New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 26, 1875.

Take no note of a doubtful man.

The *Bulletin* announces that it has lived one year.

Chicago is to have a jockey club to beat the world with.

Charlotte Cushman has been giving readings in Philadelphia.

"General tiredness" pervades the average citizen in the springtime.

Fashionable ladies are looking for something nice in checks and stripes.

The Democrats say that the Senator from Ohio is Thurman for President.

Spring costumes are to be carefully worn to exhibit "careless grace."

Austria has the champion high priest; he is beloved in the church and is eight feet high.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Yazoo for late Havana newspapers.

Tom Thumb is now thirty-eight years old, but biographers report that he is very small of his age.

It is easier to bear up under our misfortunes than to survive the comments of our friends on them.

When a clergyman sues for defamation of character he is likely to get damages, and nothing else.

A barrel of "combination" fluid scattered the entire population of a grocery store in New Jersey recently.

Carlyle is not a fit man for a census taker. He says "England is populated by 40,000,000 souls—mostly fools."

Captain Robert Watson will receive a few of his friends on board of the steamship Haytian, on Saturday evening.

Let a man lecture constantly upon any theme, and he is sure to have followers—either men of his opinion, or deputy sheriffs.

The nine of the Olympic Base Ball Club of Louisville will wear green stockings. If kept clean the stockings will satisfy the public.

Coffee importers are indignant at the increased duty on chiccory. Putting chiccory and coffee together, the position of the importer is queer.

The steamer Dispatch, which left Washington a week since for this port, to take the Senate excursion to Mexico, went aground off Buzzard's Point.

Dean Swift said: "It is with narrow souled people as it is with narrow necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out."

Good land can be bought in Aroostook county, Maine, for fifty cents per acre. Six months of the year this land, while under snow, requires no cultivation whatever.

The receiving teller at the Mercantile Savings Institution, Boston, is a Miss Nellie Forman. Every woman is for man, but only those exceptionally economical can be called savings institutions.

There are many people so anxious to see burglars that they will get up in the night and wander about the house looking for them with a lighted candle. Theodore was one of that sort, and no good came to him.

In Ohio recently a life insurance agent was married to a book canvasser. If only the lightning rod peddler had killed himself for jealousy, the Buckeyes would have believed in a just retribution all through.

A "Consumer" in Baltimore makes a new and startling statement. He says: "There never was a more tyrannical and dishonest gas company than oppresses this city." Two hundred other cities are yet to hear from.

Miss Kate Field has a new play written for her called "Gabriella." This was made necessary by the fact that she can not act very well in any of the old plays, such as "Masks and Faces," and "Much Ado About Nothing."

While twenty colored masons are laying the foundation for a new building on the site of the old Crescent Billiard Hall, about 150 pale citizens, on the average, are helping improvements by standing along by the mud breastworks with their mouths open.

It is reported that the Bonapartist commission has issued a circular informing the faithful throughout France that the reason why Prince Louis did not come up No. 1 in his class at school was that he did not know sufficiently the English language.

Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur, United States army, who will assume command of the Department of the Gulf, and Lieutenant Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, aid-de-camp, arrived at the St. Charles Hotel last night from San Antonio, Texas.

Goldfish now abound thickly in the waters about Alexandria, Virginia, and are caught in all the seines that are hauled. They were propagated from one or two of the fish that escaped from the fountain at the Capitol, in Washington, through a sewer, into the Potomac.

The *Bulletin* says "the House will stand—Conservatives twenty-nine, Republicans twenty-one." The article of information is headed "The Award," and is very much like an A. Ward joke. The House has 111 members, and the other sixty-one will want to know where they come in.

A grand concert will be given this evening at the St. James Chapel, at the corner of Roman and Customhouse streets. The concert will be for the benefit of the church, which is under the charge of Rev. George Dardis, pastor. A new organ has been purchased, and Professor Looming, of New York, and a chorus of fifty voices, will assist at the entertainment.

A country paper gives the following advice to a correspondent: "We shall have to decline your article on the 'Decline of Aristocracy.' We have left out several of our own articles this week, and yours is worse than any of them. Take our advice, and write a few very short pieces; write only on one side of the sheet; write plain; and then take your pieces and burn them in the kitchen fire."

