New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROS., at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

BY SHERIFF MAXWELL, at 12 o'clock, M., at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground on Dauphine street and another lot on the same street, together with buildings on the two lots—city of New Orleans, for use and benefit of McDonogh School fund, vs. Louis Edouard Forstall; at half-past ten o'clock, at No. 188 Camp street, contents of an oyster saloon—Jason Machado vs. Charles Eagan & Co.

BY J. W. QUINN, Constable Second Justice Court, at twelve o'clock, at No. 90 Baronne street, lot of assorted groceries and furniture—C. Junger vs. Mrs. M. Harrigan.

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

Local Intelligence.

A SHORT CHAPTER OF MISTAKES.—Peter Collins was turned into a queer groove by circumstances over which he had no control. During Friday several little domestic broils made him crispy in temper, which he smoothed with many libations of the ardent. His wife turned him out of their home on Fourth street, and he wandered down to the first precinct stationhouse, where he insanely tried to unburden his troubled mind to corporal Van Kirk. Having nawound one-half of his domestic yarn, and unable to stand erect, the officer lifted him into a cell. Yesterday morning Peter was taken before Recorder Houghton, and when his name was called some one else answered, who was discharged, and the intentional mistake not being clearly understood Collins was held as a kind of hostage. The last we saw of him he was striving to obtain an interview with the Recorder, not sure whether his name was Collins or Smith.

ABOUT TIME.—On the seventeenth instant John Assel, No. 224 Perdido street, missed his silver watch and gold chain. He informed E. C. Rhorer of the disagreeable fact, offering a reward for the recovery of his property. A few days afterward Rhorer informed him that he knew where the articles were, but that twenty-two dollars were due on them. Assel agreed to pay that sum, when accused produced the watch and chain, but did not stop to claim the reward. He was arrested, and yesterday Recorder Houghton sent him down to the Criminal Court for trial, on the charge of having stolen property.

Milton Anderson will receive a pretty good dressing unless he can clear his skirts of a charge that he knowingly sold a stolen overcoat to James Henry. The coat was stolen from officer Boles last winter.

Charles Shelley's ears are acquainted with the creaking of prison doors and locks, for he was locked up, because John McCauly was robbed of one hundred dollars. Accused and accuser are strangers in New Orleans.

COAL OIL ACCIDENT.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Roy, an elderly lady, residing at No. 231 Columbus street, attempted to hurry up a fire by pouring coal oil on it from a can. The liquid blazed, the flames communicating with the fluid inside the can, causing an instantaneous explosion, sending the burning oil in all directions, a large portion of which fell on the Madame's dress, setting that in flames, injuring her severely. Her son, Emile, in attempting to assist her, was also badly burned, so that his condition is very critical. Mrs. Roy's wounds are so extensive that it seems quite impossible for her to recover. Coal oil should be handled the same as gunpowder.

Frederick Hoptman, driver of one of the Canal and Claiborne street cars, was arrested for embezzling ten dollars, the property of the comany. The money was intrusted to him for the purpose of furnishing change to passengers.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—At one o'clock last evening a dray, loaded with cotton, on the levee, in the Third District, was suddenly brought to a halt in consequence of smoke issuing from the bales. It is not known how the fire originated, nor was an investigation made. The fire was extinguished by people in the vicinity.

A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE.—A. B. Mitchell, No. 136 Carondelet street, keeper of an intelligence office, is charged with arson, the accusation being made by Marks Gherghin, No. 222 Camp street, who asserts that Mitchell did on the twenty-fourth instant maliciously set fire to the dwelling, No. 158½ St. Joseph street. If the assertion proves correct the prisoner will need all his intelligence to clear him. Accused was released on bond by Recorder Houghton.

John Daley and Patrick Joyce, lads, were arrested on the levee, for stealing iron. When asked why they stole, they responded that hunger was the cause, and they spoke the truth. For a month to come they will earn wholesome meals in the Workhouse.

WELCOME OUR FRIENDS.—This is the delicate motto of the members of Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 3, and it was exemplified last night in Odd Fellows' Hall, where the actives and their welcome friends danced until they were wearied with pleasure. The toilets of some of the lady visitors were worthy of extended notice, and really bewitching. The gentlemen forgot, for the time, all care of conflagrations, simply enjoying the ladies' company and the enchanting dancing. The Vigilants certainly know how to welcome their friends. The attendance at this ball was the largest this season in Odd Fellows' Hall, and one of the most enjoyable. The members seemed to have made it a point to appear in dress uniform, and they looked very neat. Not a few of the maskers were really unique.

