New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 1, 1875.

April showers bring spring poetry.

April fools are not unlike other fools.

Too much trusting—Bankrupts affection.

Pill-ers of the church—Doctors of divinity.

Common sense is better than precious ointment.

Acrobats get over a backward spring by somersault.

To enjoy music it is not necessary to understand it.

This is a bad day for auctioneers. People avoid a sell.

The shoots at Vineland were not hindered by the cold weather.

The cardinal's hat dropped in New York displeases Canada.

A man is very weak, financially, when he is not able to draw a check.

For gloves, salmon hued kids are worn by the cod-fish aristocracy.

Before a spree men should dress themselves in tight-fitting clothes.

An exchange, clipping from a Texas paper, credits its information to *Gal. News.*

Democratic candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania are constantly increasing.

Lo! the poor Indian is not the Lowe who was been appointed Chief Justice of Utah.

A Milwaukee baby has been named Zero. The thermometer was away down when he was born.

The law makers of Missouri are considering whether or not baggage smashing is a crime.

It appears that in Charleston hotel clerks "take legal advice" before registering the name of a guest.

The New York *Sun* publishes divorces after marriages, and before deaths, in the same column.

The spelling mania is increasing in all parts of the country. Audiences are held spell bound.

A woman named Skeleton run away from her husband in Kansas. He was in reduced circumstances.

Shrewd coffin dealers naturally become wealthy. They will undertake nothing without pay.

Men who ask for the suspension of public opinion are often of the kind who should themselves be suspended.

Lucca makes her mark wherever she goes. She recently received 3000 marks for singing in Leipsic.

A Philadelphia judge recently indorsed on an application for naturalization: "Refused on account of being an infidel."

If "winter lingering chills the lap of May," May should take an early spring, and make winter summarily get up and go.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the Attakapas farmer, will commence his summer season of acting at Nashville, Tennessee, on the fifth instant.

An English duke is driving a hack in Philadelphia. The Rochester *Democrat* says: "His family deserted him—he is a left duke."

The freshets have destroyed all confidence in temperance songs. The beautiful rills and crystal streams have all been getting high.

The wealthy Mr. Sharon will give his daughters a million apiece when they marry. His sons-in-law ought to be satisfied with such Sharon terms.

There is nothing like taking time by the forelock. A gentleman offered his hand to an old lady when she was getting out of a carriage and she accepted.

Cal Wagner's minstrels disbanded at Evansville, Indiana, recently. The proprietor stated that the civil rights bill had ruined his business. This is a severe blow.

Three of the richest members of the British House of Commons are self made men. Good sense and gold are gaining ground against empty titles and noddles.

Two full grown otters, driven by the cold from a creek in Lafayette county, Indiana, recently walked deliberately into a dwelling house for the purpose of warming themselves at the fire.

The "Deluge" is to be revived at Niblo's Theatre, in New York, by the Kiralfys. It has been very successful in several of the Middle and Southern States, where it has been ice-gorgeously produced.

Courtship in Patagonia is attended with much less ceremony than in this country, and there is less complaint of flirtation. There if a young man is out riding and sees a girl he fancies he just lassoes her and drags her home behind his horse and that settles the whole business.

Mr. DeVivio has news from Mlle. De Murska, in Texas, indicating that she has been greeted with crowded houses. She sang last night at Houston. She will return to this city on Sunday next, and sing on Monday evening at Grunewald Hall. In the forthcoming concert she will sing the mad song of *Ophelia.*

The Thirteenth Infantry mustered in full force on Lafayette square yesterday for inspection. The regiment here has no opportunity or place for field movements, but in exercise of the arms manual it is nearly perfect, and in that respect is probably the best drilled regiment in the service, owing to the industry and constant care of the company officers.

An Indiana paper thus speaks of an improved method of fishing at the lakes in that State: "It consists of a small house, built on runners like those of a sled, in which is placed a small stove, while in the floor a small aperture is left through which to drop the lines. Holes are cut in the ice, the houses are moved over them, and the fishermen sit by a warm stove while drawing in the fish. Several of these houses are now in use.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

In looking over the Senate and House journals we can see no difficulty in identifying the enacted items of the appropriation bill:

1. The House originated and passed bill No. 175, known as the appropriation bill, with certain amendments not specified on the journal, in committee of the whole. This bill, so amended, was communicated to the Senate.

2. House bill No. 175 was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, which reported it back with a schedule of amendments. The Senate adopted these amendments and passed the bill. The House refused to concur in these amendments, and appointed a committee of conference with the Senate. This joint committee reported back, each to its own house, certain amendments to the bill, which were adopted by each house. To ascertain the authentic text of the appropriation act it is only necessary to take the bill as it passed the House and apply to that bill the amendments reported by the joint committee of conference.

We are aware it is said the Senate claims that all of its amendments from which the committee did not recede were adopted. We can not view the question in that light. The House chairman reports a schedule of specific amendments. This is adopted by the House. The Senate in like manner adopts the same report. This schedule of amendments upon the bill as passed by the House would seem to be the true text.

This question, however, was of consequence only to the presiding officers of the two houses, and to the executive, their official signatures being indispensable to the legality of any act.

The true point of interest is now whether and in what manner the act which received these signature has been changed from the text accepted by these officers. The inquiry again subdivides itself as to the authority of any officer to vary the expressed will of the people. We are concerned to see any officer of the State claiming that the act providing to meet the obligations of the State or any items thereof should not be promulgated because it contains items in his opinion "unconstitutional," because they are not in his opinion "necessary to carry on the State government," or because on the same authority they are "donations outright." Whatever respect we may accord to the outside opinion of any one, we can not consent that they shall be regarded as of superior authority to the Legislature. There may be reasons why the executive should not sign the bill at all, but they assuredly give no officer the power to mutilate the laws of the country as they have come from the hands of its chosen lawmakers. This criticism on the law does not explain how, where or by whom the text of the enrolled bill has been altered. Upon this point we find in the *Times* of yesterday some singular revelations which are attributed to the Auditor. It is there said that—

After the adjournment it was proposed by the committees, or portions of them, to change certain appropriations which had been cut down.

From what can the committees of conference derive authority to touch the bill which may have been communicated by the Legislature to the Governor? A committee of conference is a special agency to adjust a difference between two deliberative bodies. It is composed by each of the bodies conferring from its own members. Separate, neither of those committees can act on the subject referred to them. The special service performed, the joint committee is dissolved by each body and its members *functus officio.* It can have no power or pretense to manipulate the very act which has superseded its own brief authority. Upon what reading of parliamentary law from Coke to Cushing they could imagine themselves authorized to cut an appropriation up or down we can not conceive. We hope they have not done so. But the subject grows still more mysterious under the torchlight of the Auditor.

The bill as it came from the Legislature was sent to the executive with a verbal statement "that the appropriations which it contained were in excess of the revenues." From whom and by whom was this message sent. Who had this authority of verbal injunction upon the solemn act of the law? We deal with anonymous agencies, but in the same interview we find a sentence pregnant with significance:

After the adjournment of the Legislature they (meaning the Senate and House parties who werelooking after the matter) offered to the chief clerk of the Auditor's office to put that particular appropriation, making him an allowance, in the bill.

Who are the "parties" who look after the legislation of this State while it is passing from one constitutional department of the government, and is awaiting the action of another? Who are "the parties" who can put into a bill awaiting executive signature an item of appropriation which *was "not in the bill either as it passed the Senate or House."* It was not even in the bill as received from the executive or as returned by the Auditor. If, then, this item be in the bill as promulgated, the inference is inevitable that "the Senate and House parties," who were looking after the matter, as they offered to put in this appropriation, did so.

The great moral of this subject is that no officer or other person has any right to tamper with the acts of the Legislature. "As the tree falls, so must it lie." This point of official jurisdiction must be settled beyond question. If there be, then, a ring of blackmailers who intercept bills on their passage between the legislative halls and the executive office and retail variations in the text to insert the wants of the lobby, the people will wish to know who they are. The Republican party will never tolerate such a system, if it exists—a system which realizes wealth for the ring, and leaves the Republican party and press to bear the odium reeking from deeds of iniquity, perpetrated, it may be, in great part, by its political opponents.

We do not doubt the executive and the Auditor can readily prove that they have sanctioned no violation of law. It will be then incumbent on the authorities of the State to inquire strictly into the facts of this matter, as charged, upon the responsibility of President Antoine and Speaker Hahn. We do not doubt that when the Legislature assembles it will instruct a committee to inquire into the manner in which the will of their constituents has been carried into effect by those to whose hands the acts of the Legislature have been committed.

IS IT A COMPROMISE OR A CAPITULATION?

The *Bulletin* having maturely considered the situation has come to the conclusion that it will permit members of the caucus to go into the Legislature. They will be, therefore, furnished with such a document as enables a Shreveport darkey to go about without danger from the members of the White League It will be simply "pass the bearer," with the rubric of some chief of sections, and the memorable seal of the skull and crossbones thereto attached.

The object of the anti-compromisers is very obvious. It is to occupy a position which may enable them to make further trouble. We expect to see the *Picayune* falling into this last ditch. It has begun by assuming that there is to be an immediate reorganization of the House, which will admit the election of opposition officers and the appointment of committees. It is to be apprehended the *Picayune* will assume that this was a term of the compromise, and by insisting confidently on this theory the whole opposition may take it up and endeavor to persuade his excellency the Governor that he is bound to state this condition in a special message. We have heretofore explained that the object of the special session is the enactment of certain measures of reform. The opposition have always held out the idea that this was the only political object they had in this life, but if those who protested against the compromise as illegal can swallow their own protest and come into a House which they have denounced as illegal, the inference is unavoidable that they do so to overthrow the organization, seize on the House government, proceed to the execution of their partisan vendetta, and so involve New Orleans in prolonged troubles.

It is very important that this cup shall pass, or be postponed as long as possible. We do not speak for the benefit of the party at present in possession of this patronage, but for the now cicatrizing sores of public disorder. It certainly will not be wise for the business people of New Orleans to irritate those chronic sores anew.

We refrain from saying more until the arrival of the gentlemen from New York, who will open the seals of compromise. This was the cause of the split between the Ditchers and the Conservatives. The one demanded the reinstatement of Mr. Wiltz, the other a session of reform under the then existing organization.

The *Picayune* stated a limitation of legislative action, and stated the specific subjects of that limitation. That schedule of the Conservative organ was regarded by the REPUBLICAN as the basis of Conservative compromise. We can well see that when the Conservatives shall tell the Democrats "You find that we have reinstated you in position to do all that you could have done had you held the House yourselves," then the reunion between these wings will be for a few moments complete, and only to be broken by a casual dispute about dividing the spoils which have been thus jointly conquered.

Until the official promulgation of the compromise we shall be silent. If that document shall secure a "limitation" of the legislative action to the schedule of subjects stated in the proclamation, or to such measures as both parties shall agree upon, our object of reform and order will be attained. If, however, we find even the *Picayune* creeping from its own position, to get within range, as soon as the truce shall terminate. we shall deny that the reorganization is either a term or an agreed consequence of the compromise, and advise our friends to stand to their arms until they shall know whether they are to sign a compromise or a capitulation.

NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON.

When the Chattanooga, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company first conceived the idea of constructing a railroad from Mobile to New Orleans, and thence to Houston, Texas, the REPUBLICAN hailed the project as one of the greatest importance not only to the Crescent City but to the vast extent of country which the road and its connecting links was bound to bring into commercial relations. This was long before St. Louis and other cities of the West had thought of establishing railroad connections with Texas for the purpose of tapping the rapidly growing trade of that flourishing State and diverting it from New Orleans; long before the people of Texas had begun seriously to think of railroads within its borders as a means of more rapidly settling the State and developing its abundant resources. It was at that time that the REPUBLICAN saw and pointed out the great importance of an early railroad connection between New Orleans and Houston, not only for the purpose of retaining the trade which we then had with that State, but with a view of extending it as Texas grew in population and wealth and her vast territory became more closely connected by means of railroads. Yes, it was at that propitious period in the history of New Orleans that the REPUBLICAN pointed out the advantages a speedy railroad connection with Texas would give to the Southern metropolis. It did not only urge this as a means of preserving the trade that our city had established or might establish with that State, but it urged it for the reason that it would prove a connecting link by rail with Mexico that might extend at no remote period to the metropolis of that country, thus securing a corresponding increase to the trade and travel of the Crescent City. But our leading citizens, capitalists and business men were then too much absorbed in politics to heed the warning voice given. They thought the possession of the rod of empire in a declining State and city of more importance than a resuscitation of trade, the industrial pursuits and honest enterprise, and have been rigidly pursuing that thought, while the citizens of St. Louis and other cities of the great West, engaged in more profitable pursuits, have been building railroads into Texas as a means of increasing their wealth. Nor have the business men of Texas been blind to the examples thus set them. They have seen the faults of the business men of New Orleans; their lack of enterprise in matters appertaining to business, caused possibly from an overweening desire to rule in matters of state rather than in matters of business; and in contrasting their conduct with the wise course pursued by the business men of the West have come to the conclusion to attend strictly to business, while, at the same time, enjoying all the political rights that are possessed by other citizens. In this mood the business men of Texas have not neglected railroad enterprises that were necessary to aid in the growth of business. Railroads are stretching out from Houston in various directions. A railroad to Austin has been in active operation for over a year. There will soon be railroad communication between Houston and San Antonio. There is already a railroad to the Brazos from Houston, and one from Houston to Galveston. If we mistake not, there are already six railroads leading into Houston. This certainly looks like business. And yet the business men of Houston are not content. They are stretching forth their arms for more business. According to a correspondent who has recently written to the *Times* of this city, they are determined to have railroad connection with New Orleans. They have recently had a bill passed through the Legislature of that State which provides for the speedy regrading and bridging of the railroad from Houston to the Sabine. This work is to be completed by the first of May, 1876, and the road is to be in running order by the first of December, 1876. The correspondent in question says the people of Houston are determined to have a railroad from that city to the Louisiana line. Now, if the people of New Orleans, who are no less interested in railroad connection with Houston, were just as determined, it is very evident that it would not be a great while ere that connection would be completed. This is a matter well worthy of the serious consideration of our property holders and business men generally, for with the establishment of an early railroad connection with Texas must come at no distant day an increase of trade, and with it a corresponding increase in the value of property.

The *Bulletin* yesterday morning presented an elaborate and in the main, we believe, accurate comparative analysis of the appropriation bill. There are, however, some few errors in it, one of which of course affects the State printer:

To the State printer (the REPUBLICAN) goes $90,000, and to official journals in country parishes $30,000, both exclusive of printing for the Legislature.

The fact is that the legislative printing is included in the appropriation to the State printer, as well as printing of every description for the various departments of the State government. The officers do not pay for their printing out of their contingent funds, as was the custom before the war.

NOTICE.

ROOMS AMERICAN UNION CLUB,
New Orleans, March 31, 1875.

The special committee on reception are requested to meet at General B. J. Campbell's office, No. 10 Carondelet street, at 10 A. M., April 1, 1875.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Chairman.

apl 1 2p

NOTICE.

BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or become due prior to the first day of January, 1874. Holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. Scholtz, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

F. N. SCHOLTZ, Secretary.

New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh31 2p

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

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

$25,000.

The undersigned has in his hands a sum of about $25,000, to be loaned out upon good mortgage security and at a reasonable rate of interest, in amounts of from $500 to $2000.

F. D. SEGHERS, Notary Public,
apl 1 6t No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

First Day—Saturday, April 3.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles. Club purse $500; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—The Pickwick stakes, for three-year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200, and third $100; mile heats. Closed with thirteen nominations.

THIRD RACE—Two miles for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Second Day—Tuesday, April 6.

FIRST DAY—Three-quarters of one mile, for all ages. Club purse $300; first horse $225; second horse $50; third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—The Louisiana Stake, for four-year-olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200, and the third $100; two-mile heats. Closed with twenty one nominations.

THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three-year-olds, to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Third Day—Wednesday, April 7.

FIRST RACE—One mile and one-eighth, for all ages. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club purse $650; first horse $500, second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

Fourth Day—Thursday, April 8.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race, one mile and a quarter, horses entered to be sold for $1500, to carry their proper weight; for $1000, allowed seven pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds; for $300, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the second horse. Club purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $75; third horse $25.

SECOND HORSE—One mile and a half, for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400; second horse $75; third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club purse $650; first horse $550; second horse $100.

Fifth Day—Saturday, April 10.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race. Club purse $500; first horse $350; second horse $100; third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—Free handicap, mile heats, entries to be made Wednesday, April 7, at twelve o'clock.

Weights to appear Thursday, April 8, at twelve o'clock M., and declarations to be made (in writing) at two o'clock the same day; Club Purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

THIRD RACE—One mile and three quarters, for all ages; Club Purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Sixth Day—Monday, April 12.

FIRST RACE—The Fortuna Stakes, for three-year-old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 winner of the Pickwick Stakes seven pounds extra; one mile and a half. Closed with fourteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation Race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; Club Purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $75, third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse $1200; first horse $1000, second horse $200.

In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

The races will commence at 3 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges for meeting	$15
Day badges	3
Admission to club stand	2
Admission to public stand and field	1

Rules of Admission.

No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Invitation badges for non-residents only can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter-stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter-stretch.

Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House.

Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand.

Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the visiting club book.

All vehicles must enter by Gentilly Road Gate, except members'. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the Members' Gate.

Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street, and at the track.

The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch, and Orleans railroad, will leave Clay Statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

mh28 2p 3t G. A. BREAUX, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 102 CANAL STREET,
(Third Floor)
Works on Tchoupitoulas street, near Louisiana avenue.

ICE FOR SALE.

Wholesale and Retail Depots:

No. 216 Magazine street.
Corner of Julia and Rampart streets.
No. 12 Crossman street.
No 68 Elysian Fields street.

Retail Depots.

T. DONNEY, Magazine Street Market.
F. HIKE, Magazine Street Market.
E. DRAGER, No. 460 Chippewa street.
WILLIAM MYERS, Ninth Street Market.
JAMES McGEHAN, Second Street Market.
SCRUGGS & CO., No. 459 Magazine street.
S. PATTANI, Poydras Street Market.
S. BRAUD, Poydras Street Market.
KELLER MARKET ICE HOUSE.
F. A. BLUME, No. 66 St. Louis street.
S. TARANELLE, No. 9 Dumaine street.
GEORGE NIGHTHEART, No. 330 Rampart street.
A. PEDRETTI, No. 7 Madison street.
F. W. SHERRER, No. 277 Rampart street.
W. DANTILLON Fulton Market.
C. VAN DEN BROUCHE, No. 88 St. Louis street.
J. BROWN, No. 10 Mandeville street.

FRANCIS J. WEHNER, Secretary.

New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh30 3t

DRESS MAKING AND SEWING

Of every description, corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets.

Mesdames Tirrell and Simpson

Have taken the residence at the corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets, and are ready to receive orders. Nothing will be left undone to please the ladies who may patronize them. The parlors are central, spacious and neat. mh28 1m

A. W. WARNER. M. B. CHILDRESS.

WARNER & CHILDRESS,
ICE DEPOT,
42.....Carondelet Street.....42
Between Gravier and Union streets.

Ice in large and small quantities delivered in any part of the city. City and country orders, hogsheads, tierces and sacks, solicited and filled with dispatch.

Send in your orders. mh28 1m

BOSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

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

Charges moderate.

mh13 1my1 PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER THAT

THE PRESS SALOON,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,
WILL REOPEN APRIL 1, 1875.
GIVE PETER A CALL.

mh13 1m

AUCTION SALES.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN NEW FURNITURE.

Office Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street.

Tri-weekly sales of every description of household furniture, Mirrors, Pianos, Carpets, Mattresses etc., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Auction Room, No. 80 Camp street, commencing at 11 A. M.

Semi-Weekly sales of Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, etc., at Sales stables, corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing at 11 A. M.

Out door sales of every description promptly attended to.

Special attention paid to the sales of real estate and stocks.

Always on hand the largest stock of New Furniture of every variety to be found in the city, at their show rooms, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street.

Being the largest and oldest establishment of the kind in the South, they solicit a portion of the public patronage, both in their line as auctioneers and dealers in furniture. jal 1y

By S. Guinault,

IN THE MATTER OF THE INTERDICTION OF MRS. SUZANNE BAYLE, WIDOW OF M. ROUSSELAT, AND NOW WIFE OF JEAN CANTET.

SALE FOR A PETITION.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE corner of Exchange alley and Bienville street. SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, will be so'd at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated March 19, 1875, the following described property, to wit—

1. THAT HANDSOME TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 175, on Orleans street, opposite Treme Market, between Marais and Villere streets, having a store on the ground floor, used as a coffee-house, four rooms on the upper story and back gallery and veranda on the street. Another two-story brick building in the yard having four rooms and a balcony, gas in the house, paved yards, waterworks, privy, etc. The above buildings are erected on a lot of ground, designated by No 3 of square No. 57, and measures 32 feet front on Orleans street, by a depth of 71 feet 4 lines toward Marais street, and 71 feet 11 inches 2 lines on the opposite line. Rented at $60 per month.

2. ANOTHER TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, also opposite Treme Market, with iron fronting, No. 166, in square bounded by St. Peter, Orleans, Marais and Villere streets, having a store on the ground floor, four rooms above, a photographic gallery in the attic and a veranda; a frame building of two rooms in the yard, water works, privy, etc.; the whole erected on a lot of ground designated by the letter A, and measures 26 feet 5 inches on Orleans street, by a depth of about 61 feet 3 inches 6 lines. Rented at $75 per month.

3. ANOTHER TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the same square, on St. Peter street, having four rooms on the ground floor, four above, two in the attic and a veranda; a frame kitchen, the lower part used as a wash shed, waterworks, privy, etc.; the whole erected on a lot of ground designated by the letter B and measuring 28 feet 5 inches front on St. Peter street, by a depth of about 53 feet 2 inches. See plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance at a credit of one and two years, in notes or coupons of the purchasers, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid, and secured by vendor's privilege and mortgage on the property sold, the purchaser to assume the taxes of 1874, due in 1875; to cause the buildings to be insured until the payment of the said notes or coupons, and to transfer the insurance policies to the vendors or holders of said notes or coupons, and to bind themselves to pay all lawyer's fees, hereby fixed at five per cent on the amount sued for.

Acts of sale before E. Bonny, notary public, at the purchasers' expense. mh24 apl 8 13 24

By Placide J. Spear.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THIS CITY.
SUCCESSION OF JOSEPH GRAS.
Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans
No. 37,129.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 46 Exchange alley.—TUESDAY, April 13, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance to a judgment rendered March 2, 1875, and signed March 9, 1875, by the Hon. A. L. Tissot, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above matter, the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN CORNER LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Perdido, Liberty (formerly St. Paul), Gravier and Howard streets, measuring 30 feet 9 inches 6 lines front on Perdido street, by a depth and front of 66 feet 8 inches on Liberty street, and 84 feet 11 inches 3 lines on other side, and 30 feet 5 inches 4 lines in the rear; together with a one-story house and attic, bricked between posts and slate covered, divided into a grocery store, two rooms and a cabinet; and a two-story frame kitchen, slate roofed, etc., and other improvements.

2. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated on the batture in front of the First District of this city, in the square bounded by New Levee, St. Joseph, Fulton and North Market streets, designated by the Nos. 4 and 5, measuring each 24 feet 6 lines front on New Levee and Fulton streets, respectively, by the following depths, to wit: Lot No. 4 has a depth of 127 feet 6 inches 4 lines on the side of lot No. 3, and 127 feet 8 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No. 5, and said lot No. 5 measures in depth 127 feet 8 inches 2 lines on the side of lot No. 4, and 127 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth and front on North Market street—all American measure.

Terms and Conditions—One-fourth cash, the balance in three equal annual installments, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, with usual clauses of mortgage, attorney's fees, insurance in name of vendor, etc. The purchaser will be required to make a deposit of ten per cent on the amount of adjudication at the time of sale. The premises are leased up to July, 1877, at the rate of $45 per month, payable monthly. The lease to be retained by the present occupant, or canceled, at the option of the purchaser.

Act of sale before Octave De Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

mh11 18 25 apl 8 13

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Miles Taylor.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36 642.—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 Searing Taylor, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

apl 1 4t* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Arthur Woods.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 33,748.—Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Arthur Woods, 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.

mh31 apl 6* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles Kinrr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 33,663.—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 Jacob Born, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

mh23 apl 4* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Robert Roberts.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 35 476.—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 John G. Haas, dative testamentary executor, of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

mh23 apl 4* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of L. H. GARDNER & CO., partnership in commendam, established by articles recorded in the mortgage office of the parish of Orleans, is this day dissolved. L. H. Gardner having made sale of his interest to the remaining partners. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by Samuel L. Boyd.

L. H. GARDNER,
SAMUEL L. BOYD,
General Partners;
JONAS H. FRENCH,
In Commendam.

New Orleans, April 1, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, BY ARTICLES duly recorded, have this day formed a partnership in commendam, under the firm name of SAMUEL L. BOYD, to continue the wholesale dry goods business, heretofore carried on by L. H. Gardner & Co., at Nos. 92 Common and 105 and 107 Gravier streets, in this city.

SAMUEL L. BOYD,
General Partner.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
Partner in Commendam.

New Orleans, April 1, 1875.

I CORDIALLY RECOMMEND THE FIRM of SAMUEL L. BOYD, who will continue the dry goods business, to the patronage of my friends.

L. H. GARDNER.

New Orleans, April 1, 1875. apl 1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, No. 469, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. la31

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE LARGE front room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a private family, No. 707½ Magazine street, corner of Washington. fe21*

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

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

The steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	January 12	February 14
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 17
HANNOVER	April 6	May 9

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

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
Steerage	15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
an3 1y No. 42 Union street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3000
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3000
ONTARIO, Captain French	3000
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2600
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2600
TEXAS, Captain Lamvenson	2600
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2600
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2600
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1127

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship

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.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO., No. 46 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINS, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. ap4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILIE, LAVACA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday.

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$35
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed, and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

ja16 I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Carrying the United States Mails