New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF MAXWELL, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, undivided half interest of George W. Clamon in two lots of ground and buildings on Julia street—Benjamin J. Montgomery, liquidator, vs. George W. Clannon. Judgment for twenty-five hundred dollars in favor of Henry Safford—Marie Felicite Soldini vs. Henry Safford. At five o'clock, at corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. James streets, balance of contents of distillery—William P. Freret et al. vs. Hugh Crookes and J. S. Clark.

BY R. M. & E. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, household furniture, etc.

BY J. DEJAN, JR., at half-past 11 o'clock, at New Auction Mart, No. 183 Gravier street, near Carondelet, household furniture, etc.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, six hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Local Intelligence.

RECORDER WEBER'S COURT.—Ernest Gardette, charged by William H. Burroughs with disturbing a public meeting, furnished bail in $250 for his appearance on Tuesday next, at 12 M. He is represented by W. R. Crane, Esq., and his bail is signed by Mr. F. C. Mahan.

Fanny Johnson, charged by Delia Moore with larceny, was discharged, the evidence failing to sustain the charge.

William Cain, charged by Ellen Brown with assault and battery, has gone to the Parish Prison in default of bail.

Mary Ann Scanlan, for violating city ordinance 641, was fined ten dollars or ten days Parish Prison.

Cecelia Keegan, for violating city ordinance 639, furnished bail for her appearance.

THIRD DISTRICT CENTRAL RAILROAD CLUB.—This club held its regular weekly meeting last Thursday evening, at their hall on Spain street. The efforts of our Third District friends have met with entire success, and the good work is going on bravely in that quarter, as the club numbers nearly twelve hundred members, and many are men who had never before acted with the Republican party.

General Mudgett was present, and delivered a forcible speech, refuting in a most emphatic manner the allegations contained in the Democratic address. As will be seen, the club holds its regular meeting on Thursdays, and all Radicals are invited to attend.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Mary Moran, for assault and battery on Annie Murray, paid a fine and was discharged. A complaint against the same party was dismissed on a *nolle prosequi*.

Fannie Williams, for assault and battery on Mary Walker, got ten dollars or five days in the Parish Prison.

Cecelia Guesnard, who assaulted a boy named George, on June 24, was sentenced to a fine of $25, or ten days in the Parish Prison.

A. Massolle, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on a young boy, was remanded for sentence.

C. Reynolds, charged with burglary on the premises of John Leddy, in the Sixth District, was held to await sentence, he having been found guilty.

The trial of Martin Worm, charged with killing Mathias Fisher, will take place on Wednesday.

RICE MILLS BURNED.—The Perseverance Rice Mills, on the coast, the finest ever erected in this country, were entirely consumed by fire at an early hour Friday morning, and the buildings, together with the valuable machinery of the mills, will prove a total loss. This mill was erected about two years ago by Messrs. Seward & Kipp, at great expense, and since has been kept constantly employed. So wide-spread had become the knowledge of their superiority, that rough rice has been shipped to them from all parts of the rice producing portions of this State.

STABBED.—Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning, Francis Hollowood and Henry Sloan had a difficulty on South Market street, on the upper side of Lafayette square. Officer Lynch sent the wounded man to the hospital, and locked up the assailant in the calaboose. The prisoner (Sloan) is the stepson of the man Hollowood, who was stabbed. He does not deny the stabbing, but claims that he did it in self-defense, as he was attacked by his father-in-law.

THE BASIN STREET MURDER.—Jim White, the young man charged with the murder of Gus Taney, at Kate Townsend's house, on Basin street, was arraigned before Recorder Houghton by Coroner Roche yesterday. The trial of the case was fixed for the sixteenth instant. The accused pleads not guilty, but will be compelled to remain in the Parish Prison without the privilege of bail.

GUILTY.—Cecelia Washington, a servant employed by Mr. John Davidson, on St. Charles street, between Julia and Girod streets, pleaded guilty, yesterday, before Recorder Houghton, to a larceny from that establishment. This is the case first reported as a burglary, and the house, which had been robbed four times in one year, although it was within a stone's throw of the police office. The policemen very naturally think that people ought to be responsible for the servants they employ, and are unwilling to watch every house in town to see whether or not the servants are honest. If a policeman is appointed for every property owner, the watching of houses can be attended to.

BRIEF MENTION.—Messrs. Rand & Wetzel, hardware dealers at 242 Tchoupitoulas street, were believed to be the victims of a burglary on Friday night, but an examination of the premises developed the fact that the door had been left unlocked, and that no outsider had entered.

An inquest was held by Coroner Roche yesterday on the body of N. Schneider, at the latter's late residence on Toledano street. Deceased was fifty-five years old, and a native of France. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

NOT AN ACCIDENT.—Mrs. O'Brien, the mother of Peter O'Brien, reported drowned, whose body was examined by a jury under Coroner Avila, has come to the conclusion that her son was murdered, and has had an altercation with Mr. William Biensick, one of the jurors, on the subject. She says that he was working in a schooner with Mr. Biensick at the time he was drowned.

RECOVERED.—The body of Woodruff B. Penny, the boy drowned from the propeller Sarah, was recovered in Algiers, almost at the spot where he sank. The boy was a native of Mobile, and his body will be sent to his parents.

MORALITY.—The *Times* has a severe disease. It has been struck with morality, and is after the St. Charles street beer saloons.

The letter-box attached to the lamp-post on the corner of Canal and Rampart streets was found unlocked at 6 P. M. Friday. The four letters found in the box were taken to the Treme Station, and, by order of the captain, were deposited in the box on the corner of Marais and Orleans streets.

William Keedy, John Brown, J. Kerrigan and James Adams have been dismissed from the police force.

Joseph Schoenhart has been bonded out by Recorder Staes to answer the charge of brutally beating and otherwise ill-treating his wife Sophie.

Madeline Ferrand, who died of organic disease of the heart, had a post mortem examination and a coroner's inquest in the Second District.

Alfred Chittenden, the wife-beater, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

RECREATION.—We can safely indorse the following from the local column of the *Evening Times:*

Our distinguished and courteous friend, the clerk of the Criminal Court, Mr. Norbert Trepagnier, has taken a trip over the lake, to rest himself from his arduous duties, the court being open during the whole year. We hope he will return as healthy and good looking as ever, and wish him a pleasant stay. During his absence Mr. George Herbert will fill the place of Mr. Trepagnier.

Captain J. W. Schoenecker, formerly of the New Orleans police, who distinguished himself in arresting the strolling minstrels of the Third District, has returned from his trip to the North. He wears a gray beaver hat, a fine pair of glasses, and elegant side whiskers, and while in Washington was mistaken for the British minister. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is warmly received by his numerous friends.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At half-past eight o'clock last night, a difficulty occurred between Henry Gallagher and James Sullivan, which terminated in the former being repeatedly stabbed and severely wounded by the latter. The wounded man was taken to his residence, 174 Tchoupitoulas street, and his assailant was locked up in the first precinct station.

RECORDER DUMONT'S COURT.—*Fifth District (Algiers).*—Three benzinations were disposed of at a cost to the benzinists of five dollars each.

A slaughterhouse difficulty occurred between Martin Noel and Robert Craig, which was disposed of by the latter being sent before the First District Court on a charge of assault and battery.

The tremenduously big and minutely little case of the State vs. H. Imbau, was disposed of. For the last two days Algiers has been greatly exercised about this *guerre de cochon*, and the little unpleasantness between France and Prussia paled before it, at least in the Fifth District.

Deputy Inspector McKnight charged Mr. Imbau with resisting him in the discharge of his duty and making a public disturbance.

The charge arose about a hog which Mr. Imbau had killed, and which Mr. McKnight condemned as unsound, and wished to have thrown in the river. But Mr. Imbau proceeded to have it taken off. Several witnesses were examined, who all coincided in their statements of what had occurred, but disagreed in their estimate of the soundness of the hog, and the soundness of doctrine in the contestants. Some said the hog was sound, others said nay. Some sided with McKnight, some with Imbau. The court considered that the charge of unlawful resistance had been made out, and the case was sent before the First District Court.

THE TYLER.—We have taken pleasure in looking on at the splendid success the Tyler has made with her new pump in the wrecking line, and we will give, in our next issue, a free description of her operations on the sunken lime vessel, Gypsy, in the river front of the Sixth District, *nee* Jefferson.

Crops in New England.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The Eastern States are suffering terribly from drouth. A few light showers have fallen in many if not most localities, but nothing like a soaking rain since May, and the intense, protracted heat of the last six weeks has parched the ground to a depth of two or three feet, rolling the leaves of corn and rendering the pasturage of no account. A good crop of rye has been secured, while Indian corn is very forward and safe from injury by frost; but the yield will inevitably be light. Hay, by far the most important crop of this section, is at least twenty-five per cent below an average yield; so that, if the winter be of average severity and duration, New England will require an unusual quantity of Western corn to eke out her short supply of fodder, oats being equally deficient with hay. The heavy tobacco crop of the Connecticut Valley is looking well, though some of that latest planted on ground but shallowly plowed and insufficiently manured will prove a failure, unless rain shall fall very soon.

Blackberries are cut short by the drouth, while whortleberries in many sections are completely dried up, so that not only is the fruit lost, but the bushes appear to be killed. Of wheat, very little is grown, but that little returns an average crop. Potatoes were extensively planted, and the quality bids fair to be excellent, but the yield will not exceed two-thirds of an average crop. Of apples, the quantity will exceed an average, but they will generally be small.

On the whole, the farmers of New England will be apt to consider 1870 a hard year. The observations on which the above report is founded did not extend to the States of Rhode Island and Maine, but we believe they are suffering with the others.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Alexandria *Democrat* says:

Having conversed with many who have lived among the Chinese, have seen them work, and have thoroughly tried them, and who are unanimous in their praises of them, I must confess that from a bitter opponent of Chinese emigration, I have become an advocate of it. The Chinese are steady, peaceful, obedient and faithful to contracts, easily learned and always attentive to instructions. They live simply, don't care for whisky, dress plainly, eat cheaply and do not go in debt.

We copy this from the Houston *Union*.

A private letter to the editors of the *Union*, from Hon. W. T. Clark, says that a movement has been made at Washington, to have a good line of daily mail coaches put on between Austin and the terminus of Brenham Branch of the Central Railroad, but that the authorities are awaiting a report from General Williamson, the mail agent. Our influential friends at Austin should do everything in their power to have the line established at once.

A ruling spirit, strong in youth, was exemplified in a Dubuque Sunday school, where a teacher asked the little boys which they would prefer to do, "Steal a dollar or have a dollar stolen from them." Immediately a hand was raised and a little urchin candidly answered, "Please, sir, I'd rather steal a dollar!"

THE RED RIVER STEAMBOATS

The Meeting Last Night

THE WRONG VIEWS ENTERTAINED

THE WRONG RESOLUTION ADOPTED

About two hundred and fifty citizens, principally from the lower part of the city, assembled at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, last evening. It had been announced that the object of the meeting was to protest against a proposition to remove the Red river and Ouachita river steamboats from their present location to a point in the neighborhood of Thalia street; and the conversation of the groups assembled was to that purpose.

The rotunda of the Exchange had been prepared for the occasion. A number of lamps gleamed from the walls, a table, with water pitcher and glasses, chairs for the president and any possible number of vice presidents, were all there. In the rear was a small table set out for reporters, on which was lying a copy of resolutions to be offered at the meeting, written forcibly and clerkly. The meeting was called for seven o'clock.

Half-past eight o'clock arrived and no one appeared to open the meeting, nor did there seem to be any one present authorized to take the lead. Men began to look wonderingly at one another. At length a gentleman, who certainly was not one of the originators of the meeting, ascended the stand, and calling the assembly to order, proposed that George D. Hite, Esq., should be appointed president. The yeas were unanimous, and Mr. Hite took the chair. This proposer was W. J. Golding, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works. There were no vice-presidents or secretary appointed.

Mr. Hite, on taking the chair, made a pithy address, which, as it proceeded, was listened to with silent, open-eyed, open-mouthed wonderment, for it seemed as if he was talking the other way. He said, in effect, that those who proposed to move the Red River cotton landing want more room to handle their cotton, and want to remove in order to get room; would be willing to stay if there was room enough; would go up or down, did not care where, so that there was plenty of room to work.

Mr. Hite further said that if the parties concerned could have a landing at a roomy part of the levee, they would be willing to go back to the old landing to take in freight.

Mr. Golding explained that coming to see and hear at the meeting, and finding a full hour and a half after the time specified that there appeared no one present to engineer the affair, he had moved the appointment of Mr. Hite as president. Here there were slight expressions of dissatisfaction, mingled with loud calls for M. Emley, Administrator of Commerce, who, with Mayor Flanders, was present. Mr. Emley ascended the rostrum amidst a storm of applause. He proceeded to show the difficulties of the city administration in arranging so as to meet conflicting interest. In relation to the removal of the landing question, nothing had been done, except to listen all around to know all the diverse views of those in any way interested. He showed the situation and relations of various landings, particularly above Canal street. He stated that from Canal street landing up to Morgan's landing, a distance of two thousand and five feet, was wanted for Western produce, that the Morgan landing was six hundred and thirty-three feet of continuous wharf; next came the Chattanooga landing, a space of three hundred and eighty-four feet. Adjoining this last was the space now occupied by the Alliance steamers, measuring two hundred and forty-five feet, and next to that was the landing to which it was proposed to move the Red river steamers, a length of five hundred and twenty-two feet. The levee down town was, unfortunately, very narrow.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by questions and fragmentary remarks of persons in the audience.

J. A. Walsh, Esq., next proceeded to address the meeting. By this time the dissatisfaction among the audience grew louder, and Mr. Walsh was frequently interrupted. He took the ground direct that commerce and its events are measurably beyond human regulation; that it was the nature of commerce to seek its source and no law could prevent it. The commerce of New Orleans came from up the river, and so constantly tended up the river. [A voice in the crowd, "The river runs down."] The speaker was proceeding to remark upon the dead and alive want of enterprise in the lower part of New Orleans, ascribing it principally to absenteeism. At this point the clamor in the assembly became fast and furious, for it began to dawn on them that all this was not what they came to hear, and that some how or other the wrong set had got possession of the meeting, and were engineering it with lightning speed the contrary direction. Without motion or vote the crowd, or at least one end of it, seemed to resolve itself into a committee of speakers, who spoke pretty much all at once. As the general committee thus self-elected comprised several nationalities, each with a peculiar enunciation, intensified by earnestness, the meeting soon grew very suggestive of the Tower of Babel. The burden and gist seemed to be that they did not like it, but could not exactly tell how to help it.

One or two became insulting and menacing toward the speaker, but were at once put down by the others, who, though excited by a feeling that they were not fairly dealt with, expressed what they had to say, if not in classical English, at least in the spirit of gentlemen. After an immensity of noise, and the failure of several very opposite resolutions, the president proposed the following resolution, which was carried. He "said it slow:"

Resolved, That the City Administrators be requested, at their discretion, to designate a proper locality for the landing place of the Red River cotton boats, from Thalia street downward.

The "*downward*" seemed to have a peculiar charm, and the yeas were unanimous. But after a moment's reflection, it again dawned on them that this meeting somehow was not this meeting; that they must accidentally be at some other meeting of opposition proclivities. Like the old woman who, when asleep, had her petticoats cut short by the tricky peddler, they were not certain that they were they, but that perhaps they were some other crowd.

At length some one moved to adjourn. But this was stoutly combated, on the ground that they had all the time been doing something else, and so must not adjourn till they had done something else. However, as the crowd was thinning, an adjournment was carried.

On the whole, the meeting was a splendid sample of the best method of how not to do it. As to the resolutions which were prepared to offer to the meeting, their name was never heard. It is a pity that the one giving the thanks of the citizens to the *Times, Bee, Bulletin, l'Epoque* and REPUBLICAN, were not passed.

The July number of the Western Insurance *Review*, has this to say of complaints against New Orleans adjustments:

Complaints are heard among cargo companies relative to the treatment they receive in the matter of general average at New Orleans. It is asserted that averages are claimed and adjusted upon the smallest pretext, and that charges which would be thrown out in St. Louis, are allowed at that port with the most astonishing eagerness. We are aware that for several years the interests involved, which are opposed to the underwriters, have been gaining vantage ground slowly but surely. Claims which, a few years ago, would have been paid by the owners of steamers, are now set up as a basis for general average adjustments, and are paid by the cargo companies. What is more singular still, it is generally understood that New Orleans is the best port for the operation of forcing payment from underwriters, and the result is that every claim which goes to New Orleans is a sure thing for the steamboats, and equally sure for the companies, with this difference, that the latter are compelled to pay, whereas the boats escape. A provoking feature in the adjustment of average is the length of time required for their settlement. There are cases pending now nearly a year old, and the rule appears to be that everybody must be paid except the underwriters.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

State ex rel. George H. Read vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.—In this case, Judge Emmerson has rendered the following decision:

From October 1, 1868, to November, 1869, and perhaps later, George H. Read was a member of the police force for this district. On the third of March, 1870, the Legislature passed an act for the relief of those of them who had suffered losses by discount on their warrants. The preamble asserts the losses to be thirty per cent, and the first section authorizes the Board of Police to pay in warrants thirty per cent on every warrant issued to the police for the fiscal year 1869, excepting certain parties.

The relator claims to be one of these sufferers, and his demand for a thirty per cent warrant having been refused, he asked for a mandamus.

Respondents allege three grounds of justification for their refusal:

1. The issuance of these warrants is discretionary with them, and not compulsory.
2. The act was intended to apply only to those who were on the force at the time of its passage.
3. That in no event are they bound to pay more than the actual loss suffered.

The law "orders and permits and forbids," Civil Code, article 2, and all laws fall under one of these three classes. Whether the act in question is a command, or a mere permission, must depend upon a fair construction of its various sections.

The first section reads "that the Board of Metropolitan Police, immediately after the passage of this act, be and is hereby authorized to pay in warrants," etc.

Section 2. That the Metropolitan Police Board be and is hereby authorized to levy a special assessment on the different corporations comprising the Metropolitan Police district, for the purpose of paying the said police the discount lost on their warrants for the fiscal year of 1869.

The foregoing contains, in express terms, no legislative order, and imposes no distinct and positive duty. It is a mere grant of power to do certain acts, and, therefore, necessarily leaves its exercise discretionary with the grantee. Considering the different parts of this law together, I hold it to be authority to the board to issue their warrants in amounts not exceeding thirty per cent, and in no event for amounts exceeding the actual loss. Were it otherwise, a member of the police force might receive a compensation beyond his stipulated salary. I am the more inclined to this construction from the wording of section two, which authorizes an assessment for the purpose "of paying said police the discount lost on their warrants," and must be confined to the amount of the loss.

No proof was offered to show that the relator had suffered any loss, and I can not view the act as giving him a clear title to any specified amount. Under these circumstances, his application must be denied.

Let the prayer for a peremptory mandamus be refused.

The Ship Island Canal Case.

In this case Judge Emmerson having refused to grant an appeal, the City Attorney yesterday ordered a transcript of the record to be made out, preparatory to an application for a mandamus from the Supreme Court now sitting at Monroe.

Jacob Strauss vs. Southern Bank.—This case came up yesterday for argument on a motion made by the respondent for a suspensive appeal to the Supreme Court, from a judgment rendered recently, making a mandamus peremptory, by which defendants were ordered to enter on their books a credit for $19,000 in favor of Strauss.

The origin of this suit is familiar to the public.

Judge Emmerson held that the bank had no interest in the money involved—that the amount was a mere deposit, which the bank did not claim as its own property, and therefore it had no interest appreciable in money. The motion for a suspensive appeal was refused, and a copy of the transcript of the record was asked for preparatory to an application for a mandamus before the Supreme Court sitting at Monroe.

State ex rel., Henry Hull vs. James Graham, State Auditor.—In this case Judge Emmerson has issued a decree to the following effect: That James Graham, State Auditor, do issue his warrant to the order of Henry Hull, Jr., assignee of E. H. Angamar and Charles Izard, upon the State Treasurer, for $20,152, appropriated by the act of the Legislature passed at the extra session of 1870, of date March 14, entitled an act to compensate E. H. Angamar and Charles Izard for their services and expenses as special levee commissioners of the State, and it is ordered that said Auditor do express on the face of the warrant that the amount thereof is to be paid out of the proceeds of sales of the bonds issued under the act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of work done or to be done on the levees of the State, under contract by the Board of Public Works, by the issuing of the bonds of the State to the amount of $3,000,000, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds," approved twenty-fifth of February, 1870, etc., and out of the funds provided by and derived under said act, or out of any other levee funds in the treasury. Said warrant is not to be issued, however, until the six certificates heretofore issued for said $20,152 shall be delivered to said Auditor, all bearing date April 8, 1870, and numbered from 98 to 103 inclusive.

Sixth District Court.

Samuel Friedlander vs. Isaac C. Levi.—In this case plaintiff states that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $450, and in the further sum of $950, not yet due, arising from a contract of lease. It appears that Friedlander rented to Levi the lower floor of the house No. 1 Camp street, on the corner of Canal, for the term of one year, commencing on the first of October, 1869, and ending on the thirtieth of September, 1870, at the rate of $450 per month.

Levi gave his notes for the rent, payable monthly, but through inadvertence or otherwise he failed to sign his name to the notes given for the last three months. As soon as this defect or omission was discovered, Friedlander notified Levi in writing, and requested him to perfect the notes under the terms and conditions of the lease.

Levi refused to come to terms, refusing to pay the rent due for the month of July, on the ground that the note was not signed. Friedlander couldn't see it in this light, and thereupon instituted suit before Judge Cooley for the rent due for the month of July, and also for that to become due in August and September. A writ of provisional seizure was issued by order of Judge Cooley, to the Sheriff, commanding him to take possession of the leased premises and contents.

State Convention.

[From the Baton Rouge Courier.]

The Republican State Convention meets in New Orleans on Monday next, to nominate candidates, elect a new State Executive Committee, and adopt a platform of principles upon which to go before the people this fall. The success of the party depends largely upon the action of this convention. The country looks to it for the enunciation of live progressive principles. We commend the following subjects for its earnest consideration:

1. The abolition, or at least the restriction of special legislation.
2. A uniform system of taxation for landed property, which shall not discriminate against the producer in favor of the large landed proprietor.
3. Opposition to all monopolies, and to granting special privileges.
4. The securing of a more equitable representation, by the adoption of some plan for minority representation.
5. Universal amnesty.

By reasserting the principles of former platforms, and incorporating the above, or a majority of them, there would not be power enough in the State to defeat us this fall.

COTTON.—Sensible Southern papers do not cease to urge the South to diversify its crop. The agricultural report for July says that the acreage in cotton this year is a million acres in excess of last year, and warns us to look out for a crop little short of *four million bales!* On this the Macon *Messenger* says: "This comes of cottonizing everything to death, and neglecting corn, chickens, hogs, cows, bullocks, sheep, goats, wheat, potatoes, peas, oats, rye, clover, butter, turnips, wool and everything else a man wants to help oneself comfortably in his journey through life."

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of School Directors for the City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1870.

Board met in regular session.

Present Messrs. Dunn, Fayerweather and Staes.

No quorum being present, the Board adjourned.

N. T. KENDALL, Secretary.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.

A Monster Safe.

At No. 51 Camp street, where the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, is to be located, there is now in process of erection an iron safe, which, when finished, will be one of the largest safes in the country, if not the very largest. The walls will be eighteen feet long by twenty feet broad and ten feet in height, with an arched roof thirteen feet high in the center. The weight of the whole structure will be one hundred and seventy-five tons, and it will cost fifty thousand dollars. The safe is designed to be proof against fire and burglars; and no one can examine the material and the workmanship without being convinced that it is all that it claims to be. The foundation is laid in concrete cement four feet beneath the surface of the ground, upon which a floor composed of plates of heavy iron is laid, over which are girders of wrought iron filled in with concrete cement.

The girders are connected together by steel plates six inches in length, and upon this the upper floor is fastened. This floor is composed of plates of wrought iron and steel, five in thickness, each plate being a quarter of an inch thick. This main floor alone weighs 19,300 pounds.

There are two ranges of walls, the outside being fire-proof and the inside burglar-proof. The outside wall, however, though claiming only to be fire-proof, would undoubtedly give a burglar considerable trouble to get through it. It is composed of heavy pannelled plates of wrought iron, securely fastened to a rim connected with the floor.

The inner or burglar proof wall is, like the floor, composed of plates of quarter inch iron and steel, five thick. These plates are fastened not only by rivets, but the main fastening is a conical steel "arbor," the effect of all of which is to join the plates together as if they were originally of one piece, the fastenings for each plate numbering sixty-five. Between the outer (or fireproof) and inner (or burglar proof) walls, the space—nine inches—will be filled in with concrete cement, which of itself becomes so hard that it is no trifle to penetrate it. The wall, when complete, will be eleven and a half inches thick, of which two and a half inches will be wrought iron and steel. The door of the safe, which is the only opening, is composed of very massive iron and steel plates, so fastened together as to make them the same as one piece.

It is made fast by a species of dovetail patent, very difficult to comprehend and more difficult still to unfasten. The principle appears to be that the more you want it the more it won't, the harder you try to loosen it the more obstinately it remains shut. The safe will contain upward of three thousand boxes to hold cash or valuables. Twenty-five hundred of these will be secured by a combination lock of peculiar structure, the other five hundred having key locks with two keys apiece, each of which will be different from all the others. The main door, among a multiplicity of fastenings, is secured by a patent "chronometer" lock. This lock costs two hundred and fifty dollars, and its security from being opened by the wrong man is owing to its capacity for countless changes—numbering, so the manufacturers say, 8,483,587,664—eight billions four hundred and eighty-three millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-four!

This monster safe was manufactured by Mr. Hall, of Connecticut, the celebrated manufacturer of safes, for the sale of which Messrs. Folger & Co., of New Orleans, are the agents. It was brought here, and is being put up under the superintendence of Mr. C. F. Hesser. It will take about a month yet to finish it, the work being done by Mr. Hall's own workmen, who came with the safe for the purpose.

To open this safe by violence will be one of the impossibilities, for no agency or combination of means could suffice to enter it in any one night—it might be safe to say in any one week—even if understood.

Mlle. Latour is the prettiest woman in Paris, and her photographs sell by the thousands at two francs, while Eugenie's are slow at one franc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Gray Hair Resumes its Original Color under the operation of PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which contains nothing dirty, is transparent, without sediment, leaves no stain on the scalp, no unpleasant odor in the hair.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
au7 1w

Notice to Gas Consumers.—Office of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, August 4, 1870.—The public is hereby cautioned against all parties claiming to be employed by this Company, who can not produce a written certificate of the fact, under seal, signed by the General Superintendent. No employe is allowed to deal in gas burners or apparatus of any description.
THEOBALD FORSTALL,
au5 1w General Superintendent pro tem.

Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company are now open at No. 76 Carondelet street, and also at the office of N. Commandeur, Esq., in Carrollton.
jy28 1m CHARLES W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that a second installment of Five Dollars per share will be due and payable on or before the fifteenth day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 142 Canal street.
JOSEPH ELLISON, President.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary. jy15 1m

Notice.—Bank of Lafayette, New Orleans, July 30, 1870.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870. Discount days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Offerings to be made on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stockholders are notified that the second installment of twenty-five per cent upon the capital stock is payable at the Bank on the first day of August.
jy31 eod 1m T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Headquarters German Republican Central Club.—The above club will meet in the Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute, on MONDAY, August 8, at eight o'clock P. M. All German Republicans are cordially invited to attend.
WILLIAM PFAFF, President.
CHARLES LOCHBRUNNER, Secretary. au7 1t*

To the Delegates Elected to the Republican Platform and Nominating Convention.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to offer myself to you of the First Congressional District, Louisiana, as a candidate for the District, hoping you will give my claims your consideration. The negro candidate for Congress.
au7 R. I. CROMWELL.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 5, 1870.—Parties elected as delegates to the State Convention, are hereby requested to forward copies of their credentials to the secretary of this committee, on or before MONDAY, August 8, 1870.
By order Sub-Executive Committee,
au5 3t B. P. BLANCHARD.

Carrollton Republicans.—At a mass meeting held in the city of Carrollton last evening, Z. McKay, Esq., was chosen president, and Thomas McCormack secretary. Judge Pardee and the Rev. T. Peterson were chosen vice-presidents. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. H. B. Taylor. On motion of the president, General Sheldon was called on to address the meeting, which he did in an appropriate speech, after which the meeting gave three cheers for General Sheldon, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the city of Carrollton in mass meeting assembled, do hereby declare that in General Sheldon, our Representative in the Forty-first Congress, we have a staunch and tried Republican, an able and fearless champion of the rights of all men before the law, a representative worthy of the great Republican party that elected him, our choice for the next Congress, and the only candidate that we, as Radical Republicans, will support for the Forty-second Congress, and we do hereby pledge ourselves, our lives, our honors and fortunes, poor as we are, to stand by General Sheldon and the Radical Republican party of this State; and we will support no candidate who will attempt to sever or separate or bolt from the Republican party.

The Hon. S. Packer was called on to address the meeting, which he did, in a humorous and appropriate speech, which brought down the house. At the close, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Hon. S. Packer.

The Rev. H. B. Taylor addressed the meeting in an excellent speech. At the close, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Taylor.

He was followed by the Rev. T. Peterson, who made a very appropriate speech.
SIMGLIUS McKAY, President.
T. MCCORMACK, Secretary. au7 1t*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Mobile Harbor Improvement, Mobile, Alabama, August 6, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 M., TUESDAY, September 6, 1870, for dredging Choctaw Pass, Mobile Bay, so as to give a depth of 11 feet of water at mean low tide, and a width of channel-way of 275 feet, or thereabouts, the exact width to be determined hereafter. To accomplish this work, it is estimated that the excavation in Choctaw Pass (where the main work is to be done) will average 3½ feet in depth for a distance of 2320 feet, making about 30,000 cubic yards of excavation, measured by the soundings, or in the neighborhood of 100,000 cubic yards measured in scows; at Dog River Bar the excavation will average about 2 feet in depth for about a mile.

The work must be commenced as soon as practicable, say within twenty days after notice is given that the contract has been approved, and must be completed within five or six months after said notice, according to agreement.

The material excavated is to be deposited at such points in the bay as may be designated, not exceeding three miles in distance from the work, and the removal and deposit of all excavated material will be included as a part of the work of excavation for which bids are invited.

Bidders will please state—

First, Price per cubic yard for removal of 100,000 cubic yards, more or less, measured in the scows.

Second, Price in one sum for opening the Choctaw Pass channel, to give unobstructed passage way 11 feet deep at mean low tide and 225 feet wide, and price per foot for each additional foot increase in width of said channel not exceeding a total width of 275 feet; also price per cubic yard for dredging 20,000 cubic yards, more or less, on Dog river bar.

State whether it is proposed to do the work within five or within six months after approval of contract, and price in each case.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent being reserved until the work is satisfactorily completed, and forfeited in any case of failure from any cause on the part of contractor to comply with all the conditions of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the undersigned.

Full information will be given at the office, where blank proposals can be obtained.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Choctaw Pass," addressed to the undersigned and forwarded in duplicate.
C. B. REESE,
au7 6t Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, August 1, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the first day of September, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing October 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish Stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.—Number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia.—Number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas.—Number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota and Wyoming.—Number of districts, 83.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000), approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS,
au6 12t eod Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

FIFTH DISTRICT, PARISH OF ORLEANS, Right Bank, August 1, 1870.

AGREEABLY TO SECTION 48 OF AN "ACT ENtitled an act to provide revenue for the support of the State of Louisiana, and the manner of collecting the same," approved, March 16, 1870:

Notice is hereby given to all tax payers of the parish of Orleans (Fifth District), that the assessment roll is now opened to the public for examination at Fifth Justice Court, Villere street, Algiers, and will so remain until the first day of September, 1870. The undersigned will be in attendance during said period, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and in readiness to correct all erroneous assessments.

O. PILMAN, State Assessor.
E. J. BRUNET, Board of Assessors.
E. McCARTHY,
au2 30t Fifth Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD STATE ASSESSORS, Corner Conti and Royal, up stairs. New Orleans, August 1, 1870.

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS INTERested are hereby notified that the rolls of the Board of State Assessors for the year 1870, city of New Orleans, will be open for inspection and correction for the period of sixty days from the above date.
By order of JOHN W. SWORDS,
jy31 President of Board.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 5, 1870.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me to cancel the official bond of C. Dillingham as Register of Conveyances for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated the twenty-second of August, 1867, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, signed by C. Dillingham, as principal, and James E. Zuntz and L. Madison Day, as securities, each in the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, the said bond being for the faithful performance by the said C. Dillingham of his duties as Register aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bond to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof why the said bond should not be canceled and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of State as above, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the Governor:
H. C. WARMOTH.
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. au6 30t

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 12, 1870.

WHEREAS, INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECeived by me that on the evening of the fourth of July B. T. HIGGINBOTHAM, of the parish of