administrator of Assessments, $72 50.

G. Casanave, recorder of deaths, etc., for recording deaths in the month of January, 1875, approved, $104 50.

Louis Schneider, late Administrator of Finance, for office furniture turned over to his successor, being his private property, as per bill, approved, $178.

John Burke, clerk of the Superior District Court, for costs in city tax suits of 1874, as per bill approved by H. C. Miller and Samuel P. Blanc, assistant city attorneys, as follows: 11.772 suits at $2, fee allowed by law, $23,542; less rebate, $4000; net, $19,542.

Isaac W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace, in full for salary for the month of January, 1875, in lieu of fees in criminal cases, as per compromise, $300.

C. C. Piper, constable of the Seventh Justice Court, in full for salary for the month of January, 1875, in lieu of fees in criminal cases, as per compromise, $250.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

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

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2990—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account, from the revenues of the year 1874, and not otherwise appropriated:

B. Bloomfield & Co., for stationery furnished Superior Criminal Court in the month of November, 1874, as per bill approved by the judge of said court, $123.

Isaac W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace, for fees in criminal cases, under act No. 129 of 1874, for the month of November, 1874, less charge for affidavits not enumerated in fee bill, $163 15.

E. B. Falls, late constable of the seventh justice court, for fees in criminal cases under act No. 129 of 1874, for the month of November, 1874, $157 20.

Isaac W. Falls, seventh justice of the peace, in full for salary for the month of December, 1874, in lieu of fees in criminal cases, as per compromise, $300.

C. C. Piper, constable of seventh justice court, in full for salary for month of December, 1874, in lieu of fees in criminal cases, as per compromise, $250.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

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

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2991—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Louis Fetter to erect a bake oven at the corner of Annette and Derbigny streets, revocable at the pleasure of the Council.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2992—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the lease contracted by J. Bendernagel, keeper of notarial records, of the second floor of No. 131 Common street, as a depositary of the notarial records, at the rate of $600 per annum, from October 15, 1874, to October 15, 1875, be and is hereby approved.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2993—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, for the Department of Police, for the month of January, 1875, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

BOYS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Charles Rollins, wood	$103 60
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	155 00
G. Palmisano, vegetables	23 25
Total	$281 85

FLOUR FOR BAKERY.

John J. Adams & Co., sixteen barrels of flour at $6 37½	$102 00
Drayage	4 00
Total	$106 00

CITY WORKHOUSE.

John J. Adams & Co., salt	$1 50

PUBLIC PRINTING.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, pound notices Nos. 70, 72 and 73	$22 00

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2994—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission be granted to the Orleans Railroad Company to change the time of running their cars on the St. Peter and Bayou line to run once every hour.

That permission be also granted to change the running of the cars on the above line as follows:

Going up—From the station, corner of Gentilly road and Laharpe street, to Broad street, Broad street to St. Peter street, St. Peter street to Burgundy street, Burgundy street to Canal street, Canal street to Clay statue.

Coming up—From Clay statue to Dauphine street, Dauphine street to Dumaine street, Dumaine street to Bayou St. John, Bayou St. John to Grand Route St. John, Grand Route St. John to the station, corner of Gentilly road and Laharpe street; together with the privilege of making the necessary turnouts and connections in view of the changes proposed.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2995—Administration Series.]

An ordinance relative to the payment of back taxes inclusive of the year 1873.

Be it ordained, That until the first day of June, 1875, payment of city taxes may be made as follows:

Taxes of 1860 to 1870 inclusive, entirely in scrip, including interest on tax bills, and costs advanced by city.

Taxes of 1871, entirely in scrip, and for interest on tax bills, and costs advanced by city, one-half in cash, balance in scrip.

Taxes of 1873, fifty cents per $100 in cash; balance $2 50 per $100, in scrip, and for interest on tax bills, and costs advanced by city, one-half in cash and one-half in scrip.

Be it further ordained, That by the word "scrip," as used in this ordinance, is meant registered judgments, certificates of appropriation, tax warrants, city money, jury certificates, coroners' certificates, tax excess certificates, claims provided for by ordinance, to 1874 inclusive, with right of transfer.

Be it further ordained, That under no circumstances will the terms of this ordinance be extended beyond the period fixed, and all taxes unpaid on the first day of June, 1875, will be payable in cash, exclusively.

Be it further ordained, That ordinance No. 2725, Administration series, adopted April 21, 1874, and ordinance No. 2915, Administration series, adopted December 29, 1874, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2996—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the proposal of Eager, Ellerman & Co. for the repairs on the Liverpool steamship wharf, in the Third District, made in accordance with the plan and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, and in conformity with ordinance No. 2978, Administration series, be and the same is hereby accepted, on the basis of the following bids:

For new piles driven, $7 90 each.

For old piles pulled out, $1 25 each.

For old piles sawed off and blocked, twenty-four and a half cents per running foot.

For new caps, eighteen and three quarter cents per running foot.

For old caps taken out and reset, eight cents per running foot.

For new stringers put in, seventeen and three-quarter cents per running foot.

For old stringers taken out and reset, seven and three-quarter cents per running foot.

