

 The Hon. Joshua Baker was yesterday inaugurated Governor of the State of Louisiana. The oath of office was administered by Judge Hulet, of the Supreme Court. Gov. Baker was to have paid a visit to his plantation, this morning, on the 'Téche, expecting to return to the city on Monday next, the 13th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Nelson delivered an opinion in the case of Marrow against the Alliance Insurance Company. The company had insured the ship Marshall for \$50,000, not only against the perils of the sea, but, as was stated in the margin, against all seizures of its effects. The Marshall having started on her voyage was captured in 1861 by a party of rebels within a few miles of New Orleans. The Court held that at that time a *de facto* government existed in the South, which was defined to be a government in the possession of sovereignty of a particular section of country, exercising the same rights as an independent government, such as blockading and exchanging prisoners, and the support of armies, was of no more necessity than there should be a recognized legal government to justify seizures than a necessity to recognize the seizure itself. The effort to draw off the States from their allegiance to their government and setting up the so-called Confederate States were illegal. Those States still being constitutionally in the Union, the Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts in favor of the appellant, Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Swaine dissenting from the opinion. Judge Nelson remarked that the principles announced in the decision applied to several other insurance cases in court.

In the Georgia injunction case it was decided to hear the argument on the regular motion day and not before, as moved, and then only in behalf of complaint. It was ordered to be heard after March 31, except in cases in which the argument had been previously commenced.

Immense frauds have been perpetrated in the export of a trashy preparation under the name of ginger brandy by certain parties in New York. The principal has been arrested at his private residence near Washington and taken to New York for trial. Other similar frauds have been discovered in the city.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings in the Stanton case, now in executive session, with a view, it is said, of furnishing facts to the impeachment managers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.

The Tribune's special from New Orleans, of the 9th, says: We have further complications under General Hancock's rule. It has been charged that Governor Joshua Baker committed perjury in taking the oath. He is said to have put obstructions in the Bayou Teche, in 1862, to prevent the Union troops from approaching. He is to be arrested by Commissioner Shannon to-morrow. Similar charges are to be preferred against others of General Hancock's appointees.

The report which is published in the rebel newspapers, that the President has just telegraphed that he will relieve General Hancock, and put him in command of Washington, gladdens the Union men, who hope that General Mower may be put in command here.

The Times warns the rebels against any demonstrations similar to that which was awarded to Jefferson Davis and General Hancock, on account of its effect North. Rebel boards of registration are to be appointed, with a view to defeat the Constitution. The panic about the city and on many of the streets continues.

Eight large distilleries and rectifying establishments were seized last night by government officers. The property taken possession of is valued at half a million dollars.

Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court, has issued an injunction against the Merchant's Union Express Company, prohibiting the arrangement entered into with old express companies, and has granted an order on its officer to show cause why they should not be removed and a receiver appointed.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 10.

A dispatch from Knoxville was received at Military Headquarters to day stating that two United States soldiers of company B, Fifth cavalry, were killed yesterday in an engagement with illicit distillers in Clayborne county, East Tennessee. The company was sent there to aid the United States revenue officer in arresting a number of men engaged in swindling the Government. No other details were received.

Governor Brownlow has commissioned Colonel W. H. S. Hill, of Williamson, Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court. Mr. Hill is a moderate Radical, and was a member of the secession Legislature of 1861.

Governor Brownlow has appointed James Sumner one of the Claim Commissioners for Davidson county, and H. W. Key for Sumner county, both negroes. Sumner was commissioned last year as Captain of militia.

The Radicals have made a pretty clean sweep of the county offices in all parts of Tennessee. The negro voters could not be induced to vote against them.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

The Convention yesterday adopted a resolution that a copy of the constitution be sent to the President, general of the army and the Members of Congress.

The committee of three appointed to wait on General Hancock to inform him that the constitution was ready to be submitted to the people, reported that the General expressed some doubt whether, under the reconstruction law, the election for officers could be held at the same time as the ratification or rejection of the constitution, but would telegraph to Washington for instructions, and unless otherwise instructed, would issue orders for the ratification or rejection of the constitution.