TROUBLESOME.—Not many days ago Ned Malone, better known as the Kinch, was sent to the Workhouse by Judge Montamat, on a carefully prepared commitment, which was first submitted to Judge Cooley for his opinion. He declared it quite formal, without a flaw or loophole through which could be driven a writ of any kind, so we are informed by a reliable gentleman. Malone yesterday sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and was released by Judge Cooley, who stated that accused was entitled to a jury trial. If that is the case, in this particular instance, then this bad man's chance for punishment is slim, as District Attorney Luzenburg says he can not prosecute defendant.

Mr. Beckwith, United States District Attorney, appeared in court as prosecuting counsel on the part of the authorities, and argued the subject at considerable length, contending that traditions of English law invest a common magistrate with power to commit prisoners in like cases.

The court decided that the act of our Legislature granting power to justices to commit in such cases was in violation of our constitution—therefore discharged Malone, who did not immediately leave the building, fearing that the police would rearrest him. He had no sooner crossed the threshold than Special Officers Smith and Pecora collared him on another charge. Accused finally obtained a bondsman, who signed for him in five hundred dollars to appear hereafter before Judge Montamat.

The presence of an unmarried fire-fly in Judge Montamat's court-room, yesterday, expending money for some kind of license, induced the belief that a young lady will soon be divorced from her paternal home. No names are mentioned until the happy event shall be consummated.

AN OBSCURED SUN.—Prairie grass on the lake shore on fire, last evening, not only filled the air with gossamer cinders, white and black, but the smoke so obscured the sun as to give that body a blood-red appearance occasionally, and at times, totally obscuring it. The arch above us was filled with a soft haze, which inclined a lazy man to be lazier. After dark, when the new moon began to show its horns, the smoke nearly snuffed out its pale light.

WILL REMAIN.—Emile Lefaux, whose name we are tired of reporting, was recently released from a charge on his promising that he would leave the city, but he failed to keep his promise. He was arrested Friday night at his old tricks, caught in the act of stealing a gold chain from John E. Morrison. Now it seems pretty certain that he will not leave New Orleans within the space of several days.

BAZAR MARKET.—The new Bazar Market is now finished and ready for business. This structure stands between the French Market and the Red Stores. In its construction every possible improvement has been made, and, altogether, for elegance of design and convenience for business purposes, the Bazar Market is an improvement on every market-house yet put up in the city.

We learn that the stalls of this market will be sold next Wednesday. The market is intended for the sale of every article of merchandise except fresh and salt meat, fish and vegetables. There is an idea to some extent spread around that fruit will not be sold in the Bazar Market. This is a mistake, for a portion of the market is expressly set apart for fruit, poultry and game.

THE RULE OF THE GAME.—Yesterday about noon an old gentleman crossing Camp street, at the corner of Common, was nearly run over by a species of furniture wagon, driven furiously along by a couple of black-bearded fellows. True, they did condescend to bellow a warning in some species of *patois*, when they were nearly on top of the old gentleman—who seemed infirm, and moved with difficulty—but they did not abate their speed in the least. Does the law allow fellows empowered with the omnipotence of a four-wheeled wagon, to drive across the crowded thoroughfares with a speed that endangers the aged, the infirm and the young, hurrying them out of the way under penalty of being crippled?

If the police were to arrest a few of these Jehus *before* they had crushed the life out of somebody, the great evil of furious driving might be abated.

Base Ball.

The Mutuals, of New York, will play at the Park, to-day, their grand farewell game, previous to their departure to-morrow for home. Our gallant Lone Stars will be their antagonists to-day, and will present for the conflict the strongest nine they have ever yet put into the field.

We think we are safe in assuming that of all games played by the Mutuals in this city, the game of to-day will be the most closely contested of the series, and we trust that a large audience may be in attendance to give our distinguished visitors a generous parting bumper. Play will be called at two o'clock. Admission fifty cents. Ladies free.

A Murderer Sentenced.

