New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY UNITED STATES MARSHAL PACKARD, at 12 o'clock, at entrance to Customhouse, on Canal street, fifteen shares stock Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company—E. E. Norton, assignee of Victor Hebert, bankrupt, vs. James O. Noyes.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, pianos, etc.

BY A. HUSTON, at 11 o'clock, at stables corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, saddle and harness horses and mares, mules, new and second-hand top and open buggies and wagons.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 St. Ann street, new double rosewood bedstead and spring mattress—Anne P. Harrison vs. Lorenzo B. Jenks. At 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, all the interest of Edmund Murphy in a judgment against W. V. Wren for $441—J. Dickson Brun vs. Edmund Murphy; lot of ground in square bounded by Decatur, St. Louis, Toulouse and Chartres streets—State of Louisiana vs. N. A. Llambias and George Dockter; two lots of ground on Banks street—Jules A. D'Hemecourt vs. Willis Ross; two lots of ground and buildings on Jackson street—Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company vs. estate of George Gurney, deceased; two lots of ground and buildings on Washington avenue—Charles G. E. Baquie vs. John Christie.

Local Intelligence.

THE BOYD MURDER CASE.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court was yesterday engaged in investigating the charge of murder preferred against John and William Boyd, for killing Mr. Rainney.

On motion of Attorney General Belden, it was ordered that the papers in the case be sent to this court by Recorder Houghton.

The following persons were arraigned and pleaded "not guilty."

Peter Lewis, charged with the murder of Frederick Meyer, at the corner of White and Melpomene streets. H. C. Castellanos, Esq., was appointed as counsel for defense.

P. H. Winchell, charged with the murder of James L. Lyons.

Ephraim Maurice, charged with the murder of one Mason, on Mazant street. Colonel A. P. Field for defense.

Joseph Nixon, charged with arson, in setting fire to the Belle of Alton on the twenty-eighth of March. James C. Walker, Esq., was appointed counsel for the defense.

All the above accused were remanded to the Parish Prison.

The following bonds, given by three vagrants, William Malloy, Phœbe Williams and Mary Prophet, were declared forfeited. William Malloy, bond of $300, signed by B. Connor, corner of Second and Laurel streets, sent before the court by Justice Myers; Phœbe Williams, $250 bond given by Charles Alba, sent by Justice Evans; Mary Prophet, ditto, signed her own bond for $250.

The court then adjourned until Friday next.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Deputy Coroner Long yesterday viewed the body of Eliza Pittman, dead, at No. 17 Cypress street. She was the wife of Mr. Pittman, better known as "Texas," porter of the First Recorder's court. Deceased was forty-two years old, rather fleshy, and was subject to fits, in one of which she expired. Having been a very benevolent body, she leaves many mourners who sincerely regret her loss. She was taken suddenly, while away from home on a mission of mercy, but was among friends. She will be buried from her late home, No. 435 Gravier street.

COAL OIL DEATH.—Early Sunday morning Emily Jane, a servant in the dwelling 601 Goodchildren street, took a coal oil can to pour on fluid in order to assist in making the fire blaze. An explosion ensued, sending the oil over her person in a furious blaze, burning her in a horrible manner. She was sent to the Charity Hospital, where she died a few hours afterward. Coroner Creagh will obtain a specimen of this "non explosive oil" for experiments.

A SHOOTER.—On the twenty-first of May a difficulty took place at the lake end of the new shell road, in which R. G. Humiston shot A. Argus in his right breast. Humiston was arrested yesterday, and will be brought up short on the twenty-seventh instant.

GONE DOWN.—The man who gave his name as William Johnson, when caught robbing a drunkard on the highway, goes down for trial before a jury, on urgent solicitation of Recorder Houghton. Mr. L. Fribourg saw the rascally operation, and testifies against accused.

ATTEMPTING.—George Voglesanger makes affidavit, signing his illustrious name thus, X assisted by one clerk, that Frederick Rocher "attempted" to obtain twenty dollars from him by falsely representing a certain bogus coin as genuine. As the law does not clearly provide punishment for such attempts, Mr. X must seek his remedy, if he ever gets any, after the manner of aboriginal Ku-Klux—by force of his own arms—which are both left, as he has no write.

OFFICIAL MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports that the whole number of deaths in this city for the week ending Sunday evening at six o'clock was 138. One died of abcess of liver, 3 of apoplexy, 1 cancer of abdomen, 2 of cancer of womb, 1 of cholera infantum, 1 of cholera morbus, 4 of congestion of the brain, 16 of consumption, 3 of infantile convulsions, 2 of adult debility, 2 of infantile debility, 4 of diarrhea, 1 of acute diarrhea, 3 of chronic diarrhea, 3 of dropsy, 4 drowned, 3 of dysentery, 1 of acute dysentery, 1 of chronic dysentery, 1 of erysipelas, 1 of bilious fever, 2 of congestive fever, 1 of pernicious fever, 2 of intermittent fever, 3 of remittent fever, 1 of scarlet fever, 4 of malarial fever, 1 of gangrene of the lungs, 3 of heart disease, 2 of valvular heart disease, 1 of enlargement of the heart, 1 of inflammation of the bowels, 1 of inflammation of the brain, 1 of inflammation of the heart, 1 of inflammation of the kidneys, 2 of inflammation of the liver, 1 of inflammation of the stomach, 3 of inanition, 3 of lockjaw, 5 of infantile marasmus, 3 of measles, 2 of old age, 1 of paralysis, 2 of pneumonia, 1 of poison, 1 of premature birth, 7 were stillborn, 1 of sunstroke, 4 of teething, and 1 of gunshot wounds. Seventeen were interred from public institutions, and twenty-eight on the certificates of coroners.

TOOK IT.—Having only one hat, John Moore wished one more, and wishing, found one off a hook in the store, No. 210 Poydras street, for which he forced his way into a calaboose.

BREACH OF TRUST AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Cardno, No. 241 Front Levee street, broadly asserts that on the ninth day of February last he intrusted one hundred and eighty dollars to Mrs. Seibert, corner of Gaiennie and Front Levee streets; that on the twentieth of March she returned fifteen dollars of the amount, but on the second of May she totally denied having a dollar of affiant's money. This denial aggravated Mr. Cardno, and he so remarked, but like a law-abiding man, did not hesitate to make an affidavit, which caused her arrest. She will be arraigned before Recorder Houghton on the twenty-seventh.

LEVEE SINKING — *Threatened Disaster Near French Market.*—The levee between Dumaine and St. Philip streets looked shaky yesterday morning, showing signs that an undermining had occurred. Two railroad tracks are near the levee at this point, and trains were run slowly after the discovery, as there was a palpable settling of the ground close the roadbeds. Workmen were at once employed to watch and strengthen the roads, and trains made the usual trips during the day. The worst place is between posts thirteen and fourteen, where it appears as if the bottom had partly dropped out or been washed away. The wharf does not seem to have settled more than two or perhaps four inches and is still secure. Twenty years ago a break in the levee not far from the French market, about two hundred above the present location, threatened to wash out that entire neighborhood. It is thought that the worst is past, and that the slide will not increase.

A BOLD BURGLARY—*Gophers at Work.*—During Sunday night, between twelve and one o'clock, some of the fraternity termed gophers in thieves' parlance, went for the pawn shop and jewelry store of Mr. Destez, No. 15 St. Charles street, an attractive point for burglars. Applying their efforts to a rear window they successfully removed a bar of iron which had prevented an entrance. Entering, they proceeded to displace an iron door, when the way was clear for active operations. A large safe in the main room usually contains considerable wealth, in money and fine jewelry, and had the burglars succeeded in ravishing this they would have suddenly grown rich. For some unknown reason the fellows abruptly broke off proceedings, and adjourned *sine die.* The police discovered the attempt soon after the gophers fled, and a patrolman was placed on guard. This job was undoubtedly the work of a burglar, for it was a very hazardous undertaking; but then the reward of a successful issue would have been sufficiently large to retire the perpetrators into an honest living. A portion of the villainous tools were left behind.

Last evening a patrolman arrested a lad called Bill Adams for disturbing the peace on Perdido street and drawing a revolver on another boy. Arriving at the first precinct stationhouse, he was searched, and on him were found glaziers' diamonds, a revolver, some scarf pins and other articles, which had been stolen from the store No. 15 St. Charles street. Adams is a bootblack, usually found in front of the store, and was well acquainted with the premises. When questioned about the revolver, he said that a gentleman had given it to him to have repaired, and that was about all he could say for himself. Captain Schreiber charged him with having committed the burglary. If the charge is not correct, it is probably nearly so. As accused is not a very old offender, it is thought he may divulge the secret.

CALLED IN.—Not long ago policemen's commissions were issued to several men who might be termed "stock-drivers," without pay from the board, or the city, but as serious complaints have recently been made against them, the Board of Commissioners yesterday revoked the documents. Some of these men assumed police uniforms, without authority, and occasionally made themselves too officious.

SERIOUS.—Charles Jefferson was arrested on Metairie ridge last evening charged with having made an extraordinary assault on the person of a married woman. He will be arraigned before the First District Recorder to-day.

PACKED AWAY. — Several days ago George Johnson escaped from a cell in the second precinct, no doubt rejoicing in his new departure. Growing bold in his freedom, he ventured on St. Charles street, wearing good clothing and a white carpetbag, the latter as flat as if an elephant had marched over it for a month past. His offense is larceny, and he is now locked up so closely that the rats can't bite him.

A drawer of a handcart was prostrated on Common street yesterday by sunstroke. Citizens conveyed him to a convenient house and applied restoratives, after which he was sent to his home. He gave the number of his house but not his name.

A FALL.—Sunday evening a child of Joseph Johnson, No. 86 Julia street, fell from a gallery fifteen feet, and, of course, was badly bruised.

The several Recorders' courts were yesterday morning filled with two sets of visitors—those who wished justice and those who desired to avoid the blind goddess. Few retired perfectly satisfied.

ANOTHER DOSE OF LAUDANUM.—Victims inclined to shuffle off seem to take kindly to laudanum during the present month, not less than six instances having occurred during July. Now comes Louis Rouyer, a Frenchman, fifty years old, having flooded his stomach with the poison. After swallowing the dose he felt sleepy and laid him down to die, when an undying policeman piled him into a wheelbarrow and trundled him to the fifth precinct stationhouse, supposing him a "lying drunk." Discovering the man's real condition he was sent to the Charity Hospital.

As a train of cars was passing Camp Parapet last evening, Peter Tuscher stood on the track until the locomotive knocked him off. He offered no definite explanation, and was brought to the city.

POLICE.—Patrolman P. Shea, harbor precinct, was dismissed the force yesterday for neglecting his duties.

Doorman M. Flowers, second precinct, was retired, his name going on the pension roll.

A REPLY TO THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI AND MEXICAN GULF SHIP Canal Company, New Orleans, July 22, 1871.

After the mysterious interviews between Mayor Flanders and the self-appointed managers of the so-called Citizens' Association, and the sharpening of spears and tinkering of armor heard in the recesses of the Mayor's parlor, it was evident that a terrible onslaught was about to be made. Some people imagned that the blow would fall on the Chattanooga Railroad Company, whose grants of State aid are as ten to one compared with those of the Lake Borgne Canal Company, but these innocent persons forgot that Mayor Flanders was the confidential agent of the said company in obtainining State aid, and that two of the self-appointed managers of the Citizens' Association are ex-drainage commissioners, who, notwithstanding the abuse of their former trust, are exceedingly anxious for another job—being members of the "Dredging Company."

The blow fell upon the Lake Borgne Canal Company, but as the illustrious Webster said, "We still live."

This is doubtless the first instance in the history of New Orleans wherein the managers of a Citizens' Association has deliberately and wantonly assailed a company engaged in the prosecution of a public work, the great value and urgent necessity for which are admitted by all business men, the object of the attack being to break down, if possible, the Canal Company, in order to defeat another equally important work, viz: the efficient drainage of New Orleans. The manly way to do a thing of this kind is over one's own proper name, and not over the signature "Citizens." Whether the managers withheld their signatures to avoid arraignment for legal damages for libelous statements, or to escape the shame of fathering so weak and vapid an article—one that fell as dead upon the public as a stillborn child—I leave to others to determine. It was certainly a brilliant stroke of genius to attempt to stave off the protection levee by publishing the biography of one of the humble directors of the Lake Borgne Canal Company. Hereafter, let it be understood, the proper way to break down a great public improvement in Louisiana is, not to discuss its merits, but pitch into the private character of its originator, or what is perhaps easier, to use a trick I learned among the Turks (who are great conservatives in the matter of drainage), assail the character of his mother.

The office of the "Citizens' Association" must have been visited by every enemy of the Lake Borgne canal, from Auditor Wickliffe down to the editor of the weekly *Blatherskite*, including the heirs of Phillipon and the heroes of the Ship Island Canal scheme. We have in their article merely a rehash of the slanders and falsehoods uttered against the canal, all of which have been exploded half a dozen times, and are but empty sounds to the public ear.

The legal points must have been furnished by the Thersites of the New Orleans bench, who airs his dirty linen in the aforesaid paper and cackles over addled eggs—over fruit that is rotten before it gets ripe. One would suppose that the managers of a Citizens' Association would be the very last men to fall in with the rabble of political howling dervishes, who have attempted to persecute the Lake Borgne Canal Company, who live mainly on "penny grabs" from the Customhouse, and have about as much interest in the commerce of New Orleans as Balaam's ass had in the five books of Moses.

The Citizens' Association, what is it?

No one has greater regard than myself and the gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Lake Borgne Canal Company for an enlightened public opinion, or is more desirous of the good will of the citizens of New Orleans. But I need not say that the self-appointed managers of this so-called association do not represent the public. A couple of friends of mine, one of them a bank president, attended one or two of their meetings, and finding the association to consist of three four men formed into a mutual admiration, anti-drainage society, retired, as they say, with disgust. Its originators and real managers are Mayor Flanders and Messrs. Davidson and Bailey, disaffected ex-drainage commissioners of the First District, who for years had the management of this important trust, and are to-day mainly responsible for the wretched condition of New Orleans in this respect. They belong to that small class of citizens who refuse to pay their drainage tax, are systematically opposed to improvements, and who are doing all in their power to retard the execution of the drainage law, confessedly one of the best laws ever enacted in Louisiana. These gentlemen, to further their own private selfish ends, have induced their associates, worthy gentlemen, all, but terribly conservative, to enter upon a crusade against the Lake Borgne canal; and Mr. Slocomb, a very excellent gentleman, but ambitious of an office at the City Hall—"anything, Milord"—(see his advertisement as a candidate a year or two ago) has been induced to act as presiding officer.

Mr. Slocomb says that, personally, he believes in the Lake Borgne canal, and in the thorough drainage of New Orleans. Then why does he assume the vain and thankless task of leading the opposition against our company? He knows that we wish to fasten no job upon the city; that we are willing to make the building of the whole protection levee dependent upon the success of a small piece of it, put up for trial.

Are you sure, gentlemen of the Citizens' Association, that none of your managers "are on the make?" that none of them will presently turn up as prospective canal diggers?

While the publishing fit is on, however, let us have from the Citizens' Association (what has repeatedly been asked for) a complete history of the First District Drainage Commission (to which Messrs. Bailey and Davidson belonged), its nice family arrangements, the work done, the moneys paid for office rent, tableaux, plans, etc.; in fine, a complete history of that famous commission, which was a splendid arrangement—"How not to do it." Throw in, also, by way of illustration, short sketches of the Nashville railroad scheme and other institutions no longer in existence, but whose "bonds" still survive to vex the pockets of taxpaying citizens.

Nearly three-fourths of the rambling and incoherent article published by the Citizens' Association is devoted to the manner in which the writer hereof obtained possession of the Philippon plantation—a matter in which not ten persons of sound mind in New Orleans have the slightest interest. I bought for $8000 cash, and $5000 in canal stock, Dr. Merritt's interest in the plantation, which placed me in possession, the estate having already been in court several years. Does anybody object to that? I was compelled to make this purchase by the Philippon heirs "dwelling in their chateau at Montmorency, near Paris," and their representative in New Orleans, who stubbornly set their faces against the canal, and would listen to no proposition for purchase on our side, except at Shylock rates. Raise the $100,000 mortgage, said they virtually, and you can have the plantation—to-day not worth $25,000; otherwise, you shall not dig the canal. Even the managers of the Citizens' Association are progressive men compared to those with whom I had to do. No Dutchman in the Mohawk Valley ever opposed the Erie canal more violently than did these men the Lake Borgne project. Nothing short of a surgical operation could get the idea into their heads that the land would be benefited and enhanced in value by the canal. "It would ruin the plantations!" "There was no need of a canal!"