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Governor Kellogg has manifested his determination to keep his faith with those Conservative who have insisted upon an extra session as one of the conditions to the Wheeler award. He has subordinated his own judgment to what seems to have been the general desire of the majority of the Democratic caucus, and the proclamation which appeared yesterday morning is the result.

We observe the proclamation of his excellency embodies some of the principal measures which we have deemed important, though there is no such "limitation" as the *Picayune* prescribed some weeks since.

The time prescribed for the duration of the session—ten days—will be ample for the transaction of all the legislative business named in the call. So that there will be neither necessity, nor as we hope desire, for extending it further. The work covered by the first named item, viz: "In relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State," has been rendered comparatively easy of accomplishment by the decisive action of Congress. The Governor, however, expects and desires affirmative State action in the matter, which may be regarded as a concession to old fashioned States rights sentiment. Enough is already known of the intentions of the Conservative members who signed the Wheeler propositions to warrant the belief that no opposition will be made to the passage of a joint resolution fully accepting and acknowledging the legality of the State government as at present constituted.

The good effects of such a settlement are expected to appear in a more stable condition of society, and a return of confidence in mercantile and financial transactions. This to be followed by increase of business and something like steady employment for the large number of people now suffering from involuntary idleness. No additional public patronage can be looked for, nor is it desirable. Independent private station is much better than office holding. It is more permanent in its nature, and more honorable and elevating in its effects on character.

With these elementary errors cured, there is reason to hope that there will be at once an immediate improvement in the financial condition of both the State and the city. There will be greater ability to pay the public taxes, and a consequent increase in the collection. This is the only way to reduce the public debt and lighten the current expenditures. The condition of the city is at a very low ebb, and all thoughtful men recognize the necessity of adopting immediate relief, and even the politicians have at last come to the conclusion that it can not be had by local quarrels and constant partisan dissensions. So long as this community is widely divided as it has been for these many years, with one party bristling in hostility to the other, and occupied in destroying its rival as a means of saving itself, the best interests of the people are necessarily overlooked or sacrificed for success. When the people shall behold the spectacle of both the opposing parties assembled in amity, each intent upon doing the best it can, and above all mindful of the rights and importance of each other, there will be a very sudden subsidence of the political tempest, and a calming of the waves of faction. The honest man will be encouraged to pay his taxes; the dishonest resister forced to do so by the irresistible power of public opinion.

We do not wish to discount all the good things which may be reasonably looked for from a thorough unity of the people. We will not contemplate the reverse picture that would be presented by an attempt to renew aggressive and revolutionary measures against the State government. The one will be worth a thousand times the expense of the special session; the other leave us all worse off than before. If the Conservative members who have finally thrown off their allegiance to the Democracy disregarded the Clay Statue and St. Patrick's Hall resolutions and decided to assume their proper stations as men and statesmen, will carry out their pledges in good faith, there will henceforth be no such radical, even fatal, divisions between parties in this State as have heretofore stained its annals. Some concessions may be found necessary on both sides; neither party ought to be permitted to absorb the other, nor should the rights, feelings or interests of any be disregarded unless the general good shall demand a sacrifice. The people of Louisiana have had enough of this forcing business. Let them now try kindness, gentleness, good will and a respectful regard for others. A friend is better than a conquered enemy, and a reformed opponent safer than a doubtful political associate. Let us all, then, look upon the extra session as the means of harmonizing those interests which never ought to have been brought into conflict.

SETTLED AGAIN.

The "highest tribunal in the world" has at last given final judgment in the Louisiana case, and the verdict is known to all the people. The result is all that a Republican or any good citizen could desire, though it is doubtless a bitter pill to the arrogant, tyrannical, selfish, grasping Democracy. There is, however, no help for them—no alternative but to accept the congressional settlement, or attempt to resist by force and arms. There is little prospect of active resistance. We have the Democracy on record for a peaceable disposition toward the national authority. Said a distinguished leader: "The people have not the slightest intention of offering resistance to the United States army, because they know it would be a hopeless contest." They respect the authority solely because they fear the power. We are not disposed to cavil at the reasons assigned for their good behavior. If they can be constrained to keep the peace at all, on any terms or at any price, we shall hail it as a great improvement upon what we have been accustomed to for the past twenty years.