The motion of adjournment adopted provides that if the constitution be ratified the convention stands adjourned *sine die*.

The press of this State strongly deprecate the prospective departure of General Hancock from this district.

CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—3 p.m.

The returns so far received strongly indicate the election of General Harriman, Radical, by an increased majority over last year.

LATER.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—6 p.m.

The election returns, up to this hour, have been received from twenty-seven towns, giving Harriman 6,680, and Sinclair 6,487—a Democratic gain of 194.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, March 10.

The river is falling, with fifteen inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer, 37°.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 29.

News from Sinaloa is very warlike. The rival claimants were about to settle their dispute by a battle.

Senor Ignacio Vallante, the new Minister of Gobernacion, has arrived.

Congress refuses General Sanchez Ochoa permission to take his seat. He was again arrested on the 29th.

A railway company, to connect with Tuxpan, is said to have been formed in New York, with a capital of \$25,000,000. They are to commence work immediately.

The press are very busy with the opinions of American journals on Mexico.

Senor Romero finds many difficulties in his new position as Treasurer. Mr. Tiff has been satisfied

and gone to New York. Ten of the Legion of Honor have gone to California. Puebla wants Mendez for Governor. The immigration of other races are advocated. The foreigners who had a hand in the late conspiracy to assassinate Juarez, will be expelled.

Jarridez is marching on Acapulco to deal a last blow to the Alvarista. The bandits are extending their operations, despite the energy of the authorities to put them down.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 9.

The war office has received additional dispatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Abyssinia, stating that the military situation at the English front remained unchanged. Theodoros treats captives more leniently, and begins to regard them in a more friendly spirit. Mr. Rosey, the captive official of the Queen, says he thinks the King detains him merely until the arrival of the English troops at or near the royal headquarters, and he will then be set free.

NAPLES, March 9.

The Herald's special says that Admiral Provana, of the Royal Italian navy, has extended a most cordial and friendly welcome to Commodore Farragut, and will entertain the American Commodore at a grand banquet, at which all officers of the army and navy, with the municipal authorities of Naples, will be present.

— A freedman charges Gov. Baker, of Louisiana, with having committed perjury in taking his oath of office. The allegation is that he gave voluntary aid to the rebels in obstructing the Bayou Teche, in order that the Federal fleet might be unable to advance.— Such a charge, made at such a time, looks as if it was trumped up for political effect.

The arrest of Governor Baker on a charge of perjury, was based upon the affidavit of a freedman, who charges him with having rendered aid and comfort to the Confederacy in 1862, by obstructing bayou Teche to prevent the passage of Federal gunboats. The accusation is undoubtedly made by instigation, and will probably come up for trial on Monday next.

The Charge Against Gov. Baker of Louisiana—Suit for Damages by a Colored Man.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, March 18.

The examination of Gov. BAKER, on the charge of perjury, preferred by a freedman, commenced before the United States Commissioner this morning.

Alderman JOURBERT (colored) has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.

The New York Times

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FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

A New-Orleans Street Commissioner Charged with Perjury—The Mississippi Rising—The Grand Levee Incomplete.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 20.

Street Commissioner BAKER, recently removed by Gen. HANCOCK, and reinstated by Gen. GRANT, is charged by affidavit sworn before United States Commissioner WELLER, with perjury, in having rendered voluntary aid to rebels in arms by an engagement in the manufacture of munitions of war for their use, and having voluntarily performed military service under the so-called Confederate officers, and afterward taking the oath of office as Register of voters in the First District of New-Orleans; also, in having sworn before a Notary that he was a British subject to escape a draft into the United States service, when he was, in fact, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The river at this point is steadily rising.

The *Times* says the latest news from the grand levee is that it is incomplete. The hands are scattering, and nothing definite is known as to the continuance of the work. Should the levee break thirteen parishes will be overflowed.

The New York Times

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Ex-Gov. Joshua Baker.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1799 near Mayaville, Ky. In 1812 his father moved from Kentucky to Baker's Creek, Mississippi. After attending school for a while he was appointed as a cadet from Louisiana to West Point. There being no better mode of travel, he made the entire trip on horseback. Passing his examination, he entered the Military Academy and completed the full course in two years. Proving himself especially proficient in mathematics, he was given the chair of Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics in November, 1818, and retained it till February, 1819. On the 1st of July, 1819, he received his commission as second lieutenant of artillery. In October, 1819, he filled the chair of Acting Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, which he retained until June, 1820. He resigned his commission in the army Oct. 31, 1820.

Soon after leaving West Point he began the practice of law with Mr. Jno. Bronson in the Attakapas, La., with headquarters at Opelousas. To this profession he devoted himself for about ten years. At this time and subsequent he purchased sugar plantations in St. Mary and Terrobonne parishes, and to this business he mainly devoted the next thirty years of his life.

In March, 1831, he was appointed United States Surveyor General of Louisiana by President Jackson, but declined the office. In 1833 he accepted the appointment of Assistant Engineer of Louisiana, which office he filled for some time.

After the war, in 1867, Gen. Hancock appointed him Military Governor of the State in place of Gov. Flanders, resigned, which office he retained until he was succeeded by Gov. Warmoth, elected in 1868.

Judge Baker was known as a man of uncommon activity, energetic and methodic in his business affairs, thoroughly temperate, and a hospitable and generous entertainer. His planting interests and his investments in steamboat property proved highly successful, and some years prior to 1861 he gave each of his children a handsome property and reserved a fortune for himself.

He was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Stille, daughter of Capt. Stille, of Opelousas, by whom he had three children. His second wife was a Mrs. Griffith, of Kentucky, a daughter of James Patton, of Virginia.

The only member of his family surviving him is a daughter, Mrs. Jno. P. Van Bergen, now living in Lyme, Ct. He died at her home on Wednesday, April 15, 1885, after an absence from New Orleans of just one week, where he had spent the winter with his only grandson, Hon. Joshua Baker, Judge of the Criminal District Court of the parish of Orleans. Judge Baker is the only son of Anthony Baker, who was the only son of Joshua Baker.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. JOSHUA BAKER.

The death of ex-Gov. Joshua Baker, of Louisiana, is announced from New-Orleans. He was born in Kentucky, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in September, 1817. He was graduated two years later, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of artillery. He served at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy until June, 1820. Two years later he was admitted to the Kentucky Bar, and then practiced law in Louisiana until 1838. At the same time he conducted a sugar plantation in Franklin, St. Mary's Parish. He was engineer of the Plaquemine Navigation Company, of Louisiana, from 1827 to 1829, and Parish Judge and Judge of Probate in Louisiana from 1829 to 1832. In 1831 he declined an appointment as United States Surveyor-General for Louisiana. From 1833 to 1838 he was Assistant Engineer of the State and Director of the Board of Public Works of the State from 1840 to 1845. He was Colonel in the Louisiana militia from 1826 to 1829, and Captain of cavalry from 1846 to 1851. In 1852 he was returned to the State Senate, and in 1853 he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. In 1868 he was Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Walter von Goethe, the only remaining lineal descendant of the great poet, died at Leipzig yesterday.

Hiram Sanford, who built the Paris, Danville and Southern Railroad, and was interested in other Western railroad enterprises, died at Paris, Ill., on Wednesday.

George Earle, a brother of William P. Earle, of Earle's Hotel New-York City, died in Middletown, Conn., Wednesday. He had been partially disabled from paralysis for several years.

Capt. John A. Mentzer, editor and proprietor of the *Herald and Torch*, died yesterday at his home, in Hagerstown, Md. He served through the rebellion with distinction with the Second Kansas Cavalry, and was quite prominent in local politics.

Edward Pierrepont, Secretary of the American Legation at Rome, who was left in charge of affairs by Mr. Astor, and who had been ill for several weeks, is dead. His body will be buried on the 18th inst. at the Protestant Cemetery in Rome. Mr. Byers, the United States Consul-General, will conduct the affairs of the legation until the new Minister arrives.

OUR JUDGES.

The Occupants of the Bench of the Criminal District Court.



ALFRED ROMAN.

The senior Judge of the Criminal District Court, Alfred Roman, is of medium height and weighs about 150 pounds. He has dark complexion and bright eyes. His expression is grave and commanding. He is a cultivated gentleman, in the true sense of the word, who has enjoyed the advantages of education and of foreign travel. He is a finished French and English scholar, and possesses artistic tastes for music and painting. His manners are remarkable for their courtesy. Conspicuous among his other admirable qualities is the virtue of courage; for this he is greatly admired and often appealed to as justly entitled to be an arbiter of differences between gentlemen. Judge Roman possesses to a remarkable degree the power of persuasive speaking, and his character as a citizen and a magistrate is built upon the strongest attachment and devotion to the State of Louisiana, where he was born and where his family have always commanded consideration and distinction.

The name of Judge Roman carries one back to the age of chivalry and romance, and when one calls to mind the fact that he is the son of that chivalrous gentleman, Gov. A. B. Roman, one naturally admits that the name has not lost, in Louisiana, its original meaning. Gov. Roman was a large sugar planter in Louisiana, owning thousands of acres of cultivated lands and hundreds of well-fed slaves. When Mr. W. H. Russell, L. I. D., the renowned correspondent of the London Times, came over to report the progress of our civil war, he was taken up to Col. Roman's plantation to see the workings of slavery. The Governor opened his doors and said: "See for yourself, I have no concealment to make." In his letter to his paper Mr. Russell admitted he saw slavery in its best form; admitted that, for the laboring classes, a better condition could hardly be imagined; but, said he, with all these surroundings, "I do not like it."

The Governor commenced political life when scarcely 23 years old, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, was twice Governor of the State, once declined the office of United States Senator, and was one of the three commissioners sent by the provisional Southern Government at Montgomery in 1861 to treat in reference to the grave complications that had arisen between the Northern and Southern States. Judge Roman says, "My main distinction is to be called his son." He died suddenly in New Orleans in 1867, in his 71st year.

Judge Roman's mother was of French extraction, nee Almee Parent, the daughter of Charles Parent, a planter in the parish of St. Tammany. Her mother was a native of Louisiana, and was also of French extraction. She led a modest and retired life, and died in New Orleans in 1873. She left three children, Charles, Alfred, and Jeanne, wife of K. P. La Villobouvre, a merchant of this city, and a member of one of the oldest Creole families.

Alfred Roman, the worthy son of such parents, was born in St. James parish, May 24, 1824.

He attended school in New Orleans and at Jefferson College in St. James. While Judge Roman was a student there, Alexander H. Everett was President of the college. After leaving college, without losing a week, he began to study law in New Orleans under Etienne Mazureau, the distinguished jurist of Louisiana, at that time Attorney General of the State, and a giant in his profession. After three years' study under him he was admitted to the bar in 1845, after examination before the Supreme Bench, the presiding Chief Justice being Francois X. Martin.

After admission to the bar he remained in New Orleans one year, perfecting himself for the law, but not doing much practice until the next year, when he entered into partnership with his cousin, J. J. Roman, in the parish of St. James, with whom he practiced three or four years. In those days he selected his cases, a course which will keep any lawyer eternally poor. A man to be worthy of the title of lawyer should always argue a case before the tribunal of his conscience, and then argue it before the court in the same conscientious manner. Such was Judge Roman's rule of conduct at the bar, and this prevented him from becoming a mere speaking machine in court.

In 1851 he began practice alone. In 1853 he abandoned the law practice to his father's great disappointment, but in 1855 he resumed it again, and practiced three years. In 1858 he went to France on account of the health of one of his children, and while in Paris his wife died.

At the news of the war he offered his services to Gov. Hebert, President of the Military Bureau of Louisiana. He was then captain of a splendid cavalry company, composed of the elite of the parish of St. James. Gov. Hebert having told him that the State needed no cavalry at that time, "give me muskets, then, Governor, and you will have an additional infantry company to muster into service," was Capt. Roman's reply. This was done; and in due course of time that company, known as the Chasseurs of St. James, was incorporated in the gallant Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment, at Camp Moore, with Alfred Mouton as Colonel, Alfred Roman as Lieutenant Colonel and Louis Bush as Major.

The career of that regiment is well known. After the battle of Shiloh, where the Eighteenth in one single charge, on the 6th of April, 1863, lost more than 200 men, and when the horses of both Cois. Mouton and Roman were shot under them, Col. Mouton being

promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, the colonelcy of the regiment was given to Lieut. Col. Roman. This position he did not keep, however, owing to a severe illness which had supervened after the hardships of the Shiloh campaign. He took a position on the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and remained with him as Inspector General, from the retreat of the Confederate forces from Corinth to the close of the war.

He was brought up a Whig by his father, and in the political campaign of 1850 canvassed his district for Bell and Everett.

He was clerk of the Supreme Court under the Nicholas Administration, from January, 1877, to April, 1879, when Gov. Wiltz offered him a judgeship in the Criminal Court of New Orleans, the position he now holds.

Judge Roman first married in the parish of St. James, in 1849, Miss Follie Aime, a first cousin, the daughter of Valcour Aime, of French origin, but a native Louisianian, one of the wealthiest and kindest men in the State. He gave in charity \$1000 every month to help the poor.

She was a lady of fine personal presence, of very modest, quiet, domestic habits. The only child living of this marriage is Andre L. Roman, born in St. James parish, in 1851, who was city editor of the New Orleans Bee for seven years, and has conducted several other newspapers gallantly in the interest of the Democracy of Louisiana. He is a forcible and talented writer.

Judge Roman next married in Charleston, 1853, Miss Sallie Rhett, daughter of Hon. Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr., called the Father of Secession, one of the leading men of South Carolina, for many years a member of both houses of Congress from that State. He was a descendant of Sir John Yeomans and Sir William Rhett, both Burnwells, and among the first Lords proprietors of South Carolina in 1600. Her mother was a granddaughter of Chancellor De Saussure, of a very distinguished South Carolina family. In intellect, refinement and culture she has few superiors. Mrs. Roman is a sister of R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., who was at one time editor of the Pleasure.

The best achievement of Judge Roman is the work he wrote some few years ago, "Military Operations of Gen. Beauregard." In point of elevation of style, clearness and force it cannot be excelled. As a historical work it has been unanimously stamped by the press in this country and in England as the best and most reliable account yet published, not only of the military operations of the war, but of the policy and management of the Confederate Government. Judge Roman has elucidated and brought to light many obscure and unknown facts, and his calm and powerful judgment of men and events will go down to posterity as history. It is to be regretted that the work is not more widely known among us.

There remains but one thing to be said concerning Judge Roman, and that is to eulogize the able, careful and distinguished manner with which he presides on the bench. He is courteous and polite to the gentlemanly lawyers practicing before the bar of his court and is justly strict in so far as other attorneys are concerned. The quiet and silence which prevail in his courtroom are commendable and are to be attributed to the Judge's great fondness for law and order.



JOSHUA G. BAKER.

Joshua G. Baker, Judge of Division B of the Criminal District Court, was born Aug. 3, 1853, in the parish of St. Mary, on the plantation of his maternal grandfather, Gabriel Laclaire Fusillier. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Baker, a native of Kentucky, born in 1790, near Lexington, and who died in 1855 after a brilliant and active career. Appointed a cadet from Louisiana Sept. 15, 1817, he graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in July, 1819, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy from Oct. 25 to June 10, 1820, and resigned Oct. 31, 1820. At the time of his death he was the oldest surviving graduate of West Point. After leaving the Military Academy young Baker studied law in Litchfield, Conn., and practiced for a brief time in Kentucky. In 1823 he took up his residence at Opelousas, La., where he followed his profession for ten years, being associated with John Brownson as partner. From 1827 to 1830 Mr. Baker was Engineer of the Plaquemines Navigation Company, and March 8, 1831, he was appointed Surveyor General of the State, but declined the office. He was Assistant Engineer of the State from 1833 to 1838; director of the Board of Public Works from 1840 to 1845; State Senator in 1853; member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in 1858; and was appointed Military Governor of Louisiana in 1863 by Gen. Hancock. From 1839 up to a late period in his life he was a sugar planter.

The only child of Gov. Baker was Anthony Wayne Baker, who died in 1854, when Joshua G. Baker was 2 years of age. He was a graduate of Yale College, in the same class with Col. T. L. Bayne, and had entered fairly on a prosperous career when removed by death while still in the prime of life. Like his father, he was a member of the Legislature, and took an active interest in public affairs.

Judge Baker spent his early boyhood in St. Mary parish, and when still very young was sent to school in Connecticut at an institution near New Haven and subsequently to Yonkers on the Hudson. Thence he went to Bellevue High School, in Virginia, an educational establishment of high repute directed by Prof. James P. Holcombe, brother of Dr. Holcombe, of this city. Mr. Baker's school life covered about four years, and upon leaving Bellevue he came to New Orleans and attended two sessions of the

Law Department of the University of Louisiana. He also studied law in the offices of Mr. T. L. Bayne and Messrs. Fellows & Mills. In 1873 he passed the examination, but being under age was not graduated. However, in February, 1874, he appeared before the Supreme Court and received his diploma. For about three years Mr. Baker steadily pursued the practice of his profession, and in the spring of 1877 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney to Mr. John J. Finney, in which position he remained until Dec. 1, 1883, when he was commissioned by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Charles H. Luzenberg, of Section B. This term expired in April, 1884, and in May, 1884, Judge Baker was reappointed for a period of eight years.

Judge Baker is quiet and courteous in manner, self-contained and dignified. He devotes himself assiduously to study and adds constantly to his legal acquirements. On the bench he is calm, dispassionate, firm in his rulings, and ready in his decisions. As the presiding Judge in the Ford murder trial, the most important probably in the criminal annals of this State, he displayed remarkable self-possession and resolution, and judicial abilities of a high order.

DIED.

Baylis, David B.
Byrd, Mary W.

Milen, Sophia B.
Pretzfeld, William.
Van Bergen, Margaret O.

BAYLIS.—At his residence, No. 262 Henry St., Brooklyn, on July 4, **DAVID B. BAYLIS**, in his 90th year.

Notice of funeral later.

BYRD.—In the Adirondacks on Monday, July 3, **MARY WYMAN BYRD**, daughter of George H. and Lucy O. Byrd.

Funeral at St. Johns, -in-the-Wilderness, on Wednesday, July 5.

Virginia papers please copy.

MILEN.—At Stamford, Conn., Friday, July 7, **SOPHIA B.**, wife of the late Alexander Milen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1893. }

PRETZFELD.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. William J. Black, the Consul of the United States at Nuremberg, Germany, of the death, on the 21st of May, 1893, at Nuremberg, of **WILLIAM PRETZFELD**, a resident of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.

Per Dispatch No. 289.

Dated June 13, 1893.

VAN BERGEN.—At Lyme, Conn., July 5, **MARGARET O.**, wife of John P. Van Bergen, aged 65.

Funeral services at Cricket Lawn, Lyme, Conn., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Lyme depot on arrival of train leaving New-York at 9:02 A. M. Interment at Greenwood on Saturday, July 8, at 11 A. M.

The New York Times

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