

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 21, 1877.

The Kentucky War-wick needs snuffing.

Mr. Tilden's inaugural address will keep.

Mrs. Brick Pomeroy is to set in New Orleans.

Kelly and O'Regan are out with Patrick.

The silver-tongued orator may soon resume.

The supply of blue glass has been exhausted.

A some of existence is to lecture and be lectured.

A portion of Democracy is spoiling for a fight for spoils.

A man does not fully show his real nature by his signature.

The disposition to overhaul crookedness shows the run-age.

He never told a lie, and his birthday ought to be celebrated.

The world was well, and no one need wait for the wagging.

Sitting Bull expects to be recognized as soon as the grass grows.

The secret of benedict derived from blue glass light is also in view.

Persons who call on dentists are politely shown into the drawing room.

Governor Hayes always was a good man. Now the Democrats know it.

The slickest sort of a workman is the printer who throws up his case.

Mr. Tilden is very much like Lerdo, of Mexico, especially in appearance.

Tweed thinks of discharging David Dudley Field and engaging abler counsel.

A starving man may be allowed to eat cold meat during Lent—if he can get it.

Farragut loved his profession, and in the shrouds at Mobile was washed to the last.

Time and death recognize no rank, and the Rear Admirals are obliged to step up to the captain's office and settle.

M. Bouly, of France, has discovered a new comet. He is a Bouly boy, with a star eye.

It has been found to be ex-Pee-Dee-ent to publish a paper in North Carolina called the Pee Dee Bee.

A politician in Washington has become cross-eyed trying to keep his eye on the main chance.

A dependent agricultural editor says "there is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs."

Mr. Tombs is not using profane language, but he says Ben Hill's election to the Senate is enough to make a saint swear.

The State of Maine is well stocked with whole laws, and the Legislature of the State meets only as a matter of form and adjourns early.

While Democratic judges are charging on things in general, they are not likely to charge on the attempts to bribe Governor Wells in particular.

Since Satan showed up our Savior, there has been no such damaging exposure as the attempt of the Louisiana Democracy to bribe Governor Wells.

A law has been discovered in New York which to a certain extent, so far as making is concerned, prevents people from making fools of themselves, and the carnival has been postponed.

The New York bar will long remember Charles O'Connor's recent great speech to President Grant. Short of oration it reads: "I beg your pardon."

The correspondents are doing good work, the best they can, of course, but President Hayes will himself undoubtedly have something to say about his policy.

An exchange says: "Mr. John T. Raymond, the actor, took a walk through the two houses of Congress recently, arm-in-arm with Representative Cox." Colonel Sellers appears to have met Ditworth.

A manager in the interior of New York engages every fall what he calls a "good working company," and in the summer the members are obliged to work on his farm.

Mr. Carpenter is said to have earned his money, and his five thousand dollar effort was satisfactory. David Dudley did not appreciate the situation; he appeared to work as if engaged in an assault and battery case.

There are two chances that a life insurance risk will be paid. One is that the court may decide against the company, and the other is that the company may be solvent when the time to pay comes.

The will of a lady has been set aside by the court of Aix because the lady believed in spiritualism, and for that reason was thought to be of unsound mind. Emma Harding asks to get that court.

The Omnibus Telegraph spoke up promptly regarding the attempt to assassinate Governor Packard, saying: "We have no idea that the would-be murderer was acting as a Democrat, or, if so, he was a natural born fool."

The Democrats in Cincinnati appear to have taken Holland. Eph says Denning engaged him to work, and that his reported struggle got in about 600 fraudulent votes. There is nothing like a fair count, and Denning is likely to get it.

From a careful New Orleans paper it will be observed that there was no attempt made to assassinate Governor Packard, and that the man who made the attempt was insane; that he was an irrepressible government, acting entirely on his own responsibility.

A story writer shows genius when his tale ends unaccountably. New Orleans Republican. A new paragraph of the sentiment: "I will not touch you on the back with my right hand, nor on the face with my left hand." The latter is a fair phrase as any.

PATIENCE.

Some of our friends here and in Washington manifest an undue anxiety for instantaneous action in recognition of the Republican State government. We prefer to trust the question to the discretion of those statesmen who have already achieved so much in our behalf.

We would not embarrass them by an impetuous demand to consider our political interests in preference to those of the nation. Without anticipating the further action of the appellate commission, we will recapitulate the obstacles which presented themselves at the close of the presidential election.

The Democratic candidate counted 184 votes, none of which were seriously questioned. The Republican candidate claimed 185, of which, counting Florida as doubtful, twenty-two were contested by the Democracy. While the Democratic candidate then wanted but one vote, the Republicans must have secured every contested vote. Not only was it necessary to demonstrate the legality of these votes, but it was also indispensable to guarantee the integrity of the whole Electoral College against the betrayal or incapacity of a single member.