"Alas! there goes another old citizen," said a gentleman, referring to the demise of a wealthy conservative. "Thank God," whispered a sly wag, "for the removal of one more obstacle to the progress of New Orleans!" I have never yet prayed that such men might be struck by lightning.

What, I ask, was to be done? Let such men have their way and no canal or railroad ever could be built. I had to "expropriate" them out of the way, and in order to do this effectually, was obliged to purchase the contesting interest in the plantation at a heavy expense. The proceedings were had in exact conformity with the provisions of the law of expropriation of this State. No one's rights were invaded, and the land was assessed at an extremely high rate. Mr. John Davidson himself testified on oath at the trial that the place was worth less than thirty thousand dollars. The Philippon heirs refused the fifty thousand dollars for a deserted plantation now not worth half the money, and the expropriation was rescinded by act of the court. New proceedings were instituted, whereby we expropriated simply a narrow strip of land, barely enough for the canal. The Philippon heirs can sell the rest of the plantation whenever they choose to foreclose their mortgage, but their failure to realize $100,000 out of the Lake Borgne Canal Company seems to have torn with anguish the tender bosoms of the association managers.

A fair, honest statement of this transaction would have said that I had no interest whatever in the $50,000 paid into court, and that this whole business was transacted in strict accordance with law and equity. Did or did not Mr. Davidson, about that time, desire to become a director of the Lake Borgne Canal Company? Did he or did he not offer swamp land in the rear of New Orleans for some of our bonds and stock?

Every reader of the article in question must have finished with the conviction that I had a hard battle to fight even before a stroke of work was done on the canal, and the public know that Wickliffe, the Ship Island people and Mayor Flanders, have kept up a vain but constant warfare against us ever since. The first two of these are *hors du combat*, and Mayor Flanders, in attempting to break down the canal company, has undertaken a job vastly beyond his capacity, notwithstanding his recourse to such falsehoods (in his official capacity), as that the State bonds issued in aid of the work are given to the company, that they have abandoned the work, and that the writer hereof, with others, has purchased 65,000 acres of land in the rear of the city. (O, ye men in buckram!) whereas the whole area to be drained by the protection levee comprises but 26,000 acres.

Now, as to the State bonds issued in aid of the canal. Do the Citizens' Association managers pretend that the amount is unproportioned to the magnitude of the work; that the proceeds of these bonds have not been judiciously and economically expended for the sole purpose for which they were issued? Has not the work been carried on diligently and energetically? They dare make no assertions to the contrary. Is not the first mortgage held by the State upon the franchise, upon the canal itself, land and machinery—ample security—better, in fact, than the State possesses in any other instance where aid has been granted?

The company still hold the bonds, and next winter will ask the Legislature to cancel them, this course having been recommended by the New York bankers interested in the canal. Everybody knows that the $290,000 realized from the hypothecation of these bonds would scarcely pay half the cost of creating the machinery owned by the company and of the work performed by them during the last two years. The balance of the money has come from the pockets of those interested in the work.

I presume to say that I have furnished the canal out of my own means, during the last six months, more money than is invested by any one of the managers of the Citizens' Association, if not all of them together, in public improvements, exclusive perhaps of of city railroads and Mr. Slocomb's Sunday race course. The other directors, including some of the wealthiest men in New Orleans, and men, too, of the highest character for honesty and ability, have given the canal not only faithful service, but have also contributed largely of their means. They are not ashamed of it.

The Citizens' Association makes no direct charge of fraud or wrong on my part, or the part of the company. But supposing its innuendos, its insinuations, its half truths, (which are often worse than downright lies), were all true, would that justify them in attempting to injure the credit of a company carrying on, with its own means, a great public work which is nearly completed? a work in which the State is largely interested, and the completion of which is essential, of course, to secure the State against loss? This whole procedure on the part of the Citizens' Association is as impolitic as it is unjust, uncalled for, and cruel to ourselves. The Lake Borgne Canal has multitudes of friends in the Mississippi Valley who believe in it, who are anxious to see it opened, who know how diligently we have prosecuted the work, and some of whom, unlike the managers of the Citizens' Association, have traveled a thousand miles to see the work itself. What will these large-hearted, enterprising men think of this milk and water manifesto against the canal in the household of those who should be its supporters? Of this stab in the back from the citizens of New Orleans?

"But," say these self-appointed managers, in substance, the canal will never be finished!" Have any of them visited the work to examine for themselves? Not one. The fact of the matter is, less than $100,000 will open the canal for navigation, and on its completion the company is entitled to $120,000 in bonds from the State. It is being carried to completion as fast as possible. The value of the opinion of these self-appointed regulators of things in general may be learned from their own assertion that a thorough system of drainage and protection levees for New Orleans can immediately be had at a cost of $100,000. Why attempt to deceive the people with such statements?

The gentlemen ask why we do not confine ourselves to the canal. Do they pretend to dictate where we shall use our machinery or employ our means? If so, let it be understood at once. The objective point of the article in question is the defeat of the protection levee required to be built by act No. 30, and, if possible, to stop the canal excavation now going on. Millions of expenditure are mentioned in connection with the projected protection levee, whereas our work in building and grading the same ready for use would cost only about $100,000 per mile. The entire drainage system contemplated by act No. 30, and embracing some twenty-five miles of large canals and levees, with interior reservoirs, etc., will cost for excavations only about $2,000,000—less, in fact, than was lost by the recent overflow, and a mere trifle compared with the enhanced value given to the lands reclaimed, to say nothing of the health, beauty, comfort and prosperity thereby secured to New Orleans. And for this outlay the drainage tax assessed upon the swamp lands to be benefited by the work, and not upon the business capital of the city, is amply sufficient. Only—and here's the rub—some of these self-appointed censors have refused to pay their tax, and therefore labor to defeat the whole thing!

I wish the public to understand that our canal company raised this whole drainage matter out of the mire into which it had been dragged by the Ship Island Company and men like Messrs. Davidson and Bailey, and placed it voluntarily in the hands of the city administrators, where it properly belongs. It procured the repeal of the Ship Island Canal scheme, a company to which Mr. Flanders wished to give $250,000 for no services whatever, and to which Messrs. Hill and Davidson, it is reported and generally believed, offered to deliver the books of the First Drainage District, if they would cancel certain outstanding notes for drainage tax to a very large amount, say $10,000. The name of Mr. Cuthbert H. Slocomb appeared on the original petition to the Legislature for transferring the drainage of New Orleans to the Ship Island Canal schemers. Rare appreciation, that!

Work is now being done by our six machines in the rear of New Orleans cheaper than the same kind of work has ever been done in this city; cheaper in fact than works of equal magnitude are now being carried on in any of the Northern cities. Fortunately the majority of the city administrators, and the public, are not unmindful of our services to the city, and insist that the work shall be carried on rapidly to completion.

The self-appointed managers of the associated citizens complain that while other cities are prosperous New Orleans does not flourish; that capitalists will not come that commerce is leaving our port. Shall I give you, gentlemen, some of the reasons for this condition of things? Other cities are not blest with a Citizens' Association which uses its influence to stop such obvious improvements as the Lake Borgne canal and the thorough drainage of New Orleans, which contends that it is even possible for a great city to exist and flourish in the midst of impenetrable cypress swamps, the undisturbed home of the alligator and gar-pike. Other cities do not voluntarily invite periodical inundations, and what is worse, periodical visitations of yellow fever, both the results of the want of drainage and protection from storm tides. Other cities are not blessed with a class of men who set their faces rigidly against all improvements—all attempts to make their home beautiful, attractive and healthy. Other cities are, perhaps, not blessed with a Mayor who, mentally incapable of originating or appreciating public improvements, and without organizing faculty and the stability of character requisite to carry measures to successful completion, descends from a position that should be dignified, to defeat the obvious wishes of the people, and make war upon a corporation whose works he should be the first to defend. A judicious and economical Mayor, is he! Mention any one thing in which this overrated man has been of any service to New Orleans or to Louisiana? What about that $19,000 or thereabouts, just audited, as pay to Mr. Roselius, the attorney of the old drainage commissioners, and an incorporator of the new dredging company, for the single, unimportant service of obtaining a judgment against New Orleans? What about that $80,000 suit against New Orleans for tearing down the old Pontchartrain railroad depot, of which, it is said, Mayor Flanders assumed the responsibility?

I believe, gentlemen, that my humble services in opening the Lake Borgne canal, and procuring the complete and efficient drainage of New Orleans, will be gratefully remembered by the people long after the brilliant administration of Mayor Flanders shall have been forgotten, and the Citizens' Association numbered among the things that were.

JAMES G. NOYES,
President Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company.

Important Opinion.

Washington dispatches of the twenty-third to the Associated Press transmit the following opinion:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, in a long opinion, holds that where parties act under a decision of the Commissioner of Revenue they are not liable should the judiciary department subsequently overrule the commissioner's decision. This defeats the claim of the government for a tax on bonds, coupons and dividends for five months, between September, 1870, and January, 1871, where officers of corporation, under the commissioner's decision, failed to withhold the tax.

The opinion holds that in withholding tax the officers of corporations act as agents of the government, and are equitably responsible for the legality of the commissioner's opinions and instructions.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The report of the expenses of the colored schools in the District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, shows that $128,594 was collected and $125,866 expended. The schools are in a promising condition. The report shows that in proportion to the number of the colored population, the District of Columbia has adopted the most liberal course toward the colored schools of any State or Territory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of the Upper Red River Raft Company of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, No. 45 Baronne street.—The organization of this Company has been perfected, as per act passed before William L. Poole, Notary Public, certificate of which is hereby appended:

I hereby certify that at an election by a majority of the corporators of the Upper Red River Raft Company of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, the following officers were elected, to wit:

JAMES LEAKE, President.
F. D. ATWATER, Vice President.
HENRY RUTY, Treasurer.
F. WHEATON, Secretary.

All according to an act of record in my office, New Orleans, July 14, 1871.

WILLIAM L. POOLE,
jy16 1m Notary Public.

Hibernia Insurance Company of New Orleans.—This company is now prepared to insure against Fire, Marine and River Risks. The office is temporarily at No. 37 Camp street, up stairs.

By order: HUGH McCLOSKEY, President.
THOMAS J. BRAGG, Secretary. jy2 1m

Office Cuba and Louisiana Mining and Paving Company, No. 13 St. Charles street, up stairs.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open. Only a limited amount will be sold. Apply to Colonel West Steever, office Great Western Insurance Company, No. 26 Carondelet street, or at the company's office.

A. VAN CAMP, President.
J. R. HASTINGS, Secretary. jy2 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

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine William A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid a splendid black or natural brown; leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy13 1y

Office Upper Red River Raft Company, No. 11 Union street, New Orleans, Louisiana, June 25, 1871.—According to a resolution adopted by the Board of Administrators of the Upper Red River Raft Company, DeWitt C. Brown, Emile Lundner and S. G. Ferguson are hereby appointed a special committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, with power to appoint agents for the same. A. W. FAULKNER, President.
DEWITT C. BROWN, Secretary. je25 30t

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall Third Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.—At a meeting of this club, held on Saturday evening, July 22, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the columns of the New Orleans Republican the sad intelligence has been communicated to us of the death of the Hon. S. S. Fish, one of the Senators of this Representative District; and

Whereas, As a Representative of this constituency in the highest legislative body of this State, it is eminently proper that this club should express its appreciation and recognition of the services and character of the distinguished deceased; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. S. S. Fish, one of the Senators in our State Senate from this Representative District, we have lost one of our most faithful public servants, a true Republican and patriot, an honest man and an esteemed and valued friend and citizen, who in life fulfilled every trust and duty with zeal and fidelity, and in his death has left a name pure and without reproach, and a character unsullied, beloved, honored and respected among this people, and will be held by them in kind remembrance for his earnest labors in their behalf.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be entered on the minutes of this club and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that it be published in the New Orleans Republican and Citizen's Guard.