For new flooring laid down, per square, $8 75.

For street piling, $1 25 per running foot.

For old flooring relaid, per square, $2 25.

For new braces, fifteen cents per running foot.

For new fender piles (if required), $9 50.

For each raising (if required), $2 per square.

And said Eager, Ellerman & Co. shall give such security for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $10,000, as will be acceptable to the Mayor and Administrator of Improvements, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city per notarial act before the city notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 17, 1875.

[No. 2997—Administration Series.]

An ordinance relative to the payment of taxes due the late city of Carrollton.

Be it ordained, etc., That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all taxes due the late city of Carrollton, now part of the city of New Orleans, for the year 1872 and previous years, may be paid in full in the following obligations issued by the said corporation, to wit: City warrants, jury warrants, certified banquette and shell road bills, payable in improvement bonds, coupons for interest on bonds due in 1873, and claims approved and provided for by ordinances of the Council.

Be it further ordained, That as a condition to the payment as aforesaid, the said obligations must be presented to the Administrator of Public Accounts for his verification; and without his approval the same will not be binding on the city of New Orleans as provided for in the foregoing section.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Southern Bank. New Orleans, February 15, 1875.—At a meeting, to-day, of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT was declared, payable on demand.
fe18 3t J. GARR, Cashier.

Office of Orleans Railroad Company, corner of White and Laharpe streets, New Orleans, February 7, 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 FRIDAY, March 12, 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.
fe7 td P. TISNE, JR., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

(GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

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

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	11:15 A. M.

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y R. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

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

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only	3:30 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:	
Coast accommodation, Mondays only	10:10 P. M.
Express and mail, daily	3:45 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

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

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

R. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.
my13

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 56
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 83
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 66	—256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 33

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forcheimer,	Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury,	John K. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. B. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 8n W Sa 1y

CAUTION.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING BONDS WERE stolen from my residence, February 9, 1875; Two bonds, Nos. 53 and 54, for $1000 each, dated September 28, 1872, funding bonds of Carrollton; have fifty-nine coupons, at eight per cent, payable May 1 and November 1. Bonds to order. Eight bonds, Nos. 6 to 13, inclusive, for $100 each, dated April 25, 1873, funding bonds, coupons attached payable to bearer. One bond, No. 1, for $50—as above.
fe11 MRS. Z. McKAY.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

STATE LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1875, AND State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due. Parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.
fe17 1m P. E. DUMAS, State Tax Collector.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF OLD CONSOLIDATED BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, February 17, 1875.

THE PAST DUE COUPONS FOR DECEMBER, 1874, and January, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the City Hall.
fe17 3t ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Fourth District, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLlectible this year) and licenses for the current year are now ready, and parties interested are requested to make settlements at once, thereby avoiding costs.
fe14 1m J. W. FAIRFAX, Collector.

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT, Berlin street, between Magazine and Camp, New Orleans February 13, 1875.

STATE LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR and State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due, and parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.
JOHN GARSTKAMP, Collector.
fe14 1m

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, No. 169 Gravier street, up stairs, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLlectable this year) and licenses for the current year now being ready; parties at interest are requested to make settlements at once, thereby avoiding costs.
fe13 20t N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

CITY LICENSES — DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, February 12, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING RATES OF DISCOUNT WILL be allowed on cash payments of licenses for 1875, to wit:

From the twelfth to the twentieth of February instant, inclusive, five per cent.

From the twenty-first to the twenty-eighth of February instant, inclusive, three per cent.
fe12 t28 ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

United States vs. Schooner Richard B. Locke.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,601.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER RICHARD B. LOCKE, now libeled by the United States, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of March, 1875, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 26, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja27 fe9 24 28 United States Marshal.

Adam Wagner et al. vs. Steamship City of Houston.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,604.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF HOUSTON, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by Adam Wagner et al., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of March, 1875, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, January 29, 1875.
S. B. PACKARD,
ja30 fe9 20 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. Schooner Anita.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,602.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER ANITA, now libeled by the United States, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of March, 1875, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 26, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
ja27 fe9 24 28 United States Marshal.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of D. O. D. Sullivan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,780—Whereas, R. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late D. O. D. Sullivan, 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.
fe9 13 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Phillip Drumm.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Phillip Drumm, will present them to Cotton & Levy, attorneys, No. 18 Exchange Place, or to the undersigned for examination and classification, and persons owing said estate are requested to call on me and settle without delay.

JEROME HANLY.
Testamentary Executor, No. 557 Tchoupitoulas street. fe10 15 20*

Succession of Francois Bellocq.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,536.—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.
fe11 14 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Daniel Mulligan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,244.—Whereas, R. T. Parker public administrator, has petitioned the court to be appointed dative testamentary executor of the succession of the late Daniel Mulligan, deceased. 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.
fe18 23 26* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William S. Blanchard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,738.—Whereas, Theodore Blanchard has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William S. Blanchard, 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.
fe18 23 27 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Alphonse Pessou.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,792.— Whereas, Louis Pessou has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Joseph Alphonse Pessou, 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.
fe18 22 26 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John Youenes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,793—Whereas, Mrs. Severine Youenes, wife of Dr. H. Bayon, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Youenes, 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.
fe18 22 27* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Bernard Turpin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,784.—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 executors in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
fe12 18 23* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles Zenon Derbigny.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 37,706.—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 Jules Lavergne, testamentary executor of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said executor discharged.

By order of the Court.
fe14 17 21* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CALEDONIA LEVI VS. EDWARD NEWMAN—NO. 7138.

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

Caledonia Levi vs. Edward Newman—No. 7138.

In this case, by reason of the law and the evidence being with plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the thirteenth day of January, instant, be now confirmed; that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Caledonia Levi, and against defendant, Edward Newman, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them; that plaintiff have judgment against her said husband for the sum of $6275, with legal interest from judicial demand; that plaintiff have the exclusive control and administration of her separate property, and that defendant pay the costs of suit.

Judgment signed January 23, 1875.
A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
ja31 fe15 27 FRANK WALL, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

INTERDICTION OF WILLIAM MORAN — NO. 37,260.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT ON THE SIXteenth day of November, 1874, judgment was entered in this court in the matter of Margaret Moran, praying for the interdiction of William Moran, her husband, No. 37,260, in the words and figures following, to wit—

In this case, submitted for adjudication, the court considering that the evidence establishes that the defendant is hopelessly insane, and should be interdicted, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that William Moran be and he is hereby declared incapable of performing validly any of the acts which a person of full age and competency could perform, and consequently interdicted to all ends and purposes.

Judgment rendered November 16, 1874.
Judgment signed November 20, 1874.
A. L. TISSOT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.
ja30 fe15 mh2* JOE GARIDEL, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

PAULINE LANNUSSOL VS. JEAN POMES, HER Husband—No. 7163.

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

Pauline Lannussol vs. Jean Pomes, her husband—No. 7163.

In this case, by reason of the law and the evidence being with plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Pauline Lannussol, and against defendant, Jean Pomes, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between her said husband, decreeing her to be the sole owner of the bakery establishment, with its appurtenances, described in the act of sale passed before M. P. Ducros, notary, on the thirteenth day of March, and on file; and further decreeing that plaintiff have judgment against defendant for the sum of $1000, with interest from judicial demand and costs, and with the privilege and right of mortgage granted by law to married women; and it is further ordered that plaintiff's claim of $300 for wedding apparel, furniture and jewelry, be dismissed as in case of non-suit.

Judgment signed February 1, 1875.
A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
fe7 14 21* FRANK WALL, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. BERNARD SAULAY VS. HER HUSBAND—No. 43,164.

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

Mrs. Bernard Saulay vs. her husband—No. 43,164.

For reasons this day orally assigned, and the court considering the law and the evidence to be in favor of the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of Mrs. Celestine Agathe Heno, wife of Bernard Saulay, and against defendant, Bernard Saulay, for the sum of thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty three cents, amount of her paraphernal property, less three thousand and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, amount of charges in succession of Widow Bacas, and interest thereon, amounting to one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents, to be deducted from the claim of plaintiff, viz: thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety five dollars and sixty-three cents, and legal interest on said amount of thirty five thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars and forty-two cents from judicial demand, viz: September 28, 1874, with lien and privilege, according to law, and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered January 12, 1875.
Judgment signed January 16, 1875.
E. 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-sixth 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.
fe4 14 26* ED. DeBLOIS, 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. 4790.

ON MOTION OF E. N. WHITTEMORE, OF counsel for appellee, it is ordered by the court that Richard Sinnott, the proper representative of John C. Sinnott, deceased, be summoned to appear in said case, within twenty-five days from service of summons, and that in default of such appearance, and unless the said other proper representatives of said John C. Sinnott, who are not known or 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, on 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.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF A. DE G. DE FONBLANQUE vs. H. F. Given & Co., bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1373.

WHEREAS, LUCIEN J. DOIZE, INDIVIDUALLY and as surviving partner of the firm of H. F. Given & Co., of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of March, 1875, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the twenty seventh day of February, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, February 10, 1875.
fe12 20 26 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INTERDICTION OF Mrs. Euphemia Schmidt—No. 37,412.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-fifth day of January, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in the matter of the interdiction of Mrs. Euphemia Schmidt, No. 37,412 of the docket of this honorable court, in the words and figures following, to wit—

This case came up this day for trial on the petition of Charles E. Schmidt praying for the interdiction of Euphemia Schmidt. Present, Cotton & Levy, Esqs., for petitioner; A. B. Phillips, Esq., for defendant. When, after hearing evidence, and the same establishing that the defendant is hopelessly insane, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said defendant, Euphemia Schmidt, be and she is hereby declared incapable of performing validly any of the acts which a person of full age and competency could perform, and consequently interdicted to all ends and purposes.

Judgment rendered January 25, 1875.
Judgment signed January 29, 1875.
A. L. TISSOT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the ninety-ninth year in the independence of the United States.
fe3 17 mh3 JULES VIENNE, Deputy Clerk.

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.