New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROS., at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 600 cases boots, shoes and bregans.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at half-past ten o'clock, at No. 17 Exchange place, invoice of select dry goods.

Local Intelligence.

THOSE HEATHENS.—Lizzie Owens, and her female monstrosities of Dryades street, were before Recorder Houghton yesterday for examination on one of the many charges of robbery. The complainant in this case is Titus Reiben, who says he is a man of family, but so far forgot decency as to enter the den, and was fortunately or unfortunately robbed of a small sum of money and a pistol. After they robbed him they threw his miserable carcase into the street, where he should have remained, proving himself invulnerable to such filthy enticers. The proof on the examination was flat, and the papers go down to the Criminal Court, one hundred dollars bond in each case.

During the examination, the witness made an assertion, when the Owens called him a liar, and was not chided by the court; no notice was taken of the contempt. The attorney for the harridans, when the case was closed, in disgust remarked: "I am as much shocked at one side as at the other. The case is even filthier than I supposed." That is putting it pretty strong. These thieves are now before the Criminal Court on other charges, and it is to be hoped the Workhouse or Penitentiary will soon rob this community of these pests.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—About one o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by two unknown thieves to burglariously enter the residence of Mr. Fredericks, at the corner of Prytania and Third streets. They were discovered by private watchman James Busby, who gave the alarm. The police ran to his assistance and there was a hot pursuit, but after a long chase the miscreants escaped through a vacant lot. Two shots were fired at them. One of the parties dropped a coat, and, upon examination, a bullet hole was discovered through the right breast. Some matches and a pawn duplicate were found in one of the pockets.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, the house No. 224 Baronne street was entered by unknown thieves, who used false keys. They stole from Mr. Norton, residing on the premises, three hundred and seventy-five dollars, escaping with the booty undetected.

AN OLD OFFENSE.—John Baptiste was arrested in the third precinct yesterday for burying a stillborn child in the levee, nearly opposite the French market, Wednesday morning. Officer F. Johnson reported the case, when it was ascertained that the body was sent from No. 167 St. Philip street, where the poor mother lives. The father pleads ignorance and poverty, which will be looked into by Recorder Staes.

ANONYMOUS.—The unsigned communication concerning the "gamblins of St. Charles street," does not interest us, as it contains nothing that we are not already aware of. If the writer is honest in his intentions, he can easily "keep the thing agoing," and not display his horns an ugly foot through the medium of an anonymous note. We invite him to show his hand.

GORED BY A COW.—At three o'clock last evening a wild cow, running at large on Esplanade street, ran against a woman, whose name is unknown, said to be Italian, and gored her terribly. The unfortunate woman was taken to a neighboring house and properly cared for. This is a singular item for a city reporter to record.

BEFORE RECORDER STAES.—A girl denominated a female dummy, which is an odd or unusual thing, was up for stealing a pair of pantaloons from Joseph Gonzalez, of the schooner Lacalla, Old Basin. What did she wish of male attire?

Mrs. Senac, stall No. 2 Vegetable Market, was arrested for offering to sell putrid game, contrary to decency and good sanitary morals.

John Williams, the villain, should be hung by the neck until he is dead, for stealing so much as nine pounds of dark brown sugar from the steamboat St. John. John actually refused to give it up on demand of J. Melançon.

James Farley was arrested for attempting to make a personal funeral for John Haden, having thumped him with a persuasive club.

Mrs. C. Brown is charged with having stolen five dollars from Mrs. F. Patterson, No. 585 Canal street.

These cases were continued over until next week, when they will be examined by the Recorder.

Pat McAllister goes to the Criminal Court, for stealing a shirt from L. Casson, 225 Old Levee street.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Lizzie Owens, sent before this court under $3000 bonds as a vagrant, had her bonds reduced to $1000, which were signed by Ernest Alex, 318 St. Ann street. Lizzie Owens is the keeper of the notorious den on Dryades street, where during the last two months about a dozen robberies have been committed. Still, it is impossible to send this woman either to the Workhouse or the Penitentiary.

Picayune Whitmore, a harridan of a Dryades street robbing den, charged with stealing fifty-nine dollars from Emil Hoffer, has been released on $100 bonds. Basile Nero (his mark), Marais street, between Orleans and St. Peter street, signed the bond.

The grand jury has found a true bill against James Cushman alias Kruse, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. The prisoner was caught by some young men on Canal street, on the premises of some citizen where he intended to commit a burglary. At the time he was stabbed and severely wounded.

CRIMINAL CASES FIXED.—The case of Timothy Hays, charged with the murder of Thomas Sinnott, in 1868, who was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, will take place on Thursday, nineteenth instant.

The celebrated Boehler-Isaac Falk-Chassaignac forgery case, where $40,000 of Louisiana State bond coupons were forged, will come up on the twenty-sixth instant.

The charge of burglary at the store of Messrs. Stetson & Armstrong, No. 58 Camp street, on the thirteenth instant, against Frank Swiler and Richard Joyce, is fixed for the sixteenth instant.

Joe Meyers, on sending suspicious loafers to the Criminal Court, usually gives bonds at $3000 in each case. Mr. Abell, good naturedly, lowers that sum to $250, giving the boys a chance to obtain releases with little trouble and expense. Is that wise or just?

Jimmy Stanton, sometimes, when convenient, known as J. S. Bishop, noted as a man of peculiar and taking ways, was arrested by Special Officer Malone for the purpose of having his pretty photograph hung up in the rogues' gallery, which Jimmy dislikes.

Walter Durwin wished to sell a two-wheeled truck to Mr. Jacob Funk, for two dollars and a half. Mr. Funk called an officer and sent accused to jail for having stolen property. The truck was stolen from a steamboat. Walter goes down for trial.

We are informed by Mr. Thomas J. Lipton that neither himself or Mr. W. F. M. Ross (both of whom are stopping at the Waverly House), signed the bonds for White and Mobray, or either of them, as stated in these columns yesterday.

Manuel Minor was arrested because F. M. Fisk charged him with stealing $1500 in uncurrent money. The money took wings unto itself several days ago, and as the accused was formerly a servant to the affiant, suspicion rested on him.

Tom Lloyd was arrested on the levee for carrying a concealed slungshot. He had been engaged in a fight, when Officer Raney discovered the persuader. Recorder Houghton sent accused before the Criminal Court.

The first rain this year fell after dark last evening.

San Domingo Notables.

The following sketches are by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Mail:*

Baez, so-called President, is a man of about fifty years of age. He has about one-sixteenth negro blood, and probably as much of the Carib Indian in his veins. He has been in rows all life long, except some ten years or so which he spent as an exile in Paris—a city whither it is said his ambition turns at the present time. He is more anxious to see his coffee plantation prosperous than anything else, is well aware of the necessity of peace and order, and like nearly all the educated mixed bloods, either Haytiens or Dominicans, of whom I have heard, has no faith whatever in any independent future for their island nationalities. Baez is a man of polished manners when he chooses to be, and is probably as unscrupulous.

Cazneau is a Virginian, I believe. He is a man of some means, and was formerly our representative there. He owns a large coffee plantation, has large mineral and land grants, and his stake is of considerable importance, to him at least. His wife is a woman of decided ability, and was trained here, in the old school of political intrigue and management, whose headquarters were in this city.

Fabens is a Salem, Massachusetts, boy, though his appearance would indicate Southern or Spanish descent. He is a man of rather elegant appearance. An old filibustering companion of Lopez and Walker told me to-day several incidents of Fabens and others. The first named he met in the Canary Islands, some fifteen or more years ago. He was then engaged in the experiment of employing camels in Texas, upon the "staked plains," and other sections where the difficulties of obtaining water over long stretches of country were so great.

Fabens was at the Canary Islands transshipping his camels. He afterward engaged in San Domingo in the same plan of acclimating the "ships of the desert." For several years he had some thirty camels bringing ore down from the mines to San Domingo and Samana. As they were all males, there were none to replace those whom death carried off. Fabens even then owned large tracts of land on Samana Bay.

It is more than twenty years ago since General Pickett, the ex-Confederate, was United States Consul at Turks' Island. While there he proposed the leasing or purchase of Samana Bay to the State Department. This, of course, turned the attention of such keen-witted speculators as Fabens, Cazneau, O'Sullivan & Co. to the value of real estate in that vicinity. It is worthy of notice that in Hayti an adventurous white man can not be, I think, either a citizen or the owner of real estate. I am quite sure of the latter prohibition.

A curious fact was told me by the filibustering general, of whom I've already spoken. When Kossuth was in America in 1852-53, there was a number of Americans and others organized as a filibustering legion. They were originally intended to aid Lopez in the Cuban movement. Afterward they were kept together for Kossuth, there being some expectation of a war between Turkey and Russia. A number of Hungarian exiles were also out of business, and had to be provided for. At the time Soulouque, the black Emperor, was continually raiding on San Domingo. As is generally known, the Haytiens claim control over the island. Propositions had been made to Pickett to employ his filibusters in driving back Soulouque. Afterward Pickett himself went to San Domingo to renew it for Kossuth's compatriots, as well as his own men. After he got there the nature of his mission got out, and the English, French and Spanish representatives, all fearing the event of "El Filibusteros," sent their fleets to Port au Prince, and made such forcible representations to the black ruler of Hayti that the raid on Dominican territory ceased.

The Doors for the Capitol.

The Springfield *Republican* describes the double doors for the capitol at Washington, which have been in the hands of the Ames Company at Chicopee for the past three years, and which are now approaching completion. Early autumn, it is expected, will see them in their destined place at Washington. The panels of the "peace" side, representing "peace," the "ovation to Washington at Trenton," the "inauguration of Washington," and the "Masonic ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the capitol, September 18, 1793," surmounted by an oak wreath and a star, are already arranged for insertion in the cast-iron frame that is to support them; and something near an adequate idea of their beauty and appropriateness as a national commemoration of the skill and labor required to bring them from the rough bronze to their present high finish may now be formed.

The panels of the "war" side represent "war," the "charge at Yorktown," the "rebake of Lee by Washington at Monmouth," and the "death of Warren at Bunker Hill." The artist, Crawford, has been fortunate in having the highest skill in the country to carry out his designs, to a result that will not suffer by comparison with the foreign works of the kind. Each of the doors weighs four thousand pounds, of which one thousand eight hundred pounds belong to the iron framework, and the remaining two thousand two hundred pounds to the panels and the polished bronzed back. Notwithstanding this immense weight, the doors will swing with comparative ease, as has been demonstrated by actual trial; the hinges are ponderous, but the point of friction has been reduced to the fraction of an inch.

A colossal equestrian statue of Washington, to stand thirty-two feet high, for the Boston public garden, and a nine foot statue of a soldier, for a monumental purpose at Williams College, the third of the same subject, but now after different models, made there, are now in process of manufacture at the Ames Company's shop in Chicopee.

Death of a Noted Linguist and Writer.

BOSTON, December 28.—Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, professor of modern languages in Harvard University, died Monday morning. He had been confined to his room about nine weeks with affection of the spine. Professor Cutler was a native of Hollister, in this State, and was connected with the New York *Evening Post* and New York *Tribune* in an editorial capacity a short time. He was better known as a contributor to the *Daily Advertiser and North American Review* for some time. He had written many of the book notes in the quarterly just named.

EXACTIONS OF EDITORIAL WORK.

The address before the Michigan Publishers' Association at its last meeting was delivered by R. D. Bingham, Esq., of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, and was devoted to a careful consideration of the relations of "The Press and the People." We append an extract, bearing upon a point that is too little understood and appreciated both by the public and the most of publishers—the exactions of editorial work, which are, as a rule, greater than those of any other profession, and which bring less reward to the great majority of those in editorial employment than any other class of intellectual labor. We quote from the address:

As a profession there is none who have more work to perform or to do it better than the editor. Those who have followed it, but are now engaged in other and more congenial labor, will agree with us in testifying that for wear and tear of body and mind; for its constant demand upon the brain and nervous system; for its often unseasonable as well as unreasonable hours; for its thousand annoyances and responsibilities, it cannot fail to intensify life, and, therefore, shorten it. Few there are who, at the threshold of manhood, took the pen in hand in this field, either as an editor or reporter, that pass over the valley of middle life and reach the hills where the golden sunset makes bright the childish happiness of old age. Bryant, Greeley, Bennett and Weed are left; but Raymond, Prentice, Halpine, Demers, Hosmer, all of whom but one laid down the pen for the shroud when the sun was in mid-heaven, and ten thousand others that might be named, proved it a short-lived profession. Nor is this fact surprising. The most excellent labor of the editor still does not reach the possible, and like Oliver Twist, soup-bowl in hand, the expectant public stands ever wishing for more. And as there is no beadle to reprove or punish the culprit, there is nothing to do but to comply with the demand at the sacrifice of life itself. And not alone the public, but the publisher is also to blame for the loss, in the prime of their influence, of many of the most brilliant writers of the age. The young man seeks this profession as the field for the exercise of an honorable ambition, but its ranks are never so full but he finds competition on every hand. As a student he has written essays flashing with the brilliancy of wit, and proved his skill in the use of logic and argument. He seeks to fill the place of one whose influence has spread far and wide, and both livelihood and reputation are at stake. He may think the task an easy one, but learns at the outset the large measure of its duties as well as its responsibilities. On the metropolitan daily he may be required to write from three to five columns daily, and usually the salary affords a living but not a competence. If he objects to the amount of labor required, as well as the unseasonable hours when it may be called for, he is told that there are a dozen applicants who will undertake the work for the same pay. They prefer his qualifications, and he undertakes the task. Fresh and vigorous, for a time he performs all that is required, and daily does thrice what his physical and mental stamina can endure. Then comes the reaction. The brilliancy, wit and pungency are less and less apparent in the treadmill where there is no rest for the weary. The man who might and ought to have stood in the front rank of his profession, had the measures of his labor not been beyond his ability to accomplish, is shoved aside, after a year or two, to make room for another victim, who, ten to one, shares the same fate. Or, if he remains, it is at the cost of the active, buoyant step, and the red tide is no longer the fountain of health and vigor. Without time for exercise, he takes none, and soon the aching brain or the hectic flush marks him for the hand of death. This is not an overdrawn picture. And in connection with this point compare for a moment the writers of leading English and American journals, and it will be found that the general excellence of the first is due, not to superior talent, but to the fact that publishers there are satisfied with quality and finish, while here both quality and quantity are deemed essential requisites. As the result, we do not know of a dozen writers upon the leading papers of New York City who have reached middle life, while a great majority of those who maintain the power of the press, in the face of all competition, are young men from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age."—*Printing Gazette.*

All About a Canary.

An incident really deserving the epithet of tragicomic took place lately at Antwerp. Madame, a young married woman, had a canary, which Monsieur, her young husband, had neglected to feed, a forgetfulness, which, to the grief and rage of the lady, resulted in the death of the pet. Resolved, however, on retribution, she began, so soon as her first access of grief was spent, upbraiding her lord and master with bitter reproaches, and presently, on his adding fuel to the flame, dashed a pot of milk upon the floor. This was followed by a general smash of crockery on both sides, and at length Madame went so far as to take a very effective shot with a fragment at Monsieur, who was presently bathed in blood. On seeing this the woman rushed from the house shrieking, "I have murdered my husband," and positively threw herself into the river, but a boatman hauled her out just as the husband came panting to the rescue. Like the fairy stories, it all ends very happily, for the two fools returned home, where the husband, who lit a big fire to dry her, will now probably recognize the soundness of the advice, "never quarrel with your wife, as you will only have to make it up and pay for the reconciliation."

Montana War Claims.

General Hardie, who was detailed from General Sheridan's department to visit Montana and investigate the so-called Montana war claims, being claims for expenditures in repressing Indian hostilities, has returned to headquarters at Chicago, and is preparing his report for submission to the Secretary of War. The original claims amount to over a million of dollars, but under the pruning they will get at the hands of Secretary Belknap, the amount is not likely to reach a quarter of that sum. Governor Potts, of Montana, who was appointed with special reference to his reliability in looking after this important matter, has aided General Hardie very materially in his investigations, and his efforts will be of substantial service in securing a just settlement.

A Washington dispatch of the seventh instant to the New York *Herald* reports the following case in the United States Supreme Court:

P. H. Morgan et al., Commissioners of Bank of Louisiana, vs. John Thornhill et al., Petitioning Creditors.—The appeal in this case is taken from a decree of the Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, exercising special jurisdiction under the twentieth section of the bankrupt act; and motion is made to dismiss it because the decree appealed from was rendered by virtue of the special power conferred on the Circuit Court to exercise "a general superintendence of all cases and questions arising under the bankrupt act to be exercised in term time or vacation;" from which class of appeals, it is insisted, no appeal lies. It is also urged that the decree is not a final decree, and that no appeal lies from it on that account. A final decree is rendered in court, and the decree in this case was rendered out of court, and is, therefore, interlocutory. The commissioners of the bank assert that the order (appointing receiver) has divested them of the assets confided to their care by a judgment of the State court, in advance of the institution of any proceedings in bankruptcy, and they insist that the proceeding is in violation of law, and ask that pending their appeal they may be restored to the control of the affairs of the bank.

Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments: J. R. Skipworth Clerk of Court, Fifth District, East Feliciana parish; Mat C. H. Alden Chief Constable, St. Mary parish; E. Thomas Inspector of Weights and Measures, Second District New Orleans; L. A. Duvigneaud Inspector of Weights and Measures, First District New Orleans.

The river police say that the new steamlaunch built recently for the use of the force, by John Mahony, of Algiers, turns out to be a first class vessel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notice.—Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the French bark Marguerite, Captain Moreau, to present the same on or before MONDAY NEXT, sixteenth instant, to A. C. TREMOULET, 95 Old Levee street. ja13 3t

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 11, 1871.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of four dollars per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the twenty-fifth instant. ja12 10t WILLIAM P. SINNOTT, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank, New Orleans, January 10, 1871.—At the annual election, held on the tenth instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this institution, to serve the ensuing year:
E. H. REYNES;
JOHN WILLIAMS, of John Williams & Sons;
CHARLES E. SLAYBACK, of Charles E. Slayback & Co.;
GEORGE G. GARNER;
SIMON HERMANN, of Hermann, Vignes & Israel;
SAMUEL H. BOYD, of Chism & Boyd;
SAMUEL WOLFF, of S. Wolff & Co.;
SAMUEL JAMISON;
THOMAS MARKEY;
WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, of Woods, Matthews & Co.;
And at a meeting of the Board this day E. H. REYNES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. TH. I. DIX, Cashier. ja11 6t

Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, December 31, 1870.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent was declared, payable to the stockholders on the twelfth of January next. ja11 1m N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad—Special Notice to Shippers of Freight.—On and after January 10, 1871, through bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to Meridian, Gainesville and stations on the Gainesville branch, and all points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Chattanooga and following intermediate points: Wetumpka, Chisca, Randolph, Montevallo, Columbiana, Wilsonville, Childersburg, Alpine, Talladega, Munford, Oxford, Jacksonville, Cross Plains, Pryors, Cave Springs, Rome and Dalton; Montgomery and Pensacola; West Point, Columbus, Georgian Macon, Fort Valley, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbia, Camden and Charleston, to Selma and all points on the Alabama Railroad.

All through bills of lading must be signed either at the Freight Depot, foot of Julia street, or at the General Freight Office, corner Camp and Common streets, previous to five o'clock P. M., for goods shipped at 6:15 P. M. of the same day. If bills of lading are not so presented, consignments will not be forwarded until the following day, or until bills of lading are signed.

All goods must be clearly marked with the name of consignee and destination.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WILLIAM PHELPS, General Freight Agent. ja6

Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, January 12, 1871.—At an election by the Stockholders of the bank, held on Monday, the ninth instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles Cavaroc, E. F. Moïton, Antoine Lanata, L. M. Avendano, S. Cambon, L. Bassett, C. DeRuyter, P. S. White, U. Marmont, F. I. Bernard, F. B. Fleitas, E. J. Converse. And at a meeting of the Board held this day C. Cavaroc, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. ja13 15t N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, January 7, 1871.—At the annual election, held on the second instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year:
E. H. Summers, T. E. Hunt,
W. F. Seymour, Andrew Stewart,
George W. Hynson, G. A. De Lizardi,
George L. Capp, Edmund Kate,
E. Newman, Richard Flower,
E. J. West, L. E. Gardner,
C. M. Soria.
And at a meeting of the Board held on the fourth instant, Mr. E. E. SUMMERS was unanimously re-elected president. ja10 15t CHARLES FAURIE, JR., Cashier.

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, 126 Carondelet street—New Orleans, January 8, 1871.—Members of this Association are hereby notified of the death of T. J. Stoffel, who died in this city, October 7, 1870; E. E. Henry, who died near this city, October 11, 1870; Joseph Dollet, who died in this city, October 21, 1870, and F. W. Oberschmidt, who died in this city, October 28, 1870, and are called upon to come forward, within thirty days from this date, without further notice, and pay on each $1 25, to meet the amount of $11,700, paid out by the association. E. W. YOUNG, Secretary. ja8 7t

Notice.—To all whom it may concern: Be it known, that on the tenth day of November, 1870, I did constitute W. D. Leavitt, of the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, as my true and lawful attorney, to transact business for me as agent, and in my name and for a my legal representative. W. H. CURTIN, Lawrence, county of Clinton, State of Illinois. ja6 12 10t

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, December 19, 1870.—Stockholders of this Bank are notified that an election for Twelve Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, No. 17 Camp street, on MONDAY, January 16, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. de19 tuk2tim JAMES J. TARLETON, Cashier.

People's Bank of New Orleans, corner of St. Peter and Levee streets—New Orleans, January 4, 1871.—Those of the stockholders of this Bank, who are in arrears of their installments, are respectfully requested to pay them previous to the fifteenth instant, otherwise their stock will be forfeited according to the twenty-ninth article of the charter. By order of the Board. CHARLES KERR, Cashier. ja5 10t

Special Notice.—The Lake Borgne Canal will be opened for business up to the bank of the Mississippi FEBRUARY 1. For arrangements for the transportation of pine wood, timber and lumber by this short route, at a great saving, for shipment either up or down the river, apply to Dr. JAMES O. NOYES, President of the company, or N. P. RICE, Secretary, office corner Lafayette and New Levee streets, New Orleans. ja5 15t

New Orleans, January 4, 1871—All powers of attorney heretofore granted by the undersigned are hereby revoked and declared null and void, from and after this date. S. KERNSHEIM. ja5 10t

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes issued by the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, and by the late Bank of James Robb (assumed by the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans) may be presented for redemption at the office of the State Auditor, within one year from the first publication hereof, viz: from March 4, 1870, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, pursuant to sections thirty-four and thirty-five of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to establish a general system of free banking in the State of Louisiana," approved March 16, 1855.
New Orleans, March 4, 1870.
THOMAS I. DIX, Cashier. mh4 2tm 1y

Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans, December 31, 1870.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of five per cent was declared from the earnings of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, January 16, 1871, to holders of subscribed stock, paid in full, and of old stock which has been or may be duly converted into consolidated shares of one hundred dollars each of the new series. CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier. ja1 12t

Office New Orleans Gas Light Company, December 21, 1870.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Wednesday, December 21, a dividend of Six Dollars per share was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, January 16, 1871. ja1 1m C. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

Office of New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 31, 1870.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twenty-first instant, it was resolved, That in accordance with the power conferred by the act of the Legislature approved March 1, 1869, the capital stock of this company be, and is hereby increased from one million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000), to one million nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars ($1,980,000), out of the surplus assets belonging to the company. The increase amounting to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars ($180,000), to be divided pro rata among the stockholders according to the number of shares upon they shall respectively hold on December 31, 1870. All stockholders holding less than ten shares, whose proportion of increase shall be a fraction of a share exceeding one-half, shall be entitled to receive one full share upon paying the difference in cash at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per share, and those whose proportion shall be less than one-half share, shall be paid in cash for such fractional portion at the same rate. The books for the settlement of fractions as above, will be kept open until the fifteenth day of June, 1871, after which date all fractions then claimed and settled, shall be subject to the control of the Board. W. S. BROWN, Treasurer. ja1 30t

Union Bank of Louisiana, December 29, 1870.—The annual election for nine Directors will take place on MONDAY, the sixteenth January next, at the banking house, between ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. de31 1d GEORGE A. PERRET, Cashier.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, December 19, 1870.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of this company at their meeting, held on the seventeenth instant:

Resolved, That for necessary repairs and equipment of the road, a call of ten per cent on each share be and the same is hereby made on stockholders who have not paid in full in pursuance of paragraph three of the charter, and that sixty days' notice be given by publication in two newspapers of the City of New Orleans, and two newspapers in the State of Mississippi, and that said call be payable on or before the twentieth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Resolved, That in pursuance of section five of the charter, approved the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the shares of stock of this company be converted from shares of twenty-five dollars each into shares of one hundred dollars each, and that notice thereof, for sixty days, be published in two newspapers in the city of New Orleans and two newspapers in the State of Mississippi; and that all stockholders are hereby notified to surrender certificates of stock, and to receive in exchange therefor certificates in shares of one hundred dollars each. That is to say, the holder of every four shares of the existing stock of twenty-five dollars each will be entitled to receive, on the surrender thereof, a certificate for one share of one hundred dollars. de20 60t R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Getting Married.—Essays for young men, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jel4 1y

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Rates of Taxation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 7, 1871.

THE TOTAL TAXATION FOR THE YEAR ONE thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, based upon the assessments of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, to be levied on the movable and immovable property so assessed, as aforesaid, is as follows, to wit: Mills.

STATE TAX, OR GENERAL FUNDS.

Four mills on each dollar, "for the purpose of supporting the government of the State, of paying the public debt, and of promoting the public interest thereof," in accordance with section one of act No. 68, extra session of 1870 4

MILL TAX, OR CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

Two mills on each dollar, for the support of the free public schools of the State, pursuant to the provisions of section thirty-four of act No. 6, extra session of 1870 2

INTEREST TAX.

Four and one-half mills on each dollar, to provide for the payment of the interest to become due in 1871 upon all State bonds, except the interest on levee bonds, in compliance with section nine, act No. 68, extra session of 1870, which tax, when paid into the treasury, shall be known as the "interest tax fund" 4½

LEVEE TAX.

One and one-half mills on the dollar, to meet the maturity of the coupons of interest, to fall due in 1871, for the benefit of the levee bonds, issued under act No. 115 of 1867, and known as the "levee tax fund," and to conform to the requirements of section six of said act 1½

SPECIAL LEVEE TAX.

Two and one-half mills on the dollar, as provided for under act No. 32 of 1870, for the payment of the interest and part of the principal of the bonds issued under the said act, which tax, when paid into the treasury, shall be known as the "special levee tax fund" 2½

The whole forming an aggregate of fourteen and one-half mills on each dollar 14½

JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.

The official papers in the country parishes of the State will please publish the above four times, once a week, and charge to their account for public printing. ja12 6t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street.

TAXPAYERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT I AM PREpared to collect the State Taxes for 1870, and State Licenses for 1871, now due.
ja13 1m JOHN R. CLAY, Collector.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, San Antonio, Texas, December 6, 1870.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at ten o'clock A. M.—

EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster Department Texas. ja13 10t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City of New Orleans, City Hall, January 10, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned will be received at this office until THURSDAY NOON, the nineteenth instant, for making brick banquettes with stone curbs and wooden gutters, on the northeast side of Broad street, between Canal and Bienville streets. Also brick banquettes, with stone curbs and wooden gutters, on the northwest side of Customhouse street, between Broad and White streets, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

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

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of five hundred dollars in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded will have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

No bid will be received unless the certificate of the Administrator of Finance is inclosed therewith, to the effect that the required cash deposit has been made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for making brick banquettes."
ja10 1d J. R. WEST, Administrator.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

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

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of Edward S. Wurzburger, as Criminal Sheriff in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated June 29, 1870, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), signed by Edward S. Wurzburger as principal, and Jacob Hassinger, in the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000), and Edward Claren and Francis Oberkeiser, each in the sum of seven thousand dollars ($7,000), as sureties, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Edward S. Wurzburger of his duties as Criminal Sheriff aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bond to file their objections to the cancellation thereof in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this twelfth day of December, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.
By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. de14 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 16, 1870.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of Branson B. Macarty as Administrator of Assessments in and for the city of New Orleans and parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated April 2, 1870, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), signed by Branson B. Macarty as principal, and B. F. Joubert and Bernard Soulie as securities, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Branson B. Macarty, of his duties as Administrator of Assessments aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bond to file their objections to the cancellation thereof, in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this sixteenth day of December, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.
H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

CITY LICENSES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, January 6, 1871.

THE LICENSES FOR 1871 ARE NOW DUE, AND ready for delivery at the City Hall.

All persons doing business, or pursuing professions, or owning vehicles, are hereby notified to procure the necessary papers from this office immediately, or incur the risk of being seriously interfered with for considerable expense.

I have power under the new charter to prevent any person from carrying on business who fails to procure a license.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance. ja8

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

W. G. Coyle & Co. vs. Steamboat Travis Wright.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, No. 9,56.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamboat TRAVIS WRIGHT, now tied to by W. G. Coyle & Co. for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the first Monday of February, 1871, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Travis Wright should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, tenth day of January, 1871. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal. jal1 2t 20 3t

Schooner Queen of the South, Captain and owners vs. steamship De Soto and tugboat Neafie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, No. 9,616.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The tugboat NEAFIE, now tied to the schooner Queen of the South, captain and owners, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all or any persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the first Monday of February, 1871, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said tugboat Neafie should not be condemned and be sold, agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, third day of January, 1871. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal. ja5 10 17 24

J. D. Cox et al vs. Steamboat Lotawanna, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, No. 9,642.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, January 14, 1871, at twelve o'clock, M., at the entrance to the Customhouse on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city—

The steamboat LOTAWANNA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., as per inventory at this office.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, first day of January, 1871. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal. jal 4 7 11 14

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tarpaulin business on the Steamboat and Barge Landings, under the name and style of C. H. ALLEN & CO. Office No. 84 New Levee street.
COLUMBUS H. ALLEN, SAMUEL BROOK.
New Orleans, January 2, 1871. ja4 1m

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—FROM and after the first of January, 1871, Mr. VICTOR PRADOS is a partner in our business. The style of the firm will not be changed. VOSE BROTHERS.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870. ja5 1m

JACKSON, KILPATRICK & HENDERSON, (James Jackson, successor to Jackson & Manson,) (D. M. Kilpatrick, W. D. Henderson, late with Jackson & Anderson). Importers and Dealers in SALT, 6 TCHOUPITOULAS, 8 NEW