THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The Law of the Adjustment.

The following is the text of the bill which passed Congress last week, and under the provisions of which the electoral vote will be counted:

To provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing on the 4th day of A. D. 1877:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of 1 P. M., of the *first Thursday in February*, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate by the President of the Senate, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral vote. Such certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A," and said tellers have the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall then open all of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes so ascertained and counted, in the manner hereinafter provided, the result of the votes so delivered to the President of the Senate by the tellers, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon the reading of any such certificate or paper, there shall be only one return from each State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives, when the same shall be received. When objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, such certificate and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to the said houses, which shall proceed to consider the same in the manner provided, if any, now by law, for that purpose by the two houses separately or together, and all of votes decide whether any votes from such States are the votes for the constitution of the States, and how many and what persons are thus appointed electors in such States, and may therein take into view such objections and other papers, if any, authorized by the constitution and now by law to be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be final, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of each House agreeing therein, whereupon the votes shall again meet, and such votes shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, but upon objection made thereto in writing by at least one Senator and five members of the House of Representatives, the houses shall separately consider the same, and if not otherwise, in which case such counting of votes shall govern. No votes or papers from any State shall be counted to which any objections previously made in writing, or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 2. That while the two houses shall be assembled as provided in this act no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to declare a suspension to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 3. That when the two houses separate to consider an objection that may be made to the counting of any votes or votes from any State, or upon any objection to report of said commission or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question, ten minutes and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; the Speaker immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; the Representatives in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; the tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; the other officers of the two houses in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken, unless a question shall have arisen in regard to the counting of any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to restrict a recess of such house not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and while any question is being considered by said commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its power.

STATE NEWS.

CADDO.

From the Shreveport *Times*, January 24

We learn that on Monday evening a man by the name of Myer, living a mile beyond Cypress bayou, on the Kingston road, in De Soto parish, was shot and killed by some party unknown. It seems he had been out hog hunting, when his horse came running to his house with blood on his saddle. His wife immediately got a negro living near to notify some of the neighbors, who set out in search. They found his dead body on the roadside about a quarter of a mile from the house. An examination showed that he was shot in two places. A full charge of buckshot had entered the breast, and there were some shot on the side of the neck. The body was immediately in front of the residence of Mr. Wynn—some 200 yards distant. The neighbors dispatched a messenger for an officer to hold an inquest, but our informant did not know whether or not he had arrived.

The murdered man was a laborer, had been in the neighborhood about a year, and had married a Widow Tubbs. There was no clue, so far as we could learn, to lead to a detection of the perpetrator of the deed. Meyer is said to have been an overbearing man, not a good citizen, and it was rumored that he had threatened the life of some one of his neighbors.

FRANKLIN.

From the *Sun*, January 27:

On Wednesday last Mr. A. E. Allen, proprietor of the wharfboat at the mouth of Turkey creek, was killed by John P. Matthews. The particulars, as nearly as we can learn, are as follows: The parties had an altercation about some freight, in the course of which Matthews drew a derringer and shot Allen and continued firing at him with a revolver, which he had been holding in his hand while cursing him. After Matthews first fired, Allen drew a derringer and shot at Matthews, missing him, and then retreated into the wharfboat, when he died in five or ten minutes, a ball having passed through the jugular vein. Allen was an enterprising, industrious gentleman, a good citizen, and a Mason. Matthews belongs to one of the most respectable families in the parish, and it is to be regretted that he should have been led to commit so rash an act. Our active young sheriff has been scouring the country since the killing to arrest Matthews. Posses have been sent in different directions, but up to this writing Matthews has not yet been captured.

LAFAYETTE.

From the Vermilion *Advertiser*, January 27:

We learn that a colored man by the name of Milien Grange was shot and killed last Thursday evening, about twelve miles west of this place. The coroner went out yesterday morning to hold an inquest, and up to the time of our going to press he had not returned. Grange was a quiet and peaceable man, well esteemed by his neighbors and owned the farm upon which he resided. Next week we will give all the details of the affair that can be obtained.

ST. JAMES.

From the *Sentinel*, January 27:

Last Monday evening Mr. G. F. Roman went out to his front gate to secure it for the night, and in order to make his work more certain, lifted a post out of the mud to use as a brace. A few minutes afterward he went back to his house and commenced walking up and down the gallery, complaining of blood rushing to his head. Mrs. Roman advised him to sit down, but he said that he could not, as his legs were stiff. A moment afterward he said: "I think I am going to fall!" As he said this he fell to the floor in an unconscious state, and was taken and lifted to his bed. In about half an hour afterward he expired, seemingly without pain. He was a native of this parish, and fifty-three years of age. He leaves a wife and numerous friends to mourn his loss.

NATCHITOCHES.

From the *Republican*, January 6:

The House congressional committee finished their labor here last Friday, and left Saturday for Mansfield, Louisiana. The White League Democracy are welcome to all the testimony they got here in their favor, by the weakened and milk and water Republicans, and also the colored men who testified before that committee. We are fully satisfied and so was the Republican member of that committee, that they could not do otherwise and live in ward five, for if they had testified the truth in reference to their vote in that ward they would have been driven from their homes, and, perhaps, murdered. No Republican could go before that committee and testify to the truth and remain here in peace. The colored men from ward five who testified that they voted the Democratic ticket of their own free will knew that they did not do any such thing, for we had one or two to tell us after the election, and not only colored men but white men, too, that they wanted to vote the Republican ticket but could not vote it and live there. The testimony of one of the Democratic witnesses from ward five goes to show that there must have been intimidation in that ward on the part of the Democrats toward the colored men, or that no colored man could live in ward five unless he was a Democrat, or voted the Democratic ticket. If not why did that colored man have to get a certificate that he had voted the Democratic ticket in ward twelve to go back to ward five? It was to keep the poor, helpless creature from being foully dealt with. We are satisfied that the testimony given in reference to the election in ward five can be sustained by the Republicans, and so you can make all you can out of the testimony given by your own party.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

Superior Criminal Court.

ACQUITTED.

Embezzlement—Sebastian Alguir.

Burglary—Henry Dickson, alias Jim Thompson.

CONVICTED.

Carrying concealed weapons—Fred Munchon.

Burglary—Dick Robinson, Henry Jinks.

SENTENCED.

Grand larceny—James Dwyer, convicted January 23 of robbing Mrs. F. Ulrich, October 17, 1876, No. 64 Chartres street, of several watches. Ten years.

Burglary—Henry Young, convicted January 23 of burglary of J. C. Ohlendorff, corner of Dauphine and Desire streets, September 11, 1876. Ten years.

Carrying concealed weapons—Fred Munchon was carrying an unloaded pistol to a gunsmith. Ten minutes.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

State vs. Peter Coyle.—Murder. Killing Franz W. Zeigler July 4, 1876, at No. 143 Gravier street. Indicted October 10, 1876. Bail refused.

State vs. Henry Horn.—Grand larceny of $150 and a pair of shoes from Henry Pullman November 12, 1876, on board the Mary Arnie at Bayou Bridge. Convicted January 24. Sentence or five years.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1877.

SENTENCED.

Robbery—Willie Sanders, robbing Hong Lou Song, on the levee, in October, 1876, of a pocketbook and $25. Convicted January 25. Five years.

Burglary—Jules Augustin, house of Nicholas Courasie, corner of Derbigny street and Bayou road, November 2, 1876. Convicted January 26. Seven years.

Burglary—Frank Williams, house of Mrs. Thomas Malloy, No. 170 Tchoupitoulas street. Convicted January 26. Ten years.

Carrying concealed weapons—James Lee, alias Jones, Talbot Morris. Five dollars or five days.

ACQUITTED.

State vs. John Garvey and Charles Earle.—Murder. Killing and robbing Magdalena Sollinger, April 24, 1871, at No. 611 Annunciation street. Indicted April 29, 1871. Convicted June 22, 1871. Sentence of death overruled. Convicted June, 1872. Sentence of imprisonment for life. Case remanded. Mistrial February, 1875. Mistrial January, 1876. Convicted of manslaughter February 28, 1876. Sentence of twenty years. Case remanded. Last trial commenced January 29, 1877. Five hundred talesmen ordered. No witnesses to be had. Confession of one accused excluded by the Supreme Court. No evidence against accused. Verdict of not guilty.