One of the gratifying features of this congressional settlement is the unanimity with which the Republican Senators stood by the President in his position toward us. Several of the old Senators and all those recently elected as Independent Republicans have been counted on as sure to vote with the Democrats upon this vital question. The result shows that Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, among the old members, and Booth, of California, among the new ones, were the only Senators owing their places to Republican votes who made active opposition to the Anthony resolution. This is a slim showing, or, as Mr. Thurman would grandly say, "the thinnest gruel ever poured down the throat of a sick patient." The vote moreover shows that some of the Northern Democratic Senators dodged the question. Their names do not appear in the vote, nor were they reported as being paired. Among these are Eaton, of Connecticut, one of the most obnoxious Copperheads in the Senate; and Goldthwaite, of Alabama. Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, who gave his assent two years ago to that unadopted report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections against which so many gouty Democratic toes have since come to grief, was conveniently absent. He has been counted as a Conservative chicken by superficial writers, and at one time it did look as though he would hatch out that way. His defeat in Mississippi improved him a little, and so he split the difference by absenting himself. That pert carpet-bagger Jones, of Florida, spoke and voted against the resolution. He owes his place to some such disorganized condition of affairs as has existed here. Naturally, therefore, he wishes to continue the sectional strife.

Thirty-three Republican Senators voted for the resolution. Four (Messrs. Hamlin, Conover, Oglesby and Cameron, of Pennsylvania) were paired. Nine members were absent—Alcorn, of Mississippi; Clayton, of Arkansas; Dawes, of Massachusetts, Eaton and Ferry, of Connecticut; Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Hamilton, of Taxas; Sharon, of Nevada, and Wright, of Iowa. Of these, it is nearly certain that Clayton, Ferry, Dawes, Sharon and Wright would have voted in the affirmative if they had been present.

Cameron, of Wisconsin, voted yea, which is a Republican gain in place of Carpenter, who, like Doolittle, his predecessor, went out under a cloud of having sold out to the Democrats. Christiancy, of Michigan, who proves to be a loquacious sort of good old fellow, voted as squarely right as Chandler himself would have done. So also did Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, another of these Independent Republicans. These gentlemen have thus rebaptized themselves into the Republican party, and the *Bulletin* will have to mark their names off the list of its allies.

GENERAL EMORY.

The arrival of Brigadier General C. C. Augur relieves this distinguished soldier from the command of the Department of the Gulf. Brevet Major General W. H. Emory was born in Maryland, and appointed from that State a cadet at the Military Academy in 1826. He was attached to the Fourth Artillery as brevet second lieutenant in 1831. During the two years following he became acquainted with the rebel element of the South by being stationed at Charleston harbor when nullification was threatened in South Carolina. The attempt there made in 1833 to set the State government up in opposition to and independent of the United States was promptly suppressed by the President. After an Indian campaign, the General resigned his commission in 1836, and became a civil engineer. In 1838 he was reappointed in the army as first lieutenant of engineers, in which corps he distinguished himself as an able officer. In the two years following 1844 he was engaged on the survey of a boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces, and afterward participated in the Mexican war. In 1846 he accompanied General Kearney's expedition to California as the chief topographical engineer, and was engaged in the combat at San Pasqual, for which service he was brevetted. At the battles of San Gabriel and on the plains of Mesa he commanded a regiment of Maryland and District of Columbia volunteers. About that time he declined an appointment as major of the Third Dragoons, preferring the engineer service, and from 1848 to 1853 he was employed as astronomer for the demarcation of the boundary line between California and Mexico, and as commissioner to run the boundary, under the Gadsen treaty of December 30, 1853, between the United States and Mexico. For this service he was brevetted lieutenant colonel. He was made a major of the Second Cavalry in 1855. General Emory's published reports of his topographical work are among the most valuable of the records of the engineer department; considering the hardships endured in making his surveys, and the unsettled condition of the country they are remarkably thorough and accurate.

At the outbreak of the Southern rebellion General Emory was lieutenant colonel of the First Cavalry, and was in command of the troops stationed at Forts Cobb, Smith and Washita, on the Washita river, in the Indian Territory. These troops he concentrated at Fort Arbuckle, and retreated with them in good order to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, capturing in the meantime the advance guard of the rebel forces of Texas sent out to cut off and demoralize the troops of the United States. In 1862 he was made Brigadier General of volunteers, and was given active command in the Virginia campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. In October of that year he organized an infantry division in Baltimore.

That General Emory is no stranger to the citizens of Louisiana is shown from the record, which says that he commanded the defenses of New Orleans from December, 1862, to July, 1863, engaging in the attack on Port Hudson, the fight at Camp Bisland, the repulse of the enemy at Lafourche Crossing, and of the rebels at Donaldsonville. He fought on the Red river campaign at Sabin Cross Roads, at Pleasant Hill, at Cane river, and was in command of the Nineteenth Army Corps at Marksville, where the Conservatives were out in considerable numbers. After the Shenandoah campaign of 1864 he was brevetted for gallant service at the battle of Fisher's Hill, and was made a full Major General of volunteers in September, 1865. He became Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry in October, 1863. This is his present rank and position in the army.

It will be seen that General Emory has a record to which he can look back with pride. He commanded the troops about Washington when Andrew Johnson as accidental President ignored the General of the army and the Secretary of War, and when he, as dictator, sent his orders direct to the officer of the guard, and the General came out of those trying times with credit to himself and to the army. He has made many friends here who will part from him regretfully. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that any of them should seek to discover unusual causes for his change of station. It does not appear that he is to be retired, though through consideration of his past services he can claim to be. It is probable that he will be given duty quite as agreeable as that of military commander in Louisiana. When General Hancock was relieved from duty here there was seen an unwise disposition to hold him up as a martyr, slaughtered by executive disfavor. The facts told that he was sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, commanding the Department of the Dakota, and afterward to New York city, commanding the Division of the Atlantic. These are the most agreeable summer and winter stations in the United States, and there is not an officer of the army who would not be glad to be made the victim of just such orders as sent General Hancock away from New Orleans. General Emory has ever been considerate of the opinions and desires of all. He is intelligent and accomplished beyond others of his rank. He is a true gentleman, instinctively, and in habits and associations. If he were a politician he might be a Conservative; being a soldier he does his duty as a soldier, recognizing only the power of federal and State laws, and the wishes of superior officers. In severing his military connection with this department, there are only kind words to be said of so good a soldier and man.

OUR WHARVES IN PAWN.

We find a pail of very thin whitewash prepared at the City Surveyor's office to justify the Council for putting our wharves in pawn to pay for repairs. The City Surveyor is, as we understand his duties, an employe to execute such ordinances of the Council as may require his services, but the explanation and justification of these ordinances must come from the Council itself. With due respect to the very competent surveyor, he has overrun the guides when he volunteers to prepare or put on whitewash for his employers. He begins by stating that one of the most important wharves of the city is so dilapidated as to be "actually unfit for the purposes of commerce," and would soon have to be abandoned. The City Council could not raise $16,000 to repair it. Some patriotic and public spirited individual has come forward and advanced this amount.

Another wharf is pawned to other patriots, and a third and fourth takes the same direction. We are told in each case that this is a disinterested act on the part of these public spirited individuals. It is called "a praiseworthy liberality and in the present impoverished condition of the city is worthy of emulation by others." We may expect, therefore, the same spirit may actuate citizens to pay the expenses of the Charity Hospital, or improve the fare of the poor citizens in the city jail. These gifts—wharf repairs—are purely gratuities, dedicated in the fullness of the commercial heart to the dilapidated commerce of this city. One pawnee only gets a confirmation of a monopoly previously bestowed; another only gets that which "does not practically amount to anything;" a third "only concentrates his ships at one wharf instead of their being scattered" like those of his competitors. Now, this whitewash is not only too thin to conceal the possible jobbery, but it will be found to scale off in large flakes whenever the sunlight of common sense shall shine upon it. There is annually collected on account of the wharves more than two hundred thousand dollars. All admit that as the corporation has provided an easement for commerce it has a right to charge as much for the use of the accommodation as will make and maintain it. No lawyer will say that the corporation has a right to collect a cent beyond this or for any other purpose. If, then, the proper use of this fund is to repair the wharves, why has it not been so applied? It has been gobbled; even to the extent in one or more instances it was retained by officers to compensate them for some alleged deficiency or discount in their salaries. They guaranteed themselves. But we reiterate the question, what has gone with the amounts collected by the past and present administrations? Echo merely repeats, it can not answer, this question.

Two Democratic administrations, and the wharves are unfit for commerce, and the treasury unable to spare from the wharfage money enough to repair the wharves! The public see through the Democratic slang that the "city has been ruthlessly plundered by successive hordes of Radical robbers." They did not rob the wharf fund. Who did? That is the question.

Is this practice to go on? Shall our wharves be pawned to particular parties, and shall the stranger within our commercial gates be compelled to go to them for permission to land a boat or a vessel? Here is a scope of monopoly, of favoritism, of ringopoly, which can not be hidden beneath all the gratuitous whitewash of employes or of newspapers. One effect of this systematic employment of monopolists to do what the officers of the city government are paid to do will be, perhaps, to show that Administrators of Commerce and Improvements are unnecessary, and that their salaries may be stopped and their offices abolished without detriment to the public interests.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

TABLEAUS, CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE,

TO BE HELD AT GRUNEWALD HALL,

Tuesday, March 30, 1875, at 7:30 P. M.;

IN AID OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Concert under direction of Andre Burthe, Esq.

Supper under direction of the ladies of the church.

mh24 td Tickets—Fifty Cents.

EXTRA SESSION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans March 24, 1875.

Whereas, the existing condition of public affairs presents, in my judgment, an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of article sixty-four of the constitution of the State, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to meet in extra session, at the State House, in the city of New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of April, 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock M.; and in accordance with act No. 19 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved February 16, 1870, I hereby indicate ten days as the length of time for which said session shall continue, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 14, as aforesaid, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., and ending SATURDAY, April 24, at the hour of twelve o'clock M. And I do further specify the following objects of legislation which shall take precedence of all other business which may be brought forward at such extra session:

1. Joint resolution in relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State.

2. Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and disbursing the same.

3. Amendment of the funding law with respect to the number of members composing the Funding Board and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State.

4. Revenues, financial condition and government of the city of New Orleans.

5. Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc.

6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New Orleans.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. mh25

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, March 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE CITY OF twenty wharf improvement bonds will be received at this office until FRIDAY, April 2, at twelve o'clock M.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

mh21 td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, March 20, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF THE following named skiff ferries for the term of two years will be received in this office up to twelve o'clock M., April 5, 1875, viz:

Carrollton Ferry.
Foot of Race street to Freetown.
Foot of Broadway to Westwego.

Bids for the ferries to be made separately. Specifications on file in this office.

mh21 10t J. O. LANDRY, Administrator.

CITY TAXES OF 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, March 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS OF 1875 ARE READY FOR delivery at this office. Tax payers will be allowed for prompt payment—

Four per cent discount from date to the twentieth of March, 1875, inclusive.

Three per cent discount from the twenty-first to the thirty-first of March, 1875, inclusive.

Two per cent discount from the first of April to the thirtieth of April, 1875, inclusive.

mh14 ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans March 18, 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.

A. S. BADGER, Tax Collector.

mh19 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception o guests, having been newly furnished throughout.

Charges moderate.

mh13 tmy1 PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER THAT

THE PRESS SALOON,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

WILL REOPEN APRIL 1, 1875.

GIVE PETER A CALL.

mh13 1m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of John Hohle and Elizabeth Fether, his wife, consolidated.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,466.—Whereas, Xavier Weissembach has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estates of the late John Kohle and Eliza Fether, his wife, consolidated, 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.

mh21 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Pierre Couy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,365.—Whereas, Jean Couy has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Pierre Couy, 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.

mh13 23 26* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Mary A. Dowty.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 30,167.—Whereas, William A. Dowty has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Mary A. Dowty, 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.

mh16 20 26 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Mary Bennett.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,583.—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 executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

mh25 29 ap2 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTH CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

HENRY R. JACKSON ET AL VS. VICKSBURG, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company and other defendants, pending in the court aforesaid—No. 5035.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT AFORESAID, I have been appointed special master in the cause aforesaid, to receive proofs of the bonds bona fide issued by the said corporation under the mortgage dated the first of September, 1857, and made to John Ray or bearer, comprehending the railroad property and effects of the said corporation, and described in the bill in this case.

Proof can be made at the office of the clerk of court aforesaid from the hour of twelve o'clock M. to 2 P. M. of each day, Sundays excepted, until Wednesday, the twenty-second of April next, from the date of this notice.

Every holder of such bonds will file the same with his application and such other proof as he may be advised is proper to be made.

At the same place, on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of April, 1875, after the closing of the proofs aforesaid, I will be there at the same time, with a view to making up the report of the master in respect of the debt.

The decree on which the proofs are to be made is on the record of the court.

F. A. WOOLFLEY, Special Master.

mh23 29t

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LOUIS GREVEMBERG, bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1384.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF THE District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy.—The petition of E. D. Le Breton, of the city of New Orleans, beg-in appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Louis Gravemberg, bankrupt, respectfully represents, that among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Iberia, to wit—

A certain sugar plantation, situated in the aforesaid State and parish, at the place called the Isle Piquant composed of the following tracts of land, to wit:

1. The northwest quarter of south half of northeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section thirty-eight, township fourteen south, of range seven east, containing 323 68 100 acres, as per patent No. 487, dated January 27, 1851.

2. The south half of southeast quarter of section thirty-eight and the north half of northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of section forty-three, in township fourteen south, of range seven east, containing 323 17-100 acres, as per patent No. 536, dated November 19, 1851.

3. The southwest corner of section thirty-three, in township fourteen south, of range seven east, containing 161 84-100 acres, as per patent No. 537, dated August 19, 1851.

4. That certain tract of land situated in the parish of St. Mary (now Iberia), at the place called Isle Piquant, having about 7 acres front by the depth of about 14 acres, bounded south, east and west by the lands formerly of William Jacobs, on the north by vacant lands or lands owned by persons unknown, containing about 96 acres, more or less, which William Jacobs, Grevemberg's vendor, acquired at sheriff's sale, made by Ethan Allen, on the seventh day of April, 1851, and sold as the property of Villere and Barthelemy Duroche.

5. Another tract of land, situated in the parish of Iberia, near the canal leading to Grand Cote, containing 335 acres, bounded north by the lands of Claude Trilot, and on the other side by lands supposed to be vacant, out of which tract 78 acres have been sold to William Weeks by mortgagee's vendor, making the quantity now mortgaged 257 acres, being the same which was acquired by William Jacobs from Neuville Dulaut on the fourth of May, 1838. See book 6, page 174, recorder's office of St. Mary's parish, where the area is said to be about 400 or 500 arpents.

6. Another tract of land, situated as aforesaid, being the south half of northwest quarter of section forty-three, in township fourteen south, range seven east, containing 80 acres, as the same appears by the certificate of the register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, February 23, 1853.

7. Another tract or parcel of land, situated as aforesaid, being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of section forty-six and north half of southwest quarter of section forty-five, township fourteen south, range seven east, containing 263 5-100 acres, as the same appears by the certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated March 10, 1853.

8. Another tract, situated as aforesaid, being the east half of northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section forty-nine and the southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section forty-five in township thirteen south, of range seven east containing 168 57-100 acres, as same appears by the certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, dated April 30, 1853.

9. Another tract of land, situated as aforesaid, being the east half of northeast quarter and the east half of southeast quarter of section thirty-nine in township fourteen south, range seven east, containing by estimate, 160 acres, as the same appears by certificate of the register of the land office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated March 10, 1853.

10. Another tract of land, situated as aforesaid, being the west half of southeast quarter of section thirty in township thirteen south, range seven east, containing 80-96 acres, being the same which was acquired from Belisaire Landry by William Jacobs, by act before Robert McCarty, New Orleans, April 14, 1845.

11. The southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township thirteen south, of range seven east, containing 160 acres, bought by William Jacobs from the estate of John D. Wilkins, March 29, 1854.

12. The west half of section twenty-five, in township thirteen south, of range seven east, containing 320 acres, purchased at the sale of the estate of Wilkins, March 29, 1854.

13. The east half of southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirteen south, of range seven east, containing 80 acres, acquired as aforesaid (at sale of estate of J. D. Wilkins, March 29, 1854).

14. Also the following tract of land, situated in the parish of Iberia, containing 725 acres, more or less, being all the land that formerly belonged, in the parish of St. Mary, to the late Thomas Bradshaw and Mary Bradshaw, his widow, bounded on the north by the lands heretofore belonging to the estate of J. D. Wilkins, and by the lands of Zenon Olivier; on the east and west by lands formerly of the estate of John D. Wilkins, and on the south by lands previously described. This tract of land being the same acquired by William Jacobs from D. A. Bradshaw et als, as per act before R. McCarty, notary public, on the thirtieth day of January, 1854. From the land before described must be deducted a certain tract of swamp land in township fourteen south of range seven east and out of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-three, also out of the northeast quarter of section forty-three, containing 150 acres, which were sold by William Jacobs to Clemir P. Olivier, by act passed before D. Delahoussaye, notary public, in 1854.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, encumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, to wit:

1. A conventional mortgage in favor of Mrs. Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, to secure the payment of $3600, with eight per cent interest from March 8, 1866, recorded in the parish of St. Mary, May 22, 1866.

2. A conventional mortgage in favor of A. & M. Heine, to secure the payment of $3711 20, with eight per cent interest on $374 20 from January 15, 1867; five per cent interest on $1046 66; from November 15, 1866, to January 15, 1868, and eight per cent interest thereafter, like interest on $1046 66, due January 15, 1869, and like interest on $1046 66, due January 15, 1870, recorded in the parish of St. Mary, November 26, 1866.

3. A conventional mortgage in favor of Aristide L. Monnot, to secure the payment of $2700, as per act passed before F. M. Dumartrait, March 14, 1872, recorded in the parish of Iberia, book C, of conventional mortgages, page 590, on March 5, 1872.

4. A conventional mortgage in favor of Darby & Tremoulet, to secure the payment of $4512 11, recorded in Iberia parish, book C, of conventional mortgages, page 635, on the tenth of April, 1872.

5. Privilege in favor of the State of Louisiana for $236 50, recorded in book E, of conventional mortgages, of Iberia parish, page 204 on April 7, 1874.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances, and the amount due thereon; that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary, in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Darby & Tremoulet and State of Louisiana, and to all other persons, all their rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Darby & Tremoulet and State of Louisiana, and to all other persons, all the rights to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

FERGUS FUSELIER, Attorney.

On motion of F. Fuselier, attorney for E. D. Le Breton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that Mrs. Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Louis St. Marc Darby and A. C. Tremoulet, the two last named lately comprising the firm of Darby & Tremoulet, now dissolved, and the State of Louisiana, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted and said property sold as prayed for, and that all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be canceled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Louis St. Marc Darby and A. C. Tremoulet, and the State of Louisiana through its proper officer, and all other persons, by serving a copy thereof upon them, or their agent or attorney, or by publishing a copy of said petition and order three times the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in the city of New Orleans, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed March 20, 1875.

W. B. WOODS, Circuit Judge,

Who makes this order during a vacancy in the office of United States district judge for the district of Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, March 20, 1875.

A true copy:

mh25 ap2 10 K. LROW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF MARTHA KNIGHT, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1198.

WHEREAS MRS. MARTHA KNIGHT, 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 her 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 seventeenth day of April, 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 fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, March 24, 1875.

mh25 ap1 8 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

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Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

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HANNOVER	January 12	February 16
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 17
HANNOVER	April 6	May 9

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PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
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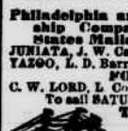
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	3200
TEXAS, Captain Lamenson	3200
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	3200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	3200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827



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VICKSBURG,

THEARLE, Commander,

Will leave on or about March 25.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

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