Judge Orsborn sentenced William Carter for the killing of Hampton Jenkins, both colored, in the parish of Grant, in the town of Colfax, to be hung, when the Governor shall fix the time, and sign the death warrant. Nearly all of the jury who brought in the verdict of guilty, the District Attorney, and a large number of citizens in the parishes of Grant and Rapides, signed a petition to the Governor, recommending the sentence to be commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE BARBARIN GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES.—We direct the attention of the readers of the REPUBLICAN this morning to the numerous certificates which the Barbarin Gas Light Company publish as evidence of the value of the invention which it was organized to introduce to the world. A careful perusal of these certificates will, we think, demonstrate beyond further controversy that the apparatus by which their gas is manufactured is not liable to any objections as to safety or complications; that it can be managed without skilled labor; that the gas it produces gives a beautiful, brilliant and steady light; that it is economical, saving over sixty per cent on the expenditures made to the old gas company, and, finally it has given entire satisfaction to all who have used it. With such evidence before them we can not well see how the people of this and other States can fail to immediately replace their old apparatus by those of the Barbarin Company, for economy should be the order of the day. Let all read the certificates.

C. C. Haley, whose headquarters are at 19 Commercial place, his branch office at 153 Poydras street, and his field of usefulness along the entire line of the Chattanooga Railroad, sends us ample evidences that the mail has arrived. About a car load of choice Sunday reading was marked C. C. Haley. He has Harpers' Weekly, the Sugar Cane (published in Manchester, England), the Chimney Corney, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac for 1871, a superb number; Scribner's Monthly Illustrated Magazine, No. 2; the Atlantic Monthly, Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine, and about five hundred other popular papers, magazines, etc.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of two lots of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Dauphine street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, Second District.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisement.

THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC.

We have had many novelties this week. The St. Charles opened with "Money" on Monday, and in rapid succession presented "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Richard III." Mr. Lawrence Barrett bore the brunt of criticism in all of these plays. The Varieties insisted on "Katharine and Petruchio" and the burlesque of "Sonnambula," relieving public expectation on Friday evening by producing the English sensation, "Two Roses." At the Academy, the Moore-Wyndham Comedy company gave us, during the week, alternate performances of "The Lancers" and "Ours." We feel operatically inclined just now, and after rehearsing, in a few words, the performances of the past ten days, we shall proceed to consider the value of the artists of Mr. Calabresi.

The operatic season opened with Halevy's spectacular opera of "La Juive" sung twice during the first week, and followed on Monday last by "William Tell," generally accepted, except by German musicians, to be the masterpiece of opera compositions. Verdi's "Traviata" was performed on Tuesday and last night. We regret to state that with the exception of the first night the audiences have been comparatively slim. It was an unfortunate selection, we believe, that of Halevy's "Jewess," for the initial performance at the opera. And let us say it without proceeding further if the administration of the Opera has been laboring under difficulties occasioned by the absence of several of its artists, we are not to base our judgment upon what they will be, but must criticise alone what we have seen. Halevy's best opera, abounding in vocal difficulties and exceedingly exacting upon the skilfull management of the most accomplished artists in vocalization, as well as in scope of voice and power of execution, it is not such an an opera as would most advantageously display ordinary talent. This fact was conclusively demonstrated on Saturday night of last week, when, from the rising of the curtain to the closing scene, the weakness of the artists was constantly apparent. We are disposed to make every allowance in favor of the singers for the change in the climate, a natural timidity and lack of self-confidence attending a first appearance in a strange country, and before a critical audience, but, at the same time, when radical defects, which neither time nor circumstances can eradicate, manifest themselves so palpably, our leniency must be shaken, and the duty of a fair and honest critic must be performed.

To begin with, we have had Mr. Cazeaux, the tenor, who, in the role of *Eleazar*, had ample opportunity to exhibit his vocal powers, his science, and the accomplishment of an undoubted musician. The role is difficult and laborious, and he who fully realizes the idea of the composer must be indeed an artist endowed with extraordinary natural gifts. This Mr. Cazeaux fails to do; his deficiency in the most indispensable requisites is great indeed. His voice, whilst possessing some power, with tolerable fairness in the medium notes, is decidedly bad in the upper register, and like Picot, whose middle register was far superior, he seems to prefer singing a semitone flat rather than in harmony with the orchestral accompaniment. Especially could this be observed in the last aria of the fourth act.

Mr. Cazeaux' powers of vocalization are limited, but he sings with expression; his acting is tame and spiritless. As *Eleazar* and as *Arnold*, in "William Tell," he has submitted to the severest test, and it may be in other roles he will create a more favorable impression and more fully realize the predictions of his friends.

Mr. DeKeghel, the tenor leger, has had better opportunities, and, from his *debut* in "The Jewess," evinced that he was an accomplished musician. His voice is remarkably true, sweet and pure; easily managed. The serenade in "The Jewess" and the barcarolle in "William Tell," as sung by him, are sufficient to establish our opinion of this singer. But, notwithstanding all the artistic talents of the singer displayed in "Traviata," inexorable nature refused him her assistance, and all his training, study and skill could not supply his deficiency of voice, which, at times, was imperceptible in the *forte* passages.

Mr. Castelmary, the basso profundo, has a rich and full voice and possesses skill in controlling it. He well knows how to make use of his powers, but at times it seems that he would set the orchestra at defiance and attempt to sing in his own way. This may be a satisfactory achievement for the artist, but it is very grating on the ears of the listener, who thinks more of harmony than of independence.

M'lle Rozes, the prima donna soprano, does not in any particular reach the standard of excellence as a singer adopted by the habitues of the French opera of this city. When we say that she possesses a powerful voice, we have said all we can in her favor. It is sadly deficient in melody and freshness. At times it is painfully harsh and so false and defective that we are willing to admit that as *Rachel*, she was constantly laboring under the effects of the fearful punishment of the burning stake of the last act. Her voice seems to have been overtasked and is now husky and exhausted, hence incapable of that elasticity and ready control attainable by younger and fresher voices. In her execution there is a want of finish and delicate embellishments that contribute so largely to the success and popularity of a vocalist.

Mme. Naddi's voice is a pleasant relief, and, with its clearness and melody, as well as its correctness, atones in a measure for the shortcomings of the many others. It is not a voice of much compass nor of very great power, but by skillful management it is rendered both effective and pleasing. As an actress, in the dramatic as well as the lighter opera, Mme. Naddi excels, and gives evidence of a thorough and intelligent appreciation of the role she impersonates.

Of the choruses and orchestra we have but little to say as yet, because the want of sufficient rehearsing is a good excuse for them. The ballet corps is not at all in keeping with the surrounding style of the opera and its stage. Mr. Van Hamme and Mme. Bignon are both good artists, but the other danseuses, with one exception, are quondam coryphees of the Academy of Music, where Manager Bidwell would not presume to even present them to the public as second danseuses.

The company is a tame one, so far. Let us hope, however, that with the arrival of Mme. De Edelsberg, contralto; Mme. Durand Hitchcock, *chanteuse legere;* Mme. Dumestre, *dugazon*, and the promised new tenor, that there will be a revival of interest in behalf of the opera, and that ere the close of the season it will be called a success equal to previous operatic entertainments. We have forgotten to mention the first appearance of Mr. Dumestre, since his return, as *William Tell;* but for the apparent efforts of our excellent barytone to surpass not only Mr. Cazeaux, but himself also, we would have a good deal more to say of him. Of Gessler and Gemmy we prefer saying nothing for the present.

We are not apprised of the course to be pursued next week at the St. Charles. Last week was, as we have said, devoted, with one exception, to tragedy. The first appearance of Mr. Lawrence Barrett in "Money" created an excellent impression. His numerous admirers of former times, when he delighted audiences at the Varieties, were elated at the progress of their young favorite who, even among his own profession, is considered the best young actor in the country. "Hamlet," "Romeo," "Richelieu" and "Richard III" have opened the mitrailleuses of criticism upon him. "Hamlet" and "Romeo" were his best impersonations, but we doubt very much whether Mr. Barrett would attempt "Richelieu" in New York. He might, however.

MOBILE STEAMER BURNED

LOSS OF FIFTEEN LIVES

SURVIVORS SAVED BY THE MARY

Particulars of the Disaster

We copy the following particulars of a lamentable disaster from the Mobile *Tribune* of Friday:

The painful intelligence reached the city this morning that the steamer Arlington, engaged in the lighterage business, and owned by Mr. J. M. Hollingsworth and Captain James Alexander, was entirely destroyed by fire, just below the stake in the bay, about midnight last night.

There were known to be about twenty souls on board, and it is feared that all, except James Thompson, stevedore, who was picked up by the New Orleans steamer Mary, and five others, (names not known), who were picked up by the steam lighter Effort, are either burned or drowned. Those picked up by the Effort have not yet reached the city.

Captain Thompson and Mr. J. C. Babcock, both well known stevedores here, were the only passengers on board the Arlington, and from all the intelligence we have been able to obtain, little hope is entertained for Mr. Babcock's safety. The Arlington's crew consisted of the following: Captain William G. Lee, master; George Lee, mate and steersman; William Kinney, first engineer; James Joiner, second engineer; John Espalla, carpenter; unknown white man, watchman; Jessee, negro cook and steward; a negro fireman, loister, and ten deck-hands. In all, crew and passengers, twenty-one persons.

The Mary sailed around among the floating cotton, and saw only Captain Thompson, leaving the scene of disaster after daylight this morning.

The Arlington had on board 581 bales of cotton, destined as follows: Ship Resolute, 209; ship E. C. Scranton, 172; ship Fleetford, 109; steamer Australian, 172 bales.

How the fire originated is not known. Captain Thompson, who was sleeping in the same stateroom with Mr. Babcock, was aroused from his sleep by the cry of "fire," and on getting on deck found flames issuing from all parts of the boat. He saved himself by clinging to the small boat, which was either upset or swamped in the launching. The last he saw of Mr. Babcock was that he threw two bales of cotton overboard; at a later time he saw the two bales and Mr. Babcock was not with them. This circumstance increases the apprehension for Mr. Babcock's safety. Of the others on board the ill-fated steamer we have no tidings and must therefore hope for the best, while we fear the worst.

The engines were not stopped after the fire broke out, the heat being so great that they could not be reached. For this reason the boat continued on her deadly course, and to this is attributed the difficulty in getting the small boat safely launched.

The boat was insured and valued at about $10,000. The cotton was all protected, mostly in different offices.

Captain Thompson is very badly chafed by rubbing against the boat, the skin of some portions of his legs being torn off almost to the bone.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Nathan Schwab vs. Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson et al.—In this case yesterday came up the rule for contempt against Mr. Collins, the sheriff recently elected for the parish of Jefferson, and Judge Scott, of the Parish Court, on a rule to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in refusing to recognize Schwab as sheriff, under a decision in his favor rendered by the Supreme Court at its last term.

The case was argued by D. C. Labatt for Schwab, and R. King Cutler for the defendants. Judge Scott, of the Parish Court, also made an elaborate argument in his own defense.

It will be remembered that in 1868 Schwab was elected sheriff; his election was contested; he was ousted from the office; appealed to the Supreme Court; the decision reversed by that tribunal, and still he failed to get possession of the office from circumstances too lengthy to be detailed. The case was submitted.

Llado vs. Jackson.—In the contest for the Coronership of the lower districts, the attorneys for the elected candidate have filed a bill of exceptions in the Eighth District Court, in which they set up that the majority of their candidate is 1,074, and not 73, as alleged.

The Magazine Street Railroad Case.

James H. Young vs. B. Saloy et al—Intervention of Magazine Street Railroad Company.—In this case, instituted in the Seventh District Court, the plaintiff, by his attorney, R. King Cutler, has filed the following exceptions:

Now comes James H. Young, and pleads as exceptions to the petition of intervention and third opposition of the Magazine Street Railroad Company of Jefferson City, as follows, to wit:—

1. That intervenors have not set forth the name or names of the corporators of said Magazine Street Railroad Company of Jefferson City, as in law they are bound to do.

2. That intervenors' petition discloses no cause of action that can be maintained in these proceedings.

3. That the facts, matters and things set forth in intervenors' petition can not be set up, plead and maintained in manner and form, and in this suit as insisted upon by them.

4. That the entire facts and issues set forth in the petition of intervention herein are now pending in the honorable the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, and can not be heard and determined in this suit, and that said intervention and third opposition is entirely contrary to law and practice.

Wherefore, this appearer prays that these exceptions be maintained, and that said petition of intervention and third opposition be dismissed, and for costs and general relief.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of School Directors for the City of New Orleans, Sixth Division.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26, 1870.

Board met in special session, six members present, President Hahn in the chair.

The President stated that in answer to petitions from the State Superintendent of Public Education, and the Third Ward Board of Directors, writs of injunction had been received from the Eighth District Court, dated November 25, 1870, restraining this board from further carrying out the resolutions adopted on the ninth instant, relative to the opening of the public schools, and to the admission of pupils, and from attempting to exercise or participate in the exclusive privileges and franchises granted to said Third Ward Board, and the boards of the other ward districts of the city of New Orleans.

A motion to consider the expediency of an appeal by this board from the adverse decisions of the Eighth District Court, in the cases brought before it, being adopted, Mr. Van Norden offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the board be authorized to apply for a suspensive appeal in the cases recently decided by the Eighth District Court, against this board, and to take such further steps as he may deem proper to vest this board with the authority conferred upon it by law.

Adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Van Norden, Tracy and Shelley—3.

Nays: Messrs. Dunn and Tissot.

The resignation of Hon. Michael Hahn as president of the board, being tendered, was accepted; and, on motion, Mr. W. Van Norden was elected president in his stead.

An election for treasurer was then held, resulting in the choice of Mr. T. G. Tragg, vice W. Van Norden, elected president.

The board then adjourned.

N. T. KENDALL, Secretary.

RUINED.

A Young Girl Forsakes Her Family and Friends to Lead a Life of Shame with Her Lover—Her Rescue and His Arrest.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal].

During the past year Milton Poulter, the young man of whom we write, has been tilling the soil of his brother's farm, which lies a few miles west of Harrodsburg, in Mercer country, and has been boarding with him. In the same family has lived an old man and his daughter, a girl of fourteen summers, who is the unfortunate victim of the story. It is said that the old gentleman was well-to-do in the world, and had surrounded his daughter with every comfort and pleasure that could be desired by one in her position.

Poulter, being brought in daily contact with the girl, formed an attachment for her, and paid her such court that she was flattered and dazzled, and lent but a too willing ear to his wooing. He soon so completely gained the affections of the girl that she was ready to do his bidding, and, pleading the depth of his love and the certain opposition of her father to the alliance, he proposed and gained her consent to an elopement. Poulter knew, however, that if he and the girl disappeared at the same time suspicion would point to him, and in order to anticipate and forestall any evidence of guilt on his part, it was agreed between them that she should be secreted somewhere in the neighborhood until such time as she could be brought to this city.

On the night of the twentieth of October she disappeared very suddenly, and was missed about dark. Nothing was thought of this at the time, but, when she did not return that night, nor on the succeeding day, the family became distressed, and the father sought to find her. Directed by his knowledge of Poulter's actions toward his daughter, and her reciprocal feelings, he suspected the truth; and soon gaining a clue, he followed them through several counties, and finally to this city.

In the meantime Poulter deliberately set about the accomplishment of the girl's ruin, and she, in her infatuation, gave ready acquiescence to all his plans, for he had promised her happiness, and she knew not that the promised blessings, which looked like golden fruit, would prove to be Dead Sea apples, which would burn to ashes on her lips. The contemplated marriage was postponed from time to time on some paltry pretext until the girl's ruin was effected, and then, knowing she would not return to her father's, he threw aside all dissemblance and kept her as his mistress.

On arriving in this city the father ascertained that Poulter had asked at DeWitt's Hotel, on Market street, above Preston, if anyone were there from Mercer county. It occurred to the father that Poulter wished to find out the situation of affairs in Mercer county, and he had ample evidence that he was on the right track. On Sunday he went to New Albany, and spied his man in the upper part of that city, but before he preferred his charges Chief of Police D. B. Starr and Officer Matlock arrested him, charged with offenses against the laws of Indiana.

In the meantime the little girl had been found at the house of a relative of Poulter, in New Albany, and was restored to her father, who yesterday afternoon had her in this city, prior to departing on the first train for home. It is his intention to procure a requisition on the Governor of Indiana for the person of Poulter, and have him tried at home, where all the circumstances of the case are well known. It is said that Poulter is an old offender, and that a number of indictments are pending against him in this State, as well as in Indiana and Illinois.

NASBY.

His Lecture in Boston—He Satirizes the President.

"Warrington," writing to the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* from Boston, comments as follows upon Nasby's recent lecture in that city:

Nasby lectured last night in the Fraternity course, and made a fearful onslaught on the follies and vices of the community, in politics, law, theology, trade, fashionable life and everything else. There was a little too much shadow and too little light in the picture. It was all satire, but it was very effective and very useful. Even Grant had to take it. But he has to take it on all sides now-a-days.

With the exception of a sensible editorial in the *Advertiser*, the other day, I have not seen a defense of the President in any newspaper, except that telegraphic one that was fixed up at Washington and sent abroad, and this was condemned and sneered at by everybody. Perhaps the funniest thing in the way of political criticism is the letter of President Woolsey and the professors of Yale College, to Secretary Cox. These greenhorns seem to have taken it for granted that everything they have read in relation to the late unpleasantness, from the pen of Cox, and Godkin and Nordhoff of the *Evening Post*, and Henry Brooks Adams, is true.

They know nothing about the case. It may be true that Grant has taken up the McGarrahan claim; it may be true that Grant has insisted on assessing the officeholders, but there is not the slightest evidence of it—not a solitary particle, except the word of certain unscrupulous journalists. And the Yale people have simply "gone off at half cock." As for the late Secretary of the Interior, the trouble with him seems to have been that he had not discovered that he was Secretary and Grant was President. If the President of the United States can not send word to his Secretary that he does not wish one of his understrappers in the department to sign the Presidential name to a patent until he has had further time to consider it, without rendering himself liable to a long lecture, consisting of stale editorials of the New York *Nation* on civil service reform it is quite time that the relations of the President and Secretary were reviewed. I am afraid that Nasby has fallen a little into cant, as well as some other people. However, his hit at Grant was not an unfair one, being merely an allusion to Dexter and the stable. The lecturer painted Jim Fisk at full length, and in an admirable way; als, Vanderbilt, and the Woods, and apparently had in his mind a good many members of Congress and others whom he did not name and whom I did not recognize, though, if we are to believe the *Advertiser*, the audience were endowed with such wonderful acumen that they recognized persons that Nasby, perhaps, never thought of. On the whole, the lecture was an exceedingly good one.

Boston as a Beer-Drinking City.

A Boston letter to the Chicago *Journal* says:

The official figures sent to Washington last week show that 286,117 barrels of beer were manufactured by the fifteen breweries in the third internal revenue district during the past nine months. During the same time last year 192,831 barrels were made, or 93,286 barrels more this year, thus far, than last year—an increase of about fifty per cent—which shows that the Hub is rapidly becoming a beer-drinking city. It is estimated that Boston and its vicinity consumes annually not less than 450,000 barrels of lager and ale. There was a time when the Boston nose elevated itself at a high angle when a mug of lager was placed near it; but a bilious Legislature forced its introduction, and a little liberal legislation in turn encouraged its use as a beverage, until now the people have become quite Teutonized. The almost universal use of lager and ale has demonstrated the folly of the extreme temperance men of seizing a person by the throat, and telling what he shall drink, and what he shall not drink. The Legislature can not make the community temperate any more than it can make people pious at the point of the bayonet. King Gambrinus is worshiped by the descendants of the Puritans, who, having no barley to make into malt when they landed at Plymouth, were content, and thought it no fault to sweeten their lips with liquor made of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut chips. But they were not long in finding men who had "learned the noble secret how to brew," and as early as 1637 there were quite a number of breweries in Boston.

A novel collection for the Rhenish countries which have suffered most is now going on in Western Germany. The farmers are asked to contribute part of their potatoes for the starving populations. They come in so plentifully that there are not freight cars enough to transport them.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Headquarters German Republican Veteran Club.—New Orleans, November 25, 1870.—Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His mysterious providence, to call from our midst, by the hand of death, Comrade JOSEPH STUDER, a member of this Club; therefore be it

Resolved, That we lose in him an honored and faithful member, and as a club we deeply deplore the untimely and sudden death of one so promising of future usefulness.

Resolved, That we tender to the stricken widow and friends of our deceased comrade our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That to better show our respect for our departed comrade while living, and to exhibit the precious memory in which he is now held, these resolutions be published in the Republican and New Orleans Daily German Gazette, and that a copy of the same be sent to his widow.

F. SPRANKLEY, President.

J. W. HANN, Assistant Secretary. no27 1t*

Equal Rights Central Executive Committee.—At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Equal Rights party, held Saturday evening, November twenty-sixth, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and the committee adjourned sine die:

WHEREAS, This committee through an erroneous impression of the designs of the Executive of the State had thought proper to continue its existence in direct opposition to the policy of the Governor and his administration, and

Whereas, After the strenuous personal efforts made by the Governor in the last political campaign, he has achieved a glorious victory for the Republican party and the furtherance of the cause of equal rights, be it

Resolved, That the Equal Rights Committee, collectively and individually, through a proper sense of justice, recognize that the policy of his Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, has been used for the best interest of the Republican party and of the cause of equal rights, be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge him our support conscientiously in the administration of the government, and in all his efforts to promote the success of Republican principles, and the well-being of the whole people of the State of Louisiana, to which end we believe his action as Governor and as a citizen has tended to promote. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Hon. Thomas W. Conway for the energy he has displayed in carrying out the provisions of the State constitution in regard to the public schools—proving himself thereby worthy of our trust.