Judge Whitaker rendered the following charge in the Garvey and Earle case:

Gentlemen of the jury—You are called upon to declare by your verdict whether the accused committed the crime of manslaughter upon the body of one Madeline Solinger, in New Orleans, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1871. The alleged crime is a very grave one, and the responsibility of your position with reference to the case is weighty and solemn. You are judges of the law and the facts. You have given due attention to the testimony of the witnesses and to the reading of the documentary evidence. The court will now instruct you as to the law applicable to the case, and you should take the law as given by the court and apply it to the evidence.

The two main questions to be answered by your verdict are:

1. Was the crime committed?

2. If committed, was it by the accused, or either of them?

Two accused were indicted for the murder of Solinger. In February last they were convicted of manslaughter, and a new trial having been ordered by the Supreme Court, they are now on trial for the offense of which they were found guilty in February, although they are tried on the original indictment charging murder; the verdict referred to being equivalent to "not guilty", as to the graver charge. It is unnecessary, then, to consider whether one of the essentials of the crime of murder be present in this case—malice aforethought. (Section 1048 Revised Statutes; 1 East, Pl. Cr. 218; Foster, 290; 5 Cush., Mass. 304).

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied; (2 Bouvier, 109; 1 Hale, Pl. Cr. 466). In a case situated like this, where the charge is, in effect, diminished by previous verdict, proof of malice will not raise the crime to murder, and need not be considered in making up the verdict.

You will then deliberate, in the light of the evidence, as to whether Solinger is deceased, and whether she was unlawfully killed. If she were, then her killing was felonious and manslaughter, and you will proceed to inquire if she were killed by the accused or either of them.

The court can not touch the evidence. The jury alone can pass upon the credibility of the witnesses. But the jury should not be influenced by anything outside of the evidence actually in the case admitted by the court. Impressions, no matter of what degree, existing upon your minds before you were empanneled to try this case, should be utterly discarded by you, and allowed to have no influence in your determination. You have no right to permit yourselves to be affected by anything that may have appeared on previous trials of this case, or by any indorsements upon the indictment which you will take to the jury room, showing the result of the previous trials. Your minds should be as free from bias as if the case had never been tried before, as if you had never known of its existence before you were sworn as jurors to try it. And I further charge you on this head, that you are not to find a verdict in accordance with any belief of innocence or guilt. You are to be guided solely by your honest convictions after carefully weighing the evidence actually introduced, and with due regard to the court's instructions as to the law.

In considering the evidence you will distinguish between that offered as to one, and that offered as to the other, and govern yourselves accordingly in your conclusions.

To convict a person of crime on circumstantial evidence is to adjudge him guilty without direct proof, as of an eye witness, that he committed the crime, but upon evidence of facts tending, as circumstances, to establish the fact of his guilt. "In some instances these circumstances assume the character of irresistible evidence." 14 How. St. Tr. 1324.

"The first question ought to be, is the fact possible. If so, are there any circumstances which render it impossible? If the facts are impossible the witness ought not to be credited." 1 Stark. Ev. 505.

If the facts, thus sifted, could not exist without the accused person being guilty as charged, the jury should find him guilty. If the jury find that they may be reasonably accounted for on another hypothesis than the guilt of the accused, they are not satisfied with proof without the same direct evidence to warrant conviction.

Previous good character of the accused need not be established. As to the present accusation the prisoners stand before the court and in the eye of the law as though their previous histories had been wholly without blemish. Previous trials and previous convictions do not affect this position prejudicially.

If you entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, or either of them, you are bound to return a verdict of not guilty as to the subject or subjects of such doubt; but this doubt must be serious—the conscientious, sensible doubt of a reasonable mind, existing after due consideration of the law and the evidence.

The jury will not take into account, in deciding upon their verdict, the penalty imposed by the law, for that is fixed by the court. The responsibility resting upon the jury is confined to the answer to the question: Are the accused guilty as charged? The court and the executive will see to what remains in case the jury decide the case against the prisoners.

