1281

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 218. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1129.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
E. CALABRESI.....MANAGER
Saturday, December 24, 1870,
SECOND MATINEE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
Basin's comic opera, in three acts,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
Prices of admission—No reserved seats:
Orchestre, parquette, first and second tiers and dress circle.....$1 00
Children under twelve years.....50
Third tier.....50
The doors will be open for the matinee at eleven o'clock.
Saturday, December 24.
Evening Performance, at seven o'clock,
Second night of Halevy's grand opera, in five acts,
LA REINE DE CHYPRE.
Box office open every day from nine A. M. to four o'clock P. M.
Doors open at half-past six, and the performance commences at seven o'clock, precisely.
Tickets can be secured at Grunewald's music store, No. 139 Canal street. de23 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
FARWELL BENEFIT of the talented artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
BEN DEBAR AS THE FAT BOY.
Friday Evening, December 23, 1870,
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
MARGOT.....MAGGIE MITCHELL
BOB NETTLES.
BOB NETTLES.....MAGGIE MITCHELL
WADDILOVE, the fat boy.....BEN DEBAR
KATTY O'NEIL.
KATTY O'NEIL, with Irish song and dance, MAGGIE MITCHELL.
TO-MORROW—Grand CHRISTMAS MATINEE, 5000 toy presents given away.
Wanted—Twelve gentlemen for chorus.
Doors open at quarter to seven. Performance commences at a quarter to eight o'clock. de23 1t

A GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL
Will be given by Ladies of the Fourth Baptist Church at the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
Royades street, between Common and Canal, streets, for the benefit of the Church, on
Saturday, December 24, 1870.
In consequence of the change from the Lutheran Hall, all tickets will be received at the Institute. de23 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
This week will be presented
STARTLING AND SPARKLING SPECIALTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, BY FIFTY STAR ARTISTS,
GIVING SELECTED GEMS,
From all known amusements, including Opera, Comedy, Drama, Farce, Burlesque, Extravaganza, Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Gymnastics, Acrobats, Sketches, etc., concluding each entertainment with the
SENSATION OF THE PERIOD.
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS GIFT MATINEE,
As originally established by this Management in 1856.
There will be two Christmas Gift Matinees this year. The first on SATURDAY, December 24, 1870. The second on MONDAY, December 26, 1870, giving away
10,000 ELEGANT GIFTS.
On Monday, December 26,
Will be presented the Great
HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES,
The Nautical Aboriginal Burlesque and Comic Trick Pantomime
ROBIN CRUSOE AND HARLEQUIN MAN FRIDAY. de20

SELECT READINGS
BY MRS. MARIE WILKINS.
At the solicitation of several prominent gentlemen, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, of the late Varieties Company, will give, at Masonic Hall,
Friday Evening, December 23,
A READING FROM MODERN AUTHORS, the programme including, with other selections, Longfellow's "Building of the Ship," Tennyson's "Dora," Hood's "Song of a Shirt," and Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Partner."
Mrs. G. C. Pearce and Messrs. J. A. Arnold and L. A. Seward, the well-known professional musicians, have kindly volunteered to assist.
The readings will commence at eight o'clock precisely. Tickets can be procured at the hall, Friday evening, or from Mr. E. A. Tyler, 115 Canal street; Messrs. C. H. Zimmermann & Co., 94 Canal street; Mr. Louis Grunewald, 139 Canal street; Mr. Albert Eyrich, 130 Canal street; Mr. G. C. Haley, 19 Commercial alley; Messrs. Hyde & Carey, 9 Commercial alley, and the members of the Shakespeare Club. de21 3t

LADIES' FAIR,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY.
Open every night during this week (Friday, twenty-third, excepted).
Lunch daily from 10:30 A. M. till 1 P. M. de21 5t

FRENCH BAZAR.
The closing of the exhibition will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, twenty-fourth instant.
The drawing of the Grand Lottery will commence on MONDAY, twenty-sixth instant, at six o'clock P. M., at the St. Louis Hotel. de20 6t

WANTED.

WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A FURNISHED house to rent, could find a responsible tenant by addressing House, ladies' box 3166, New Orleans Postoffice. de16 10t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK, or to assist in office, to copy or to do other writing, by a gentleman accustomed to such business, and who is willing to be generally useful. Address Ira Hastings, City Postoffice. de15

TEACHERS WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the position of Principal Teacher at each of the Public Schools in Greenville, Mississippi. Applications to be made on or before the second day of January next, either in person or by letter, and to be accompanied in all cases by certificates of competency and character.
JULIUS JUNKERMANN,
Superintendent of Public Education for Washington County, Mississippi. de4 1m

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS
OF THE
United States, to sell L. V. Deforest & Co.'s
Aluminum Gold Jewelry.
Agents are making $200 to $300 per week selling the Aluminum Jewelry. The best imitation of gold ever introduced. It has the exact color, which it always retains, and stands the test of the strongest acids. No one can tell it from gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being about one-tenth lighter. L. V. Deforest & Co. are selling their goods for one-tenth the price gold jewelry is sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents—one-quarter cash, balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. We send persons wishing to act as agents a full and complete assortment of goods, consisting of Seals, Bracelets, Lockets, Ladies and Gents' Chains, Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc., for $100—$25 to be paid when the goods are received, the other $75 in thirty, sixty and ninety days. Parties wishing to order goods and act as agents will address
L. V. DEFOREST & CO.,
no8 3m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—or rooms alone—on reasonable terms at that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. de3 2m

BOARDING—ALL WHO WISH TO OBTAIN Board with a genteel family, speaking English and French, are referred to the advertisement of M. Galatas, Esq., at No. 183 Baupart street, Second District, a delightful location near the public square. Mr. Galatas refers to several of our best citizens. no30 1m

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, convenient to business. No. 20 Baronne street. de10 10t

FOR RENT—TWO FINE BRICK HOUSES, newly painted and repaired, with all the modern improvements, situated on St. Andrew street, near corner of Magazine street, and No. 211 Prytania street, near corner of Josephine street. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. Conery, corner Canal and Delta streets. de8tjal

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. no9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY improved places on St. Charles street, in the Sixth District of New Orleans. Prices twenty-two and twenty-five thousand dollars.
SHELBY SEYMOUR,
de16 1w No. 28 Carondelet street.

BAY ST. LOUIS LOTS, ON NICHOLSON avenue, extending from the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to the bay, are now for sale on easy terms, and at prices varying from two hundred to one thousand dollars each.
J. J. ALSTON,
de11 1m No. 22 Carondelet street.

TWO-STORY FRAME COTTAGE AND lot of ground thirty by ninety feet, on Constantinople street, between Perrier and Prytania, for sale at the very low price of $3000. One-third cash, $1200 in one year without interest, and the balance in two years, with eight per cent interest.
J. J. ALSTON,
de11 1m. No. 22 Carondelet street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.
The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.
For further particulars apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.
jy21

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A PLEASANT AND valuable property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-house, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold or rented to a good tenant, very cheap. For price and terms apply to George S. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18, second floor. No yellow fever or cholera was ever known to prevail at this place. jy16 tf

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 24 Commercial Place.
au13 tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of WEBD & KELLY, for the transaction of the general Job Printing and Stationery business, at No. 72 Camp street.
WILLIAM A. WEBD.
(Successor to Steel & Co.)
WILLIAM J. KELLY.
New Orleans, December 15, 1870. de16 12t

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by I. B. Hirsch in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, dated February 7, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $45.
Promissory note made by Moses Wimberg, in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, dated June 25, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $200.
Draft drawn by Salomon Lion, in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, on M. Kaufman, Fort Gibson, and accepted by him, dated June 25, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $332 16.
Draft drawn in Boston, September 7, 1870, by Brown & Brother, at four months, on Brown & Brother, Vicksburg, Mississippi, for $126.
The public are cautioned against negotiating for above papers, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of one or all of them to No. 16 Chartres street. de11 10t

REWARDS.

$3000 REWARD.
The above reward will be paid for the arrest and committal to jail, in this city, of Clayton & Williams, the parties who committed the recent forgeries on the banks here.
CITIZENS' BANK,
CANAL BANK,
BANK OF AMERICA.
New Orleans, December 14, 1870. de21 30t

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA
STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 22, 1870.
CLASS 303.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
73	13	11	37	57	71	63	58	69	67	55	64	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-second day of December, 1870.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF ROGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
COMPANY.
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
Capital Prize.....$50,000.
CLASS R.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, December 31, 1870.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20 000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is		2,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000		
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes, amounting to		$280,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lockbox 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. je

Stephen Humphers vs. the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Society.—Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1851.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, January 23, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property to wit—
TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the First District of this city, designated by the numbers fourteen and fifteen, in square number twenty, bounded by Perdido, Gravier, Johnson and Prieur streets, as per plan drawn by Louis Bringier, late Surveyor General, on the twentieth April, 1839, and deposited in the office of David L. McCay, late a notary public in this city. Said lots measure each, in American measure, twenty-nine feet seven inches and seven lines front on Johnson street, by a depth of one hundred and fifty-one feet three inches, between parallel lines, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitudes, privileges, and all other advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, without exception or reservation. The above described property belongs to said society, by means of the purchase it made thereof from Caroline Williams, as appears by an act passed on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, before William J. Castell, notary public in this city.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
C. S. SAUVINET,
de23 ja7 13 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell Presiding.

We are under obligations to Mr. H. Langford, reporter of the United States courts, for the following report of Judge Durell's decision yesterday:

Horner & Gaff vs. G. L. Dolsen & Son.—This suit is brought upon an accepted draft and an open account. The defendant pleads proscription. There is no question as to the account being proscribed, and judgment as to the claim upon the account is therefore given for the defendant.

And with regard to the draft, the plea is overruled; for, after deducting the time which has elapsed between the twenty-sixth of January, 1861, when the President of the United States Convention declared thus: "In virtue of the vote just announced, I declare the connection between the State of Louisiana and the Federal Union dissolved, and that she is a free, sovereign and independent power." And on the twentieth August, 1866, when the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared that, "Insurrection is at an end, and that peace and tranquillity and civil authority exist in and throughout the whole United States of America," less than five years remain between the date of the falling due of the obligation and the date of the commencementof suit thereon.

The only question which now remains to be determined is, from what date interest on the draft shall commence to run. Mr. Chief Justice Chase, in the case of Bigler vs. Waller, United States Circuit Court, Virginia, says:

"In a case decided by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, it was held that interest did cease during the recent civil war, in consequence of the residence of the parties to the contract in the hostile sections of the country. Since that decision was made it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Hanger vs. Abbott (6 Wall, 532), that the statute of limitation was suspended in the insurgent States as to non-residents having causes of action against residents by the civil war. And in the case of Ward vs. Smith (7 Wall, 452), while it was held that under the circumstances of that particular case interest did not cease, the opinion of the court was upon circumstances creating an exception to the general rule that interest does not accrue during war between citizens or subjects of belligerent States. The general rule was neither affirmed nor denied, but it may not unreasonably be inferred from the language of the court that if the direct question presented by this case were before that tribunal, it would be resolved in favor of the maker of the bond. Bigler, the maker, was in occupation of the estate purchased at the commencement of the war by his agent; and not only was he wholly excluded from occupancy, and from possession during its continuance, but the improvements put on the property by him at great cost, were destroyed, and the estate otherwise greatly injured. Waller, the obligee, was in the Confederate army, and at the sale made under the trust, and executed by Bigler to secure the bond, became himself the purchaser; and he was, doubtless, though since the war he has disclaimed title to the land as against Bigler, entitled, as such purchaser, to the possession.

"We have already said that Waller is not to be held responsible for the injuries sustained by Bigler in consequence of the war; but on the other hand, we can not doubt that if interest on a debt should cease in any case it should cease in this; and our duty is to determine this question as we believe it would be determined by the Supreme Court, if submitted to its consideration.

"It is more difficult to determine the period during which interest should cease. The actual beginning of the war against the United States, doubtless, preceded the proclamation of the President of the fifteenth of April, 1861, calling out the militia to suppress insurrection: but the proclamation declaring the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States must be regarded as the first formal recognition of civil war by the national government. That proclamation was issued on the twelfth of April, and that date therefore, must be taken as the date of the commencement of the war. The period of its termination has not been so definitely ascertained. It was declared, by the concurrent action of the President and of Congress, to have ended on the second of August, 1866, and this date has been recognized by the Supreme Court as the end of the rebellion, intended by the abandoned and captured property act, and some other legislative provisions.

"In another case depending on the effect of the statute of limitations, the court thought fit to decline fixing any precise date of termination, applicable to all cases. This question being thus left open, we think it right in this case to take the establishment at Richmond of the adhering government of Virginia as the recognized government of the whole States, as the end of the war in this State. This event may be said to have taken place when the executive department of that government was removed from Alexandria to Richmond, on the twenty-sixth of May, 1865. The period, then, to be excluded in the computation of interest, is the time from the nineteenth of April, 1861, to the twenty-sixth of May, 1865."

But here, as in the case of Ward vs. Smith, 7 Wallace, 452, exist circumstances which create an exception to the general rule, "That interest does not accrue during war between citizens or subjects of belligerent States." The city of New Orleans was subjected to the power of the United States on the twenty-seventh April, 1862. The then commanding general of the Department of the Gulf issued his proclamation to that effect. The defendant was, at that time, a resident of New Orleans, and he remained up to the middle of the year 1863. It is one of the political facts of the time, and within the cognizance of the court, that as early as July, 1862, communications between New Orleans and all the loyal portions of the United States were in weekly occurrence, by mail or otherwise, and that said communication was allowed and protected by the authorities of the United States.

The defendant, Dolsen, left New Orleans in July, 1863, for Mexico and England, and after an absence beyond the seas of three years, returned here in 1866. Under these circumstances, interest shall commence to run from the first of July, 1862, and judgment is given accordingly.

Eighth District Court.

In this court Judge Dibble announced that there would be no court next week. Cases were fixed for Tuesday, the third of January, 1871.

Damages for Putting Out an Eye—Claim for $15,000.

William Ricord vs. Richard Behan—This case came up for trial. Plaintiff avers that his little son had an eye put out by a pair of scissors in the hands of a young son of the defendant.

Plaintiff claims $15,000 damages. He avers that by the wrongful act of the defendant's minor child, he, the plaintiff, has suffered damages in the deprivation of the services of his child; that the child has also suffered damages, for which the plaintiff, in his capacity of legal protector of his minor child, has the right to sue for and recover by law.

Counsel for defendant filed exceptions and an answer, denying that the father has any right to claim damages done to the son. The right to damages was a personal right.

The court held that sufficient cause of action was alleged in the petition. The exceptions were overruled.

Alfred Shaw vs. Monasterio.—This case was called up and set down for trial the first week in January.

The Jefferson City Riot Case.

John Spalding vs. city of New Orleans.—In this case Judge Dibble recused himself, and Judge J. Hawkins was appointed judge *ad hoc*.

Plaintiff alleges that he was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Police, and on the eighteenth of May, 1869, he was wounded by a pistol ball, at a riot in Jefferson City, and thereby lost a leg, which was afterward amputated above the knee. Plaintiff claims $50,000 damages.

Suit was originally instituted against the City of Jefferson, prior to its annexation to the city of New Orleans. After the act of annexation, plaintiff filed a supplemental petition, claiming that the city of New Orleans, by the act of annexation, became responsible for the obligations of the late City of Jefferson.

Defendants, by the Assistant City Attorney, filed certain exceptions, which amount to a general denial.

Witnesses were examined and the case went over.

Fifth District Court—The Donaldsonville Murders.

The State vs. Parish of St. Charles.—In answer to the petition of J. C. Olivier, Celestin Olivier and David Fisher, accused of the murder of Judge Lawes, asking for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that they have been illegally arrested by Henry O'Maher, purporting to be the deputy sheriff of Ascension, Judge Leaumont ordered the writ to issue as prayed. To this writ the Sheriff now makes return that he was unable, after diligent search, to find Henry O'Maher, and that he had left the parish.

The meaning of this return of the Sheriff is that at the time the writ was sued out the deputy sheriff of Ascension got wind of the habeas corpus, while he was on his way to the Henry Tete, to proceed with his prisoners up the river. As he had no wish to be detained here he continued to elude the search that was made for him, and doubtless by that time had reached his destination.

The Interpreter of Dreams in Court.

Among the *causes celebres* which are now dragging their weary length along before Judge Theard, is that of a suit for divorce brought by Mme. Black, the Indian Astrologist, the interpreter of dreams, the astonisher of thousands, and the revealer of the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future.

The suit is brought against Dr. James E. Lockwood, and denies that claimant has ever acted as a good husband by giving her maintenance or support. The defendant admits having neglected to do such duty; in fact, denies having ever been married at all; says that there must have been some mistake—that he was married to some one else, and consequently the tranquilizer of husbands and wives and the reconciler of separated lovers is compelled to resort to the prosaic method of suit to establish the justice of her cause.

Both the party claimed as husband and the descendant of Pocahontas were present on Tuesday in the Fourth District Court, though the case of the seventh daughter of the seventh daughter of the seventh son, born under the planet Jupiter, was no further advanced than the taking down of a heavy mass of evidence.

The State of Louisiana Sues George W. Carter, Inspector of Stock.

In the Seventh District Court, Judge Collens, suit has been instituted by James Graham, Auditor of the State of Louisiana, vs. George W. Carter, who holds the appointment of Inspector of Stock under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, No. 118, passed in 1869, for the sum of $2600. Mr. Graham alleges, in his petition, that in accordance with the provisions of the act, the inspector should pay over to the State quarterly one-half of the amounts received by him for inspecting cattle, at the rate of ten cents per head.

That from the first of June, 1869, to the thirtieth of September, 1870, Carter inspected 52,000 head of cattle, for which he received the amount of $5200, and that he has not only failed to pay over the half of said amount to the State, but he has also failed to make any quarterly reports, as required by law.

That although required by law to give bond, the Secretary of State has informed Mr. Graham that Mr. Carter has never given any bond at all.

Amicable demand for the payment of the said $2600 not having been acceded to by Mr. Carter, Mr. Graham brings the suit in question.

Injunction Against the Metropolitan Police.

Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, having been asked to grant an injunction to restrain the Metropolitan Police from interfering with certain milkmen, petitioners before him, issued an order calling upon the board to show cause this morning why the injunction should not issue as prayed for. In the meantime he has granted a restraining order to protect the milk vendors until the rule for injunction is passed upon.

Suit for False Imprisonment, Slander and Malicious Prosecution.

James Gardiner has entered suit in the Fifth District Court against S. Desutta, in which he claims damages in the amount of $15,000 for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, slander and malicious prosecution on the part of defendant.

Suit Against the City.

John Petrie has entered suit in the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont, against the city of New Orleans, for the recovery of $338, amount of one month's salary due Coroner Roche, of the First and Fourth Districts, which claim was first sold to John Brette, and subsequently transferred to petitioner.

Royal Street Exchange.

The Royal Street Auctioneers' Exchange was opened for business yesterday at noon. The new auction mart is the fine building at the corner of Conti and St. Louis streets, formerly known as the Bank of Louisiana, and afterward used during one session of the Legislature. The salesroom will be the large hall used, in former days, as the banking room.

The building has been leased by Mr. Jules Latarain, manager of the "Gem," on Royal street, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Board of Auctioneers of New Orleans.

The salesroom is arranged with stands on the sides for the convenience of the several auctioneers. There are eleven of these stands ranged around the walls of the hall, which is large enough to afford in addition, room for more than three hundred people. On the rear of the salesroom is an apartment fitted up as a bar-room for the convenience of the thirsty, so that the habitues of the mart, in rainy weather, can "wet their whistles" without wetting their feet.

The whole arrangement of this new Auction Exchange is in the greatest degree convenient for the purpose intended; and is highly approved by the auctioneers, who will hereafter do business there.

The inauguration, yesterday, was commenced with the sale of real estate by Mr. De Feriet, so long and favorably known in this community as an auctioneer and a gentleman. This inauguratory sale of Mr. De Feriet amounted to some thirty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Charles E. Fortier held a sale at the same time, though we did not learn to what amount.

After the sales were concluded, the gentlemen present were invited by the Board of Auctioneers to a "drain," and a social hour was thus passed.

The regular day of sale at the Royal Street Exchange will be on Thursday of every week.

Colonel James T. Tucker reports that one hundred Norwegians left Chicago on the the Illinois Central Railroad on Tuesday night last, for Texas, via New Orleans. They are probably destined for the fertile lands in the interior of Texas.

DISASTER ON THE RIVER.

Sinking of the R. E. Lee.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Robert E. Lee, which left New Orleans last Tuesday evening for Vicksburg collided with the steamer Potomac opposite Natchez. The Lee was so badly damaged that her pilot ran her on the bar, where she sunk in nine feet of water. No lives were lost. The Potomac was considerably damaged.

Measures were promptly taken to raise the Lee, and it was supposed that the effort would be successful. The Grand Era has gone up the river to assist or take the place of the Lee.

The setting sun last evening sent forth its expiring rays to illuminate house tops and tree tops that were beautifully ornamented with icicles, and the effect was grandly magnificent.

The Empire.

We copy the following special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

NEW YORK, December 19.—It is alleged here that according to the inside gossip of the European circles where the restoration of the empire is the continued topic of conversation, it is not believed that Napoleon will ever consent to resume the reins of government; but an understanding appears to exist that at the opportune moment the Prince Imperial, with the Empress as regent, is to ascend the throne, but not until he has been betrothed to Princess Louise, the oldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Prussia. The difficulty of ceding Alsace and Lorraine will have been overcome by the further understanding that these provinces are to be given as dowry to the young princess by Prussia, thus virtually returning the conquered provinces to the French empire that is to be.

In an article expressing dissatisfaction with the omissions in Charles Francis Adams' lecture on neutrality, the New York *Times* says:

The coldness of temperament which has always been so marked a peculiarity of Mr. Adams stood him in great service in his four years of diplomatic struggle with the British government. No acerbities in the intercourse of the two governments ever soured the cold urbanity of our Ambassador. No excitement in the critical relations of the two countries, when an angry word from him might have driven the British Ministry to the step which had been fatal to us, ever ruffled the frigid calmness and politeness of the American diplomatist. If Earl Russell offered Mr. Adams two fingers, Mr. Adams offered the Earl one; if the Englishman was frigid, the American was icy.

A Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

It is quite evident, from the temper of the House as exhibited to day, that a bill for the total abolition of the income tax can not be passed at this session. A resolution was submitted by which Mr. Ely proposed to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax, and yet it did not command a majority vote in a slim attendance. Both financial committees are opposed to any legislation upon the subject, and in that conclusion seem to be sustained by the majority of each house. It is said at the treasury that if the tax is repealed Congress will be asked to restore some of the special taxes removed by the act of last July.

We copy the following frank apology from the *Meridional*, published at Abbeville, Vermillion parish:

We are forced to beg pardon of our readers for appearing before them this week with such a dirty face and in such dirty clothes. It is impossible to print a nice looking paper with bad type, bad paper, bad ink and bad luck. But if our calculations do not widely miscarry, the typographical appearance of this paper will improve vastly in the course of about two weeks. There is only one kind of type in this office that we can do anything with, and it is about as old as our grandmother.

The New York *Tribune* very sensibly says:

A Senator yesterday made the clever point in debate that Congress one day talked general amnesty and on the next inquired into the murder of Union men by Rebels. It is an unfortunate probability that as long as disfranchisement exists outrages will be committed. Two classes can not be arrayed by such political distinctions as now exist in the South in deadly hostility without continually clashing. As the disfranchised class in the South is in places large and almost everywhere influential, the other will naturally suffer until a general amnesty removes the cause of dissension.

The Shreveport *Gazette* says:

A barge of coal was brought up from the coal mines, lately discovered near our city, last evening, with over two hundred boxes for the Gladiola. It is a species of cannel coal, or lignite, and may prove a source of great wealth to our city. We will visit the mines in a few days and make a full report. Explorations around our city have brought to light several mines of a similar coal formation.

Bryant is reported worth $500,000, made chiefly by journalism; Longfellow is estimated at $200,000, the gift of his father-in-law, Nathan Appleton, besides the very considerable profit of his poems; Holmes is rated at $100,000, hereditary property, increased by lecturing and literature; Whittier, who lives frugally, is worth $30,000, inherited and earned by his popular pen; Saxe is reputed worth $70,000, inherited and earned in law, lecturing and literature; Lowell is said to be worth $30,000 or $40,000, hereditary and acquired in his chair as professor of Harvard College; Boker is rich by inheritance, and worth probably $100,000; Bayard Taylor is a man of independent property, the profits of his literature and lecturing, and dividends from his *Tribune* stock. Verily, American poets are a prosperous set of fellows.

At a recent meeting of ironmasters in Birmingham, specimens were shown of purified iron and improved steel, manufactured by Sherman's process, as it is called, after the name of the American inventor. Some samples of the steel tested at Chatham dockyard, bore a tensile strain of seventy tons to the square inch, and were at the same time more ductile than any other specimens of the same strength. Common English rough iron, by Sherman's method, can be converted into bar steel equal in quality to the best Swedish, so tough and strong that a bar half an inch square bore a strain of fifty-four tons to the square inch. The process by which these results are produced is yet a secret, but we believe that the conversion takes place while the iron is in the puddling furnace.

Another example of English "civilization." A man living in Freetown, Bury, England, "after due announcement," put up his wife for sale at auction, the two having become mutually tired of each other. The woman "fetched" 8s., and was "knocked down" to a neighbor for whom she had previously shown some partiality

The Boston *Transcript* says that several churches in that city, which maintain women as missionaries among the poor, are well satisfied with their labors. The undeserving poor prefer men as missionaries, as they are more easily deceived than experienced women.

A railroad train for seventy-five cents, at Eyrich's.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

San Domingo Resolution Passed

Nays on San Domingo Resolution

BLANCHARD'S NOMINATION REJECTED

NO PRESENT INDICATIONS OF A BATTLE

Gambetta Reviewing the Army

TEHUANTEPEC CANAL BILL PASSED

LAST DAY OF GEORGIA ELECTION

Steamer R. E. Lee Sunk

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of the Supreme Court and Both Houses of Congress—Passage of the San Domingo Resolution—The President Congratulated—Annexation Policy Wise and Prudent—Sugar Bill Signed by the Speaker—Nays on the San Domingo Resolution—When a New Nominee is Rejected, the Old Incumbent Remains—Schenck's Nomination Confirmed—Blanchard's Nomination Rejected.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Supreme Court adjourned to the fifth, and both houses of Congress to the fourth of January.

Vice President Colfax called at the White House before seven o'clock this morning to inform the President that the San Domingo resolution had passed by a vote of thirty-eight to nine.

Many senators and representatives called during the day to congratulate the President. The President, in replying, said he believed the annexation policy wise and prudent, and thought it would gain strength as the facts became known.

The President signed the sugar bill today.

The Senate, after seating Mr. Jewett, from Missouri, went into executive session.

In the House, but twenty-five members were present.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of, and Mr. Porter, of Virginia, against amnesty.

The sugar bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, was signed by the Speaker and sent to the President. The House then adjourned.

The nays on the San Domingo resolution were Messrs. Casserly, McCreery, Morrill, of Vermont, Patterson, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman and Tipton.

The Senate, in executive session, passed a declaratory resolution, that under the tenure of office bill, where a new nominee is rejected the old incumbent remains in *statu quo* without furnishing a new bond.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Schenck Minister to England, Mr. Adams Collector of Customs at St. Johns, Florida, Mr. Shaughnessy, United States Marshal, Southern Mississippi, Mr. Mimmes United States District Attorney, Northern Alabama, and Mr. White, Postmaster, Greensboro, North Carolina.

The Senate rejected Mr. Blanchard, nominated for the New Orleans Postoffice. This is regarded in political circles as a triumph for the Lieutenant Governor Dunn faction over the Governor Warmoth faction of Louisiana.

The President yesterday sent a message to the Senate, withdrawing Blanchard's nomination, but a question arising in the Senate as to the effect of Lowell's suspension, under permission to withdraw the nomination, the Senate concluded to reject Blanchard; and as there were similar cases pending the Senate passed a resolution that where a nomination was rejected the incumbent should remain in statu quo without filing new bonds.

NEW YORK.

Theatrical Managers at a Funeral—Money Active—Governments Declined—Southerns Neglected.

NEW YORK, December 22, Evening.—The theatrical managers and every actor of note in the city attended George Holland's funeral to-day.

Money active at 7 currency to gold. Sterling quiet at 9@9¼. Gold, 110½@110⅝. Governments declined ⅛@¼. Southern securities very much neglected. Tennessees heavy; North Carolinas strong but very little doing. Tennessees, 63; Virginias, 67½; new, 65; Louisianas, 70½; new, 64; levee sixes, 70½; eights, 85; Alabama eights, 100½; fives, 70; Georgia sixes, 81; sevens 91½; North Carolinas, 44½; new, 23½; South Carolinas, 86; new, 68.

Ex-Collector Calicot refuses to leave prison under the President's pardon.

The Crispin strikers finally compelled one of the large shoe factories to suspend operations and dismiss the non-society men whom they had employed.

It is stated that the Atlantic cable officials despair of repairing the broken cables until June, when the weather becomes permanently favorable. Robert Lowe, of the telegraph crew, was pulled overboard by a parting cable and lost.

LONDON.

No Present Indications of a Decisive Battle—Turkish Fleet Under Orders for Service.

LONDON, December 22.—Dispatches from Versailles states that there are no indications of a decisive battle until after the holidays.

Dispatches from Vienna report that the Turkish fleet was under immediate orders for service, and that extensive war preparations are being made at Kertch.

LONDON, December 22.—Troops are pouring into Cherbourg for the defense of that port.

At Havre an immediate attack is expected, as the Germans are approaching in increased force.

A Berlin dispatch threatens that unless Paris soon surrenders a regular attack will begin.

The English ship Suasquina, bound to Valparaiso, was run into, and badly damaged, by the French transport Harmonic, who mistook her for a Prussian vessel. Repairs will be made by the French government.

NEW YORK, December 22, Evening.—Money closed active; the bulk of the business is above quotation; 1