Resolved, That this committee, and all associations connected therewith, stand adjourned sine die, and request all the members to join their respective ward clubs. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

P. E. BECHTEL, President.

L. D. LARRIEU, Secretary. no27

The Phil Sheridan Auxiliary Irish Republican Club, of the Fourth District, held their regular meeting on the twenty-third instant, and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing six months, viz:

GENERAL D. T. KIRBY, President.
FRED EARHART, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM TERRELL, Second Vice-President.
P. H. MAHONEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM TERRELL, Treasurer. no26 1t*

Fifth Ward Republican Club.—The following committee on protection of members was appointed by the Fifth Ward Republican Club, at its meeting of November 24, 1870: William Vigers, chairman; A. Moss, Captain O. Rey, N. Villere, Captain C. Davis, A. Belot, S. Schmidt.

By order of the President.

no25 3t HENRY L. TAUBIN, Secretary.

Republican Auxiliary Committee Rooms, No. 64 Baronne street, New Orleans, November 22, 1870.—John Lynch, President; J. H. West, Treasurer; P. F. Herwig, Secretary; M. A. Southworth and Thomas Isabelle, Executive Committee.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

The Republican Auxiliary Committee of Louisiana, having originated in an emergency and directly from the Republican party, deems it expedient and proper that it should very briefly report its action directly to the source from which it originated.

Since the organization of this Committee, on the sixth day of October last, its labors and responsibilities have been very great, for while it neither assumed nor exercised authority in the party, its suggestions and recommendations have been invariably followed.

It has received voluntary contributions from Republicans residing in Louisiana, to the amount of twenty-six thousand and forty-five dollars ($26,045), and has expended during the canvass and election precisely the same amount. It has sent canvassers and agents, and has printed and sent tickets to nearly every parish in the State, and has distributed a large amount of campaign documents. The work accomplished by the committee is so well known and recognized that a more extended report on the subject is unnecessary.

All Republicans, and especially contributors, are invited to call at the office of the Treasurer, in the City Hall, and examine an accurate and minute account, approved by the whole committee, of all receipts and expenditures.

The committee improves this opportunity to congratulate the Republicans of Louisiana on the glorious victory they have achieved, and to thank the Republican party, and its individual members, for their prompt, efficient, and hearty countenance and support.

The Republican Auxiliary Committee of Louisiana has this day adjourned sine die.

JOHN LYNCH, President.

P. F. HERWIG, Secretary. no24 1t

CORPORATIONS.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

The stockholders of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted November 2, 1870, a meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation will be held at the office of the said corporation, at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, on the twenty-sixth of December, 1870, between nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and be adjourned from day to day, and resumed and continued every day successively, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the same hours, until the first day of July, 1871, inclusive, to take into consideration and decide:

1. Whether or not they accept the benefits and provisions of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 16, 1870, entitled "An act extending the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the duration thereof for twenty-five years, and authorizing the reduction of its capital stock to one million of dollars;" and

2. Whether or not the said capital stock shall be reduced to one million of dollars.

The act above referred to is in the following words and figures, viz:

[No. 72.]

AN ACT extending the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the duration thereof for twenty-five years, and authorizing the reduction of its capital stock to one million of dollars.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, as enacted by the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and for other purposes," approved March 5, 1831, be and the same hereby is extended for the term of twenty-five years, from the thirty-first of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that the fourth section of said act shall be, and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

That the subscribers to the said company, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby created a corporation, by the name and style of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and shall so continue until the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and by that name shall be able to contract, buy, receive and possess all kinds of property, immovable and movable, and to loan, negotiate, sell, grant and dispose of the same, to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to establish such by-laws as may be convenient, not being contrary to this act nor to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, by resolution of its Board of Directors, to reduce the capital stock of said company to one million of dollars, provided that such reduction be recommended to the Board at the meeting of stockholders to be called according to law, or by any special meeting called for the purpose of considering the expediency of such reduction.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed, to extend or grant to the said Canal and Banking Company any other than its banking privileges, as contained in the original charter and its amendments, and its rights under existing laws to charge eight per cent per annum interest or discount on its loans or discounts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said New Orleans Canal and Banking Company shall be liable and subject to taxation at the same rate as other personal property under the laws of this State.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 16, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
By order of the President and Directors:
no3 tjal CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A certain PROMISSORY NOTE, dated Columbia Louisiana, March 26, 1866, payable on or before January 1, 1867, to E. Heath or bearer, drawn by G. R. Carleton, H. G. Gould and George T. Childs, in the sum of five thousand ($5000) dollars, bearing eight (8) per cent interest from date until paid. Said note was secured by mortgage dated March 26, 1866, and paraphed for identification with mortgage act passed before Thomas J. Hough, Recorder parish of Caldwell. Any one finding said note will please return the same to me at No. 99 Camp street, New Orleans. E. HEATH.

no26 3t

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN