New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

We give in our adhesion most cheerfully. The Democracy could not have chosen a more fit and proper chief for the Department of Improvements. Any one capable of clearing up the 1872 election fog, which has so long and disastrously encompassed Congress, must surely be capable of relieving New Orleans from the death engendering miasmas which filthy streets and imperfect sewerage enwrap its citizens in. Let him try his talents in that direction for a while now.

THE RIVER HERE.—Although the river in front of this city is more than ten feet below high water mark the current runs quite fast and perturbed, indicative of what is to come. In a few days there will be a vast volume of water set loose at all points above Cairo, and when it reaches this point we must look out for breakers.

AMONG THE FIREMEN.—The entire department was exceedingly busy yesterday. A general visit to the engine houses resulted in disclosing something agreeable and disagreeable. What will to-day shine gorgeously looked anything but interesting. The machines were not unlike a modern belle just before she begins to sling on her fancy toggery for a grand reception. In most instances the steamers were denuded of all embellishments, propped up on unpoetical saw horses or iron jacks, smeared with oil and whitening, and greasy looking men were scrubbing with an earnestness which meant business. Silvers ware laid around loosely, as if of little value, but which will to day shine as brightly as the sun itself.

Several companies opened their doors to visitors, in order to give the chosen few an opportunity to take an advance look at what will this morning appear in all its glory. Most notable in these things may be mentioned a small gathering at the engine-house of Mechanics No. 6. Mrs. Doherty had nearly completed her task in ornamenting the Grace Thompson, so that a good idea could be formed of what she will look like in the procession to day, and one of the happiest men existing was Foreman Billy Johnson, who has exerted himself to make his company outshine all others.

Then Irad Ferry No. 12 has "ornaments from Paris," but which have been kept so secret that not even reporters have had a look at them.

Of course Jackson No. 18, according to all rumors, will be a grand sight, and then there are whispers that Perseverance No. 13 will be as gorgeous as a cloth of gold.

A majority of the companies will be content to form in plain style, polished up for the occasion, without more ornaments than a wreath and a bouquet of pure flowers. Nearly every organization will indulge in a hearty dinner after the parade, and just here we return our thanks to those who have favored us with invitations.

THEY DO NOT LIKE IT.—Residents in the neighborhood of the corner of Orange and Magazine streets are not altogether pleased with a motley throng that gathers in that locality daily and nightly. An old house is hired by a German, who sub-leases to more tenants than he can count on his fingers and toes, and at night scores and scores of lodgers, male and female, find shelter under that poor roof. The principal crime in this case is really nothing more than that these people are very poor, therefore objectionable to their more fortunate neighbors; and yet it is said that poverty is not criminal.

SINGULAR INFATUATION.—There are a few burglars in this city who certainly must be uneducated in their art, for several times lately the rascals have tried their hands and jimmies on money brokers' offices. The office of Mr. J. L. Thompson, No. 33 Carondelet street, was found open yesterday morning; but as there was nothing to steal, nothing was missing. A policeman informed the owner, after having secured the doors.

A REGULAR RINGER.—Henry L Thompson, a youth, thought that the heighth of fun was in ringing door bells on Calliope and Rampart streets, late Tuesday night, but when he secured a private room in the Pacanier calaboose began to think that perhaps he had made a mistake.

ARE THEY HIGHWAYMEN?—Ernest Daval, tailor; E. Jean Baptiste, barkeeper, and O. Maurice, driver, were deposited in the Fourth precinct stationhouse, taken from the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets on complaint of Henry Williams, who says they are highwaymen.

AN UNFORTUNATE DRIVER.—Officer Ward found it necessary to jug John McGee, who was too energetic in pursuit of passengers at the Mobile railroad depot, head of Canal street. As a general thing drivers of carriages and cabs conduct themselves properly, therefore when one of the fraternity behaves badly he should be discountenanced by his brethren of the whip.

A GOLDEN PRESENTATION.—Last evening when quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the meeting room of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6 to inspect the beauties which will appear to day, Mr. Thomas Devereaux called on the foreman, Mr. William Johnson, to stand up and hear himself impeached the assembly. Billy stood up, though rather weak in his knees at such an announcement, when the speaker drew forth a small white box and began to talk in a serious tone. He declared that he had been delegated to warn his foreman that the members had privately concluded to present him a beautiful gold medal, as a small token of their appreciation for him as an officer whose example in such capacity is worthy of emulation. Mr. Johnson had not been made aware of the intention to favor him in such a flattering style, therefore was utterly unable to respond as fully as his heart wished to. However, he answered that although he had tried hard and long to serve the company's best interests, and his fellow members were competent to judge how well he had succeeded, his labors had been for pure love of the duty, and so long as he lived his allegiance would be to No. 6.

On the medal is the following inscription, elegantly lettered:

"Presented to William Johnson by the officers and members of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, for their high appreciation of his services as foreman. March 4, 1875."

The medal is considerably larger than a twenty dollar gold piece, with raised rim, all beautifully chased, making a token that anybody might be proud to win.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on March 2, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 46°; at 2 P. M., 57°; at 6 P. M., 55°. Lowest point during the night of March 2, 45°. Rain during the night of March 2, one-tenth of one inch.

Where the Responsibility Lies.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*—says the telegraph—"calls on every man who shouldered a gun on the fourteenth of September to come forward to-morrow evening and give his opinion of the compromise." That tells the story of rebel spirit. The appeal is to the White League revolutionists to defeat any settlement.

It is a bold, audacious appeal to the lawless and violent class of Louisiana. The *Bulletin* is their organ. Its cry defeated the compromise before and it is trying the same game again. It addresses itself directly to the revolutionists, and says in effect: "You shouldered muskets in September to overthrow the government; now come together and crush this measure of peace."

Two classes are opposed to this compromise—these White League assassins and revolutionists of the South and their allies in the North. If it shall fail, it will be due to their opposition. The responsibility will be a tremendous one and they can not escape from it.

But we believe that the effort will succeed in spite of their hostility. The only result will be to expose the implacable spirit of the White League and the criminal complicity of the Democratic managers. —*Albany Journal.*

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 202. The Mechanics and Grocers' Bank vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana.—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The Union Bank having loaned the plaintiff bank $130,000 in Confederate money in 1862, which was evidenced by checks given in favor of the latter, sought to recover in lawful money of the United States. The provost court, established by General Butler, gave judgment in favor of the Union Bank, and the borrowing bank was compelled to pay in its own notes. This action was to recover the amount paid, and was against the plaintiff. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment, holding that, by authority of the President, General Butler had power to establish the court, and that it had jurisdiction to try the cause and determine the controversy; also, that if the judgment of the provost court were to be considered as originally void, it was validated by the constitution of the State and thus made a bar to the action. This judgment is assigned as error, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the provost court was not and could not be authorized to give judgment in the case; that its judgment varied the contract between the parties, which was that the loan should be returned in Confederate money.

No. 214. Willard vs. Brigham et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The main question in this case is whether the State courts had jurisdiction of a title derived from the United States bankrupt proceedings, and could annul it in a collateral proceeding, as it is alleged by plaintiff in error has been attempted in this case.

No. 215. Moran & Co. vs. Prather.—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The questions in this case were whether, under a contract on the part of the plaintiff in error to hold as the property of Prather a certain portion of the steamer Bart Able, free and harmless of any and all claims that might be brought against the vessel, applied only to those mentioned in the petition, or to all that were a lien upon the vessel, or to those which accrued afterward; and whether, if the guarantee was signed by one partner, it was necessary to show his authority from the other to do so in writing.

Superior District Court.

State ex rel. Edward Lubie vs. city of New Orleans.—Relator alleges he is assessed for his business as pawnbroker $750; that by acts of September 14, 1868, February 27, 1869, and February 26, 1874, the city is directed to receive warrants of the Metropolitan police for parish and municipal taxes; that the city has recognized these laws; that relator tendered such warrants, which were refused by Administrator Pilsbury on the ground that he was restrained by injunction in the case of the Louisiana National Bank vs. City of New Orleans, the record of which is made a part of this petition; that this is not a valid objection, and prays for a mandamus. Order to show cause granted, returnable March 9.

