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

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, three lots of ground and buildings on Girod street; lot of ground and buildings on Franklin street.

BY DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable First Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at No. 139 Julia street, lot of household furniture.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROS., at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 980 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Local Intelligence.

VOUDOUING A WINE MARK.—Several days ago, a woman whose real estate is assessed at a pretty round sum, being embarrassed by a disagreeable wine mark on her face, heard of Voudou John, whose wonderful powers are by a silly few considered great. She was told that for a fair financial consideration John could and would remove the unsightly colors. She visited him in his shanty, Second District, and he assured her that his powers were sufficient to easily perform the operation, but it was imperatively necessary to first receive a fee. Having no ready cash, and feeling that at last her sorrow was to be obliterated, she unhesitatingly deposited a gold watch as a pledge for her future payment.

The old voudou pretender persuaded the lady that it would cost much time and trouble to obtain the necessary ingredients to perfect the incantation—such uncommon ends could not be gained by ordinary means, as it required all his singular and manifold qualifications to work the spell. The old rascal is a good talker, and can cunningly measure the status and capacity of his visitors. The price was agreed on, and other preliminaries settled, favorable to the medicine-man, and the madame departed, rejoicing in the belief that very soon her deformity would vanish. Anxious to see the mark fade away, she called on John several times, but he invariably had some intricate excuse to offer for delay.

Finally, worn out by delays, she began to doubt his powers, and was even so bold as to express a decided opinion that way. The voudou's temper was up, at the imputation, but he was too shrewd to make any display until another call, when a demand was made for the time-piece. This touched something more than his temper, and he flatly refused to return the property. The impatient patient called on the police for assistance, and an officer dropped in on the old man, making known his business. The reply was far more emphatic than religious, and was tipped off with an angry intimation that if the official did not take a voluntary departure from the castle something serious would happen.

There was a hurried leave-taking, for the officer was not armed with a warrant, besides he felt that John meant mischief. Special Officer Smith was sent to look after the case, and the first saucy word that came from John's big mouth a human body was lifted in the air, and on returning to mother earth John suddenly remembered that he had pawned the watch at a shop mentioned, but had lost the ticket. Sullenly promising to recover the property, he was granted a short respite, and the amnesty will end to-morrow morning. If the watch is not then returned John will have an opportunity to voudou himself out of jail—if he can.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—Mr. Allen, the gentleman who was waylaid on the levee in daylight, and robbed of a thousand dollars, failed to recognize any of the men arrested on supposition that they were the parties. He has thus far been unable to point out either of his assailants.

UNPROFITABLE.—There is no profit in stealing a pin, if you are caught; at least, so thinks Mary Prophet, of the street called Dryades. Julien Dufresne saw her, and then lost sixty-five dollars, which, it is supposed, somebody profited by. The subject of larceny will be investigated before the Criminal Court.

GOING FISHING.—Notwithstanding the fact that spring time has come a little earlier than usual, citizens fond of piscatorial pleasures, are already seeking pleasant places to hook the finny tribe, and with success. All the neighboring bayous are well stocked with perch, trout, casburgo, and socotail; not to mention cats, buffalo, and other unprofitable kinds.

DISCHARGED — *No Prosecution.* — Moses Gibbs, lately mate of the steamboat Wild Wagoner, charged with having shot and killed Edward Roy, while the boat was at or near Bayou Sara, on the twenty-ninth of December, was yesterday before Recorder Houghton, but as there was no one to prosecute, it was necessary to discharge him, although he was prepared for examination.

CRESCENT CITY CIRCUS.—Seeing Mr. A. Gent Campbell's long body on St. Charles street yesterday, we guessed that Smith's Crescent City Circus was not far off. A. Gent brought his tall corpus down to our length and breadth and whispered that we were quite correct, having just arrived from the civilized parts of Texas, where a fair business was transacted. The circus will soon illustrate its dimensions in our city.

DAMAGES.—On an occasion, not many days ago, during a trial before the Board of Police Commissioners Mr. Flynn, one of the keepers of No. 66 St. Charles street, made some statements relative to Corporal Vankirk which that officer construed into defamation of character. On this suit for one hundred dollars damages was instituted in the Second Justice Court against Flynn. The case was heard yesterday and judgment for the sum rendered against defendant. The plaintiff proved that his character was and is excellent, not only as an officer, but as a citizen.

MISSING.—A few days ago Nathan Koshland came to this city from Natchez, for the purpose of purchasing goods. He went to the residence of Mr. Hohlman, on Magazine near Orange street. He disappeared at three o'clock Friday evening and has not been seen since. It is known that he had six thousand dollars on his person. He is about six feet high, twenty-seven years old, black hair and small imperial. His friends and relatives are considerably excited over his absence, fearing that something serious has happened to him. His habits are regular, which fact increases the suspicion that he has been wrongly dealt with.

On the night of the sixteenth, William Mason was found concealed on the premises corner of Lafayette and Franklin streets, armed with a cowardly slungshot. Being unable to account for his presence where he had no written invitation to be, Officer Sales invited him to the calabooose. Yesterday, Recorder Houghton furnished accused with a voluminous ticket to appear before a jury and explain his strange conduct, if he can.

STAND FROM UNDER.—Pedestrians, when passing near a brick building in course of construction, should keep one eye well open, for it does occasionally happen that the mason loses his grip and drops something, as did one yesterday at the corner of Canal and Chartres streets. The brick must have been greatly surprised when it collided with a gentleman's shoulder. The pedestrian was, for a minute or two, badly stunned.

Take notice of the advertisement inquiring for a small dwelling house.

EXHUMED.—On the twenty-third instant, Mrs. French, living on Laharpe street, died from the effects of burns from coal oil. She was attended by a regular physician, who furnished the burial certificate. Dr. White, President of the Board of Health, afterward made a formal request that Coroner Jackson hold an inquest in due form, for the purpose of ascertaining if death was caused as stated. The body was exhumed, a post-mortem examination held, and the result was that death was caused by burns from coal oil. Dr. White is anxious to protect citizens from the evil effects of stuff sold as non-explosive coal oil. We repeat an old advice: No matter what kind of fluid you employ, handle it as you do gunpowder.

Crystal Fount Division No. 4, Sons of Temperance, held an open meeting on Wednesday evening last, at the Bible House on Camp street. The attendance was full, notwithstanding there had been an exciting holiday the evening preceding. The meeting, which was exceedingly interesting, was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Doremus. After the usual ode had been sung several interesting addresses were made by Mr. J. B. Hughes and others. The meeting was very gratifying to the friends of temperance present.

A BAD FALL.—A young child of Mr. Moneghan, keeper of the Social Hall, corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, yesterday accidentally fell from a gallery and was badly injured.

GONE HENCE.—Paul Moss, a professional parasite, having paid an attorney only eighty dollars to have him released from prison, was yesterday before Police Commissioner Raynal, when fatherly advice was given accused to dust. He was not only willing, but anxious to seek country air for the benefit of his failing health.

THE PISTOL.—During the hours when hungry business men hunt down lunch tables, the convincing echoes of a pistol shot startled the front streets of the Second District. Two residents, in the mildest manner possible, were engaged shooting red hot words at each other, until the most irritable one pulled his Deringer and made a report; but he is a miserable shot, failing to hit even the side of a house, thereby cheating Coroner Jackson and the reporter out of interesting business. The quarrel was about their own affairs, and will not unsettle the politics of our country.

FAMILY ROW ON TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. *Three Persons Wounded—One Fatally Shot.*—At five minutes past twelve o'clock last night patrolmen on Tchoupitoulas street were attracted to the upper floor of No. 187, as there was an unusual amount of noise there, as if some one were tearing down the house.

Of course the officers did not enter the place, waiting to be called, and they did not wait long.

Officers Crowley and McKenzie, responding to a woman's cries for help, started to the third floor. On entering they saw the room strewn with broken furniture, a woman in hysterics crying for mercy, while a man, raving, was kicking her with all the violence he possessed.

The couple proved to be Michael Moungey and his wife, he apparently being crazy from drinking. The moment the officers entered the room, the man left his wife and attacked them ferociously with a bar of square iron. A heavy blow felled Crowley, cutting his head badly, almost killing him. Michael then started for McKenzie, who was a few feet in the rear, but in passing blew out the light, still flourishing the iron bar.

Just at this juncture one or more shots were fired, one bullet wounding the assailant, sending him to the floor. As soon as the woman could procure a light it was discovered that Michael was badly hurt in his abdomen; while Crowley's head was bleeding freely and McKenzie between them and the door, and the poor wife cowering, as if she had been injured.

It was then seen that she had been terribly beaten and asked to be protected from her brutal husband.

Officer Crowley was assisted out to the hospital and the woman advised to go there also, but she refused, pleading to have her husband locked up. He was carried to the first precinct stationhouse, but it was discovered that he needed immediate surgical attendance, therefore he was sent out, from which building he will probably never depart alive.

Corporal Vankirk investigated the case and locked up Officer McKenzie on the belief that he did the shooting.

These are all the particulars that could be gleaned last night.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Dolbear Commercial College will be celebrated to-morrow evening at Lyceum Hall. The exercises will commence at half-past seven o'clock with prayer, after which introductory remarks will be made by the president, Mr. Dolbear, the degrees will be conferred, and H. N. Ogden, Esq., will address the graduating class. The valedictory, by Rudolphe Pigeon and M. P. Morrell, will follow, after which will be the anniversary address by Rev. Herman C. Duncan, then the distribution of diplomas and medals, music and benediction. All who take an interest in education are invited to attend. See advertisement.

FREE EXHIBITION OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.—On Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, Messrs. Montgomery will open at No. 6, Carondelet street, for inspection their fine collection of oil paintings by European and American artists. These paintings are the finest and best which have been offered in this city in years, and we hope to see a large attendance on the evening of the sale, which comes off on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth instant.

HANDSOME NEW GOODS AT WALSHE'S.—An invoice of the latest things in the way of tie stocks, kid gloves, and spring under clothing, is just being opened at Walshe's, No. 110 Canal street.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court—Decision by Judge Dibble.—A Mandamus upon the State Auditor.

In the suit of J. W. Dugger, a clerk suing Jacob Muller, Jr., for a year's salary, alleged to be due, although he was discharged at the end of the first month of his engagement in Muller's store, Judge Dibble decided that no contract had been broken by said discharge, and gave judgment for defendant, Muller, Jr.

E. Montieu, Assessor and Tax Collector of the Sixth District, parish of Orleans, is again after the State Auditor in the Eighth District Court.

Having obtained from the Auditor some ten thousand dollars in warrants for commissions upon taxes collected in the parish of Jefferson, he now desires to obtain some $5500 more, which he claims is due him for commissions upon taxes assessed and collected in the Sixth District.

The suit of Dunbar vs. Steib.—In this case, which has attracted some little attention, and which is before the Eighth District Court for trial, a supplemental answer has been filed by Messrs. Labat & Aroni, counsel for defendant.

They set up in this answer that Dunbar is a declared bankrupt, and attach to their petition a certificate to that effect, from the clerk of the United States District Court, and that the claim of $2000 upon Joseph Kaiser has been surrendered to Dunbar's creditors in bankruptcy.

Wherefore they claim that the allegations contained in the petition of Dunbar in the suit are false; that he is still the owner of the claim, which he alleges has passed into other hands, and that by law he cannot stand in judgment upon said claim.

Sixth District Court.—An Insurance Decision.

Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, has rendered the following decision in the suit of Kennett & Bell vs. the Merchants' Insurance Company and Union Insurance Company of this city:

These suits are upon policies of insurance for $20,000 on the steamer Texarkana. The Era No. 9 and Texarkana collided in Red river about fifty miles below Shreveport, and the latter boat was sunk, and a total loss.

The defense made by the insurance companies is, that the pilots of each boat were negligent in not giving the proper signals at a bend in the river.

Nearly all the Red river pilots were introduced by plaintiffs to show that the bend was a gradual one, and not such as to require signals; but counsel for plaintiffs contended that even without this proof the owners of the steamer did not forfeit their rights to recover. The loss was by one of the perils insured against, viz: collision, and numerous authorities were cited to show that the owner was not debarred from recovery by negligence of agents, particularly professional agents, like pilots, acting in the line of their professional employment. It was urged that four-fifths of all losses by fire and by the river and the sea were traceable in some way to negligence, and all insurance would be idle unless such losses were covered.

The counsel for defendants argued that there was negligence in the pilots not sounding whistles and ringing bells; that the pilots were the agents of owners, and could not recover. The question presented is one of general interest.

Seventh District Court—The Question of Liens.

M. Musson & Co. vs. A. Foster Elliott—We present a portion of the opinion of Judge Collens in this case in reference to the question of liens and privileges on movable property, which is now much discussed by the bar of New Orleans, and upon which there is great difference of opinion among the judges of our courts.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1868 there was great embarrassment in the ascertainment of clear and perfect titles to real estate, resulting from the existence of tacit mortgages in favor of minors and married women. Under this constitution, and laws passed pursuant thereto, these tacit mortgages are abolished, and all mortgages are to be recorded; and it is contended by many that under the same constitutional provision and laws all liens and privileges are abolished unless recorded; that the landlord no longer has lien for rent unless under recorded lease; that the laborer upon plantations has no lien for his wages; the factor none for his advances or supplies furnished.

This view is urged as being the best for all interests in a large commercial community like this, where it is insisted that all movable property should pass by delivery unincumbered and unembarrassed by a latent lien or privileges.

The opponents of these views concur with Judge Collens, and insist that the whole system of laws under which our people have lived and acted for years are not to be destroyed by an ambiguous paragraph in the constitution or laws. The subject demands the attention of our Legislature.

The next objection is that whatever may have been Musson & Co.'s privilege, whether under this law or that, it has not been recorded as required by the constitution, (art. 124) and by the act of 1869 (page 114). This article and law requires that "no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties, unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated." I do not think that this can possibly be understood as referring to movable property.

We say of a movable—e. g., a horse, or a bale of goods—that it is in a place; but we cannot say it is situated in a place, and we have no right for the mischievous purpose of making a law inflict great hardships and injustice, to suppose the Convention or Legislature were so ignorant that while designing to include movables, they used language wholly inappropriate to such a purpose, yet particulary appropriate to a more limited scope.

Neither can we permit ourselves to say that in framing this article and law, they were not aware of the favorite legal maxim that, in contemplation of law, movable property has no status. They certainly know and intended that this maxim should serve to construe their language. Its history, reason and applicability is well stated in Story's Conflict of Laws (357, 358, 379) and authorities there cited; and it is unnecessary to treat of it here. That the article and act do not apply to movables results from the fact that they point out no mode by which a movable shall be identified with or by the registry. For this identification the registry would be of itself nugatory and inoperative. Indeed, it would be impossible. Between the parties it would be needless as a notice, and to third parties it would indicate no specific object.

Instead of being a protection to them, it could serve only as a disguised snare to entrap them, and make them the victims of cheats. It is easy to see what numerous frauds might be practiced on third persons if the article and act as they stand relate to movables. That they do not is also apparent from the fact that not the registry but oral testimony must still be the only means of ascertaining the object on which the privilege rests. A good illustration of the folly and danger of straining the language of the Convention and Legislature so as to include movables is found in the present case. With regard to the present parties it is a double-edged sword, and its sharpest side is against the defendant, who wields the weapon.

If the plaintiff's privilege is not recorded, neither is that claimed by the defendant recorded, and the plaintiff has the advantage of having sequestered property which belongs to Nevins & Co., the common debtor of both.

If neither plaintiff or defendant for want registry have a privilege, then they stand, to say the least, on an equal footing as creditors, and perhaps the plaintiff is in the best position of the two, as being ahead in subjecting the debtors' property to his demand. A pledge gives a priority only—not a title to the property itself; and if a registry is necessary for a vendor's privilege, it is also necessary for that of a pledge.

It would then be necessary in all cases—those of indorsements of notes and bills of lading, from owner to pledgee, as well as the rest—besides delivery, to record the transactions in the mortgage office; and if this is neglected, any ordinary creditor of the party who has made an attempted but unregistered pledge, might attach the property in the hands of the negligent pledgee, as being the unincumbered property of the debtor, and as being merely in the hands of an ordinary keeper or third person. Factors would also have to register their claims against the merchandise sent to them by planters and others. It is needless to illustrate the effect of such an interpretation any further.

Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana will be in session for the purpose of rendering decisions in cases before them.

Upon that day cases will be called from the city docket and fixed for hearing in two weeks from the twenty-seventh.

THE ATHENS OF PERICLES.

BY E. W. BALL.

The Periclean Athens was an intensely luminous point in the far depth of the world's historic foretime. Indeed, without the Ionian Herodotus the foretime of which we speak would have been for us pretty much a blank. The radiance of Athens enables us to see, not only itself, but the barbarous outlying world, which without it would have been left in eclipse. The Athens of the time of which we are speaking was indeed an anomaly and unaccountable phenomenon in the then social world. All we know is, that such a peerless community flowered and blossomed in those far off gloomy and lonely ages. Outside were peoples who had yet hardly emerged into historic beings, if we except certain barbaric empires and theocracies or sacerdocies, in which the development of the reason was utterly oppressed and checked by the dictates of a so-called divine authority. One of these huge aggregates of irrational Asiatic power and superstition precipitated itself en masse on little Athens, to quench the spark of intelligence and the hopes of a rational civilization indefinitely; but the plucky little Egean commonwealth, through the consummate strategy of her greatest man of action, sent the million-headed Oriental brute back, howling and in dismay, to his lair; and so we people of the nineteenth century know that the earth revolves around the sun, and travel by steam, and publish news by the aid of lightning, and are capable of free governments, and enjoy free thought and free speech on all subjects whatsoever. Thanks to Themistocles! So that he did not "save his land in vain," after all, as Byron alleges. The Periclean Athens may be called an anachronism, an anticipation and foretaste of a remote and at that time seemingly impossible future, the point of departure of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, prematurely introduced into the world's chronology, before the world was ready for it, and long, long before its civilization could find the least possible chance of full and perfect development. Those orators talked with such eloquence; those philosophers discoursed and reasoned so indefatigably, subtilely, profoundly, and truly on man in all his relations and on every branch of his mysterious nature, and on his mysterious final destiny, and they theorized so sagaciously on the best organization, on the aims and possibilities of human society; and those poets sang so spontaneously, sweetly, and sublimely; and those poets wrote so that their works are truly possessions forever; and yet they were to find no listeners or readers, no fit audience or intelligent public capable of appreciating their ideas fully and acting upon them, until their very dust had been blown for ages round about the globe, and their fatherland, the *hieron pedon*, or sacred soil, as Sophocles calls it, of illustrious Athens, a worn and barren desolation, had become the haunt of a robber spawn of barbarous interlopers, with not a drop of Hellenic blood in their veins, thank Heaven! to make the scholar of to-day hang his head for shame at the degradation of the poor relics of his beloved city and its outlying region.—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

The Senate Yesterday.

The Senate met at 12 M., Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the chair, and twenty-six Senators answering to their names.

The reading of the journal of Friday was dispensed with.

A memorial was received and read relative to Sabbath breaking by the keeping open of liquor saloons. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gallup—Pensions. Favorably on Senate bill No. 200, creating the Pension Board of 1871.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of seating Senator Henry L. Swords; also favorably on seating Senator Gallup.

Mr. Fitch reserved the right to make a minority report in the case of Senator Swords.

For the first time during the session no notices of bills were given.

Mr. Todd, by consent, offered a bill to open and improve a public road from the Mississippi river to the Bayou Barataria, Jefferson parish, right bank. Finally passed.

Mr. Ingraham, by consent, a bill for the relief of the Female Orphan Asylum of Orleans parish. It exempts the Female Orphan Association from taxation. Finally passed.

Mr. Thompson, by consent, House bill No. 15, relative to the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company. Finally passed.

Mr. Twitchell, by consent, Senate bill No. 132, incorporating Sons of Israel, of the town of Natchitoches. Finally passed.

Mr. Coupland, by consent, Senate bill No. 216, relative to the records of the late First Judicial District. Finally passed.

Mr. Pinchback, by consent, Senate bill No. 115, relative to Louisiana magistrate and parish officers' guide.

A substitute was offered and laid on the table.

Pending discussion of bill No. 115, the special order of the day was called and the Senate took up.

Senate bill No. 131, Lafourche and Terrebonne Draining Company.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the bill over until Monday.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay that motion on the table.

Adopted by a vote of 18 yeas to 16 nays.

The bill was made the special order for 7 P. M.

The Chattanooga railroad bill, changing the nature of the subsidy, was finally passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. Pinchback again called up Senate bill No. 115, and a lengthy debate followed.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the report of the Committee, or, in other words, the substitute for the bill, be laid on the table. He was satisfied that there was a job to defeat the bill.

Mr. Thompson moved that the printing of the book cost not more than six dollars a copy.

Mr. Pinchback was willing to fix the price at seven dollars and fifty cents.

The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Ray, by consent, Senate bill No. 77, to aid the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. Finally passed.

Mr. Blackman, by consent, House bill for the relief of purchasers of sixteenth sections. Finally passed.

Mr. Lynch called up, by consent, Senate bill No. 236, relative to courthouse tax of Morehouse parish. Finally passed.

Mr. Smith, by consent, House bill appropriating money to pay for a levee built in Jefferson parish, right bank, in 1867. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Anderson, by consent, House bill No. 76, for relief of Cullom. Committee on Claims.

Mr. Campbell, by consent, Senate bill No. 61, incorporating Cosmopolitan Bank of New Orleans.

Mr. Thomas, a joint resolution creating a commission in the parish of Bossier. Finally passed.

Mr. Todd called for a reconsideration of the vote referring House bill to pay to fix a levee in Jefferson.

Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Butler called up Senate bill No. 180, allowing Eugene McCarty, of Algiers, to sue the State of Louisiana. Finally passed, after striking out the preamble.

House bill No. 273, to establish a public park in the city of New Orleans, was called up.

Mr. Ingraham said that he had been waited upon by the largest property holders in the city who were opposed to the passage of this bill.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 12 M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Divine services will be held in Ames Methodist Episcopal church, corner St. Charles and Calliope streets, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. The pastor, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Loomis, of New York, will speak in the evening. All are cordially invited.

George L. Catlin.

This gentleman, formerly attached to the reportorial and editorial staff of the New Orleans *Crescent*, now connected with the Erie Railway Company, rendered good service last year to the New Orleans fire companies, which visited the West and North, we mean Mechanics' 6, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

We learn by a private letter from Mr. Catlin that he proposed to leave New York yesterday or to-day for New Orleans, so as to be here and participate in the festivities of the firemen's annual celebration on the fourth of March. Mr. Catlin has many warm friends in the Crescent City, and his reception will be cordial and his welcome earnest.

The magnificent new iron steamer John T. Moore, probably the finest boat that ever "walked the waters" of the Mississippi, has been presented with a splendid Chickering piano by the gentleman whom she is named after. The piano comes from Blackmar's temple of music, 201 Canal street, direct. In choosing the Chickering, Mr. Moore expressed himself actuated by a desire to give the staunch iron steamer an instrument that would last as long as the boat itself; for it is well known by those who are conversant with the subject, that the Chickering piano not only outlasts all others, but always preserves its richness, fullness and purity of tone. Blackmar has always on hand a superb stock of these world renowned pianos. We observe, also, that several members of our Legislature, among others Hon. T. D. Worrall, of Jefferson, and Hon. O. H. Hempstead, have purchased pianos at the temple of music. It is certainly the right place to select a choice instrument on the most satisfactory terms.

GRAND OPENING AT CRONER'S.—Messrs. B. & W. Croner, No. 551 Magazine street, corner of St. Mary street, have received their great assortment of spring goods, and will have them ready for display to-morrow. These goods consist of everything desirable in the way of dress goods, grenadines, Japanese silks, muslins, calicoes and domestics, house linens, mattings, carpetings, curtain goods, etc. Messrs. Croner sell so low always that is hardly necessary for us to tell our readers that if they go there they will get bargains. Yet we repeat it.

FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS.—Messrs O'Neill & Gleason, No. 205 Canal street, are just now receiving a most beautiful assortment of dress goods in every variety, Japanese silks of all colors, calicoes of the latest patterns, and domestics of all grades, which they are selling at New York prices. Ladies who design purchasing their spring supplies could not go to a better place, as the goods are all new and selected with great taste.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Parties having pledges at HART'S LOAN OFFICE, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, upon which the time has expired, can have the same by paying the accrued indebtedness. By so doing the time will be extended on the same, otherwise they will be exposed in the catalogue sale, to take place after the fourth of March, and of which due notice will be given.
J. HART, Loan Office.
fe26 4t Corner Gravier and St. Charles streets.

New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, Office No. 30 Carondelet street New Orleans, February 23, 1871.—The New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, organized under the general laws of the State of Louisiana, have purchased the patent gas apparatus of Mr. B. Stoper for producing Hydro Carbon Gas, and are now prepared to furnish machines for dwellings, stores, theatres, churches, halls, sugar-houses, etc.

This is the cheapest portable gas apparatus in the world, combining the advantages of brilliancy, simplicity and efficiency, producing pure carbonated hydrogen gas of five times the illuminating power and at much less cost than coal gas.

No fire retorts or machinery are used to generate this gas; the apparatus being automatic makes the gas only as it is consumed, consequently there can be no danger of accident under any circumstances.

The filling of the apparatus requires but ordinary intelligence, and may be safely attended to by any domestic. It can be placed in the yard, and connected with the ordinary gas pipes, and is ready for use.

The apparatus can be made of any capacity required by any copper or tinsmith, from one light up to the capacity of lighting a whole town, and for an ordinary residence is about the size of a barrel.

Orders received at the Company's office, No. 30 Carondelet street, where the apparatus can be seen in successful operation; also, at the Branch Cigar Store of Mr. M. Pesant, No. 142 Canal street, and at Mr. Hugo Rodwitz' Cotton Boll Saloon, No. 132 Common street, New Orleans. fe23

Visiting Physicians and Resident Students for the Charity Hospital.—Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana.—Notice is hereby given that an election of visiting physicians and surgeons will be held at the Charity Hospital on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, for the ensuing six months commencing April 1, and that, in order to secure regular and efficient attendance at the Hospital, a compensation will be given to the gentlemen appointed.

Also, that a competitive examination of applicants for resident students will take place MONDAY, February 27, at the Hospital, at six o'clock P. M. The following gentlemen have been appointed the Examining Committee: Drs. D. C. Holbday, P. C. Bover, C. B. White and A. W. Smyth. No applications will be received from students who have not passed an examination as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board of Administrators.
W. H. HIRE, M. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
fe16 7t

Edwards' New Orleans City Directory for 1871, can be obtained at all the principal stationers. ja19

The Lake Borgne Canal is now open for the delivery of pine lumber, timber, wood, etc., on the banks of the Mississippi, in any quantities desired, either for use in New Orleans, for the coast trade, or for shipment up the river to Northern or Texas ports, and for foreign export, at a saving of several dollars per thousand over the present cost of transshipment through New Orleans, and without damage from hauling and frequent handling. Ship timber of superior quality for export can be delivered at the river end of the Canal, at a place well adapted for loading the same, cheaper than in Pensacola bay.

Arrangements will be completed within thirty days, by means of towboats, barges and a powerful steam derrick (to be used on the levee until the completion of the lock in July), to deliver timber and lumber on board in the Mississippi, at the rate of $2 50 per thousand for transportation from the mills, and perhaps cheaper.

For further particulars apply to James O. Noyes, President of the Canal Company, corner of New Levee and Lafayette streets, New Orleans.
fe16 1m

Avoid Quacks.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. ja26 eod6m

Office of New Orleans Gas Light Company, February 7, 1871.—At the election for Directors of this Company, on January 2, 1871, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the year following from the first Monday in February:

Edmund J. Forstall, Thomas Sloo, Alban Rocheman, J. G. Lingham, James Jackson, Philip Simms.

At the regular meeting of the Directory for organization, on Monday, February 6, James Jackson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
fe8 1m WILLLIAM S. BROWN, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings, and Pledge Bank, New Orleans, January 7, 1871.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, at a meeting held January 3, 1871, an additional installment of five per cent has been assessed on the capital stock of the Bank, due and payable at the banking house, No. 111 St. Charles street, on or before the seventh of March, 1871.
C. CAMP, President.
fe26 6t

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. je14 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall of the Henry Clay Warmoth Republican Guards of the Sixth district of New Orleans, Council Hall, City of Jefferson, February 20, 1871.—At a regular meeting of the Henry Clay Warmoth Republican Guards of the Sixth District of New Orleans, held on the twentieth instant for permanent organization, the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the association: President, George W. McConnell; First Vice President, J. B. E. Laiche; Second Vice President, George Stewart; Secretary, J. J. Gutierrez; Assistant Secretary, G. G. Fisk; Treasurer, Felix Larrie; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Perkins.

By order.
GEORGE W. McCONNELL, President.
J. J. GUTIERREZ, Secretary. fe26 3teod

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 24, 1871.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of L. Pesson, as supervisor of the binding or rebinding and indexing the records of births and deaths in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated April 13, 1859, in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by L. Pesson as principal and John Bietry, J. A. d'Hemecourt, V. Pesson and Charles Grandri as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said L. Pesson of his duties as supervisor aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bonds 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 twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.
GEORGE E. BOVER, Secretary of State.
fe11 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 13, 1871.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of E. L. Weber, as Sheriff in and for the parish of West Feliciana, to wit: A bond dated August 4, 1868, in the sum of six thousand dollars, signed by E. L. Weber, as principal, and Mrs. Emile Weber, Moses Lamb, Robert Hewlett, and Gertrude Nolasco as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said E. L. Weber, of his duties as 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 thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVER, Secretary of State.
fe14 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 3, 1871.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of John G. Roche, as Coroner in and for the First and Fourth Districts, and Orleans Right Bank of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated June 29, 1868, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, signed by John G. Roche as principal, and John C. Davy and Patrick Halpin, as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said John G. Roche of his duties as Coroner 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 third day of February, 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVER, Secretary of State.
fe7 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 21, 1871.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me for the cancellation of the official bond of H. L. Young, as Coroner, in and for the parish of St. Charles, to wit: A bond dated in April, 1866, in the sum of three thousand ($3000) dollars, signed by H. L. Young as principal, and E. H. Young and E. B. Tinney as sureties, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said H. L. Young, of his duties as Coroner 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 twenty-first day of January, A. D., 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEO. E. BOVER, Secretary of State. ja22 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 14, 1871.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of Charles E. Merrill, as Sheriff in and for the parish of Iberville, to wit: A bond dated February, 1869, in the sum of six thousand dollars, signed by Charles E. Merrill as principal, and Mortimer Carr and Ansel Edwards as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Charles E. Merrill of his duties as 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 fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVER, Secretary of State.
fe15 30t

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, New Orleans, January 23, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER AND in pursuance of the laws of the State relative to the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans, the commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, proximo, at twelve o'clock M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds, to the amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000) or more, to be redeemed from the surplus of the consolidated loan tax, as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for the sale of consolidated bonds," and addressed to the Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor.

The Commissioners shall have the right of rejecting bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt.

ALFRED SHAW,
fe20 2taw 30d Administrator of Public Accounts.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BUILDING OF A Courthouse in the town of Bastrop, parish of Morehouse, will be received until the twelfth of March, 1871, and the contract awarded on the succeeding day. Proposals to be addressed to W. T. HALL, Secretary Building Committee, Bastrop, Louisiana. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. John M. Sandige & Co., No. 39 Perdido street, New Orleans.

JAMES BUSSEY,
Chairman Building Committee.
W. T. HALL, Secretary. fe21 eod 6t

NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, February 16, 1871.

MR. JOHN N. HENRIQUES, AUCTIONEER, HAVING failed to comply with the law regulating auction sales, etc., section one hundred and forty-seven, Revised Statutes, his license as auctioneer for the city of New Orleans is hereby declared forfeited.

JAMES GRAHAM,
fe17 22 27 Auditor.

MARKETS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, February 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEI