[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

Auditor of Public Accounts, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE V.

That said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the State of Louisiana and the laws enacted thereunder, in the year 1873, at and in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, did of the whole amount of taxes collected by the tax collectors of the State of Louisiana for the year 1873, as reported by said Charles Clinton, Auditor, in his annual report for the year 1873, misapply the sum of $47,000 belonging to the current school fund, by distributing and apportioning to the said common school fund of the whole amount of taxes collected for said year only the sum of $253,311 43, while the true distribution of said taxes entitles the current school fund to $300,483; whereby the said Charles Clinton, Auditor, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE VI.

That the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the State of Louisiana and the laws enacted thereunder, did in the year A. D. 1873, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, of the whole amount of taxes collected by the tax collectors of the State of Louisiana, for the year 1873, as reported by said Charles Clinton, Auditor, in his annual report for 1873, misapply and misappropriate, and divert from the interest tax fund, and credit the same to the general fund, the sum of $269,969 73, by distributing and apportioning to the said interest tax fund $1,082,206 47, while the true distribution of said taxes entitles the interest tax fund to $1,352,176 20; whereby the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of Louisiana is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE VII.

That the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the State and the laws enacted thereunder, did, in the year A. D. 1873, at and in New Orleans, Louisiana, divert and misappropriate and misapply $16,744 36 of the current school fund of the year 1873, by applying $26,036 36 of said school fund to the payment of the State assessors for assessing property, whereas the true amount due by said school fund for said purpose is only $9292; whereby the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE VIII.

That the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the State, and the laws enacted thereunder, did, at New Orleans, Louisiana, from the first day of February, 1873, to the thirty-first day of December, 1873, inclusive, receive from the tax collectors of the State the sum of $3,960,441 83, and has made his statement, ending December 31, 1873, showing that he had received only $3,680,628, making a discrepancy in said statement from the tax collectors aforesaid in the sum of $279,783 83, thus misapplying and misappropriating said amount of $279,783 83; whereby the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE IX.

That the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the State and the laws enacted thereunder, and with intent to defraud the State, did allow a writ of mandamus in suit No. 26,193, Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled State ex rel. James Longstreet vs. Charles Clinton, Auditor, to issue, and did comply with the same on the day of its issuance, without making any appearance in court to answer or take appeal, well knowing that there was no cause of action or sufficient service of the petition in the case; whereby the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE X.

That said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the State and the laws enacted thereunder, and with intent to defraud the State, did, on or about the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1874, issue warrants upon the State Treasurer to the amount of $60,300 in favor of James Long street, Major General of State Militia, without any appropriation to warrant upon, and without any legal voucher, whereby the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor.

And the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles, or other accusation or impeachment, against Charles Clinton, Auditor of Louisiana, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment, which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Charles Clinton, Auditor of Louisiana, may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be there upon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. Lowell moved that the articles be received and a committee of five be appointed to present the same at the bar of the Senate.

Carried.

Mr. Dupre offered the following report and asked a suspension of the rules to consider the same:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your special committee appointed to investigate the accounts and vouchers of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the last session beg leave to report that so far they have been unable to procure attendance of the chairman of said committee to be investigated, nor of witness, and would now ask leave to sit during vacation, without pay.

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
Chairman.

Upon which M. Pierson called for the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Aldige, Armstead, Booth, Byrne, Bayley, Blaffer, Bower, Beasley, Billieu, Brice, Collins, Carmouche, Cousin, Carloss, Dupre, DeBlanc, Dugas, Durr, Delhommer, Bolivar Edwards, R. P. Edwards, Elliott, Gilmore, Hall, Hammond, Hunsaker, Jeffries, Jourdain, Johnson of Lafourche, Jones of Lincoln, Koontz, Kummel, Luckett, Lafargue, Maginnis, Meredith, Mitchell, Matthews of Franklin, Martin, McCullum, McAlpine, Magee, Nunez, Pascal, Pipes, Roman, Richardson, Smith, Self, Southard, Seaman, Sibilski, Schenck, Stafford, Scales, Schuler, Voorhies, Vidrine, Walker, Wiltz, Walters, Wells, Webb, Young—64.

Nays—Baker, Carville, Davidson, Dewees, Dickenson, Demas, Gracien, Hahn, Hill of Ouachita, Honore, Johnson of Caddo, Jones of Pointe Coupee, Keating, Levisee, Milon, Matthews of Tensas, Pierson, Piles, Ray, Raby, Sutton, Sauer, Triplet, Thomas, Wilson, Woods, Yorke—27.

The Speaker decided the rules were suspended.

Mr. Hunsaker, of St. James, moved that the whole subject matter be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with power to send for persons and papers.

Adopted.

Mr. Hunsaker, of St. James, moved that the report of the Committee on Contigent Expenses of the regular session, now in the hands of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the present session, together with all books and papers of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the regular session of 1875, be also referred to the Committee on Appropriations of the extra session, and said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Carried.

Mr. Elliott moved that the committee to investigate the charges against Judge Jacob Hawkins be permitted to sit during vacation, and make their report next session.

Carried.

Mr. Elliott called up Mr. Jeffries' resolution in regard to the vacancy from Grant parish, that the Governor be notified and asked to issue his proclamation of election to fill said vacancy.

Carried.

Mr. Blaffer called up House bill No. 13, entitled an act to incorporate the Board of Trade of New Orleans; conferring certain privileges and authorities upon said corporation; providing for the appointment of inspectors, weighers and gaugers of flour, grain, hay, provisions, groceries, liquors and other articles of trade, commonly dealt in by the members of said corporation, and prescribing their duties and powers; to repeal sections 1818 to and 1858 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of 1870; providing for and regulating the inspection, weighing and gauging of flour, grain, hay, provisions, groceries, liquors and other articles of trade; authorizing said corporation to fix the grades and standards of the articles to be inspected, weighed or gauged; authorizing said corporation to establish committees of reference and arbitration, and for other purposes; and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Passed its second reading.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules passed its third reading, adopted by its title, and was finally passed and ordered sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hahn, under a suspension of the rules, called up House bill No. 86, entitled an act in relation to the allegation and proof of ownership and identity of property in civil suits and criminal prosecutions growing out of losses and the adjustment of losses covered by insurance, and authorizing the institution of certain suits by and in the name of the Board of Underwriters of New Orleans.

Which was considered engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules passed its third reading, and final passage, and orderrd sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Mitchell, under a suspension of the rules, called up the following resolution, lying over from Tuesday.

Resolved, That a committee composed of five members from the House, be appointed to investigate the books, accounts, etc., of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, and that said committee be empowered to employ experts, in order to facilitate the objects contemplated, and that full power be delegated the said committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee composed of five members from this House be appointed to investigate the books, accounts, etc., of the Treasurer of the State, and that said committee be empowered to employ experts in order to facilitate the object contemplated; and that full power be delegated said committee to send for persons and papers; and that said committee is further directed to ascertain and report whether in the payment of warrants on the treasury any unlawful preference is or has been given, either to individuals or to combinations of individuals, as holders of such warrants.

Mr. Murrell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, to notify the Governor and the Senate that the House will adjourn at 12 M., to-day.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, offered the following document, and asked that it be published in the journal, and that it be referred to the special committee on impeachment of Judge Hawkins:

CAUSES FOR REMOVING JUDGE HAWKINS.

1. Incompetency—In this, utter ignorance of the law.

He has frequently stated from the bench that his court was a court of equity, and not bound by law; ignorant of the fact that equity is only invoked in the absence of law; that equity follows the law. Numberless instances can be given and proved where he has openly disregarded the law and defied the Statutes of the Legislature, saying he had the right to ignore or regard as null what he considered should not be law.

Presiding over a court which is especially devoted to corporations, he is ignorant of the elementary principles of corporation law. On one occasion he interrupted counsel, who was arguing a corporation case before him, by asking what he meant by *ultra vires*, a phrase the ignorance of which showed he had not read any elementary work on corporation law.

2. Gross violation of duty in usurping jurisdiction to gratify malice and prejudice against individuals.

One illustration: F. C. Mahan brought a suit against the directors of a corporation, the Loan and Pledge Association, individually, for damages. The corporation was not a party to the suit. The plaintiff asked no judgment against the corporation, and therefore none could have been rendered. Yet Hawkins seized all the property of the corporation, shut its doors, appointed a keeper, and broke up the institution in this very suit, though the corporation was not before his court. He had no more right to do this than to seize the Citizens' Bank or the property of any individual not before his court. In this suit plaintiff only asked judgment for $20,000. So if he had gained his case he could have issued execution only for $20,000 against the private property of the individual directors. If the defendants wanted to appeal, supposing the plaintiff had got judgment for the full amount, which is highly improbable, they could have done so by giving bond for $30,000 and thus suspended execution. Yet when the corporation whose property had been seized, though not a party to the suit, asked to release the seizure by executing a bond, Hawkins asked a bond of $60,000. This was to keep the property in the hands of his keeper and thus ruin the corporation.

This outrage is unparalleled in Louisiana jurisprudence. See copy of suit instituted in the United States Circuit Court against Hawkins, every statement in which I bind myself personally to substantiate and make good.

In a suit against the New canal, in order to get defendant out of possession and put the control in the hands of his creatures, he fixed the bond of release at $235,000, though only the revenues of the property were to be secured; the property itself being real estate could not be destroyed.

3. Corruption in office—Subjecting himself to the influence of particular members of the bar; so that to gain a cause, certain favorites are always retained by litigants, to secure Hawkins' favor.

Mr. Bower, of Orleans, introduced House bill No. 116, entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

Passed its first reading.

Under suspension of the rules it passed its second reading, was considered engrossed, and under a further suspension of the constitutional rules passed its third reading, was adopted by its title, finally passed, and was ordered sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Booth, of Orleans, submitted the following report of the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform, which was ordered printed:

COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM,
New Orleans, April 23, 1875.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee beg to report, that not having had as yet any special matter referred to them they might thence infer that there existed no necessity for their action on account of the absence of any conditions requiring retrenchment or reform; but when they see the contingent expense account of the Senate just published, and are further given to understand that the contingent account of the House for last regular session contains matter and items more objectionable than those found in the report alluded to, your committee can not but express the earnest hope and request that in all matters where this House deals with and disburses the taxes, paid with such difficulty by our people, they will exercise the greatest caution, and that especially in the personal use of the contingent expense account of this extra session they will set an example of the greatest economy.

The committee would the more closely press this upon the notice of their fellow members as we are now entering we hope upon a new era of government for Louisiana, a government in the language of President Lincoln, of the people by the people and for the people.

Respectfully submitted,
G. PASCAL, Chairman;
GEORGE W. STAFFORD,
L. A. SNAER,
EDW. BOOTH,
A. B. LEVISEE,
D. W. SELF.

Mr. Vidrine, of St. Landry, under suspension of the rules, introduced House bill No. 117, entitled an act providing the manner of electing members of police jury, justices of the peace and constables in the parish of St. Landry, which passed its first reading, and under a suspension of the constitutional rules passed its second reading.

Mr. Meredith, of Caldwell, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Carried.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, on the part of the committee to wait on the Governor, reported that the committee had waited upon the Governor and informed him that the House was ready to adjourn *sine die*, and that the Governor informed him that he hoped the House would not adjourn before twelve o'clock, as there was some very important bill to come from the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That the assistant minute clerk and the Sergeant at Arms of the House be allowed pay for the regular session of 1875, and the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses will issue a voucher for the same out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Webb, of St. Landry, introduced House bill No. 118, entitled an act to create an additional justice of the peace and constable for the fifth ward of the parish of St. Landry.

Passed its first and second readings, considered engrossed, and under a suspension of the constitutional rules passed its third reading and final passage, title adopted and ordered sent to the Senate for concurrence

[Speaker Estilette in the chair.]

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, introduced the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to examine the returns of the election held on the second of November, 1874, for the office of State Treasurer, and to ascertain and report, with as little delay as practicable, which of the candidates for said office actually received the majority of the votes of the people at said election. The said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and shall adopt the award of the congressional committee as the basis of their report.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, April 24, 1875.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by the Senate to ask concurrence in Senate bill No. 15, relative to Metropolitan Police.

J. A. GREENE,
Assistant Secretary.

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, April 24, 1875.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform you that the Senate concurs in the passage of the following bill:

House bill No. 62, relative to the seat of justice, parish of Livingston.

P. E BECHTEL,
Secretary of the Senate.

Senate bill No. 15 entitled an act to reduce the taxes of the city of New Orleans levied for Metropolitan Police purposes, and to limit the expense thereof, passed its first and second readings, and under a suspension of the constitutional rules passed its third reading, finally concurred in, and notice of concurrence ordered sent to the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate announced that that body was ready to adjourn sine die.

Mr. Kidd, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported that House bill No. 14, entitled an act to reduce the the expense of public printing, as having been duly enrolled.

[Mr. Booth, of Orleans, in the chair.]

Mr. Armstead, of West Feliciana, called up the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. E. D. Estilette, of St. Landry, Speaker of this House, for the able and impartial manner in which he has performed the onerous duties incumbent on his position. During the recent season of excitement and party feeling the honorable gentlemen has never swerved from maintaining an inflexible equanimity of demeanor which entitles him to our lasting approval and gratitude, and conclusively convinces this House that in possessing the qualities of ability, impartiality and equanimity under trying circumstances, he is richly deserving of the compliment now tendered him.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are hereby tendered to officers of this House for the faithful performance of their duties, and courtesy extended to the members in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Walker, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due to Captain Lawlor and the officers of the police force for their kind attention and courtesies extended the members of the House.

Mr. Bower, of Orleans, moved that the address of Speaker Estilette be published in the journal.

Carried.

MR. ESTILETTE'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I feel truly grateful to each and every one of you for the kind feelings embraced in the resolution of the gentleman from West Feliciana. We came together under strange auspices, and serious doubts were entertained whether any good would come out of the adjustment. We knew nothing or little of each other, and naturally felt more or less suspicions of one another. No sooner, however, was the adjustment accepted by our Republican friends than it became manifest that a bond of common interest in the welfare of our State would dissipate all strife and contention. It is, indeed, a source of unspeakable pleasure to me to testify to the eagerness displayed equally by Democrats and Republicans to pass such measures of reform as would put our State on the highway to peace and prosperity. In the name of the State of Louisiana I thank you for the good you have done. As you return to your respective homes, your constituents will welcome you with the cheering words, "Well done, good and faithful servants," and what is more than the approbation of others, a still small voice within your breast will ever whisper, "Thou hast done thy duty."

This is an epoch in the history of Louisiana which must inaugurate an era of good feeling among all citizens, white and black, Democrats and Republicans. Once more we will see capital pouring into our State, confidence restored, and our agricultural and manufacturing interests developed. No one will now gainsay that the adjustment has proved a success, fruitful in good results to the city of New Orleans and to the State of Louisiana. Wishing you a happy return to your families, permit me again to thank you for the very flattering resolution you have passed in my behalf.

[Speaker Estilette in the chair.]

The Speaker then announced that the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, State of Louisiana, stood adjourned *sine die*.

PETER J. TREZEVANT,
Chief Clerk.

Approved: E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact sections two, six and fourteen of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, approved February 20, 1867.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the second section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, approved on the twentieth day of February, 1867, be amended and re-enacted to read as follows, to wit:

"Sec 2—Be it further enacted, etc., That the inhabitants residing within the said limits of the town of Plaquemine are hereby declared a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of mayor and selectmen of the town of Plaquemine, and by that name they and their successors shall forever be in law capable of sueing and being sued, of defending and being defended, of impleading and being impleaded in all courts or places of law whatsoever, and in all manners of writs or actions, and may have an official seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and shall have the right of purchasing, receiving by donation, holding and conveying any estate, real and personal, for the use and benefit of the said town, and of raising money by tax, and by the establishment of ferries and tolls, and of farming and leasing them out to the highest bidder, for the improvement of the town and maintenance of the police thereof, and for the purpose of making and keeping up the levees and roads in and around the same, and for the erection and repairs of public buildings, and the prosecution of other works which the said corporation may deem necessary for the use of said town, and real and personal property within the corporation of the town of Plaquemine, and all persons, firms and corporations within the said corporation be and the same are hereby exempted from all taxes and licenses levied by the parish of Iberville from and after the first day of January, 1876; provided that the town of Plaquemine shall be liable for the expenses in all criminal cases originating within its corporate limits, and the clerk of the district court and the sheriff of the parish of Iberville shall collect their fees in such cases from the corporate authorities of the town of Plaquemine, and not from the parish of Iberville."

And that section six of the said act be amended and re-enacted to read as follows, to wit:

"Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the mayor of the said town be, and he is hereby invested and clothed with all the powers and attributes of a justice of the peace for all criminal matters originating within the limits of said corporation, which shall be the bounds of his jurisdiction, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction therein; and it shall be his duty to sign or veto all by-laws and ordinances passed by the board of selectmen of said town; but in case of a veto by said mayor the selectmen, by a vote of two-thirds, may pass a by-law or ordinance in opposition to the veto, and the same so passed shall be a law without the signature of the mayor; that it shall be his duty to see that all the by-laws and ordinances are faithfully executed. The mayor and any two selectmen shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. The board of selectmen shall meet on their own adjournment or at the call of the mayor, and may fine each other for non-attendance and neglect of duty in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for any single offense; that the said mayor and selectmen shall have power from time to time to pass any by-laws and ordinances in writing, not inconsistent with the laws and constitutions of this State and the United States, as they may deem proper in relation to public markets, levees, streets, alleys, highways, banquettes or sidewalks in said town; to cutting canals and ditches for drains, or filling them up, or keeping in order, and improving the same; in relation to disorderly conduct and nuisances in general; to a town watch and patrol; to wharves and ferries, or anything whatsoever that may concern the good government and police of said town; to make, ordain and impose such fines and penalties for a breach of their by-laws, rules and ordinances as they shall think proper, but not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars for a single offense, to be sued for and recovered before the mayor, the amount of all said fees so recovered to be put into the treasury of said incorporation for its use and benefit. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the board of selectmen, and decide questions of order arising therein, but shall not be entitled to a vote in their proceedings, and shall receive a salary, to be fixed by said board, provided no extra or additional compensation be allowed for presiding at the mayor's court in criminal matters."

And section fourteen of said act be amended and re-enacted to read as follows, to wit:

"Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the mayor and selectmen to choose a town constable, who shall attend the mayor's court and the meetings of the board of mayor and selectmen, and serve such citations, subpena and write, warrants, judgments and orders as the mayor's court and the board of mayor and selectment are authorized to issue by this act, and to do and perform, all and singular, the duties imposed by law upon constables in this State, for which he shall receive a fixed salary, to be determined by the board of mayor and selectmen, in lieu of all fees and emoluments of every kind and description whatsoever."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to and in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after the first day of January, 1876.

(Signed) MICHAEL HAHN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Received in the office of the Secretary of State April 24, 1875. The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 31.

JOINT RESOLUTION

For the relief of H. J. Twitchell, late tax collector for the parish of Red River; R. A. Dewees, late tax collector for the parish of De Soto, and D. H. Boultt, Sr., late tax collector for the parish of Natchitoches, and the sureties on their several official bonds.

WHEREAS, Inasmuch as H. J. Twitchell, late tax collector for the parish of Red River, was most foully and brutally murdered by a body of men banding together unlawfully, on or about the twenty-ninth day of August, 1874, and the safe and person of the said H. J. Twitchell was robbed, and all the moneys collected by said Twitchell as tax collector and belonging to the State, since his last settlement with the State, say on or about the tenth day of July, 1874, being the second quarter for the year 1874, was stolen and carried away by the murderers; and

Whereas, Ipasmuch as R. A. Dewees, late tax collector for the parish of De Soto was most foully and brutally murdered by a body of men banded together unlawfully on or about the twenty-ninth day of August, 1874; and the person of the said R. A. Dewees was robbed of all the moneys collected by the said Dewees as tax collector aforesaid and belonging to the State, since his last settlement with the State, say on or about the tenth day of July, 1874, being the second quarter for the year 1874, was stolen and carried away by the murderers; and