Walter M. Francis vs. Funding Board.—Petitioner, a resident of McComb City, alleges ownership of bond No. 96, for $1000, issued October 3, 1874, according to the provisions of act No. 3 of 1874, approved January 24, 1874, creating a board authorized to exchange bonds for valid indebtedness of the State; that by section eleven this exchange is made a contract of the State; that its validity is recognized by the constitutional amendment adopted November, 1874; that the Legislature of 1875 have passed an act to ascertain the amount due the Louisiana Levee Company since October 1, 1873, and providing for the payment of the balance due by issuing a sufficient number of new consolidated bonds; that this act is in violation of the contract and of the constitutions of Louisiana and the United States, and of the liability of the State expressly limited by the funding law; that the State is not indebted to the Louisiana Levee Company; that it agreed to levy a tax and has performed its agreement; and that if any tax has been illegally withheld from the company by any officer the State is not responsible; that the funding board will issue bonds to the company unless restrained.

Injunction issued on bond of $5000 commanding and restraining Governor William P. Kellogg, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine, Treasurer Antoine Dubuclet, Auditor Charles Clinton and Speaker Michael Hahn from issuing or delivering to the Louisiana Levee Company any bonds under the funding act in settlement of any alleged indebtedness by virtue of act No. 4, approved February 20, 1871, or of the act of 1875.

John A. Morris vs. city of New Orleans.—Supplemental petition prays to be allowed to add ten bonds issued to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to the claim as originally presented.

Luke Beebe vs. city of New Orleans and sheriff.—Petitioner sets forth that four writs have issued for taxes said to be due by Charles Beebe, who has been dead several years; that property has been illegally seized and advertised for sale belonging to plaintiff; that sufficient notice was not given, and prays that the sale be injoined. Injunction issued on bond of $200.

Superior Criminal Court.

TRUE BILLS.

Mat Hogan, breaking and entering and grand larceny; Abraham White, accessory to same.

Lawrence Williams, burglary, armed with a weapon.

ACQUITTED.

Josephine Edwards, of burglary.

CONVICTED.

Pierre Walker, of robbery.

George Walker, alias George Williams, of burglary.

JURY FOR MARCH.

A. Levi,	A. Nott,
D. A. Dennisson,	John Lange,
George Meister,	F. J. Hantzler,
J. W. Buhrmann,	Henry Bitter,
J. H. Breen,	George Uhrmacher,
John Ford,	W. Allen,
Theodore Auge,	John Bentz,
A. Leiding,	John G. Rengstorff,
Louis Wagner,	J. C. Norcross,
C. C. Haley,	Otto Drewer,
Charles Ziegler,	D. Armeland,
J. G. Clark,	Louis Timken,
E. Doherty,	Peter Weitzel,
H. H. Frye,	Dietrich Schultz,
Louis St. Martin,	John Schott,
John Corder,	P. J. Gardner,
William Mauthrey,	Francois Schwartz,
H. C. Andrews,	George M. Reider,
E. L. Cope,	D. L. Depassean,
M. Dowling,	Henry Thole,
M. Carey,	G. H. Hechmann,
M. E. Imbert,	Andrew Frey,
G. J. Ohlendorf,	Gottfried Huflt,
John Vagts,	Charles Suezenan, Jr.,
George Zimmer,	H. Berleya,
H. Wassem,	W. H. Begg,
A. L. Valle,	Ambrose Kuehn,
J. C. Rogers,	Mathew Troy,
Joseph Wagner,	Wm. Buibblemann.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault—Eliza Clay, Bill Wilson.

SENTENCED.

Petty larceny—Sam Ellis, eight months; Charles Johnson, one month.

Assault, etc.—Sam Robertson, one day; John Chinn, one day.

Receiving stolen goods—Vine Augustus, three months.

Second District Court.

Aug. Joseph Westermeier prays to be emancipated.

Fourth District Court.

Barney Golden vs. Charles Morgan.—Suit for $20,000 for damages occasioned by carelessness of defendant's employes. Verdict for plaintiff for $300.

Not to be Counted.

The Auburn *Advertiser* recalls an incident of the electoral college which met at Albany in the winter of 1829, to cast the vote of this State for President of the United States. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, were the leading candidates, and one elector put into the hat, by accident, the card of his landlady, which he mistook for the ballot. Ex-Governor Joseph C. Yates was the president of the college, and when the secretary of the State, who was secretary of the college by virtue of his office, announced the result, the ex-Governor, in his characteristic style, declared the result of the ballot to the college as follows: "Gawntlemen—You have cast twenty-four ballots for Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; four for John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; and one vote, gawntlemen, what it isn't worth while to say nothing at all about."

Good Work Accomplished.

The Republican party in Congress begins to show an appreciation of the gravity of the situation. It begins to recall to recollection the one great cause of its formation—the peril of human rights. In the passage of the civil rights bill it once more challenges the admiration of the world, which looked on in awe while Lincoln placed his name to the great charter of equal rights—the emancipation proclamation. There has been halting and vacillation; politicians have whispered in the ear of Republican statesmen the cowardly word "expediency," and the grand old party of freedom reeled and staggered like a drunken man. But the moment of hesitation is past; the hypocrisy and sophisms of the corrupt Democracy have alike been disregarded; the sneers and jibes of the conscienceless independent press have been indignantly defied, and the doctrine of equal civil rights to the despised black man has at last been placed upon the statute books of the nation. It is true, the black man's child may not yet sit in the common school by the white child to learn his a, b, c, and the black man himself and the black man's wife and child may not find rest at last in the same burial inclosure with the white man and the white man's wife and child. But something must be conceded to the stupid, timid prejudice of the Northern as well as the Southern white man; something must be left to the passage of time and growing enlightenment; something left for humanitarians to struggle for. It is absurd that the child of the black man who, in the halls of Congress, perchance, vanquishes his white brother in the tilt of argument and eloquence, may not attend the same common school with the child of the conquered white Congressman. It is ridiculous that the black statesman may not be buried side by side with the white statesman of whom he has shown himself something more than the peer. But it must not be forgotten that although the Republican party had the courage to marshal black men in dusky regiments to fight for their own liberty and ours, when those sons of slavery were shot down in battle, it had not the moral heroism to bury black and white patriots in the same consecrated ground. At Arlington heights, where 11,000 Union soldiers sleep their last sleep, the line of an absurd prejudice is drawn sharply. On one side of the stately mansion of the late Confederate chief, rest the whites; on the other the blacks. There is left to those brave, noble men who dare to contend for the prizes of life, equal handed with all comers, whether black or white, the further struggle of bringing the American people up to their broad and catholic standard.

The passage of the civil rights bill marks a grand step in advance. It is a victory of Christian enlightenment over the abominable, doctrine of caste which came down to us as a legacy from the dark ages. We note with regret, not to say shame, that the adoption of this just, beneficent measure is the first great act of moral heroism done by the Republican party without the aid of the church and its ministers. Nor have the newspaper organs of the church been merely silent. With two or three honorable exceptions, they have battled against the civil rights bill. The proposition is monstrous; and some years hence it will not be credited without appeals to the support of impartial history. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that in this, let us hope the last, battle for equal rights, the church not only faltered in the pursuit of its grand mission, but stained its record by a course of cowardly subserviency to the political idea of "expediency." To expect perfection in the church, its organs, or its members, however, would be to look for infallibility in a divine institution supported by a merely human agency. Let us hope that the time will speedily come when the church throughout the length and breadth of the land will applaud this last great work of the Republican party, while it humbly acknowledges its own shortcoming.

The justice of the course of the Republican party is being vindicated more signally at the present moment than at any period of its history. Since Sheridan's advent in Louisiana, there has been peace throughout the Southern borders. Massacres have ceased; assassinations are less frequent, and riots are unknown. Yet no act of violence has been committed by the General or the government he represents, against the rights, liberties, property, or life of any citizens. Where there was turbulence, peace now reigns. A new rebellion was hatching; conspirators armed and threatened, and discontent spread throughout entire communities. When it became evident that the government would suppress lawlessness with the strong arm of power, there was hesitation, then acquiescence. When bad men who bore arms and threatened slaughter were properly characterized as public enemies—bandits—worthy only of outlawry, a shiver of alarm ran through the hearts of those bands of desperate wretches. Thanks to the courage of President Grant and the justice of Congress, a better day dawns. In the language of Abraham Lincoln: "Thanks to all. For the great Republic; for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive; for man's vast future—thanks to all. Peace does not appear so far distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time." "Peace does not appear so far distant as it did," because the Republican party has resolved to complete the great work commenced by Lincoln, standing firmly by the principles of immutable justice.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A Mystery in the Woods of Tangipahoa.