Gentlemen, the case is with you. Do your duty to the State and to the accused, without prejudice toward either, and under the solemn sanction of your oaths.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1877.

SENTENCED.

Burglary and Grand Larceny—Dick Robinson and Henry Jinks, charged with burglary, at the warehouse of Mr. P. J. Fasende, on Hunter street, between Peters and Tchoupitoulas streets, on the night of December 18, 1876, and stealing from the roof 400 pounds of copper guttering, worth about $100, convicted January 27, of burglary and petty larceny, three years in the Penitentiary, on the first, and two years on the second count; second sentence to take effect after service of first sentence.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Carrying concealed weapons—John Fitzgerald.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Carrying concealed weapons—Owen Connolly.

ON TRIAL.

Grand larceny—James McDermott, alias Irish Mike, charged with stealing on the thirteenth of October, 1876, on Canal street, from W. F. Terrell, $112. Jury out.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has prepared an Ashtabula statement of bridge accidents.

How Sultans are Buried.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports a conversation with one who has long been resident there, and who has an intimate acquaintance with Turkish life and manners. He says: "And how are the Sultans buried?" I asked. "I will tell you," was his reply, "what was told me by a Turk among Turks—one who knew, and would tell the truth. The dead Sultans have always been buried like dogs. The great thing is to get rid altogether of the idea of a dead Sultan; for never was there a people among whom is so literally carried out the idea that *Le Roi ne meurt pas.*' When it is quite certain that a Sultan is about to die those round him hardly wait for the breath to leave the body. Most of them run away to be ready to do homage to the new occupant of the throne. Then follows an odd arrangement: All homage is due to the living sovereign; nothing must interfere with that, not even the corpse of the late sovereign. So one or two of his old servants only remain with the body, and when it is quite dead they roll it up in straw matting and prop it up behind the door of his room, to be as much out of sight as possible, and when night falls it is carried out of the palace and buried very quietly. No train of mourning coaches here in Turkey—but, then, they never are used in Turkey; no elaborate preparation for the last resting place of one so powerful a few hours before. With us, in fact, a dead Sultan is nobody—his sacredness has descended to his successor. To him we turn our thoughts. We Osmanlis could not do as you Franks do—have a grand lying in state. We should bewail at the sight, and that would be incongruous with the rejoicing demanded of us on the accession of our new sovereign, and would be displeasing to him. Therefore the custom of burying the Sultans in this manner has never been interfered with, and it is best so." "But how are grandees buried in Turkey?" I continued. "Ah!" was the reply, "I myself saw the funerals of Ali Pasha, Fuad Pasha and Djemil Pashs, so I can make you understand what the ordinary ceremony is at the burial of a person of rank. Neither Turkish ladies nor Turks ever wear mourning. That they dispense with. Let me tell you about the late Fuad Pasha's funeral, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Well, he, you know, died in Italy, and his body was brought back to Stamboul for burial. They dug three different graves for him, because in preparing the first they came upon some animal (a scorpion, I believe), and it was thought that Turkish ground (sacred in the eyes of Turks) would not receive him who had died among unbelievers. The second grave was not completed when they found water, and it was believed the earth in this way refused to let the body lie there. But the third time no such impediments appeared, and the grave was dug on a hill within Stamboul, in a desolate place, on a site once occupied by houses and belonging to a mosque; but this waste place had been devastated by one of the great fires so common in Constantinople, and there were the ruins standing out like pillars on the burned-up ground. "But about the cortege to the burial place?" asked I. "Well, this is the manner of it. First of all the body is taken to a mosque. Over the simple coffin of cypress wood which contains the body magnificent shawls are thrown, many sent by friends of the dead pasha, some provided by his own household. These shawls are very costly. Several pashas help to carry the body to the grave, and as the procession goes on every one rushes forward to help to bear the coffin for a moment, as this is thought to be holy work. Imams wearing blue, green or violet turbans, according to the school to which they belong, walk before and after the body. At Fuad Pasha's funeral they walked four abreast, in green turbans, to escort the body to the mosque, chanting verses from the Koran. The dead are always taken to a mosque before burial, and there, after prayers recited by the imams, the pashas present spoke of the virtues of the deceased over his bier, as is the custom, and then the funeral party started for the grave. The route to it lay through the beautiful new street of Constantinople called the Yeni Sokak. There were lines of carriages filled with the Turkish ladies in bright colored feridgees, these ladies having waited there since nine o'clock that morning to see the sight. Among that multitude I mingled, dressed as a Turk, and, as I understand the Turkish language, I overhead much of the conversation and remarks of the crowd. A wooden railing only was placed at first round the grave. You see that a pasha has the respect paid him of a ceremonious burial; but, as for the Sultans, you may depend on me when I assure you that a dead Sultan is got out of sight as speedily and quietly as possible."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Result.

A Washington special, January 27, to the New York *Graphic*, says:

Now that the excitement is over politicians are beginning to speculate as to the probable result of the whole matter. I find that Republicans believe and Democrats fear that it will result in the choice of Hayes. For this there are two reasons given:

1. There is no way the tribunal can be constituted which will not give a majority of Republican judges. They have been identified with the party, were appointed by Republican Presidents, and whatever bias they may have will be in favor of the party in power.

2. The judicial mind cares quite as much for precedent and form as for equity. The judges would be loath to go behind the returns, and, while of course such a formal irregularity as that from Oregon dispute will be easily settled, the fact that the Hayes electors have the certificates in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina will go very far toward their being recognized by the judges, who dread violating forms.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ea3d

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Dominique Dubos vs. Joseph Sins.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 7361.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Customhouse on Canal street, in New Orleans, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, in square No. 9 of the Delassize plan, and designated as square No. 216 on the new plan made by Henry C. Brown, surveyor, bounded by Live Oak or Constance, Toledano and Magazine streets and Louisiana avenue. Said lots are designated by the Nos. 1 and 8, as per plan of Faubourgs Delachaise and Plaisance, made by C. A. Hedin and deposited in the office of Theodore Guyot, notary, and measure each 32 feet front on Live Oak street, by a depth between parallel lines of 127 feet 4 inches, American measure; lot No. 1 forming the corner of Live Oak and Toledano streets.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans January 25, 1877.

J. R. G. PITKIN,
ja27 31 fe10 17 24 United States Marshal.

John L. Sterry vs. Samuel Pasanchi, No. 7319; Michael Frank vs. Samuel Pasanchi, No. 7320.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in each of the above entitled suits, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, February 23, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in New Orleans, the following described property, viz:

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of defendant, Samuel Pasanchi, in and to six certain promissory notes drawn by Louis Fazende, in his own order, and by him indorsed, each dated the thirty-first of March, 1869, five thereof for the sum of $10,000 each, payable at one, two, three, four and five years after date, and one for the sum of $9628 80, payable one year after date, each note bearing eight per cent per annum interest from their respective maturities, all paraphed "ne varietur" by F. C. Duvillier, late notary, and all secured by mortgage by act before said notary, dated June 5, 1869.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans January 25, 1877.

J. R. G. PITKIN,
ja30 31 fe10 17 24 United States Marshal.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.
CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
Established in 1805.

Capital $200,000 0
Assets at cir market value 603,327 98
Income for the year 1875 ..... 634,098 96

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merlin, A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall, A. Schreiber,
H. Gally, J. Tuyes,
Charles Laffite, W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen, D. Fatjo,
Pierre Pouts, D. D. Reeves. ja22 1y

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Orleans, May 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$202,006 36
Marine premiums	27,488 97
River premiums	114,613 36
Total	$353,308 49
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$263,327 46
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:	
On fire risks $56,900 10	
On marine risks .. 16,938 58	
On river risks 71,471 90	$147,390 58
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.	85,728 11
	231,118 69
Leaving, after paying ten per cent in cash, interest on capital stock, profits	$32,208 79

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable		$53,738 78
Loans on bond and mortgage	56,44333	110,179 11
Loans on pledge at call		129,711 25
Cash	67,368 04	168,999 41
Real estate		152,634 43
City bonds, bank and other stocks		136,364 00
Premiums in course of collection		27,638 77
Total assets		$565,098 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of May, 1876.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved, That after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company, entitled to receive the same.

Trustees.

Thomas A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Samuel R. Newman,	John E. King,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	Frederick Camerden,
John Phelps,	J. L. Harris,
Adam Thompson,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abraham,	Joseph Stone,
F. N. Strong,	George Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. C. Jurey,
Edward L. Gay,	Edward Nalle,
John M. Sandidge,	George W. Sentell,
Simon Bernheim,	A. Levi,
Simon Forchheimer,	John Brunnes,
Joseph E. Wolfe,	William H. Matthews,
R. S. Post,	John V. Moore.
Paul E. Mortimer,	

jed 8uly

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LEND.
THE METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Camp street.
Will make advances on MERCHANDISE, GOLD and SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, etc., at rates ranging from one to four per cent per month.
oc29 1y T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY EXCAVATING COMPANY
(Incorporated by an act of the Legislature with exclusive privilege of EMPTYING VAULTS, PRIVIES, SINKS, etc.)

Are now in full operation, and are prepared to perform the above work with promptness and dispatch.

The advantages derived from the use of the

ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS,

as used by the company, are that the work can be performed at any hour of the day or night, the thorough manner in which the deposits are removed, the absence of all offensive odors, the short space of time required (an ordinary sink being emptied in from ten to fifteen minutes), and, above all, ITS CHEAPNESS.

All orders left at the company's office, No. 153 Common street, or sent to Postoffice box No. 912, will receive prompt attention. au3 6m

HENRY BALLARD, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR, AND DEALER IN FORAGE, COAL AND WOOD, respectfully requests public patronage in his line of business. His assorted stock is always kept on hand, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash. Orders will be filled without delay from the best warehouse, No. 45 Fulton street and No. 101 Peter street, near Lafayette, or from the feed store and coal yard at the corner of St. Denis and Washington streets. Consignments are solicited, and will be disposed of to the best advantage of consignees. Quick sales and prompt returns are guaranteed, and the best reference can be given. fy14 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL FIRMS or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have their petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of G. S. Kelling, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Customhouse building, New Orleans. Terms moderate. Reasonable. Postoffice box 2007.

oc6 JOHN S. CASTEN.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. Guinault.

WIDOW JULES ARNOULT ET AL. VS. EDOUARD BUISSON ET AL., FOR A PARTITION.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 39,452.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—SATURDAY, February 17, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment from the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, rendered January 4, 1877, and signed January 12, 1877—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Felicity, Camp, St. Mary and Chestnut streets, designated by Nos. 15 and 17, lot No. 15 measuring 27 feet 2 inches 1 line front on Felicity street, 133 feet 1 inch 2 lines on the dividing line of lot No. 15, 133 feet 3 inches 3 lines on the line of lot No. 17, 32 feet 2 inches 1 line on the rear line fronting on an alley 10 feet wide, for the common use of all the two lots fronting on Felicity street; and lot No. 17 measures 27 feet 3 inches 5 lines front on Felicity street, 133 feet 3 inches 1 line on the side nearest to Camp street, 133 feet 3 inches 1 line in depth on the opposite side line, which divides it from lot No. 16 and 43 feet 11 inches 6 lines in width in the rear of the aforesaid two fronted alley, which opens on Chestnut street. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house, slate roofed, having parlor, dining room, two bed rooms, galleries in front, on the side and in the rear, kitchen of four rooms, gallery and two closets, two cisterns, privies, etc., and a cistern.

2. A TRIANGULAR LOT, situated in the same Fourth District, on the square bounded by Camp, St. Mary and New Camp streets, measuring about 33 feet base and 60 feet 3 inches height.

3. A PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the said Fourth District of this city, designated by No. 9 of square No. 22, which is bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Sixth, Fifth and Seventh streets; said portion of ground measuring 55 feet 8 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, 122 feet 1 inches 4 lines in depth and front on Sixth street, 110 feet 6 inches 5 lines in depth on the other side line, and 54 feet 5 lines in width in the rear.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two story brick house, Nos. 941 and 943, having three rooms on the ground floor (with entrance on Sixth street) four rooms and closet in the upper story with balcony, two small buildings in the yard, two cisterns, privy, etc.

4. A PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, designated by letter A, of square No. 332, bounded by Louisiana avenue, Coliseum, Delachaise and Prytania streets, said portion of ground measuring 63 feet front on Louisiana avenue, 64 feet 7¾ inches wide in the rear, by 130 feet in depth, and fronting on Coliseum street, 132 feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame house, slate roofed, having on the ground floor three rooms, gallery and closet, two rooms, two closets and gallery in the upper story, cistern, privy, etc.

5. A PORTION OF GROUND, adjoining the above, designated by letter B, measuring 63 feet front on Coliseum street, by a depth of 64 feet 7¾ inches on the line dividing it from lot A, 64 feet 5¾ inches on the line dividing it from lots 7 and 10, and 65 feet wide on the rear line, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a frame house of three rooms, closet and gallery, cistern, privy, etc.

6. ONE LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same square, forming the corner of Delachaise and Coliseum streets; said lot designated by the letter B, has 63 feet front on the former street, 70 feet in depth and front on the latter street, the same depth on the line dividing it from lot D, hereinafter described, and 32 feet 2¾ inches in width on the rear line which divides it from lot B hereinabove described.

7. ONE OTHER LOT, designated by the letter D, contiguous to the one just above mentioned, measuring 32 feet front on said Delachaise street, 32 feet 2¾ inches in width on the rear line, by a depth of 125 feet.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance at one and two years' credit for notes divided into coupons to suit the bells, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, secured by mortgage and vendor's lien, the buildings to be kept insured and policies transferred to the holders of the notes, and in case of judicial proceedings to inforce payment of the above notes, the lawyer's fees at five per cent, to be paid by the purchasers; said purchasers to assume the city taxes demandable in 1876, and all the other taxes payable in 1877 for 1876, as well as the drainage.

Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. CLOTILDE MILLS, WIFE OF E. B. TRINIdad, vs. E. B. Trinidad, her husband—No. 9026.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-ninth day of November, 1876, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

On motion of F. L. Richardson, attorney for plaintiff in this suit, on submitting to the court the proof in support of her demand, and the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default heretofore entered on the eighth instant, be now confirmed; that plaintiff, Clotilde Mills, do have and recover of defendant, Emile B. Trinidad, her husband, the sum of $1,383 47¾, with legal interest from judicial demand, and costs, with the mortgage in such cases granted by law to married women; that a separation of property be and is hereby decreed between plaintiff and defendant; that the plaintiff have the management and control of her own rights, and that the community existing between them be dissolved.

Judgment signed December 4, 1876.

A. SACHER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

F. WALL, Deputy Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTH CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1876.

DANIEL WEAVER VS. MRS. MARY C. BOYKIN et al.—No. 5060.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, January 3, 1877.

COURT MET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT. Present, the Hon. R. C. Billings, district judge. On motion of Rouse & Grant, solicitors for complainant, and it appearing to the court that the bill filed in this cause has for its object the foreclosure of a mortgage lien and privilege on real estate within this district, and that the marshal has made return on the process of subpena issued herein, that the defendant herein, Mrs. Mary C. Boykin, is not an inhabitant of, and can not be found within this district, it is therefore decreed that the said defendant, Mrs. Mary C. Boykin, do appear, answer, plead or demur to complainant's said bill, on or before the first Monday of March, 1877, and that a copy of this order be served upon her personally, if practicable, and that this order be published once a week, for six consecutive weeks, in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in this district, and that copies of the same be served on John C. Jackson and Edward W. Boykin, Jr., the persons in possession of the mortgaged property.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original record in this office. Witness my hand and seal of said court, at the city of New Orleans, this fifth day of January, 1877.

F. H. VINOT, Deputy Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF DANIEL LOPEZ—NO. 1558.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 27, 1877.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, against the estate of Daniel Lopez, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition filed by him; that the payment of any debts