The bribes offered to the electors of this State and the direct application of Democratic money to the violation of the electoral trusts of Oregon, show that this danger is by no means imaginary. That the leaders of the national Republican party have even thus far succeeded in securing for the people of the States those rights which Democracy would have taken away by the devices referred to, has imposed upon the Republicans of the South an obligation not to be met by entire confidence in the same leaders who have conducted them thus far through the wilderness beset with such ferocious and faithless enemies.

When we impress this obligation by the fact that no Southern Republican has been placed upon the commission of fifteen, and that no Southern Republican has been heard in either house, or we believe before the commission, in argument on behalf of the rights of the Southern Republicans, the magnitude of the service on the one hand, and the depth of gratitude on the other, is too obvious for any other comment than that of respectful contemplation. The national election is the great stake. The election in Louisiana is regarded at Washington as but a side bet.

We have seen that the Democracy is divided upon the question of defeating what some of its organs call the "fraudulent count," or of submitting to the decision. As the matter now stands a result may be soon reached, unless some unforeseen issue should arise that would afford the Democracy an excuse to say that the statu quo of the Electoral Commission had been violated. In such case we might apprehend an obstinate debate over every vote reported by the commission; and the term of the commission would be reached, and the country plunged anew into an supplement to the late presidential campaign.

There is a significant publication intrusted to the New Orleans Times, which it becomes the Republicans in and out of office to regard. It is as follows:

Governor Nicholls can, in three hours' time, put upon the streets an army, organized, drilled and armed, exceeding in number all the available United States troops in the South.

The "serious question" seems to be if Mr. Packard be recognized, whether or not to use this force, and to what extent. We are told:

The prevalent feeling is to maintain and defend the possession of the State government against all comers, and to yield to nothing except irresistible force.

The programme, we are assured, has "no element of compromise in it." We can not doubt such to have been the intent of the White League leaders, and their admitting a sensational newspaper to their aid for their purposes is a proof that they mean no further concealment. Without undue timidity we may express a hope that the city may be spared a collision, the result of which we have no manner of doubt. Led and armed by the United States troops, many thousand allies, capable of doing immense injury, would undoubtedly participate in the conflict. The navy might, under stress of necessity, cooperate with the army, and consequences fearful to anticipate might result.

A little patience will eliminate some of these combustible elements. The presidential election settled, the Northern Democracy would neither contribute a man nor a dollar to sustain a rebellion against the United States. The conservative capital and business interests here would hesitate to contribute their sons and clerks to this "army" exceeding in number all the available United States troops in the South, or to furnish funds for an organized resistance to the Federal government. With the notice given by Mr. Nicholls, the Federal government will have abundant time to call, if necessary, upon the militia of other States, which, we have seen, is ready to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand to sustain the government in execution of the laws. Should the government decide in due time to sustain the lawful government of Louisiana, with notice of the revolutionary army of Mr. Nicholls, it can place such military and naval force in position as will convince all, except the merest office pirates, that civil disturbance will be suppressed with or without the consequences to which we have adverted. Shall not the Republicans of Louisiana have patience? Will they not await the action of those who have manifested such prudence and such courage? The Republicans argued the unconstitutionality of the Electoral Commission; we even indulged some petulance toward those Republicans who favored the measure. There were evidently dangers at Washington of which we were ignorant. The Republicans permitted the Democracy to make this appellate commission. The Democracy are now bound by its decision. Let us do nothing and ask nothing which will vary the existing statu quo, or let us let our friends

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Upon whom rests the responsibility of the recent attempt to assassinate Governor Packard? that is the question. The Democratic theory on the subject, or rather the stand which the party is to take, was immediately published through the columns of the *Pioneeer* and the dispatch of Mr. Nicholls. The assassin is to be regarded as a madman; the Democratic party to be exonerated from all share in the responsibility of his murderous attack, and the verdict, "No one to blame," to be accepted as the solution of the mystery. Will an impartial public receive this as conclusive? Hardly. The examination must go much deeper, much further. For, even if we assume that the man was not an agent of the secret, oath-bound league whose full mandate decreed the death of Dr. Finkgrave, but simply a lunatic or an enthusiast, impelled by his bloody attempt by his own insane fancies—what then? How came his fancies to take that homicidal turn? He is not a citizen of Louisiana; he has never suffered under the so-called ill of "carpet-bag miasma," he never saw Mr. Packard until a moment before that when his deadly weapon was leveled at his breast. How came it that to his crazy notions that particular death should seem the proper cure for the political ill of "the South?" If such were indeed his frantic thought, was it not because the political atmosphere surrounding the Democratic party of this section for years past has been filled with the germs of murderous thoughts; for months past has been resounding with the echo of murderous threats?

Such was the state of feeling in France in the days of Henry IV., when the league, inflamed by religious and political hate, had vowed his destruction. Notwithstanding his having become Catholic; notwithstanding the wisdom of his rule, and the glory thrown on France by his military achievements, the malign spirit of the league directing the dagger of the fanatic, Ravillac, ultimately struck him down.

Such, likewise, was the morbid condition of moral sentiment produced later in the same country during the reign of terror, inspiring the heroic heart of the gentle Charlotte Corday with the sanguinary scheme of saving the lives of many by the killing of one. But why need we go to olden times or distant countries for instances of homicidal "patriotism," seeking the salvation of its country or section by means of assassination? The murder of President Lincoln furnishes an example close at hand. That murder was the crowning fruit of the rebellion.

It gratified the hate of thousands, who, though they would never have taken part in such a deed themselves, yet secretly exulted in it. The pistol of Booth was steered in its aim by the support of Southern sympathy—not universal, far from that—but sufficiently spread to mislead an enthusiast as to the moral nature of the act; to throw around it the glamor of heroism.

So in the case of the attempt to take the life of Governor Packard. If the would-be assassin was a fanatic, acting not as a hired bravo, but simply on his own mad impulses, that fact does not absolve the party whose teachings and example have made violence and murder the code in political warfare.

When Henry II., of England, enraged at the courageous stand taken by Thomas-a-Becket, exclaimed, passionately, "Is there not one among all my knights and nobles who will rid me of this pestilent priest?" he was held responsible for the murder that followed. So, likewise, will they be held responsible for the attempted assassination of Governor Packard, who have started the cry, "Packard never shall be Governor—he shall die first."

DEMOCRATIC MORALITY AMONG THE HIGHER RANGES.

"Bribery signifies the taking or giving a reward for offices of a public nature; and as it is a crime to take a bribe, it is also a crime to give one; for the offenses are reciprocal." This is the doctrine of the common law of England and the United States. It has received the sanction of all enlightened nations from the earliest period in history.

By the laws of Athens, he that offered was also prosecuted as well as he that received a bribe.

To the credit of our State this principle has been preserved in our criminal jurisprudence, and has but recently been annulled with emphasis in the statute No. 4, of 1872. By this statute it is provided that if any person or persons shall directly or indirectly promise, offer or give, or cause to be promised, offered or given any money, goods, etc., "to any officer of the State of Louisiana," "whether such officer be legislative, executive, judicial or ministerial or in the discharge of any official function under or in connection with any department of the government of the State," such offender shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three months nor more than one year.

It is alike repugnant to law and justice, and abhorrent to every sentiment of honor and morality, to endeavor to debauch the judgment of a public officer in the discharge of his duties. Yet the leaders of the Democratic party in Louisiana are shown to have attempted over and over again by such means to influence the returning board in the execution of their trust. Nay, with an effrontery as naked as it is shameless, they brazenly confess that such a plan, such a policy, is their aim, and even seek to justify their offenses.

The common apology of those who resort to such unscrupulous practices is that they are only intended to secure the triumph of right over injustice. But a pro-

COERCIVE MEASURE.

We see it announced that the Democrats of the House are likely to withhold appropriations unless the President will consent to surrender his policy in regard to the State governments of South Carolina and Louisiana to their dictation. It is barely possible that the spirit of revolution and usurpation which has characterized the dominant party in the present House may be carried to the extreme length suggested. Not that such action will afford a proper remedy for the mistakes, if any, which the executive is likely to make, or relieve the members of the House from their obligation to provide for the administration of the government.

To withhold the customary and necessary appropriations, especially for the army, will, however, make an issue which will be likely to attract the attention and affect the interests of others besides the partisans, who for the time being occupy at Washington the places which were intended to be filled by statesmen—by men who hold the honor and welfare of the country above the narrow schemes of office hunters. If this Congress refuses to provide for the expenses of the government, the incoming President will be obliged to call an extra session at once to supply the omission. The new Congress may also refuse to vote for appropriation bills, but it is hardly likely. A few weeks' trial of suspended appropriations will suffice to convince members that the President is not the only official who has an interest in the proper administration of the government. He will be held responsible to the people only to the extent of the power placed in his hands. The blame for blocking the wheels will rest upon those who refuse to provide the means.

It should be borne in mind that it will be the successor of President Grant whose administration will be embarrassed by the withholding of appropriations. Let us suppose this successor to be Mr. Tilden (for we are told the Democrats rely upon Oregon); and then suppose the Senate paraphrased the resolve of the Democracy by defeating the appropriation bills. Would the opposition consider this proper treatment? Would they not rather cite it as evidence of an attempt on the part of the upper branch of Congress to bully the two co-ordinate branches of the national government? We may be told that there is no danger that the Senate would so lower itself in the estimation of all honorable men as to refuse to perform a plain duty to gain a point for its party. And it ought to be no less so as to the House. The members of Congress have something else to do than employ the power placed in their hands to bolster up the fortunes of a repudiated political party, and if they attempt to carry out any such revolutionary programme as the one proposed, they will find that their own friends will suffer by it quite as much as the President and his party.

PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES.

As an evidence that the Nicholls government is recognized by the entire people of this State, we are told that the police juries of some seven or eight parishes out of fifty-seven have ordered all the parish and State taxes to be collected and paid over only to the Nicholls tax collectors. A resolution of the kind so partially adopted in certainly a very limited piece of evidence to such a fact as it is cited to prove. Leaving out of view the difficulties suggested by such a curious proceeding as "collecting all the State and parish taxes," and paying them to Nicholls tax collectors, we can not see what the police juries have to do with the control of State taxes. The collectors are bonded officers, appointed by the Governor, who perform their duties under the instructions of the State Auditor, and are alone responsible for the proper disposition of the money when collected. Doubtless there may be a revival, an attempted one, at least, of the tax-resisting policy which was inaugurated here a few years ago. But that is a very imperfect and uncertain means of embarrassing the State government. The collectors address themselves to taxpayers individually, and not en masse. They generally attend to one case at a time, and thus avoid some difficulty which might be encountered from unity on the part of the tax resistors.

A large percentage of the property of this State is owned and controlled by persons who have no such sympathy with the Democratic party as will induce them to try any costly experiments. It is just barely possible that the Republicans have made something of a foothold, and that they will be as likely to pay their taxes to the lawful government as the Democrats will be to not pay at all unless they can choose their own tax collector. We may be very sure that the great majority of the people will follow the law in this matter, while the naturally litigious will, as heretofore, seek for any cause, however frivolous, to evade the performance of what they consider an onerous duty.

MORE DEMOCRATIC MONOPOLIES.

It is a little unlucky that the Democracy has not a Republican Legislature upon which to lay the responsibility of granting to its oldest and best some more monopolies of our State and city. We noticed the bill to bestow the public printing by party contract, and expressed the opinion that under its terms a contractor could well absorb by honest work, at the prices fixed, all the appropriations made for the public printing. Another bill proposes to give to a select few, under the name of the Board of Trade, the responsible duty of appointing inspectors of produce.

We now add to the list of Democratic monopolies a bill to authorize the sale of the public water supply of the people to a body of rich aristocrats. This last would relieve an Administrator from duty just as we have heretofore seen the care of the public wharves devolved by the Administrator of Commerce upon another association of the same character.

It may be very true that a man calling himself a Democrat may do any act with impunity, and even with applause, while another, called a Republican, might be assassinated with general approbation for the perpetration of a similar act; but have the people who are taxed on their food and drink, and in the protection of their crops no interest in this matter? We think they have. The property of the city depends upon the ability of this monarchical system of rewarding court favorites by grant of a royalty upon popular consumption. We trust the members of the moot Legislature will stand fast against these corruptors and deny them even the encouragement of a bogus bill. When the true Legislature of Louisiana shall assemble we may safely pledge the Republican party for the repudiation of the whole system.

Curbed Patriotism.

It is doubtless a sad disappointment to the white rifle clubs of South Carolina to be deprived of the privilege of parading the streets with loaded guns on the twenty-second. Had that State paid the proper respect to the father of his country when he was engaged in a life and death struggle with a foreign enemy and home Tories, there would not be so much necessity for the latter day demonstration. That is wanted to make amends for the shortcomings of a hundred years ago. President Grant does not think it well for the public peace that these burning patriots should be intrusted with loaded guns in a city where there are a great many colored and white Republicans. He has no objection to their celebrating Washington's day in almost any other manner. If they will leave the guns at home, repair to some place of meeting and hear the far-well address read, Colonel Black will not be permitted to interfere with them. But as when they were permitted to carry rifles they made bad use of them, their dangerous toys have been taken away. Unless the rifle companies want to kill somebody on Washington's birthday they might turn out with broomsticks. They would do as well as anything else.

Blue glass is recommended for shopkeepers who do not advertise.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth Division, New Orleans, February 21, 1877.

To Principals of Public Schools: THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this city will be closed on THURSDAY, the twenty-second instant, the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

C. W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth Division, Feb 21 1877.

A Good Directory is Like a Good Wife—Every Man Should Have One of His Own—Do Not Rely on Your Neighbor's Directory; Buy One for Yourself, and You Will Have It on Hand when it is Needed.

NEEDS.

CITY DIRECTORY, 1877.

DO NOT DELAY A SINGLE DAY BUT BUY A COPY OF THE NEW DIRECTORY AT ONCE. No business can be done without this ready and reliable GUIDE. Contains full and complete information to a very late date.

PRICE ONLY \$5.

For sale by the principal Stationers, and by L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers, No. 5 Commercial Place, corner Camp street. Sell in

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MME. ROSA REYNOIE, 9.....Chartrie street.....9 Offers the balance of her

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

REBUILT FURNISHING, HATS, FRATERNITIES, FLOWERS, ETC.

At greatly reduced prices and regardless of cost, to make room for a magnificent stock of

SPRING MILLINERY

Expected next month.

LADIES DRESSING TO SECURE BARGAINS

Should not fail to call early at

No. 9 Chartrie street.

not fail to call

OYSTERS.

P. A. MURRAY, OYSTER MAKER, 191.....Magazine Street.....191

Between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Highest premiums awarded at the last two Louisiana State Fairs and the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition of 1875.

Customers made to order and repaired. A 24. Customers, from 120 to 2000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at

Prices to suit the Times.

Orders promptly attended to.

INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 603 Magazine street, near Jackson street.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, 1876.

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1876.

Premiums received during the year, including premiums reserved December 31, 1876.....\$97,700 16

Loss rebals.....\$3,830 76

Return premiums.....1,120 22

Reinsurances.....2,209 55—1,275 54

Total.....\$92,545 63

Add interest and rents as per 1876.....\$7,311 25

Less profit and loss.....1,575 00—6,500 20

Total.....\$93,356 68

Liabilities and taxes.....2,771 79

Rent.....600 00

Reserves.....6,519 97

Miscellaneous.....494 60—31,175 67

Net profit.....\$18,345 15

Assets.

Twenty per cent stock notes.....\$30,000 00

Cash.....24,711 25

Premiums in course of collection.....3,600 34

Bills receivable for premiums.....110 50

Loans on first mortgage.....96,318 16

Stock on call.....1,108 90

Bonds and notes.....18,700 45

Real estate.....2,000 00

Furniture.....1,160 20

Total.....\$221,300 11

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.

ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.

LOUIS MATTHEW, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, I, J. H. KELLER, Clerk of the Peace, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, as the same was subscribed and sworn to before me, this nineteenth day of February, 1877.

PETER KAISER, Sixth Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the eighteenth day of January, 1877, it was resolved to declare a dividend of SIX DOLLARS AND THIRTY CENTS on each share, the said dividend to be credited on the twenty per cent stock notes held by the company.

ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.

LOUIS MATTHEW, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held on the ninth day of January, 1877, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. H. Keller, E. H. Burton, John P. Krane, William Henry, H. K. Klerman, Gus. H. Harlow, R. S. Wood, Robert Jackson, D. R. Walker, John H. Jones, Jr., Louis Faucher, Ph. W. Diekmann, Louis Paquet, Joseph Mathis, James Ragan, Charles H. Wood, Dr. William H. Wood, Daniel Heiderich, Henry Kline, J. H. Thomsen, W. E. Fish, Henry Donsenfelder.

And at a meeting of the above Board, held on the fifteenth day of January, 1877, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, and elected President, Robert Jackson, Vice president, Louis Mathis secretary, and Charles Kummel Inspector, Kaspar Aush, Sec., having declined to accept the presidency. All of them are qualified to act as Directors.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1803.

Capital.....\$500,000 00

Assets a stock market value.....\$237,500 00

Income for the year 1876.....\$24,000 00

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

J. T. THOMAS, President.

A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.

J. W. HINKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Moritz, A. M. Rickham, Francis Postell, A. Schreiber, H. Gally, J. Tynes, Charles LaBrie, W. A. Bell, W. Van Buschuyden, D. Peipis, Pierre Fouta, D. D. Rogers. (adj 1)

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Widow Victoria Navarre. SROUO DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 215. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons having claims against the late Mrs. Victoria Navarre, deceased, intestate, to present their claims within ten days from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. JOHN HERBERT, Clerk.

Succession of Henry Joseph Hodgson. SROUO DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 215. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons having claims against the late Mrs. Henry Joseph Hodgson, deceased, intestate, to present their claims within ten days from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. JOHN HERBERT, Clerk.