We copy the following from the Tangipahoa *Democrat* of February 27:

On the seventeenth instant, near Wiley McDaniel's place, Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana, an unknown man, about thirty or thirty-five years old, five feet six and a half inches high, spare made, of a light complexion, hazel or gray eyes, red whiskers on the chin. He had on his hand a plain gold ring marked by the letters "W. E.," a crown, the number "twenty-two," an anchor and the letters "L. O."

When first seen in the neighborhood he was very well clad, and a cassimere sack coat, a cloth vest, a pair of brown jean pants, a pair of brogan shoes, about number seven, and a black felt hat almost new, were found near his body, with the exception of a flannel shirt. He had probably stripped himself in frenzy and literally froze to death. In the pockets of the clothing were found a large red morocco pocket-book, containing $2 in currency, a paper holder, and names that appear to be the names of business men in different cities, as A. B. Glosson, Jr., No. 28 West Fourth street, Cincinnati; McOnville, No. 5 Franklin street, New York; A. McAndrew, Nashville, Tenn.; John Gillespie, 469 Main street, Memphis; Johnson, No. 16 Cedar street, Nashville.

The deceased was first seen near Ayer's mill on Saturday morning, the thirteenth instant, and again the same day at the residence of Dr. J. G. Tate. Subsequently, on Sunday, the fourteenth instant, he was seen on the Tangipahoa road addressing inanimate objects, and paid little or no attention when accosted. On the following Monday he was again seen, this time in almost a state of nudity, at the place of Mrs. Jones, and greatly alarmed her family and the neighboring negroes by his mysterious appearance and conduct. Some white friends were sent for, but when they came the man had gone; following on for some distance without overtaking him, they abandoned pursuit, thinking he had left the neighborhood. Nothing more was heard of the mysterious character until Tuesday, when a gentleman in search of his stock found the clothing above mentioned. The weather being cold and wet, pity and suspicion were both aroused. Quite a number of citizens then instituted search and the body was found.

Captain Eads' Opinion.

A special dispatch from Washington, February 28, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, an Eads' paper, says:

While Captain Eads is not at all pleased with the action of the Senate Transportation Committee with reference to the improvement of the Mississippi river, he is willing to go on with the work. He thinks it a mistake to select the South instead of the Southwest Pass, and for the reason that it will take eight months longer to get the channel, and it will not be as wide.

An exhibition of passion lowers a great man; but it brings insignificant fellows into notice, and such generally howl upon all occasions.

Letter from Mark Twain.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens has consented to lecture in Hartford for the benefit of the poor. Following is his letter.

HARTFORD, February 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN—I accede to your request with pleasure. Many months ago I permanently quitted the lecture field, and said I would not appear upon a platform any more unless driven there by a lack of bread. By the spirit of that remark I am debarred from delivering this proposed lecture, and so I fall back upon the letter of it and emerge upon the platform for this last and final time because I am confronted by a lack of bread—among Father Hawley's flock. Most people lie by the spirit and the letter too, but I am not one of that kind, for I have been very carefully brought up. I wish to impose upon you the condition that the expenses of this enterprise shall be paid out of four or five private pockets, (mine to be one of them), to the end that all of the money that comes in at the door shall go to Father Hawley's needy ones, unimpaired by taxes on its journey. I am glad to know that you are going to put the tickets at $1; for what we are after now is money for people who stand sorely in need of bread and meat, and so the object justifies the price. As this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity of hearing sound wisdom and pure truth delivered from the platform, I wish to buy a ticket to this lecture, and I herewith send money for the purchase. I am aware that I could get in for nothing, and still be acting in a measure honorably; but when I run my lecture over in my mind and realize what a very bonanza of priceless information it is, I find I can not conscientiously accept a free pass.

Respectfully, MARK TWAIN.

The Old Garret.

It is a realm of darkness and thick dust, and shroud-like cobwebs and dead things they wrap in their gray folds. For a garret is like a sea-shore, where wrecks are thrown up and slowly go to pieces. There is the cradle which the old man you just remember was rocked in; that ugly slanting contrivance used to be put under his pillow in the days when his breath came hard; there is his old chair, both arms gone, symbol of the desolate time when he had nothing earthly left to lean on; there is the large wooden reel, which the blear-eyed old deacon sent the minister's lady, who thanked him graciously, and twirled it smilingly, and in fitting season bowed it out decently to the limbo of troublesome conveniences. And there are old leather portmanteaus, like stranded porpoises, their mouths gaping in gaunt hunger for food with which they used to be gorged into bulging repletion; and old brass andirons, waiting until time shall revenge them on their paltry substitutes, and they shall have their own again, and bring with them the fire-stick and backlog of ancient days; and the empty churn, with its idle dasher, which the Nancys and Phœbes, who have left their comfortable places to the Bridgets and Norahs, used to handle to good purpose; and the brown, shaky old spinning wheel, which was running, it may be, in the days when they were hanging the Salem witches.—*O. W. Holmes.*

CITY ORDINANCES—OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3008—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:

J. R. Clay, clerk of the First District Court, for costs and fees in sundry criminal cases in the month of January, 1875, as per bill approved by the judge of said court, $1212 95.

New Orleans Times, advertising notices for the Department of Improvements, approved, $3 70.

New Orleans Picayune, advertising notice for the Department of Improvements, approved, $1 50.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, advertising notice for the Department of Improvements, approved, $1.

J. McPhelin, district attorney, for twenty-five criminal convictions in January and February, 1875, approved by the judge of the First District Court, $375.

John Senn, for 2000 license plates for the year 1875, approved, $196 40.

J. C. Zacharie, transferee of J. Bendernagel, custodian of notarial records, for rent of office No. 131 Common street, from January 1, 1875, to January 15, 1875, one-half month, at $50 per month, $25.

W. G. Wilmot & Co., ten barrels of anthracite coal for Department of Public Accounts, approved, $13.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

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

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3009—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, 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:

James Buckley, stationery, etc., for the City Attorney's office in the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1874, approved by George S. Lacey, late City Attorney, $205 65.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, printing 200 copies ordinances in pamphlet form, 300 pages at $3 50, $1050; Printing 120 copies of proceedings of Council in pamphlet form, 324 pages at $3 50, $1134; For balance due on bill for advertising sale of property in the suit of the city of New Orleans vs. Francois Lacroix in the month of May, 1874, $303.

J. C. Zacharie, transferee of J. Bendernagel, custodian of notarial records, for rent of office No. 131 Common street, from October 15, 1874, to December 31, 1874, two months and a half, at $50 per month, $125.

S. L. Henry, for balance due for services as city physician to the late city of Carrollton, as per ordinance adopted February 5, 1873, $250.

Evans Green, Jr., for clerical services rendered to the secretary and controller of the late city of Carrollton, as per resolution adopted March 13, 1874, and certified by the secretary and controller as correct, $100.

J. J. O'Hara, for services due for curbing for late city of Carrollton, payable in street improvement bonds, as per Surveyor's certificate, dated March 24, 1874, $97 26; interest for nine months at eight per cent, $6 95; total, $104 21.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

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

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3011—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings be and is hereby authorized to renew the lease of the Small pox Hospital, upon the best possible terms obtainable.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3012—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Albert Salvador to erect a fruit stand in the French Meat Market at a point to be designated by the superintendent of markets. This permission revocable at the pleasure of the Council.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3010—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to cancel tax bill No. 1587, against the Catholic Association, for $510, being for tax of 1873, the same having been assessed contrary to law, and that no further assessment of said property shall be made so long as it may be used by the said association exclusively for church or school purposes.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3013—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Jacob Vogel to erect a blacksmith shop on the northwest corner of Dumaine and Claiborne streets, revocable at the pleasure of the Council.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3014—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the sum of $400 be and is hereby appropriated for the purchase of pure and reliable vaccine matter for the use of the Board of Health, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant, on the Administrator of Finance, in favor of the president of the Board of Health, for the payment of the same in weekly sums of $100.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3015—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to settle with Mr. J. L. Harris tax bill No. 1152, filed in suit No. 70,458 of the Superior District Court, for the year 1874, upon payment of tax on assessment of $10,350, with interest and costs, and cause judgment rendered against him to be canceled.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 3, 1875.

[No. 3016—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to cancel the judgment of the city of New Orleans vs. the Methodist Episcopal Church, suit No. 76,769, Superior District Court, on tax bill No. 1994, for taxes for the year 1874, amounting to $87 50, the assessment being made on certain property situated in square No. 218, sixth assessment district, and used exclusively for religious and school purposes.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—A General Meeting of the stockholders of the Lower Coast Packet Company will be held at the office of the company, on FRIDAY, the twelfth day of March, 1875, at 2 P. M.
fe11 13 25 mh16 V. J. WOOD, Manager.

Office of Orleans Railroad Company, corner of White and Gaharpe 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 1d P. TISNE, JR., Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Attention, Republicans of the Fourth District.—A mass meeting will be held on FRIDAY, March 5, 1875, at 7:30 P. M., on First street, between Franklin and Liberty streets. Several speakers will be present and address the meeting.
By order of the president:
mh4 N. M. LARTIGUE, Secretary.

LOST.

LOST.—A CITY CERTIFICATE FOR LABOR performed in the public squares, amounting to $57 or $54, for the month of June, 1874. The finder will confer a great favor upon a poor laborer by leaving said certificate at this office.
mh3

NOTICE—LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE No. 64, dated October 2, 1871, for six shares of $100 each in the capital stock of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, issued to Mrs. M. S. Schiller.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same in any way, as application has been made to the company for a duplicate certificate.
MRS. M. S. SCHILLER, per M. L. AINSWORTH, No. 131 Common street.
New Orleans, February 18, 1875.
fe19 27 mh4 21

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, New Orleans, La., February 27, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE RESPECTFULLY invited until 12 M., March 8, 1875, for the following subsistence stores, viz:

50,000 pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks.
50,000 pounds Louisiana Clarified Sugar, in hogsheads.
50,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides, in casks.
500 barrels Treble Extra Flour; brand must be stated.
100 barrels Choice Family Flour; brand must be stated.

To be delivered in ten days from date of purchase. Samples of all articles except meat must accompany and be delivered with the bids at the depot corner of Race and New Levee streets. Actual tare required.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.
mh 2 6t

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, No. 201 Canal street, (up stairs), New Orleans, February 20, 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.
B. F. JOUBERT, Collector.
fe21 1m

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 F. E. DUMAS, State Tax Collector.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Fourth District, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans, February 15, 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.
fe11 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. 109 Gravier street, up stairs, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

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

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTed receiver of the American Mutual Insurance Association of New Orleans, by order of the honorable the Superior District Court in and for the parish of Orleans, dated the fourteenth day of December, 1874, in suit No. 26 238 of the docket of said court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said association that they shall call at his office, No. 53 Camp street, within ten days of this notice, and settle their accounts, and all creditors of said association shall file their claims with said undersigned receiver within ten days of this notice, with a view to settling the affairs of said association promptly as possible.
D. URBAN, Receiver.
New Orleans, February 27, 1875. fe28 10t

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Thomas F. Hamilton.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,822.—Whereas, Mrs. Phoebe Morris has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Thomas F. Hamilton, 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.
mh3 7 11* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Adam Leche.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,754.—Whereas, Mrs. Josephine Charleville, widow of Adam Leche, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Adam Leche, 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.
fe24 mh2 5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Catherine Lepine.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,816.—Whereas, Francis Lepine has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Catherine Lepine, 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.
fe23 mh3 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of P. Charles Cuvellier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,631.—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 tutrix, administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
fe28 mh3 7* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Sidney Thezan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,526.—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 Joseph Thezan, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
fe24 mh2 5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Cuthbert H. Slocomb.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,098.—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.
fe22 mh2 6 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Jacob Lutte.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,815.—Whereas, Simon Rapp has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jacob Lutte, 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.
fe26 mh2 6* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONITION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO ALL WHOM it may concern, greeting: