

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS ALICE GREY.

FOR SALE. YOU CAN SECURE A HOME OR A SALARY.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE BEST STATE LANDS.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOR SALE—A SEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND THREE LARGE LOTS.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCURATE TERMS.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES IN DIFFERENT TRACTS.

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EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NEW ORLEANS.

FACULTY.

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.

JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SAMUEL M. BENTON, M. D., Professor of Medicine.

STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Pathology.

FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. BICKHAM, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-third annual course of instruction in this department will commence on Monday, the fourth of November, 1870, and terminate on the second day of March, 1871.

Preparatory Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the eighteenth of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical museum will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unequalled.

Fees.—For all the Lectures, \$10; Matriculation, \$5; Practical anatomy, \$10; Graduation, \$30. Payment required in advance.

For further information apply to the Faculty.

THE COURTS.

Second District Court—Succession of John McDonogh—Hones Fee Claims \$300,000.

The claimant in this case has filed before Judge Duvigneaud a petition setting forth that John McDonogh died in 1850, leaving a vast estate to the city of New Orleans and Baltimore.

He avers that he is the nephew of McDonogh, and that by an oligraphic codicil to the will of the deceased, the petitioner was named as legatee of the estate of \$300,000.

He says that three Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, composing a bare majority, have heretofore decided that the proof of the execution of the codicil was not sufficient, and the two of the Judges held that the proof was sufficient. His claim to the legacy was therefore rejected.

He says that the decision of the Supreme Court does not preclude him from producing evidence of the genuineness of the codicil, and that since the decision he has discovered evidence by which he can prove that the codicil was wholly written and signed by the testator.

He therefore revives the suit, and would have done so sooner but for the lack of pecuniary means to pay the expenses of litigation.

Legal Splendor.

A Louisiana lawyer, acting with elegance in the language of his pleadings. The following answer, recently filed in the Second District Court, is, however, a splendid exception, and is an avowal of a nobleman's epistle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

"Mary Josephine Wineman vs. Frederick Wineman, her tutor—Now comes into court the defendant in the above mentioned suit, and for answer respectfully represents:

That said plaintiff, his only daughter, being a minor about eighteen years of age, and being tenderly cared for, without the slightest cause or pretension, eloped from the paternal domicile in January last, and is reported to have then married a reputed minor, having no trade nor occupation whereby he could support himself, to say nothing of the superadded expenses of a wife. Said minor child, at the time of her elopement, was a pupil in the Madison School of this city, and pruned by unnecessary and vicious influences, became the victim, as defendant has good reason to suppose, of a foul conspiracy to seduce his child from all the comforts of a respectable home.

Under these fatal influences, which she herself believes, his child was induced to abandon her studies, fly from the affectionate restraint of the parental roof, and to seek freedom in the arms of a man, ignorant, without experience, and destitute alike of the means or ability to assume such a responsibility.

Defendant will not attempt to suppress the grievous mortification which such an unlooked for dereliction from obedience and propriety, on the part of his child, has inflicted upon him, but his pity for her misfortune, and his respect for the law, prevent him from making any charge against her, or from suggesting that she should be punished for her disobedience, and he will, therefore, take measures to relieve her from any actual suffering, although she has been guilty, since her elopement, and after diligent inquiry, he does not know where she could be found.

Defendant feels that, however sorrowful the task it is a sacred duty to owe to his family and to society to vindicate those parental rights which are imposed upon him by the laws of God and of the community, and he now prays the honorable court to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and to direct the defendant to produce his child, and to take such measures as may be necessary to secure her from any further mischief, and to restore her to the paternal roof, and to take such measures as may be necessary to secure her from any further mischief, and to restore her to the paternal roof.

Believing, therefore, under the painful circumstances of the case, that any considerable means placed in the hands of his said minor child, Mary Josephine, who calls herself the wife of H. J. Schreiner, a recent convert to the Catholic faith, and who is reputed to be a minor, would tend only to further mischief and probable dissipation and debasement, and his said daughter having married without his knowledge or consent, he now prays the honorable court to grant him a decree of disinheritance against his said minor, Mary Josephine, under the provisions of article 114 of the old, and 112 of the new Code of this State, and to direct the further action in said suit to be dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

And defendant prays for all further relief that may comport with the laws. New Orleans, July 22, 1870.

W. L. POOLE, for defendant.

The great William Rufus Hays was observed to shed a tear of hysterical admiration after perusing the foregoing document.

In discussing the subject, Mr. Crane declared that the only cause for disinheriting a child in this State were offenses which, on conviction, would send that child to the penitentiary of the Capitol. Rufus intends to go to Congress, and to propose that he be an orphan, in actual possession of the princely estates of his ancestors.

Suit Against the Refrigerating Ship.

William T. Hepp vs. Braxton Brazg.—In this case, filed in the Sixth District Court, the value of the cargo of New Orleans and Ice Manufacturing Company, since the United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Preserving Company for \$1084 63, the value of the cargo of New Orleans and Ice Manufacturing Company, since the United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Preserving Company for \$1084 63.

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RED RIVER STEAMBOATS.

Their Present Landings.

PROPOSITION FOR THEIR REMOVAL.

There will be an adjourned public meeting held to-morrow evening at the Merchants' Exchange, on Royal street.

The object of this meeting, according to announcement, is to protest against the removal of the Red river steamers from the landing at present assigned them to the neighborhood of the up-town cotton presses.

We do not attempt to judge the motives that actuate the originators of the plan of removing the cotton steamers. They may be legitimate motives, or they may be the promptings of a sinister desire for undue gain.

But the proper point of attention is the question, whom will the removal of the steamers benefit, and to what degree, and whom will the removal injure, and to what extent; and how far does the removal comport with the sound political axiom of the greatest good to the greatest number?

The removal of the Red river steamers will, without dispute, a direct advantage to the proprietors of the up-town cotton presses, and indirectly, in a faint, weak way, to the property holders in the neighborhood of these presses. This is all.

Per contra, the transfer of the Red river steamer landing will be a direct and ruinous injury to the Third District Cotton Press, Wood's Press and the other presses located below Poydras street, and direct and severe injury to business in the lower portion of the city. There should be reasons of grave importance to justify a movement which will add to the abundance of a few by diminishing the substance of the many.

Should the Red river steamers be removed to the neighborhood of the up-town cotton presses, a great gain to those concerned in these presses will result, consequent upon the decreased expense of drayage to the presses from the steamboats, which will be in the near neighborhood, and in proportion will the expense of drayage be increased to the presses in a lower part of the city, particularly to that press located in the Third District.

The up-river freight for the Red river boats is altogether too important to be lightly estimated. Hence the removal of the Red river cotton boats from their present locality to the near neighborhood of the up-town cotton presses will, besides the increase of drayage on cotton, augment to an intolerable extent, the drayage on the cellulosic freight, which is now hauled to be hauled a long distance. All this is to be inflicted on the lower portion of the city to give an unfair advantage to another part.

The injury which would result to a most important part of our commerce by the proposed transfer, could be obviated only by the eventual removal of all the warehouses, not sufficient, that can be remedied by other and better measures than by the proposed removal of the landing. These measures, if not necessary to suggest or dwell upon, are the removal of the warehouses, and the further action in said suit to be dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

And defendant prays for all further relief that may comport with the laws. New Orleans, July 22, 1870.

W. L. POOLE, for defendant.

The great William Rufus Hays was observed to shed a tear of hysterical admiration after perusing the foregoing document.

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