LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 31, 1880.

Lieut. Gov. McEnery called the Senate to order punctually at noon. Twenty-three Senators, a quorum, answered to their names.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. B. F. Brian.

The reading of the journal in detail was dispensed with.

Senator Watkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on Senate bill No. 15 favorably, with amendments.

On Senate bill No. 13, relative to the rate of interest in this State, unfavorably, one of the reasons being that the present law already allows any rate of interest agreed upon by contracting parties.

Senator Steele, from the Auditing Committee, reported favorably on House bill No. 52, making appropriations to defray the expenses of the General Assembly—with a substitute for section 5.

The substitute reads, that the aforesaid warrants be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and the Treasurer is hereby required to pay them out of the first moneys derived from the licenses of 1880 and the taxes due in 1880, with preference to all other warrants, except those of constitutional officers, the warrants of such officers to be concurrent with the warrants provided for in this act.

In explanation of the amendment, Senator Steele said:

"This bill has been carefully considered by the committee to whom it was referred. The title of the bill indicates that it is only an appropriation bill, but on examination of the bill itself we find that it not only makes an appropriation but is also intended to carry into effect an article of the constitution, article 5, debt ordinance. It therefore embraces more than one subject, and is in violation of article 53 of the constitution, which says all appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject. No legislation is required for the transfer of the funds accumulated under article 3, debt ordinance, for the reason that the ordinance does not say that the fund must be transferred; it does not say it shall be transferred, but declares it to be hereby transferred, and was so transferred when the constitution was declared adopted. This fund is not now accessible, for the reason that the matter is now in litigation. We have, therefore, thought it better to offer an amendment in the way of a substitute for section 3 of the bill making the appropriation out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, requiring the Treasurer to pay them out of the first moneys paid into the treasury on licenses and taxes due and collectible in the year 1880; giving them preference over all other warrants, except warrants for the salaries of constitutional officers of the State for the year 1880, which shall be concurrent with the warrants provided for in this act. If the bill from the House be adopted in its present shape, the warrants issued thereunder will not be cashed; but if adopted as amended by the committee, they will be promptly cashed by the Fiscal Agent."

The amendment was adopted and the bill read a third time.

Senator Kidd, by consent, introduced a bill (Senate bill No. 48) to regulate criminal proceedings in the Criminal District Court of Orleans. The bill divides the court into two sections, "A" and "B." Each judge shall have the selection of his petty jury. Alternately the judges shall select the grand juries; but the judge of section A shall select the first grand jury under the new organization of the court.

Senator Kidd also introduced a bill (Senate bill No. 49) relative to appeals in the parish courts and providing for the removal of causes.

Senator Augustin, by consent, offered a concurrent resolution providing for a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to examine into the report of ex-Gov. Nicholls concerning the militia fund, with the view to transfer such fund, if there be any, to Gov. Wiltz.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 19, to create a bureau of agriculture and immigration.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Senator Vance sought to amend the first section by providing that, instead of the appointment of agents in Europe, the commissioner of the bureau be authorized to purchase lands in the State, to divide the same into forty acre plots and to donate the same to immigrants from abroad, the title to the same to be acquired by five years' occupation and cultivation, otherwise the land to revert to the State.

Senator Vance remarked that he offered the amendment with the satisfaction that the bill, as it stood, would accomplish no good, and would bring no immigrants here. The only result would be the spending of the $10,000 a year provided for in the constitution. There were too many obstacles in the way. It was not by advertising the salubrity, fertility and mineral wealth of our soil that immigrants would be brought here, but by the production of some practical evidence—by building railroads. Let the State buy lands and give them away, if anything is to be done with the money. It would every year establish a small colony, who would better advertise Louisiana. This plan would be slow, possibly, but it was a practical one.

Senator Walton objected to the amendment on the ground that the homestead laws were sufficient to supply Mr. Vance's views.

But Mr. Vance replied that the lands for entry, according to the homestead laws, would cost money to the immigrants, and, after all, these lands were comparatively valueless.

Senator Demas expressed his belief that the want of immigration was due to the want of economical government, peace and quiet. Prove to the people abroad that the State is well and economically managed and immigration would follow.

[The Clerk of the House appeared to ask concurrence in the House resolution protesting against the recognition of Kellogg as a Senator from Louisiana, and also in a resolution relative to the mouth of Red river.]

Senator Newton, speaking to Senate bill No. 19, said that he might be in favor of Mr. Vance's amendment if the amounts appropriated were sufficient to carry out his views; but the amount was totally insufficient. He denied the insinuations of Mr. Demas that no proper encouragement had been offered to immigrants. This bill was exactly doing so. He thought that it was necessary to acquaint foreigners with the salubrity, fertility and wealth of our soil. He asked Mr. Demas to whom was imputable the fault of bad government in this State for the ten years prior to 1877. Mr. Newton urged the necessity of disseminating knowledge concerning our State.

Senator Walton made a few similar remarks to show the advantages of the bill, and asserted that Senator Demas's remarks were the best argument in its favor.

Senator Vance's amendment was laid on the table.

Further on Senator Foster offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the commissioner shall be authorized to contract with owners of lands for the purpose of securing permanent or temporary homes thereon for immigrants desirous of settling in this State, remarking that there were many owners of large tracts of land who were willing to donate lands or to sell them at a low rate.

Senator Walton objected that the amendment might lead the commissioner to contract beyond the appropriation, which the bill positively forbids.

Senator Foster explained that according to the bill the commissioner could not obligate the State further than the amount of the appropriation. His amendment simply authorized the commissioner to act as intermediary between the land-owners and persons desiring to purchase land.

Some discussion followed regarding the location of the office of the commissioner, but it having been explained that the seat of government would certainly remain in New Orleans, and that, if necessary, the Legislature at its next session could change the location, the provision that the office shall be in New Orleans was retained.

Senator Marston endeavored to obtain a reduction of the salary of the commissioner from $1500 a year to $500, but the proposition was voted down.

Senator Demas also endeavored to have inserted an amendment authorizing the Governor to employ agents to travel in Europe to induce immigration into this State, but the amendment was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Walton, who argued that the bill already provided for sufficient authorization in the matter.

The bill, with some further minor amendments, was adopted as a whole and then adopted on its third reading.

On motion the contested case of Luce vs. Bryan was made the special order for Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

Concurrent resolution to provide for the revision of the statutes to conform with the constitution was taken up and postponed indefinitely without a dissenting voice.

The report of the Committee on Militia, relative to the disposition of the funds by Gov. Nicholls, was ordered printed.

SECOND READINGS.

Senate bill No. 42, to authorize the district attorney of the city of New Orleans to try capital cases, etc., was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 43, amendatory of article 245 of the Code of Practice, was referred to the same committee.

Senate bill No. 44, defining the duties of coroners, was referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

Senate bill No. 45, relative to commissioners to superintend the building and repairing of the State-House at Baton Rouge. Referred to Committee on Parks and Public Buildings.

Senate bill No. 46, the printing bill, was referred to the Printing Committee.

THIRD READINGS.

Senate bill No. 10, to amend act No. 180 of 1877, amended by the Judiciary Committee (relative to receiving or delivering cotton in the night time) was taken up, ordered engrossed, adopted and lies over under the rules.

Senate bill No. 12, to amend and re-enact section 2281, reported unfavorably upon. By consent Senator Augustin withdrew the bill.

Senator Pollock, chairman of the Printing Committee, asked for and obtained permission for the committee to sit during the session.

ON FINAL PASSAGE.

Senate bill to amend and re-enact section 692 Revised Statutes.

Senator Robertson, by request, explained that the only difference between this bill and the original section was that this bill authorized railroad companies to mortgage or sell the "franchises" as well as the stock and material of their road for purposes of repair.

Senator Watkins wanted to know whether it would permit the management of a railroad company to sell or mortgage its property without consulting the stockholders.

Senator Robertson replied that a bill was being prepared to prevent railroad companies from doing this, and that the bill would be introduced in the Senate.

On motion of Senator Watkins the bill was ordered to lie over and printed copies to be laid before the Senators.

Senate bill No. 27, relieving the Attorney General from prosecuting in criminal cases in New Orleans. Passed—yeas 28, nays 1.

Senator Pollock, by consent, on behalf of the Printing Committee, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 46, providing for a State Printer, etc.

On motion of Senator Fontenot the journals of the Senate from the twenty-fourth to the thirtieth, inclusive, were approved.

Senator Kidd called up House joint resolution memorializing the Senate of the United States not to retain W. P. Kellogg in his seat as Senator from Louisiana. The rules were suspended and the resolution concurred in by a vote of 26 to 2.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned immediately thereafter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 31, 1880.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, Speaker Ogden in the chair and eighty-three members present.

Leave of absence was granted Representatives Baskin, Dillard and Talbon on account of sickness.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Representative Weems—A memorial of Charles Carroll, asking the adoption of a machine invented by himself for the registering of votes.

By Representative Farmer—A concurrent resolution asking the Senate of the United States to admit Hon. H. M. Spofford to the seat now held in that body by W. P. Kellogg. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, the Assembly by which Wm. Pitt Kellogg claims to have been elected to the Senate of the United States, in the month of January, A. D. 1877, was not the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, but an unlawful and irregular assemblage, which had assumed to call itself a Legislature in part execution of a conspiracy devised by the said Wm. Pitt Kellogg and others, together with certain of the persons constituting said assemblage, against the people, to secure for the said Kellogg a seat in the United States Senate, and to obtain, by fraud and perjury and other unlawful means, the places of political trust and power in this State, in the hope of holding the same by force expected to be furnished by the government of the United States; and

Whereas, the pretended credentials of said Wm. Pitt Kellogg were signed by one S. B. Packard, representing himself to be the Governor of this State, but who in fact never was such Governor, but for a short time claimed the title to said office in further execution of said conspiracy against the people; and

Whereas, such unlawful assemblage so claiming the office of Governor, after a brief period of hostility to the then existing lawfully constituted authorities of said state, finally disbanded and surrendered to said lawfully constituted authorities, leaving in force and existence *no act of any kind whatever* performed by them or either of them, in their assumed political capacity, except the said pretended election of the said Wm. Pitt Kellogg by said combination. There was in existence a lawful government of Louisiana, which continued in authority with a duly elected Governor and duly elected and organized Legislature, performing the political functions conferred upon them, respectively, by the constitution of said State; and

Whereas, the said duly elected and duly organized Legislature of the State of Louisiana, under said government, after having continued to hold for a United States Senator on each successive day from the ninth of January, 1877, until the twenty-fourth day of April in said year, did, in pursuance of the requirement of law, and in accordance with all the forms thereby prescribed, on the said last mentioned day, to wit, the twenty-fourth day of April, 1877, elect Henry M. Spofford to represent the said State in the said United States Senate, for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1877; and

Whereas, the credentials of the said Spofford were duly executed by Francis T. Nicholls, the then lawful Governor of said State; and

Whereas it is manifest that the constitution of the United States, in providing that each State should be represented by two Senators, "to be chosen by the Legislature thereof," designed and intended that such choice should be made by that Legislature which might be recognized by the people of the State as a lawfully constituted and co-ordinate branch of the duly constituted and recognized government of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State of Louisiana protests against the wrong and injustice done the people and said State by the recognition of said Wm. Pitt Kellogg as United States Senator from said State, and respectfully, but most earnestly, request the Senate of the United States, in the name of law and justice, to declare that the said Kellogg never was duly elected as the Representative of the State of Louisiana in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the State of Louisiana protests against being deprived of the equal representation in the Senate of the United States guaranteed each State by the constitution of the United States, and respectfully but most earnestly requests that Henry M. Spofford, the duly elected Senator from said State for the term of six years, from the fourth of March, 1877, may be admitted to a seat in that honorable body.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States and to Hon. B. F. Jonas, Senator from Louisiana in the United States Senate.

The rules were suspended in order to consider the resolution at this time, and it was adopted.

By Representative Jackson, of St. Mary—A petition from veterans of the war of 1812, asking that a larger pension be granted to them, they having received only $36 last year.

By Representative Richardson—A petition from certain ship agents, requesting the House not to pass the bill to prevent foreign sailors to work on the wharves or levees of New Orleans.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE TABLE.

By Representative Mahoney—The following resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the chairman of every committee appointed under the authority of this House to inquire of every member thereof whether he is, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter coming before such committee; that this question shall be directly put to every such member every time such committee shall be called together, and every time the subject under consideration shall be changed; and that the chairman will first express himself in the premises, and that the secretary of such committee shall record the required answers, which shall be deemed equivalent to an oath.

Resolved, That a direct or indirect interest shall disqualify from membership on the particular committee in question.

Representatives Stringfellow, Farmer and Munday opposed the resolution, contending that the constitution fully provided against a member voting on any bill in which he had a personal interest; that the adoption of the resolution would constitute an inquisition in each committee, and that it was a reflection upon the members of the House.

Representative Mahoney said he did not intend to reflect upon the members of the House or upon all the committees. If he was allowed to explain his meaning he would do so. If a member's father held certain bonds he would naturally favor their payment, no matter whether they were legal or not, and would so vote in committee. He knew that certain members interested in bonds were upon certain committees which would have questions involving these bonds to decide, and it was these members his resolution was intended to affect.

Representative Cosgrove demanded to know the names of these members. The gentleman had made a charge affecting several committees of the House, and he should be made to give the House the names of those upon the committees whom he said he knew to be interested personally in matters which would come before them.

Representative Mahoney said that he declined to give the names. He had in view in presenting the resolution only two committees—the Committee on the City Debt and the Committee on City Affairs—and had no intention of reflecting on other committees or the members of other committees.

Representative Richardson said he should oppose the resolution because its adoption would seriously interfere with the business of the House. It would make every chairman an inquisitor, and compel him to put insulting questions to members. If no committee could act if its members were indirectly interested in a question, the work of the House could not be performed.

Representative Mahoney at this stage desired to withdraw the resolution.

The House refused to permit the resolution to be withdrawn, and Representative Allain moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—yeas 70, nays 11.

By Representative Mahoney—

Resolved, That when any bill is reported on unfavorably the mover of said bill shall have the right to be informed by the chairman of said committee or any member thereof upon what grounds they make said report, and whether such grounds are constitutional.

Be it further resolved, That said chairman or member of committee in their report shall quote the authorities they base their opinion upon, the book, the page, the article or section of said book.

Be it further resolved, That the person introducing or offering any bill in the House shall have the right to recommit any bill which may be reported on unfavorably to any other committee.

Resolved further, That before reporting unfavorably on any bill the committee shall invite the member who introduced it to explain it, if he sees fit.

On motion of Representative Farmer the resolution was tabled.

By Representative Young, of St. Landry—That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to prepare a bill giving recourse to parties having claims against railroads in the respective parishes where such companies are in possession of property; *provided*, that no laws in this State cover the above resolution.

On motion the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

By Representative Letten—That the special committee on New Basin and Shell Road be instructed to inquire into the terms of the lease of the Carondelet Canal Navigation Company (Old Basin), ascertain what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect the rights of the State therein, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

By Representative Cosgrove—A resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the House of the present status of the case pending at Monroe, La., entitled "The State of Louisiana vs. the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company," and what are the prospects of a speedy settlement of the same, and how much he thinks the State will finally realize therefrom. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Rules reported an order of business for the House and certain additional rules. The rules were suspended and the report was adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY,

being House bill No. 1, "An act to prevent sailors or others of the crew of foreign vessels from working on the wharves or levees of New Orleans," was taken up.

Representative Bilbo moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Representatives Devereux and Buchanan opposed that motion, and advocated the passage of the bill at length.

Representatives Billiu and Feazel argued against the passage of the bill and favored the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Representative Quinn moved that the bill be sent to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next. Laid on the table.

Representative Lancaster moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Tuesday, in order that the bill upon the same subject, introduced by Representative Mahoney, might be discussed at the same time. Laid on the table.

A motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee was also laid on the table.

Representative Morgan moved to lay the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill on the table.

On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting: yeas 39, nays 37—and the motion to table prevailed.

Representative Richardson opposed the passage of the bill and quoted various authorities to sustain his position that it was unconstitutional.

Pending consideration of the bill the House adjourned until Monday at noon.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

NANA. Sequel to S. Assommoir. By Emile Zola. Part I. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, 1880; J. C. Eyrich, New Orleans. Price, fifty cents.

The first part of Zola's latest novel, "Nana," translated by John Stirling, is out. Zola has been charged with being an unequal writer, and no wonder that he should be so, seeing that he works so continuously and covers so much ground.

The book before us, although in some respects a wonderful performance, is not, to our mind, so artistic a production as some of the preceding works by the same author. The principal defect seems to be an overcrowding of the *dramatis personæ*—a lack of clear cutting in the chiselling of the minor characters—which gives the impression that they have, for the most part, been introduced simply to fill up a serious charge against so faithful a worker, as a rule, and an absence, except here and there, of those marvelous bits of color with which his earlier books are fairly aflame.

In some respects the story of Nana is even bolder in its design and more brutal in its details than the "Assommoir." In the latter the types of character being selected from groups of the laboring class, a certain amount of coarseness is looked for, and for the most part excused, but in Nana one is not only shocked and amazed, but at times absolutely outraged at the shameless exhibition of human frailty, because of its purely artificial growth and development.

Nana is an actress upon the sensational Parisian stage, of the so-called English blonde school, and the story, as far as translated, is a recital of her daily life, on and off the boards—a life of perpetual excitement, and of uninterrupted dissipation and intrigue. Both behind the scenes and at her rooms she is constantly surrounded by a crowd of dissolute attendants, which counts among its number not only the ordinary men about town, but also members of the nobility, and even a scion of royalty itself—old and young, the rich and the impecunious, are dragged along at her chariot wheels, as though she were a veritable queen of the golden time rather than an outcast descendant of "La Famille-Rougon."

It is a curious infatuation—this insane sort of adoration for women on the stage—which seems to take hold of so many men, and Zola's idea in writing Nana, aside from his main purpose of presenting a series of psychological studies upon the transmission of hereditary traits under certain conditions of environment, is to illustrate that peculiar phase of hot-house dissipation which is fed and kept alive by the meretricious glare of the footlights.

The moral which Zola in most of his works seeks to convey, by his method of pungent realistic treatment, is sometimes so deeply hidden as almost to escape us. Sometimes one must look for it rather between the lines than in what is actually writ, and almost always we are made to perceive it as it were by a sort of reflex action. Shocked and stunned as most readers will doubtless be by the florid pictures of life which the author has drawn in Nana, the healthy mind, at least, will intuitively recound, we take it, and find consolation and refuge in the contemplation of virtuous "the better part."

HOW SHE WON HIM; or the Bride of Charming Valley. By D. A. Moore, Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros., 1880; New Orleans: Eyrich, 109 Canal street. Price seventy-five cents.

A superfluity of adjectives is the principal characteristic of this book; another peculiarity is the frequent repetition of unnecessary adjectives in different combinations. The plot is not remarkable for profundity, and many of the situations are exaggerated to an improbable degree. There seems actually no reason for its being except the desire of the author to see himself in print. As a study of an original style the book perhaps deserves a reading, but it is difficult to imagine the circumstances under which its perusal would be a pleasure. The work is issued in the usual neat style of the Messrs. Peterson.

THE PRICE OF WINTER CLOTHING REDUCED.—Messrs. Wheeler & Pierson, the well-known clothiers, 13 and 15 Camp street, are advertising a great reduction in the price of their winter clothing. They have an immense stock on hand, and it must be sold to make room for their spring goods. A very handsome assortment of dress coats have just been received by them for the Mardi Gras balls, and parties intending to attend these balls will do well to call and examine their stock.

BACK TAXES.—Messrs. John Klein & Co., stock and note brokers, 23 Carondelet street, are prepared to pay back city and State taxes at the most liberal discount. All parties having taxes to pay will find it greatly to their advantage to employ Messrs. John Klein & Co to settle them.

The Lambert fadeless pictures are all the rage. They are beautiful and everlasting.

Auction! Diamonds, watches and jewelry at Hill's.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The DEMOCRAT is responsible for none of the views expressed in the communications under this head; but no communications will be printed except from responsible parties.]

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

I notice, under the head of "Judicial Advertisements" in your columns, the advertisement of the sale by the sheriff of the above named property, under an order of the Superior District Court, to satisfy the claims of certain creditors to the amount of say $15,000.

I ask to call the attention of Gov. Wiltz and the Legislature now in session to this matter. The State of Louisiana has certain very important and pre-existing and paramount claims to those of the creditors upon this property, which should not be permitted to be sacrificed or jeopardized by this sale.

In this matter, which has been twice passed upon by our present Supreme Court, case No. [illegible] of said court, the court held:

"The claims of those creditors are just—though the State has parted with the ownership of the hypothecated property, it has done so on specified conditions, and the enforcement of that mortgage can in no way change or alter those conditions. The society's rights in the property cannot be enlarged, those of the State cannot be reduced by a sale made to satisfy said mortgage, and no purchaser can, by such a sale, acquire more or otherwise than the society did by the donation from the State. An already accrued forfeiture has been waived, but, for any legal cause which may have arisen or which might arise from the date of that waiver, the State still retains the right to enforce the stipulated forfeiture." Upon a rehearing sought by the creditors the above decree was affirmed.

I respectfully call the attention of the Governor and the Legislature to this valuable property, and ask if it would not be well, and *if it is not their duty*, to investigate the matter to see whether or not the "*specified conditions*" of the act of donation have been complied with; to ascertain what are the rights of the State in the premises and, if any, to enforce them. It is a notorious fact that since the date of the "waiver" referred to in the above decree, the "specified conditions" of the act of donation (act of March 21, 1850) and the requirements of the charter have in no wise been complied with by those claiming now to be the "New Orleans Mechanics' Society." CITIZEN.

New Orleans, January 31, 1880.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.—Our readers have become familiar with the name of the White Sewing Machine. We learn that the popularity of the White is second to none. The greatest benefit that could arise from the expiration of the patents was the free use of the good points in the various machines. The White claims to combine the good points of all and discards the defects. A visit to the Gregg Sewing Machine Depot, No. 151 Canal street, will convince any one that the White has no superior.

Staub, the veteran news purveyor at Goldthwaite's, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, has the thanks of the DEMOCRAT for the New York Herald, Sun, Times, and the Philadelphia Times of the twenty-eighth, and also for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Journal and Cousin Simon, a novel by the Hon. Mrs. Robert Marsham. Franklin Square Library.

REAL POINT LACES.—At Michel's, 591 Magazine street, can be found a very choice assortment of real point lace, which they are determined to sell regardless of cost. See their card in another column.

Diamonds and Waltham watches at Hill's auction.

Watches not half price at Hill's auction.

AUCTION SALES.

By Montgomery & Co.

MONTGOMERY & CO., AUCTIONEERS—Salesroom 87 Camp street, Armory Hall—Solicit consignments of Household Furniture Carpets, Paintings, Libraries and General Merchandise for their regular auction sales held at 11 o'clock a. m. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Sales at residences attended to at moderate charges. au17

MONTGOMERY & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell Horses, Mules, Cows, Carriages and Harness at auction, at

MONTGOMERY'S TATTERSALLS,

No. 70 Baronne street,

every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock.

Consignments of stock solicited. au17 6m

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Lorenzo Carbo, Jr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 41,272—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the final account presented by A. P. Keller, administrator of this estate, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the court.

ja23 28 fel* JOHN HERBERT, Clerk.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, JOHN J. BARROW, OF THE parish of West Feliciana, has applied to me for the cancellation of a bond, drawn and signed by him on the ninth day of January, 1879, as principal for the sum of six thousand dollars, with the hereinafter named securities and for the following amounts, to wit: John J. Irvine, for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars; Pecard & Weil, for the sum of one thousand dollars; J. M. Munford, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and A. Decklar, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of John J. Barrow as sheriff for the Parish of West Feliciana.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of state, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond and the mortgage resulting therefrom should not be canceled and annulled, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature and seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the one hundred and fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:

OSCAR ARROYO, Assistant Secretary of State.

ja14 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, THOMAS DUFFY, OF THE city of New Orleans, has applied to me for the cancellation of a bond, drawn and signed by him as principal, for the sum of five thousand dollars, with John Bletry and George Cronan, for the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars each, as sureties, dated the twenty first day of November, 1872, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said Thomas Duffy as Clerk of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Now, therefore, I, LOUIS ALFRED WILTZ, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond and the mortgage resulting therefrom should not be canceled and annulled, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the one hundred and fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

LOUIS A. WILTZ.

By the Governor:

WILL. A. STRONG, Secretary of State.

ja28 30t

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. E. Girardey.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

In the matter of Joseph Larroque

—vs.—

The New Orleans Savings Institution.

No. 8707—United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.

The Memphis Cotton Press,

On New Levee, between Race and Orange streets,

Valuable Batture Lots on New Levee,

Between Richard and Market streets, opposite the Virginia Press,

The Brick Warehouses forming the corner of St. Joseph, Delta and Front streets, immediately opposite the Depot of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad,

An Undivided Interest in the Exposition Hall Building,

On St. Charles and Carondelet streets,

The two Two-Story Frame Houses on Rampart,

Between Julia and Girod streets,

Near the New Canal Basin.

—And—

The Massive Iron-Front Stores and Dwellings forming the northwest corner of Carondelet and Girod streets.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 31 Camp street—SATURDAY, February 21, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will positively be sold at public auction, pursuant to a decree of the Hon. E. C. Billings, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, dated the fourteenth of May 1879, and rendered in the above entitled matter, the following described property, to wit—

1. THAT VALUABLE AND WELL LOCATED COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, known as the Memphis Cotton Press, situated in the First District of this city, and in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, New Levee, Race and Orange streets, which square is designated by the No. 40, and the property comprised of lots Nos. 8 and 9 and 11 to 24, inclusive, as per plan by J. A. d'Hemecourt, surveyor, dated the tenth of October, 1879.

According to which plan and sketch the said property measures as follows:

Lot No. 8 measures 75 feet front on Race street, 167 feet in depth on the line dividing it from the property of the late John Clarke, 27 feet 10 inches and 3 lines wide in the rear on a broken line, and 159 feet 5 inches in depth on the side line of lot No. 9.

Lot No. 9 measures 25 feet on Race street by 159 feet 5 inches in depth between parallel lines.

Lot No. 11 forms the corner of New Levee and Race streets, and measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 120 feet 11 inches and 5 lines depth and front on Race street, 133 feet 8 inches 5 lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot No. 12, by 62 feet 11 inches wide in the rear.

Lot No. 12 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 83 feet 10 inches 4 lines width in the rear, by 133 feet 8 inches and 5 lines deep on the side line of lot No. 11, and 141 feet 4 inches and 6 lines deep on the other side line.

Lot No. 13 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 32 feet 10 inches 4 lines wide in the rear, by 141 feet 4 inches and 6 lines deep on the side line toward lot No. 12, and 149 feet 7 lines deep on the other side line.

Lot No. 14 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 30 feet 9 inches wide in the rear, by a depth of 149 feet 7 lines on the side line of lot No. 13, and 149 feet 9 inches in depth on the side line of lot No. 15.

Lot No. 15 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 32 feet 10 inches and 4 lines wide in the rear, by a depth of 110 feet 6 inches on the side line of lot No. 14, and 118 feet 2 inches and 2 lines deep on the other side line.

Lot No. 16 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 32 feet 10 inches and 4 lines width in the rear, by 118 feet 2 inches and 2 lines deep on the side line of lot No. 15, and 125 feet 10 inches and 3 lines in depth on the other side line.

Lot No. 17 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 126 feet 10 inches and 3 lines deep on the side line of lot No. 16, 32 feet 10 inches and 4 lines wide in the rear, and 133 feet 6 inches and 4 lines deep on the other side line.

Lot No. 18 measures 31 feet 10 inches front on New Levee street, 34 feet 10 inches and 4 lines wide in the rear, 133 feet 6 inches and 4 lines in depth on the side line of lot No. 17, and 141 feet 2 inches and 5 lines in depth on the other side line.

Lot No. 19 measures 35 feet 6 inches and 6 lines front on New Levee street, 18 feet 3 inches and 1 line width in the rear by a depth of 141 feet 2 inches and 5 lines on the side line of lot No. 18, and 147 feet and 2 inches in depth on the other side line.

Lot No. 20 forms the corner of New Levee and Orange streets, and measures 36 feet 6 inches and 6 lines front on New Levee street, 154 feet 10 inches and 5 lines depth and front on Orange street, 18 feet 3 inches width in the rear, and 147 feet 2 inches deep on the side line of lot No. 19.

Lot No. 21 measures 22 feet 11 inches front on Orange street, 23 feet 1 inch width in the rear, 154 feet in depth on the side line of lot No. 22, and 108 feet in depth on the other side line.

Lot No. 22 measures 21 feet 11 inches front on Orange street, 23 feet 2 inches width in the rear, by 159 feet 5 inches in depth on the side line of lot No. 23, and 162 feet in depth on the other side line.

Lot No. 23 measures 26 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Orange street, 26 feet 7 inches and 5 lines width in the rear, by 159 feet 5 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 24 measures 26 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Orange street by 159 feet 5 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and servitudes thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. The improvements comprise extensive brick, slate-roofed sheds, with heavy partition walls, and especially arranged for the safe storage of cotton. The yard is splendidly graded and shelled. Its proximity to the river front, where are moored the heaviest tonnage, and the warehouses and the best paved street line are advantages peculiar with this property.

Its location and improvements adapt it equally well for manufacturing and other commercial purposes. Sold subject to a lease in favor of John Moore, Esq., at the rate of $2500 per annum until the first of September, 1880.

2. TWELVE VALUABLE BATTURE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by New Levee, Water, Richard and Market streets, known by the Nos. 16 and 17, 18 to 25 inclusively, and by the Nos. 14 and 27, according to sketch by J. A. D'Hemecourt, surveyor, dated the tenth of October, 1879. The lots Nos. 16 to 25 inclusively measure each 26 feet 7 inches front on New Levee street by 109 feet 4 inches in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 14 measures 27 feet front on Richard street by 159 feet 7 inches and 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 27 measures 27 feet front on Market street and 159 feet 7 inches and 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

The lots are well filled and most advantageously located for speculation. They constitute a first class site for either an elevator, mill, coal depot or for warehouse purposes.

They are within one square of the Waterworks, opposite the Virginia Press, and near the river, where the heaviest tonnage finds steady mooring.

3. THAT PROMINENT AND COMMANDING BUSINESS STAND, known as the Williamson South Warehouse, at present occupied by W. P. Converse, Esq., and others, forming the corners of St. Joseph, Julia, Delta and Front streets, and nearly the entire square bounded by St. Joseph, Julia, Delta and Front streets. They are opposite the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad depot, and within close proximity of the New Orleans and Mobile and the Morgan's Texas Railroad depots. The property is comprised of lots Nos. 13 and 14 to 21, inclusively, and measure as follows: Lot No. 21 forms the corner of St. Joseph, Front and Delta streets, and measures 125 feet 3 lines front on St. Joseph street by 25 feet 5 inches and 3 lines front on each of Delta and Front streets; lots Nos. 13 to 20, inclusively, measure each 25 feet 5 inches and 3 lines front on each of Front and Delta streets by a depth, between parallel lines, of 125 feet 5 inches and 3 lines.

Together with all the rights, ways, privileges and servitudes thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

The improvements comprise extensive brick warehouses at present occupied by Messrs. W. P. Converse and others, at the rate of $1180 per annum, without lease.

4. AN UNDIVIDED SIXTH INTEREST IN THE EXPOSITION HALL BUILDING AND PROPERTY, situated in the First District of this city, and in the square bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Julia and Girod streets, and described as follows: All that certain portion of ground together with the improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, and in the square bounded by St. Charles, Julia, Girod and Carondelet streets, measuring, in French measure, 80 feet 10 inches front on St. Charles street, 80 feet 6 inches front on Carondelet street, by 320 feet in depth, and running through the square, together with the improvements thereon, known as the Exposition Hall, one of the most spacious and improving buildings for either exposition, assembly and other purposes in the South.

A safer or more productive investment can scarcely be desired.

5. THE TWO TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES designated by the Nos. 260, 260½ and 262 Rampart street, in square bounded by Rampart, Basin, Julia and Girod streets. The lots are designated by the Nos. 4 and 5, in square No. 293 of the First District of this city, and measure as follows: Lot No. 4 measures 25 feet front on Rampart street by 127 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth, between parallel lines; lot No. 5 measures about 25 feet 4 inches and 4 lines on a broken line front on Rampart street, 26 feet in width in the rear, by 127 feet 10 inches 6 lines deep toward Girod street and by 125 feet 8 inches and 4 lines in depth toward Julia street. The improvements are two two-story frame houses, used as stores and dwellings. They are near the New Canal basin, and well adapted for the trade there developed. They are rented by the month without leases.

6. THOSE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT AND CENTRALLY LOCATED BRICK STORES AND DWELLINGS, with iron fronts, forming the northwest cor