

trated in their conduct on that occasion, that tranquility and harmony would have at once become triumphant, and that instead of strife and animosity ruling the hearts of men white-robed pence with extended wings like a guardian angel would have perched upon every man's forehead.

This Order is one of the necessities of the present era. In every hamlet benevolent societies are formed, proving that every element of man's organization demands the sympathy of his fellow-creatures. Such organizations flourish during a period of prosperity, but wither away in a day of adversity, and are powerless to accomplish the objects for which they are instituted. Odd Fellowship possesses all the requirements necessary to fill this vacuum in the heart, and is fully competent to accomplish its mission, at home and abroad, brushing from its pathway any obstacles that may present themselves.

Its devotees claim no authority for their Order; but the human principles upon which it is built are those that have been taught by the good and wise in all periods of the earth.

That charity which enjoins the same charity that was described by the inspired writer as "rejoicing not in iniquity, but rejoicing in the truth, bearing all things, believing all things, enduring all things, and never failing."

That covenant which cements its brethren in one universal fraternity is the same covenant which bound Jonathan the prince of Israel and heir to God's chosen people to David the humble shepherd boy, because he loved him as his own soul.

That Friendship which cherishes the same friendship which Abraham was constrained when he took Lot out into the fields, and said to him, "Separate thyself from me; if thou goest unto the left, then will I go to the right; but if thou depart by the right, then will I go the left; but let there be no strife between me and thee."

That Love which holds its members in one indissoluble bond of union, working for the good of the human race, is the same devotion that impelled the lovely Esther to take her life in her hands and lay it at the feet of her royal husband as a peace offering, to protect the lives of her people from the machinations of Haman, who was striving to sweep them from the face of the earth.

That truth which it exacts from its adherents is the same that was proclaimed upon the mountains of Sinai amid the thunder and lightning, and for 4000 years has been echoing down the ages, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Guided by these human sentiments, and fortified by these eternal principles it will continue its work, unfolding its banners to the North and the South, to the East and the West, disseminating its teachings in all lands where education and civilization have an abiding place.

It is a grand sight to witness the erection of its magnificent temples, dedicated to the diffusion of the principles of benevolence and charity upon the fallen monuments built by fanaticism and devoted to the perpetuity of ignorance and superstition.

And now, in conclusion, time will not admit of any disquisition into the objections that are urged against Odd Fellowship. Some are too frivolous to occupy the attention of a candid mind—others have no foundation in fact.

The only one in which there appears to be any substance is the so-called secrecy appertaining to the work of the Order. And yet, our weekly meetings are published in the newspapers of the day, our halls and temples in villages and cities are notorious, the names of our officers are printed in the daily Gazette, the proceedings of our Grand Lodges are published and open to the inspection of any reader. Our constitution and by-laws can be had by any person who desires to examine them. Not one single effort is made to withhold from the world one single fact that can be of any interest to it.

It is true that we have a mystic language, by which we recognize and prove ourselves as worthy members, and prevent impostors from extending their rank fingers into our treasuries and robbing us of that which we have stored away to aid us when a day of sorrow will be upon us, and we do not disguise that fact.

We object to no fair criticism. We invite a thorough investigation into our principles and conduct as members. We make no pretensions to infallibility, but are subject to the same temptations and illusions that draw others from the path of rectitude.

That we fail to accomplish much that we should do, we do not deny; that we fall short of many of the duties incumbent upon us, we freely admit.

When you speak of nothing extenuate nor set down ought in malice, but judge of us as we are, condemn or applaud as our merits warrant the one or invite the other.

The Louisiana Capitolian.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH
LEON JASTREMSKI,
Editor and Business Manager.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

THE STATE CAPITAL

MORE PAPERS SPEAKING OUT!

THE PEOPLE DECIDED LAST FALL

No Excuse for Ignorance or Reversary.

The vote on the State Capital question last fall had a meaning, and explained itself too clearly to be overlooked or misunderstood. It was an unqualified and unconditional declaration to the members of the Convention that Baton Rouge, and not New Orleans, should be the seat of government. In the face of that vote it is idle to weigh the advantages and disadvantages for or against either place any further. The people have decided it for themselves, and it now devolves upon the convention to execute it.—*Ouachita Telegraph.*

The foregoing is a clear and concise statement of the real situation. It takes a man of Col. McGranie's brains and intelligence to say things fitly and elegantly, and in this instance he has submitted the matter "in a nutshell."

The result of the vote on the State Capital was indeed an unqualified and unconditional declaration to the members of the Convention that Baton Rouge should be the seat of government! In the face of this positive, this unequivocal declaration, it would be criminally wrong—aye, an outrage upon the forbearance of a long abused people—to waste time and spend money investigating the advantages and disadvantages of their decision at the ballot box last fall.

The people have spoken in their majesty! They have condemned this last remaining vestige of radicalism and its bloody vampire lips, and the delegates will sustain them!

The question is settled—it may not be forever—but settled it is until the people change their minds. An investigation of this question will show the same spirit of disregard of the popular wishes that characterized the radical usurpation.

It will also prolong the session of the Convention, thereby entailing heavier drafts upon the treasury, which can only tend to complicate our financial troubles and baffle all methods of solution.

The people want reform—especially do they demand a reduction of salaries. If this is done the State officers must have a cheaper place of abode than New Orleans, or else steal enough to make up the deficiency.

THE POLITICIANS WILL FAIL.
New Orleans seems determined to run the ship of State. Not content with the election of Lieut. Gov. Wilz as chairman of the constitutional convention, her people are determined to leave no stone unturned to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, and secure their city as the seat of government for Louisiana.

We earnestly ask the delegates from the country parishes to be on the alert.—*Clinton Patriot-Democrat.*

Our esteemed contrere speaks out like a patriot. We admit that the politicians in New Orleans will leave no stone unturned to defeat the will of the people and secure that city as the seat of government; but there is a hope in the fact that the Convention is composed of some of the best material the country parishes afford. When it comes to brains and legal ability, character and integrity they are the peers of any similar body that ever assembled from an equal scope of country; and we assure our anxious confere, they will see that the will of the people is respected and Baton Rouge will be made the State Capital. We have assurances that Baton Rouge would carry the day by a handsome majority when the capital clause is brought up for adoption.

HURRAH FOR ELAM!
Hurrah! for Elam! Elam, of Catahoula. He fires the first gun for Baton Rouge. We knew it would not be long before we should hear from the country. We are satisfied, too, that it will not be long before the convention will distinctly manifest its purpose of fixing the seat of government in the old town, where it properly belongs. And, by the by, we have waited patiently to hear from "our respected contrere" over the way near Natchez Alley, on this matter. The good old paper usually follows the Times on any new proposition in about one week. But more than a fortnight has passed since we announced that the capital would be removed, and we have not heard from the Pic. Really, it must be the State printing. And where is the Democrat on this subject? That paper has now achieved its ambition and is official journal of the convention, why should its remain silent?—*N. O. Times.*

The Times should not bother itself about the silence of the Pic. The old lady would lose her bottom if the Capital is removed.

The loss of the Capital would also be a dead-shot at the business prospects of the *Diminuat*!

We have in circulation three distinct silver coins, no two of which are of the same value. The trade dollar of 420 grains, the standard dollar of 412 grains, and the half dollar, two of which contain only 385 8-10 grains. An effort is to be made to make all the coins of the standard value, 412 grains, and to make it legal tender to the amount of \$20.

CONVENTION NEWS.

Editorial Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1879.

Since our last letter the "tug of war" has come in the Convention. That body is now fully organized and the crude proposition of its members are being submitted every day, to be forwarded to the consideration of the respective committees. It is amusing, indeed, at times, to listen to the projects advanced by the delegates. A friend remarked last night that there are clauses enough already sent in to fill a volume the size of Webster's unabridged dictionary. Things are working smooth as yet, for the reason that the questions contained in the "papers" forwarded to the committees have not begun to return. Whenever that time arrives then we expect to see the "fur fly." The guns are loaded to the muzzle and every member's breast is overflowing with eloquence. Our readers can easily conceive what the result will be when the "battle royal" commences.

On last Wednesday, a lively fight was had in the matter of taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States. The discussion took a broad range, regarding the utility of reaffirming our loyalty to the Union. Sixty-four members voted to dispense with it, basing their refusal on high grounds. Sixty-three others, including our humble self, concluded that there was much "ado about nothing," and that inasmuch as we had taken several oaths of loyalty on previous occasions, that one more would not break the camel's back, and that if this renewal of fealty didn't do any good, it wouldn't do any harm, when we considered that inasmuch as the question had been raised, it was wiser for several reasons to accept the proposition even without discussion, and save thereby the expense occasioned at the State by useless talk, as the Hon. Matt Lagan, a delegate of Orleans, impatiently expressed the other day, in his peculiar Irish way, while a lengthy discussion was in progress—"there it goes again—that useless talk will cost seven hundred dollars."

This excellent member that is always on hand to support all that he believes to be to the interest of the people, has brought things down to a fine point. He has calculated the cost of legislation per day, and knows how much money is spent per hour. If his theory be correct, some members are going to cost the State thousands of dollars, in the way of the time that they will consume during the session.

As it was predicted, a terrible pressure is being brought to bear upon the members, in different ways, on the many important questions before the Convention. The public debt, the monopolies, the proposed system of paying salaries to officials, instead of commissions, the vacating of the places of the present incumbents, etc., etc., are keeping the cauldron in constant ebullition.

The Capital question, we are proud to say, is gaining strength, steadily every day, as is evidenced by the expressions that we heard from the lips of many delegates who at first were rather of a contrary opinion. The material composing the Convention is undoubtedly among the best in the State, and complaints are arising on all sides that the influences of interested parties are doing—and under all appearances will work great injury by preventing the framing of such a constitution as might be obtained were the members less hampered than they are here.

Many among the excellent men that compose this assemblage, don't hesitate in saying that they are now convinced of the necessity of removing the Capital where it will put the lobby to some inconvenience to reach the legislators. They all acknowledge that the St. Louis Hotel is totally unfit for its present purpose. It is impossible at times, owing to the rumbling of vehicles on the street near by, and the throng in the lobby and inside the railing, to hear or know what is going on. It is worse than if it was attempted to legislate amongst a throng at a political barbecue.

The Convention has plenty of "backbone," and although a great deal of time will be consumed that would have been saved, had the session been held in the country, we entertain the hope that good will be done.

Ere this, our readers will have seen that the *Democrat* has changed hands, Major Burke, our indefatigable and talented State Treasurer, is now the spirit that conducts it. In conversation with us the other day, he stated that it was intended to make that paper the great journal of the South-west. It can scarcely be doubted that the new enterprise will be a success. At any rate, we wish that fearless advocate of the people, all the success that its past services entitle it to receive.

Despite the many absorbing questions that are uppermost in the minds of every one, a little time is employed occasionally in discussing the merits of the probable aspirants for gubernatorial honors. There are some who go so far already as to say that the two inseparable friends, Lieut. Gov. Wilz and Major Burke, are even now surveying the field preparatory to their grand entry in the next hurdle race. It looks as though it was an impossibility, when one sees them on such terms of intimacy. However, it is well known that poli-

STONE WELLS OF ARIZONA.

[Arizona Sentinel.]

A wonderful place is Tinajas, about thirty miles southeast of Mission Camp. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The lower tanks are of easy access, and are often drained of their contents by men and animals traveling between Yuma and Sonora. The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indication of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way they do it.

In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water comes game of all kinds in great number from the great waterless country around Tinajas. Antelope, mountain sheep and deer of several kinds come in herds. Rabbits and hares are as plenty as anywhere, and are prey for many coyotes and beautiful little rock foxes. One would think that all this game would be thinned out by the Papago Indians who inhabit the country. But these Indians are superstitious, and avoid Tinajas with abject terror.

Within two miles of this water are certainly 150 graves, and probably more, each marked by rows of stones laid in the form of a cross. Scores of men furnished for water have expended their last strength in reaching Tinajas only to find the lower tanks dry, and ignorant of the upper ones, have lain down in despair to die. The remains have been buried by later travelers and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones.

During the rush to the gold fields of California cholera attacked travelers on the road from Mexico, as it did American immigrants along the Platte. Pestilence combined with thirst to produce corpses at Tinajas. Recollections of bleached bones and grinning skulls protect the game from Papago arrows and firelocks. After passing through the usual fermentation the water becomes clear and pure as any in the world; it comes from the clouds only, and flowing into the tanks over insoluble granite, it carries no mineral matter. Every heavy rain pours a whirlwind torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom; no organic matter stays behind. The number and variety of birds here is marvelous, many of them appearing to be of new and undescribed species. At morning and evening the din of their song confined by the sides of the mountains, is almost deafening. All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert; near its tanks are many plants nourished by their moisture.

A big lank greenhorn had just passed the age of twenty-one, and his father thought it best to encourage the young men and also to 'sear up' a little on his paternal care. Calling his son to him one day, he said:

"Now, John, it is about time that you get married and settled down in a home of your own."

"But I don't know any girls to get married to," whined John.

"Fly around and get acquainted with some; that is the way I did when I was young. How do you suppose I ever got married?" inquired the old gentleman.

"Well," said John, pitifully, "you married mother, and I've got to marry a strange gal."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOUISIANA NOTES.

The North Louisiana Journal learns that most of the negroes who were on the river bank at Basal landing during the early part of the week, awaiting transportation to Kansas, have returned home and gone to work.

Some miserable scoundrel cut the throat of a poor man's horse in Houma last week.

The Donaldsonville Chief says Washington Bray, the colored man who was arrested in that parish some weeks ago as a fugitive from justice, charged with killing another man of his race in Freestown, Jefferson parish, last August, has been tried before the district court, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Transmond Ottoman committed suicide in Terrebonne parish last week by shooting himself with a shot-gun. He was deranged.

Valentine Wengert was committed to jail in Gretna last week, without the benefit of bail, charged with committed crime against nature.

The prophets predict an early visitation of the cotton worm this year.

The Morehouse Elarion says the first man found soliciting or advising the colored people of that parish to emigrate should be treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

Opelousas is afflicted with burglars. The Rayville Beacon says the temperance cause is steadily growing in that place.

A negro boy was beaten to death in Richland parish last week by his step-father.

Richland parish boasts a larger acreage of corn this year than usual.

East Carroll parish recently had a grand tournament, which was attended by 3000 people.

JURY VENIRE.

ON the 28th day of April, A. D. 1879, the Jury Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge met at its office, in the city of Baton Rouge, and drew the following jury to serve for the first, second and third weeks of the Fifth Judicial District Court, in and for said Parish and State of Louisiana, at its next June term, 1879, as the law directs; to-wit:

FOR THE FIRST WEEK.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1 D A Lowdon | 4th ward |
| 2 G M Conrad | 8th " |
| 3 George Hartshorn | 1st " |
| 4 C B Sherburne | 4th " |
| 5 Wilson Gordon | 1st " |
| 6 M Block | 1st " |
| 7 P B Harlow | 7th " |
| 8 H E Umberlengen | 3d " |
| 9 D R Shaffert | 4th " |
| 10 H M Cooper | 7th " |
| 11 W D Stokes | 9th " |
| 12 Mollens Leauge | 1st " |
| 13 W F Watson | 4th " |
| 14 George Henderson | 1st " |
| 15 Joseph Parrel | 9d " |
| 16 William Albert | 9d " |
| 17 Frank Weaver | 9th " |
| 18 J G Odum | 1st " |
| 19 L M Behrme | 4th " |
| 20 H W McQuirt | 4th " |
| 21 J B McHugh | 4th " |
| 22 Leon Sullivan | 3d " |
| 23 Valery Weaver | 9th " |
| 24 J H Randolph, Jr | 8th " |
| 25 D P Gayle | 6th " |
| 26 J H Stander | 9d " |
| 27 J P Skolfield | 3d " |
| 28 James Potts | 2d " |
| 29 I G Hauser | 6th " |
| 30 Lafayette Bernard | 9th " |
| 31 J P Xetterville | 4th " |
| 32 D A Robinson | 7th " |
| 33 Charles Williams | 9th " |
| 34 S Babia | 3d " |
| 35 John Patterson | 9th " |
| 36 John Barnes | 9d " |
| 37 Hampton Burris | 7th " |
| 38 S B Harbour | 1st " |
| 39 William Hogan | 7th " |
| 40 H Berhel, Sr | 9d " |
| 41 Charles Young | 3d " |
| 42 David Ahorn | 3d " |
| 43 Traminon Babin | 9d " |
| 44 Patrick Sullivan | 10th " |
| 45 Louis Funnell | 4th " |
| 46 S L Lewis | 10th " |
| 47 Louis Lyons | 1st " |
| 48 Auguste Peron | 1st " |
| 49 A J Latil | 9d " |
| 50 Thomas Griffin | 9d " |

FOR THE SECOND WEEK.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 William Teacle | 10th " |
| 2 Charles G Pages | 1st " |
| 3 William Duplessis | 1st " |
| 4 Charles Newman | 9th " |
| 5 M E Marines | 8th " |
| 6 Thomas Callaway | 1st " |
| 7 John Fair | 9d " |
| 8 A F Duplantier | 9d " |
| 9 W O Duff | 1st " |
| 10 G B White | 4th " |
| 11 John Dixon | 3d " |
| 12 John Harly | 8th " |
| 13 A Cascaelo | 9d " |
| 14 Joseph Duplantier | 8th " |
| 15 G Bridges | 4th " |
| 16 Simpson McMain | 1st " |
| 17 Arceley Hayes | 6th " |
| 18 C Z Langlois | 9d " |
| 19 A Hogan Bernard | 9d " |
| 20 Jacob Baum | 1st " |
| 21 S W Lilly | 4th " |
| 22 J B Lloyd | 10th " |
| 23 Theo Z Brown | 7th " |
| 24 W C Justice | 10th " |
| 25 E A Persac | 8th " |
| 26 John Scarborough | 8th " |
| 27 Joseph Williams | 1st " |
| 28 H Berhel, Jr | 9d " |
| 29 Ben Mowant, Jr | 9d " |
| 30 Aristide Gusman | 9d " |

FOR THE THIRD WEEK.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1 P P Kleinpeter | 9th " |
| 2 W B Lowdon | 3d " |
| 3 J O Connor | 1st " |
| 4 John O'Connor | 9d " |
| 5 John Hill | 1st " |
| 6 A G Morris | 1st " |
| 7 S O Beauchamp | 4th " |
| 8 Richard Devall | 3d " |
| 9 O P Skolfield | 1st " |
| 10 Oliver McKitrick | 9d " |
| 11 Thomas H Hall | 1st " |
| 12 A S Ancoin | 7th " |
| 13 M J McLaughlin | 9th " |
| 14 Sol Gottlieb | 1st " |
| 15 Harris Green | 8th " |
| 16 James A Hycce | 4th " |
| 17 Thomas Flannery | 9th " |
| 18 J J Heath | 4th " |
| 19 J N Corcoran | 4th " |
| 20 Isaac Townsend | 4th " |
| 21 Phil Snider | 8th " |
| 22 David Devall | 4th " |
| 23 James Stephens | 7th " |
| 24 Eugene Barnes | 1st " |
| 25 C R Delat | 4th " |
| 26 William Copley | 7th " |
| 27 Madison Berhel | 1st " |
| 28 T P Richards | 7th " |
| 29 James Bates | 7th " |
| 30 Pike Babia | 7th " |

Given under my hand and seal of our said court, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1879.

W. M. HUBBS,
Clerk.

GEO. H. WILSON,
Dealer in—
WESTERN PRODUCE,
GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Corner Third and Convention Sts.,
Baton Rouge, La.

'IN STORE,
At Brooks' Drug Store.

Ready for instant use—Williams' Condensed Liquid Glee, warranted stronger than common glue; always ready.
Try my Cigars—2 for 5 cents.
Try my Cigars—1 for 5 cents.
Try my Cigars—3 for 25 cents.

They are the best in town for the money.
To arrive—A full line of Paint, Kalsomine, Wall, Whitewash Brushes; all best quality.
Every bottle of Brooks' Chill and Fever Cure is warranted to cure a case of chills and fever.
Brown's Army and Navy Shoe Dressing—the best in the market. Price, two lots for 25 cents.
Cream Tartar—Pure Powdered Crystal, put up in one pound tin cans, by E. M. Brooks.
Mineral Waters—All the popular Mineral Waters for sale at cash figures.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of East Baton Rouge, }
C. D. Favrot vs. A. Kowalski et al.
No. 1535. Parish Court. Parish of East Baton Rouge.

By virtue of an alias writ of *fi. fa.* issued in and to satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the Court House door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 7th day of June next, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, A. Kowalski et al., in and to the following described property, to-wit:—
Lot No. 6 of square No. 7, in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, laid out by Hickey, Duncan & Mather.
Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms of sale, cash, with the benefit of appraisement.
may3 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of East Baton Rouge.

By virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued in and to satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the Courthouse door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 17th day of May next, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants, Mrs. L. M. and A. L. Duncan, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:—
"A certain lot of ground situated in the city of Baton Rouge, being lot number (6) six, of square number (8) eight, laid out by Richard Devall, measuring sixty feet front on Landry street, by one hundred and twenty feet along Fifth street, being a corner lot, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon." The same being described on map made by Michael Hill, in 1856, as eastern halves of lots Nos. 7 and 8, of square No. 8, Devall Town.

"Also, lot number (3) three, of square number (2) three, situated in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, laid out by Hickey, Duncan & Mather."
Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and cost claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms of sale.—On a credit of twelve months for whatever the property will bring; purchaser to furnish a twelve months bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing eight per cent interest per annum, and improve with vendor's privilege retained on the property sold until final payment.
apr26 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

James A. Payne vs. Mrs. Eliza Miller and husband.
By virtue of an *alias pluries writ of fieri facias*, issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the Courthouse door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 17th day of May next, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Mrs. Eliza Miller and husband, in and to the following described real estate:—
"A certain tract of land, situated at about twenty-seven miles from the city of Baton Rouge, on Sandy Creek, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, bounded north by lands of James Neason, east by heirs of Loyd, south by heirs of George Chaney, and west by Joseph Drehr, and containing about five hundred and thirty acres, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling-house, gin-house and out-houses, being the same property purchased at the succession sale of Joshua Land, deceased, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1865, recorded in Book T, folio 30, Conventional Mortgage, Recorder's office, East Baton Rouge."
Seized to pay the judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above suit.
Terms of sale, cash, with the benefit of appraisement.
apr12 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Felix Formento, vs. John S. Huguet.
By virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, I have seized and will expose to public sale in front of the Courthouse door of said parish, in the city of Baton Rouge, on

Saturday, the 3d day of May next, A. D. 1879, between the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, John S. Huguet, in and to the following described mortgaged property, to-wit:—
The undivided five-twenty-eights (5/28) of—1st. "A certain lot of ground in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, laid out by A. Grass, and forming the northeast corner of Main and Lafayette streets, known as the Rainbow property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon," and three-sevenths (3/7) of the following property:—
2d. "A certain lot of ground, in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, laid out by Devall, and designated on the plan thereof as lot number ten (10), of square number eight (8), measuring sixty (60) feet front on Main street, by one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, with the improvements thereon."
3d. "A lot of ground in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, known as Blacktown; also, one acre and one lot of ground in this parish, in the town of Mandeville;—all of said property owned in indivison by John S. Huguet and A. H. Huguet, as per act in Notarial book No. 2, folio 158, of the Recorder's office of the parish of East Baton Rouge."
Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms of sale.—On a credit of twelve months, for whatever will bring, purchaser to furnish a twelve months bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing eight per cent per annum, from date until paid, mortgage with vendor's privilege retained on the property sold until final payment.
apr12 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish Court. }

Succession of Michael Pendergast, No. 1670.
By virtue of a commission for sale, issued in the above entitled and numbered succession, and directed to the sheriff of said parish, from the Honorable court aforesaid, I will expose to public sale, in front of the Courthouse door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 3d day of May next, A. D. 1879, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, the property belonging to said succession, to-wit:—
"A certain lot of ground, situated in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, laid out by the late Richard Devall and designated on the plan thereof as lot number twelve, of square number four, measuring sixty feet front on Main street, formerly Church street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth. Said property having been acquired by Michael Pendergast, at sheriff's sale, on the 2d of March, 1869."
Terms of sale, cash.
mar26 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

Official Notice.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BATON ROUGE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY:

IN compliance with the provisions of Section three (3) of the charter of the Baton Rouge Gas-Light Company, an election for ten directors of said company, to hold their office for one year, will be held at the office of the company at Pike's Bank, on MONDAY, May 6th, 1879, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., of said day.