AUCTION SALE

C. E. Girardey

IGNEE'S SALE IN BANK

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FRANKLIN, LOUIS

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States District

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Publican.

NITED STATES,

OF NEW ORLEANS

TO-MORROW.

MERY, at 11 o'clock, at Camp street, household

11 o'clock, at New Aux- avier street, near Carondelet ure, etc.

& BROS., at ten o'clock, at Chartres street, five hundred and brogans.

AXWELL, at Sheriff's Ware- Ann street, at ½ o'clock, lot urniture and moveable effects— din vs. Mary F. Carter. At 5 Parlobe place, lot of machinery, etc.—J. mmer, Albertson & Douglas. Machine brogated, vs. Annan.

Tuesday E INTELLIGENCE.

AND VOCAL A

COLD—The young woman GERI history we furnished our JOSEFIN ays ago, has disappeared, egitimate baby with her. The most renowned omething for her, financial- linist, will appear NING, May t stated who the person was. ed Artiste notice we failed to mention indly volunshe became a mother she was ected from the fine residence of Nelville s lover. The poor mother, Miss nd without a home, wandered Tenor d Vanity until her mental faculties Piano vering with cold, almost uncon- her five days' old babe needed nt and warmth, a policeman took e Rousseau Street Station House, aptain Schrieber, finding that she far from insanity, attended to her ate needs. Where she has since been does not appear, but that she is orth a soiled dove is a certainty, her despoiler is considered none the

OTHER MOTIVE POWER.—Canal street, Clay statue out to the depot, was last ing entertained by seeing a common nger car traveling along without as- ance from any visible motive power. For nths past inventors and capitalists have n working quietly and perseveringly to rfect this machine to propel street cars. no the parties are or what the acting prin- ple seems to have been kept somewhat se- t, the reasons perhaps were because of fear at success would not meet their endea- ors, or that they wished to astonish the atives at the proper time. This is the fourth or fifth invention for similar purposes which New Orleans claims, and it may be that one or more of them will yet add glory to our city. Who will say that we do not foster great inventions and inventors? It does not matter that in the exhibition yesterday the cart went before the horse. Accidents will occur; therefore, no harm or inconvenience could arise in trotting an animal in the rear. The principle is not unlike the pneumatic.

The motive power of this machine is gained by evaporating ammonia, after a liquefaction, and it is claimed that it is a success, and a very cheap one. One assuring fact is that there is no stock in the market, and it is not proposed to put out any. The inventor is Dr. Lamm, a Louisianian, who has been encouraged by such gentlemen as Messrs. R. R. Benson, P. J. McMahon, Leon Godchaux, Drs. Thurber and Wilson, all of this city. They have tested the merits of the invention and conclude that it will fully serve the desired object. All the great impediments have been overcome, and before many days they will apply the patent to a practical use, so that our citizens can witness the wonder for themselves.

In a few days we will have more to say on this important subject.

A SOLUTION ARRIVED AT.—In the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers, one of the family difficulties was to decide when a daughter ceased to be a girl, or when she developed into a young lady, ready to don long dresses. A conclusion was easily arrived at by the party most directly interested, but the mother was troubled, as she never could discover that her child was anything more than a child. These later days of steam and sudden changes in fashion have worked a solution, and anxious mothers are no longer vexed, as the style of short dresses keep even the old ones in a state of schoolgirlishness quite charming. A promenade on Canal or Camp streets, if one criticises the softer sex, will confound a fellow so completely that he will not venture to guess where babyhood ceases or where maidenhood ends. In fact, a father can scarcely tell his youngest daughter from his grandmother, so strangely alike do all ages dress. Yet the fashion is rather pleasing.

RESIGNATION OF MR. FILLEUL.—The following letter will explain itself:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, New Orleans, La., May 11, 1870.

E. Filleul, Esq., Attorney at Law:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board held this day, your resignation as Attorney of the Board was accepted and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to E. Filleul, attorney at law, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has performed all the duties appertaining to the office of Attorney of the Board, and for his earnest endeavors to promote the welfare of the Metropolitan Police Department.

By order of the Board,
F. K. HYDE, Deputy Clerk.