Whereas, Inasmuch as a body of men banded together unlawfully, in the parish of Natchitoches, resisting the lawful State government, did by threats of violence take from D. H. Boullt, Sr., tax collector of the parish of Natchitoches, the tax tableaus for the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873; also the delinquent lists for same years, and all the other books and papers belonging to the office, except the assessment list for 1874, all being the property of the State, on or about the eighteenth day of September, 1874; that said Boullt, tax collector, has been unable to collect taxes in said parish of Natchitoches on account of the unlawful taking of said tableaus, books, etc., since his last settlement with the State, for the second quarter for the year 1874, in the month of July, 1874; that said tax tableaus, books, etc., are still in the illegal possession of persons unknown, and the State is deprived of the same, and whereby said Boullt, tax collector aforesaid, is unable to make or return a delinquent list to the Auditor of Public Accounts, as the law requires; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized and required to remit and cancel on the tax tableaus of H. J. Twitchell, late tax collector for the parish of Red River, and R. A. Dewees, late tax collector for the parish of De Soto, the amount of moneys collected by each of them belonging to the State, collected by them since their last settlement with the State, on or about the tenth day of July, 1874, being the second quarter of the year 1874, and which were stolen from their dead bodies, or their persons, before being murdered, on or about the twenty-ninth day of August, 1874, on the legal representatives of the said H. J. Twitchell and R. A. Dewees, late tax collectors aforesaid, filing a delinquent list in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts of delinquent taxpayers in the parishes of Red River and De Soto for the year 1873; that on filing said delinquent list in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts the said H. J. Twitchell and R. A. Dewees, tax collectors aforesaid (they, together with their legal representatives), be and they are hereby relieved of any and all responsibility to the State for the moneys aforesaid, stolen by their murderers and belonging to the State; that the sureties on the official bonds of said Twitchell and Dewees, tax collectors aforesaid, be and they are hereby discharged from liabilities on said bonds, and their said bonds be and they are hereby canceled; that the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized and required to grant and give to legal representatives of the said H. J. Twitchell and R. A. Dewees, tax collectors aforesaid, a quietus in full settlement to the legal representatives on their filing said delinquent lists as aforesaid, and said quietus shall evidence on the courts of this State as a settlement with the State in full; be it further

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required to grant and give to D. H. Boullt, Sr., late tax collector for the parish of Natchitoches, a quietus as a settlement in full with the State, inasmuch as his office was illegally taken possession by a body of men unlawfully banded together, and resisting the lawful government of the State, which was powerless to protect and maintain its officers, and all of the tableaus, books and papers belonging to the tax collector's office at Natchitoches were taken by force and threats of violence, of which said Boullt was tax collector. The said Boullt is powerless and unable to file in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts a delinquent list of the delinquent taxpayers of the parish of Natchitoches for the year 1873. That said tableaus, books, etc., being still in the possession of parties unknown. That said D. H. Boullt having settled with the State for the second quarter, being the month of July, 1874, and the said tableaus, books, etc., being forcibly taken from him on the eighteenth September, 1874, he is hereby relieved of any and all responsibility to the State as tax collector. That his official bond be and it is hereby canceled and his sureties hereby discharged from liability to the State, and that the quietus issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts to said Boullt, late tax collector aforesaid, shall be evidence in the courts of this State of the final settlement with the State; be it further

Resolved, That this joint resolution do have effect from and after its adoption and passage.

(Signed) MICHAEL HAHN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Received in the office of the Secretary of State April 24, 1875. The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 32.

AN ACT

To authorize and empower Frederick G. Hudson, an emancipated minor, to practice law before any of the courts of this State.

WHEREAS, By a decree of the parish court in and for the parish of Richland, rendered December 22, A. D. 1874, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed: That Frederick G. Hudson be and he is hereby fully emancipated and relieved from all the disabilities which are now attached to minors, and with full power to do and perform all acts as fully as if he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years. Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the said Frederick G Hudson, be and he is hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to practice law before any of the courts of this State; provided, that upon an examination by the Supreme Court of this State he be found to possess all the qualifications necessary, except that of age, to constitute a lawyer under the present laws of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MICHAEL HAHN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:
N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Received in the office of the Secretary of State April 24, 1875. The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Teutonia Insurance Company vs. Katharina Trapp.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7491.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, May 14, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE ONE-HALF OF A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Gravier, Perdido, St. Jean and St. Adeline streets, designated by the letter B on a sketch made by J. A. D'Hemecourt, surveyor, on the twenty-fourth of January 1871, annexed to an act of partition made in the office of Joseph Cohn, a notary public in this city, on the sixth of February, 1871, and measures, according to said sketch, fourteen feet seven inches front on Gravier street, fifteen feet in width in the rear, by one hundred and nineteen feet nine inches in depth on the line separating it from lot number twenty-three on said sketch, and one hundred and sixteen feet seven inches in depth on the line separating it from lot C on said sketch. Said property belongs to the defendant herein by means of the partition made between her and Paulus Wunder, in the office of said notary, Joseph Cohn, on the sixth of February, 1871.

* Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment. Said purchaser will have to deduct and pay in cash the amount of printing, sheriff's and clerk's fees, attorney's fees, etc., say about one hundred and eighty-five dollars, and, furthermore, the State, parish and municipal taxes, the amount of which is not yet ascertained.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ap27 m y2 9 14

George Auer & Co. vs. Jacob Schnell and Martin Joachim.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 4907.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias against Martin Joachim to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, May 8, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST of Martin Joachim, the defendant herein, in and to a certain judgment rendered by the Supreme Court in suit of Joseph Billgery vs. Martin Joachim and Jacob Schnell and to the bond or attachment and indemnity given in said suit, being No. 4728 of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

ALSO, ALL AND SINGULAR THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of Martin Joachim in and to a certain suit now pending in the sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, entitled Martin Joachim vs. Joseph Billgery and George A. Horsche, No. 6524 of the docket, for the sum of $7000.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ap27 30 m y2 9

C. F. Humbrecht vs. John Maumus.
Antoine Doleac et al.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7063.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, May 29, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST of Mrs. Widow Francoise Doleac and the undivided one-sixth interest of Marie Doleac, and undivided one-sixth interest of Antoine Doleac, in and to two certain lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, designated by the numbers twenty-eight and twenty-nine on a plan made by J. Pilie, late surveyor, and annexed to an act of the twentieth of January, 1829, before J. N. Duncan, then a notary public in this city; said lots measuring, each, twenty-one feet front on North street of the market, between New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, by fifty-eight feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure. Being the same property heretofore belonging to Jean Doleac, deceased, of which Mrs. F. Doleac, his widow, and Antoine Doleac and Marie Doleac, his children and heirs, were put in possession by an order of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans under date of the twenty first October, 1870.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ap27 m y2 9 16 29

John R. Clay vs. Charles Ruding.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6754.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause to W. P. Harper, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, May 29, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Annunciation, or Jersey, Philip, Chippewa or Sorapuru streets, designated by the number one, on a plan drawn by F. N. Tourne, surveyor, dated the tenth of June, 1859, deposited as plan number one hundred and thirty-six in the records of James Graham, notary public in this city; said lot of ground measures, thirty-one feet eleven inches five lines front on Annunciation or Jersey street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines.

2. AND A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Josephine, Willow and Jackson streets, designated by the number twenty-two of square number three hundred and ninety-eight, on a certain plan annexed to an act of deposit in the office of S. Magner, late a notary public in this city, dated the eighth of February, 1868; said lot measures, according to said plan, twenty-nine feet front on Claiborne street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, without exception or reservation.

The property firstly described was purchased by defendant from J. P. Benjamin, by act of the twenty-third of June, 1859, before James Graham, notary; and that secondly described was purchased by said defendant from James L. Frith, as per act passed on the fifth of May, 1870, before W. J. Castell, notary public in this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ap27 m y9 16 29

"La Societe de Credit Mobilier" of Paris,
France, vs. John T. Delmas.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7052.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the hon