THE TRIAL OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS YESTERDAY.—Yesterday afternoon, a little after two o'clock, a large crowd assembled on the levee at the head of Canal street, near the iron building, to witness the trial of the two rival Fire Extinguishers, the Babcock, represented by Mr. Bradley, and the Excelsior, the representative of which was a stranger to us.

There were two pyers to be experimented upon, both built of empty barrels, packed around with shavings, saturated with oil and tar. These pyres were three tiers high and firmly chocked together. Fire was first applied to the one to be experimented upon with the Babcock Extinguisher, and it was allowed to become completely ignited, and apparently one mass of roaring flames, before Mr. Bradley opened upon it with the Extinguisher. It was truly a terribly hot fire, and the black smoke rolled upward to the clouds, the oak staves popped and crackled in the angry blaze. The gazing crowd fell back, so fierce was the heat, and no one of them but would have bet his last dollar that the fire could never be subdued. Then Mr. Bradley stepped forward, and began playing upon it with a small hose, about as large as one's little finger, attached to the Extinguisher. As if obeying the command of some controlling demon the flames were seen to retire almost immediately in the midst of a white steam like smoke. They would now and then be seen to blaze up again as if struggling against giving up the field; but were speedily conquered; and when the smoke blew away, the charred and blackened barrels were river, but steaming still a little. And all this was done in just two minutes and forty seconds! Cheer after cheer greeted this wonderful feat, and we could not resist the temptation to go nearer and inspect personally the pyre. The barrels were much charred, and the tar and oil, mixed into a liquid, was in the lower sides of them; but there was no fire visible. It appeared miraculous; but there it was before our eyes; water could never put out that fire certain.

The next experiment was with the Excelsior; but as the pyre arranged for this machine was not allowed to ignite sufficiently for a satisfactory experiment, we gave it little attention; still we saw enough to ascertain that this fire was also quickly suppressed.

If, hereafter, our fellow citizens allow their dwellings to burn up they will only have themselves to blame, for no such disaster could occur if they would provide a Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

MAD DOGS.—This very objectional animal appears to prevail extensively in the Second Police Precinct—that part of the First District above Julia street. Numbers of dogs have been killed here within the last few months, yet the mania does not seem to have subsided. Yesterday Mr. George Hennish and Mr. C. Madden were attacked by a dog and severely mangled on Franklin street. The dog was killed.

A BAD CHARACTER.—Paul Moss has earned this reputation from the police, and seems determined to keep it up. He is now in confinement for picking a pocket and playing the strap game.

BUGGY ACCIDENT.—Mr. John K. Mingle, superintendent of the Balize line of telegraph, and Captain E. A. Yorke were thrown out of a buggy, Friday evening, on Canal, near Rampart street, and severely injured. Mr. Mingle's shoulder has been dislocated and one of his bones injured.

THE BUTCHERS.—The police are determined to enforce the new rule prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle in the Fourth and Sixth Districts. They have the Board of Health and the municipal government to Back them and seem determined to do their duty. Seven butchers have been arrested and will be examined before Recorder Webber, Monday, for violating the new rule and continuing to slaughter.

LARGE FIRE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT—*Damage About* $90,000.—At half-past nine o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given from the box on Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets, and shortly after a general alarm was given, showing that the fire was by no means a small affair.

It originated in some rear buildings on Love street, between Marigny and Elysian Fields streets, and spread with such rapidity and so much confusion resulted that it was impossible to obtain particulars. The whole square bounded by Goodchildren, Elysian Fields, Marigny and Love streets, was completely destroyed. The total damage sustained can be safely estimated at at least $90,000.

At one o'clock this morning Captain Lewis, of the fifth precinct, telegraphed that the fire originated in a stable belonging to Mr. Quilter, and was caused by some unknown person throwing an ignited match into the hay. The fire spread rapidly, consuming about forty dwellings, burning nearly the whole square, and extending to the opposite side of Love street, where it was extinguished.

The following parties were burned out: Dr. Bell, Louis Power, Sergeant Foster, of the police, and about thirty others.

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The New Orleans Typographical Union will hold a special session to-day for the purpose of considering an important subject.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE ABELL.—The following is the substance of a decision of Judge Abell in the case of State vs. J. H. Quientero delivered yesterday:

The prisoner stands indicted for murder under the first section of an act of the General Assembly, approved March 14, 1855.

This is a rule to quash an indictment found under an act of the fourteenth March, 1855. It is in the nature of a demurrer, which for the purpose of this rule, admits every material allegation. The prisoner contends that, admitting his guilt, he has received a statutory pardon by the repeal of an act of the General Assembly, approved fourteenth March, 1855, under which this proceeding was instituted.

By an act of the General Assembly, entitled an act relative to "crimes and offences," approved the fourteenth of March, 1855, all the criminal and penal statutes of the State contained in the several statute books issued from 1805 to 1855 were re-enacted, and at the close of the act there was prudently, I think, inserted a saving clause, in these words:

"SECTION 126. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall not operate as a discontinuance of any prosecution already commenced, nor as a bar to prosecutions for offenses committed against any law in existence at the passage of this act."

The act of the fourteenth March, to take effect the first April, 1870, has no such saving clause. It has a repealing clause, in these words: "Section 3990. That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this act, and all laws or parts of laws on the same subject matter, except what may be contained in the Revised Civil Code and Code of Practice of the present session, be and the same are hereby repealed, except the thirty-third section of an act entitled an act for the punishment of 'crimes and misdemeanors,'" approved May 4, (1805) eighteen hundred and five; and that in so far as there may be any conflict between the provisions of this act, and any provision of the said Revised Civil Code and Code of Practice, that the said code shall be held and taken as the law governing, and this act take effect on the first day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy (1870)."

In language this is an unconditional repeal, and the mention and saving of the one section indicates by a strong rule of legal construction, the intention of the Legislature to repeal all others not mentioned. It is said in all the books that a repeal of a criminal statute without a saving clause, is fatal to a pending prosecution at any time before final judgment.

If the act of 1855, has been repealed, either through mistake or design, it can not now be corrected by judicial or legislative action. "Courts have no power to correct mistakes or omissions of the Legislature." Rex vs. Mabe. 3 A and E. 531; Green vs. Wood, 7, 2 B, 178. "Oversight in omitting clause can not be remedied." Lawton vs. Hickman, 9, 2 B, 568, "Words can not be altered or interpolated to carry out obvious intentions and spirit of penal enactment," Coe vs. Lawrence, E. C. L., R. 516.

The rule of construction in cases of repeal has been settled by a series of adjudications in this State, the most of our sister States, and in England. The Legislature of this State has said, in plain and unambiguous language, that all laws and parts of laws on the same subject, etc., are repealed.

After sustaining his views by extracts from a number of legal authorities, the learned judge concludes:

I paraphrase this language by the declaration, that an indefinite number of bad men had better escape punishment, than the judicial ermine of the State should be stained by the blood of one man without law. My position leads me earnestly to hope that the decision rendered in the case of the State vs. Brewer will not become the law of the land without argument and con- will more cheerfully submit to the ruling of the court.

I humbly submit that the Supreme Court is the proper tribunal to construe laws, and that the judges of the subordinate courts are bound by its construction.

Let this rule be continued, to await the delays for a rehearing in case of the State vs. Brewer, or further action of the Supreme Court. And in case the decision becomes final let this rule be discharged.

EGYPTIAN WATERPROOF COATING.—We call the attention of the public, especially the owners of real estate, to the charter of the Egyptian Waterproof Coating Company, which will be found in another column of to-day's REPUBLICAN. The office of the Company is at No. 52 Chartres street.

The Egyptian waterproof coating, which was patented by the United States Patent Office on the fourth of May, 1869, is a new invention, being composed of materials which together possess remarkable antiseptic qualities, insoluble in water and unaffected by dampness. Experiments made on cisterns, flooring of warehouses, fences, sills and joists, telegraph posts, crossties, bridges, etc., plainly show that dry lumber, which is intended to be used in the water or in contact with dampness, will not rot when coated with the Egyptian. Applicable for the use of the marine, vessels, piles, etc., and particularly in the Gulf of Mexico, where barnacles destroy any kind of wood, satisfactory experiments show that this danger is no more to be feared. Used on coffins as a sanitary measure, like in Europe, the Egyptian coating has given here full satisfaction in the experiments made by the most learned and competent physicians. Even in this warm and damp climate the causes of infection from death have no more reason to be apprehended. In using the Egyptian coating for wood pavements, no material in the world can enter into serious competition with it.

The company above mentioned, composed of stockholders of the most honorable character, and among the most enterprising gentlemen of this city, have the project to organize special corporations for the manufacture of the several articles connected with the discovery of this new produce. One of them is already nearly organized and ready to enter into operation. We are authorized to say that its object is to create here a general undertaking business, similar to those established in most of the large cities of Europe. This is indeed very much needed here, and the public health and comfort will be unquestionably promoted thereby; and what is the most important for all will be the absence of infection, either before or after death and in the neighborhood of our numerous cemeteries, most all situated in the middle of our city.

One of the new and useful articles on exhibition at our recent State Fair, as will be seen by advertisement in our columns, is now to be inspected at the Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, No. 10 Union street, or 99 Camp street. Reference is had to the artificial stone of the Union Stone Company, Boston, Massachusetts. From its having taken the premium as the best at the Fair, and from what we have seen of it and heard of it from experienced architects, builders and masons, the company owning the patent would do a good thing for themselves, as well as for New Orleans and Louisiana, either to establish a manufactory of this stone in New Orleans or organize a company here for that purpose. The new cement, which is the basis of this Union Stone Company's patent, was invented by the celebrated French chemist, M. Sorel, and from the fact of its having been chosen (as best of all the hundreds of recently patented inventions for artificial stone) by its Boston owners, by shrewd men living in a State which is said to have been the last one made, and had all the residue of the stones of creation dumped into it to complete it, and where a perfect knowledge of stones exists, it may well be supposed that it is an article worthy the consideration of our builders.

This company's process reunites any kind of broken or powdered materials, and reforms stone of any desired kind from its original element—does it on the spot where it is wanted, whether it be in New Orleans or upon a cotton or sugar plantation. It is, in fact, the great want of this city and of our alluvial country—the long wished for substitute for stone or brick in building. It is, in reality, better than many real stones, for carbonic acid hurts it not, as it does them. As was seen by the specimens at the fair, which took the premium, the necessary material for making building stone by this process is found here as it is every where; and as it can be furnished at such a low rate as to permit its use in Massachusetts and other places, where stone is plenty, of course it will prove more advantageous to the company and to our people, if manufactured here, where there is not a stone for our window sills, door caps and sills, imposing stones, mantles, and the thousands of other purposes, for which it is manufactured.

We call the attention of our builders and architects to this interest, because we believe that it will be interesting to them, and add materially to the building resources of our city.

A NEW GROCERY HOUSE.—We are called upon to introduce to the public this morning a new firm who have embarked in the family grocery business, although both members of it are old citizens, who number their friends and acquaintances by the thousand. We speak of the house of Vandegriff & Clark, of No. 89 Camp street, corner of Natchez. Both gentlemen composing this firm have large experience in the grocery trade. Mr. A. J. Vandegriff was lately of the house of Griffin & Porch, and has been dealing in groceries for the last sixteen years. To say that he has long been a prominent member of the Howard Association of this city is saying enough to convince the most cynical that he is a man of the highest integrity and greatest self-sacrificing philanthropy. Mr. James C. Clark, his partner, has been engaged in the grocery trade for twenty-five years, and for the last five years was head clerk and purchaser of W. H. Henning & Company. He is a splendid judge of goods, attentive to customers, and thoroughly reliable in all things. Persons patronizing him can always rely upon getting the best in the market at the lowest living rates.

As will be seen upon a perusal of the advertisement of this firm, which appears in another column, they are already ready to fill all orders for goods, and will guarantee everything they sell. Their stock is complete and perfectly fresh, while their prices are as low as could be reasonably desired. We advise our readers to give them a trial.

Little Willie having hunted in all the corners for his shoes, at last appears to give them up, and climbing on a chair, betakes himself to a big book lying on the side-table. Mother says to him: "What's darling doing with the book?" "It'th the dictionary; papa lookth in the dictionary for things, and I am looking to see if I can

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WALSHE'S NEW FURNISHING GOODS.—The amount of taste displayed by Mr. B. T. Walshe, No. 110 Canal street, in the selection of his spring stock this season, has been a matter of considerable comment among the habitues of Canal street during the past week. Such beautiful cravats and ties, splendid undergarments, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., rarely has been seen on this side of the Atlantic, while his prices are so reasonable that those splendid goods are placed within the reach of every one. Besides the above named goods, Mr. Walshe has also a general assortment of seasonable goods for children, which parents would do well to go and inspect. Mr. Walshe believes in quick sales and small profits. His goods are always as stylish as any to be found in the country, and having been manufactured expressly for his sales, are reliable in every respect. Go and look at them.

See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed, book for the million—Marriage Guide—in another column. It should be read by all.

Ladies, make your husbands smoke two cigars less per diem for three months, and give you the money. With it you can buy a first-class Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, at Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. He sells them on credit. You will have ample time to pay.

Ladies, Mr. M. S. Hedrick, agent for Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street, is selling those splendid machines on credit, payable in small installments. Save your pin money and buy one.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Sewing machines are now sold on credit by M. S. Hedrick, the agent of Wilcox & Gibbs, at his two stores, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. Here is a chance for poor sewing women.

Ladies, make your husbands smoke two cigars less per diem for three months, and give you the money. With it you can buy a first class Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, at Nos. 87, and 118 Canal street. He sells them on credit. You will have ample time to pay.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of James McRoberts—No. 33,784.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans—Whereas, Ellen McRoberts has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late James McRoberts, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the account presented by Michael Meade, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my15 19 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Margaret A. Meade—No. 33,681.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans—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 account presented by Michael Meade, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my15 19 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Paul D. Terrebonne—No. 33,767.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Ulysses D. Terrebonne, has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Paul D. Terrebonne, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
my13 17 22 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Magdalena Gerhard—No. 33,432.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—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 account presented by Henry D. Gerhard, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my13 17 22 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Successions of P. D. Henry, Mrs. P. D. Henry, Mrs. F. Calogne, consolidated—Nos. 18,871, 25,292 and 25,382.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—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 account presented by William Maxwellian Henry, executor, administrator and tutor of the minors, Francis and Sidney A. Calogne, of these estates, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my11 15 20 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Charles L. Crane.—No. 31,996.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—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 account presented by W. S. Crane, Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my7 10 15 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Francis Rodgers—No. 33,287

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—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 account presented by Robert Buford, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my6 10 15 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

Henry Dyke et als. vs. Steamboat Natchez.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana, No. 9568.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat NATCHEZ, now libeled by Henry Dyke et als. for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the FIRST MONDAY of June, 1870, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said Steamboat Natchez should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, seventh day of May, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD,
my11 21 28 je4 United States Marshal.

T. J. Stewart vs. Steamboat Wild Wagoner.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana, No. 9567.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me, directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat WILD WAGONER, now libeled by T. J. Stewart for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the FIRST MONDAY of June, 1870, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Wild Wagoner should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, May 7, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD,
my11 21 28 je4 United States Marshal.

William Patterson vs. Steamboat Pioneer.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 9540.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The BOILER, ENGINES, etc., from the wreck of the steamboat PIONEER, now libeled by William Patterson, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the FIRST MONDAY of June, 1870, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said boiler, engines, etc., should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, third day of May, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans, May 14, 1870.—At a meeting of the incorporators of the Crescent City Gas Light Company, it is this day voted, that in accordance with the provisions of section three of the act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, incorporating said company, the books for the subscription to the capital stock thereof, be opened under the superintendence of the said incorporators, at No. 16 Caron, delet street, in this city of New Orleans, at ten o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, May 16, 1870.
my15 1t

New Orleans Typographical Union.—An important special meeting of this association will be held on SUNDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at the hall, corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets.

By order of the President:
my15 JOHN B. LATOUR, Secretary.

Special Notice.—The public are respectfully invited to attend a Free Lecture on Spiritual Philosophy, to be delivered by Professor G. T. Brozeen, M. D., at the rooms of the Central Association of Spiritualists, No. 94 Exchange alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, on SUNDAY, May 15, at eleven o'clock A. M.
my15 1t

Notice.—The Stockholders of the Loan and Pledge Association are convened, to meet at the office of the Association, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, on MONDAY, the sixteenth of May, 1870, at the hour of seven o'clock P. M., to deliberate upon the interests of said Association—Article thirteen of the charter.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, President.
JOHN W. HILLMAN, Cashier. my14 td

Office of Commercial Insurance Company, No. 45 Camp street, May 9, 1870.—At an election held at this office on SECOND OF MAY, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

Edward A. Yorke, T. J. McMillan, E. H. Fairchild, J. L. Armstrong, J. S. Copes, William Flash, John T. Hardie, Joseph E. Oglesby, Isaac Scherck, George R. Preston, P. Poursine, E. H. Wilson, J. N. Beadles, John M. Witherspoon, J. L. Dunnica, Joseph O'Brien, Thomas Smith, J. J. Irby, Joseph West, L. J. Webster, Julius Weis, R. L. Adams, W. T. Blakemore, B. Newgass, E. Kirkpatrick.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day Joseph H. Oglesby was unanimously re-elected President; John T. Hardie, Vice-President; and Walter Huntington, Secretary.

WALTER HUNTINGTON,
my13 1m Secretary.

Attention Young Men—The undersigned is organizing a Militia Company, and respectfully invites his friends to come forward and enrol their names, at his residence, No. 501 Marais street, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields.

Recruiting hours from five P. M. to nine P. M., daily. Be sharp.

R. B. BAQUIE,
my15 1t Recruiting Officer.

Special Notice—Headquarters American Union Club, Davidson Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 12, 1870.—The regular business meetings of this club, will be held on the first SATURDAY in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., until the last Saturday in September next, when the weekly meetings will be resumed.

Full and punctual attendance is requested at all regular meetings.

Members can find the Secretary at room No. 2, Customhouse, between 1 and 2 P. M. each day, or can address him through the Postoffice lock-box 868.

By order: E. E. ADAMS, Secretary.
my12 15

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.—Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.
de26

Radical Reform.—The old mode of changing gray hair to a color more or less natural, is eternally abolished. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, imparts to the bleached tresses the very shade that has been bleached out of them by time or sickness, and is clear and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. my13 1w

Headquarters First Division Louisiana State Militia is open at the State House. Business hours from ten A. M. to two P. M.

W. S. MUDGET,
my8 Adjutant General, First Division.

Louisiana State Bank, Office 37 Camp street—New Orleans, May 4, 1870.—The Board of Directors of the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank), have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000, inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz: $281,000

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN AT THE BANKING OFFICE, NO. 37 CAMP STREET, FOR $600 NEW SHARES—SAY $200,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to thirtieth June proximo.

Terms of subscription—Fifteen per cent cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent payable on the first July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent in installments, as may be hereafter determined by the board, after thirty days notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board:
my6 2m OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank, Office No. 37 Camp street, New Orleans, May 4, 1870.—The Board of Directors of the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the Stockholders under the provisions of section two of act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank), have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be seventeen dollars per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars, and the Stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of one hundred dollars may be issued, and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any Stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.
my6 1m OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans, May 5, 1870.—Notice to stockholders.—Stockholders of this Bank are requested to call at the office of Mr. W. J. Castell, notary, 127 Gravier street, within ten days, and pay their first installment on their subscriptions to the capital stock, and sign stock notes for the remainder. The President or Vice President will attend daily, from ten to three o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. IRWIN, President.
T. FITZWILLIAM, Secretary pro tem. my6 10t

Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, May 2, 1870.—Holders of coupons of matured interest on bonds of the city of New Orleans, are notified to present them for payment at the Bank of New Orleans, on the TENTH day of May, 1870.

C. CAVAROC, President,
Administrator of Floating Debt of New Orleans.
my2 2w

Notice—Robert J. Ker will act as my attorney during my absence from this city. Any bills against me, for building, will be settled by David D. Smith, at my residence, No. 270 Felicity Road.

ap24 JOHN M. G. PARKER.
New Orleans, April 23, 1870. ap24

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Attention Republicans of the Tenth Ward.—The Tenth Ward Radical Republican Club having adjourned sine die, the citizens present formed into a mass meeting and, on motion of Captain F. Spranley, it was resolved to meet again on TUESDAY EVENING, seventeenth May, at eight o'clock, to organize the Tenth Ward Republican Club, at the Temperance Hall, on Josephine street, near Rousseau, to which all Republicans of the Tenth Ward are cordially invited to attend.

By order of GEORGE GRINDLEY,
President of the Mass Meeting.
ARTHUR FRILOT, Secretary. my15 2t

Rally! Rally! Tenth Ward Radical Republican Club.—There will be a primary election held at headquarters, on Rousseau street, between Felicity road and St. Mary, from eight o'clock A. M. to eight o'clock P. M., for officers of the Tenth Ward, TUESDAY, May 17. All Republicans are invited.

By order: BATTLE PAYNE,
A. FRILOT, President, pro tem.
Secretary, pro tem. my15 1t

Eleventh Ward Republican Club.—At a regular meeting for organization of the above club, the following named officers were elected to serve for the next six months, viz: Edward Williams, president; Charles A. Meyers, first vice-president; Jefferson Boyd, second vice-president; Morgan Taylor, third vice-president; Isaac Fuller, treasurer; Robert H. McLemore, secretary.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, President.
ROBERT H. MCLEMORE, Secretary. my15

German Republican Veteran Club.—The regular meeting of this Club will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, the sixteenth instant, in the Senate Chamber, at half past seven o'clock. All members are requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted.

FRITZ [illegible]

OFFICIAL NOTICES—CITY.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City of New Orleans, May 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY noon, the twenty-first instant, to purchase from the city (according to specifications on file) a quantity of earth now being deposited on the line of Hagan Avenue Canal, between Common street and the Bienville Draining Machine.

Proposals to be endorsed "For Hagan Avenue earth."

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. R. WEST,
No. 6—my14 td Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City of New Orleans, May 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY NOON, the twenty-third instant, for the privilege of hauling away (according to specifications on file), all the street scrapings, to be collected by the city in the First and Seconds Wards, from the first day of June to the thirty first of December, 1870. Proposals to be indorsed "For street scrapings, First and Second Wards."

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

my14 td J. R. WEST, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City of New Orleans, May 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY NOON, the twenty-first instant, to purchase from the city (according to specifications on file), a quantity of earth now deposited on the line of Carrollton Avenue Canal, between the New Canal and Canal Carondelet. Proposals to be endorsed "For Carrollton avenue earth."

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

my14 td J. R. WEST, Administrator.

PROPOSAL FOR FURNISHING FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, Administrator's Office, New Orleans, May 13, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up till twelve o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870, for supplying the City Workhouse, and Boys' and Girls' Houses of Refuge, with FRESH BEEF, for a term of one (1) year, from May 24, 1870, in accordance with specifications on file in this department.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved to the city.

The ability of the contractor to fulfill his contract must be guaranted by two responsible parties.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for furnishing fresh beef to the city institutions."

E. W. PIERCE,
my13 5t Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER WORKS and Public Buildings, New Orleans, May 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned, till TUESDAY, May 17, noon, for repairing, whitewashing, painting with coal tar, etc., the Insane Asylum Building, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

For supplying the patients of the Insane Asylum with Clothing, according to list on file, in the office of this Department, Room No. 23, City Hall Building. All bids to be made separately.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved to the city.

L. T. DELASSIZE,
my8 td Administrator.

LICENSE NOTICE.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, May 6, 1870.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY called to the following section (92) of the license ordinance for the year 1870, viz:

"Parties acting in contravention of the provisions of this ordinance, by either doing business without any or under an improper license, or FAILING TO HANG UP OR EXHIBIT THEIR LICENSE WHEN CALLED UPON TO DO SO, or tranfering and accepting transfer of license, shall be liable to arrest, and to the payment of the amount of license for the year, and of the fine imposed, without prejudice to the rights of the city to any other remedy provided for by law."

One-half of every such fine to go to the informer.

Full particulars given on day of sale.

Terms of Payment—Cash in United States funds.

By order of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, in charge of Office Chief Quartermaster. ap19 30t

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED and qualified as Tax Collector of the First District of New Orleans, hereby gives notice that he will in a few days be placed in possession of the tax rolls, licenses, etc., belonging to his office, and be prepared to collect all State taxes and licenses now due in said district.

The public are warned not to pay any taxes to F. C. MAHAN, who is illegally attempting to exercise the duties of the office of the undersigned. The Eighth District Court has just decided that there is no doubt of my right in and to said office.

GEORGE A. SHERIDAN,
State Tax Collector,
my7 10t First District of New Orleans.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 14, 1870.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me for the cancellation of the official bond of Philip Schultz as Flour Inspector for the city of New Orleans, to wit: A bond dated August 8, 1868, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000), signed by Philip Schultz as principal, and Jacob Klees as security