O. J. DUNN, President.
THOMAS M. KAVANAGH, Recording Secretary. jy25

Notice.—Members of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the said club on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 26, 1871.

By order: PAUL BRUCE, President.
jy25 2t

Second Ward.—At a large meeting of the Mother Club of the Second Ward, at which were present more than four hundred of the Republicans of the Ward, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the semi-annual election for officers of the Second Ward Mother Republican Club shall take place on TUESDAY EVENING, July 25. The polls shall be open at the club room, from five o'clock in the afternoon until half-past eight at night. There shall be three commissioners of election and two clerks, who shall be elected by the club. All Republicans of the Ward who are enrolled in the Mother Club, or in any duly recognized sub-club, shall be entitled to vote.

Accordingly, the club chose as commissioners: Hon. Thomas Murray, F. Zebrieka, F. F. Trinchard. For clerks: E. De Fuentes, C. A. Labuzan.

Notice is hereby given of the said election.

C. F. GLAUDIN, President.
P. E. BECTEL, Secretary, pro tem. jy23

Tenth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club will meet at the Regular Club Room on TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the State Convention, and by resolution of the State Executive Committee, the election for said delegates will take place on August 7, 1871.

JOHN H. BOWEN, President.
WILLIAM H. BURROUGHS, Secretary. jy23 2t*

Eighth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting held on Monday, the seventeenth instant, at 8 P. M., the following business was transacted:

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and after a long debate, were laid on the table by the following vote: Yeas 72, nays 63.

On motion of Mr. A. J. Armstrong, the president was authorized to appoint a commissioner and two clerks of election, to be held on the seventh day of August, 1871, from the hours of four to nine o'clock P. M., at the club room, on Morales, between Mandeville and Marigny streets, for a delegate to the State Convention, to be convened on the ninth day of August, 1871, pursuant to a call from the State Central Committee.

After which the following gentlemen were appointed by the president: F. Barthelemy, commissioner; B. McKernan and T. Leon, clerks.

On motion the club stood adjourned, subject to call by the president.

E. V. LECLERC, President.
F. BARTHELEMY, Recording Secretary.

All Republican voters of this ward are respectfully invited to take part, and present your registration papers when voting. jy25 2t*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

UNCONFIRMED LAND CLAIMS.

UNITED STATES CONSOLIDATED LAND OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 24, 1871.

TO ALL WHO IT MAY CONCERN—APPLICATION having been made this day to this office to enter as public land, under the homestead act of May 2, 1862, and the acts amending it, a homestead containing 78 17-100 acres in fractional section thirty, township thirteen, south of range twenty-four east, and fractional section two, in township thirteen, south of range twenty-five east, in the southeastern land district of Louisiana, about five miles from the town of Algiers, Louisiana, fronting on the Mississippi river, and bounded on the west by lands confirmed to Barthelmey Jourdain, Pierre Jourdain and Manuel Hod, and on the east by lands confirmed to Louis Bernoudy, and is known on the records of this office as the unconfirmed claim of the representatives of Thomas Ramos, deceased.

All persons interested in said claim are notified conformably to general instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to appear at this office, personally or by counsel, with their witnesses and other testimony, on MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1871, at 12 M., to show cause why said entry should not be allowed.

CHARLES BARNARD, Register.
jy25 4t law W. H. HYATT, Receiver.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL of the city of New Orleans—Gentlemen: The undersigned petitioners, owning property fronting on Philip street, between St. David and Willow streets, do respectfully petition your honorable body to cause brick banquettes, with wooden curbing, to be made on Philip sstreet, from St. David to Willow streets, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-four of the city charter.

Hoping your honorable body will grant us this our petition, we will as in duty bound ever pray.

Names.	Feet.	Inches.
Peter Joseph	29	4
William Miller	120	0
John Nuemuller	56	0
Lawrence Quanler	29	0
William Hazard	32	0
David Nicoll	58	8
Henry Edward	29	4
Lewis Jackson	29	4
H. Rooney	60	0
James Gerz	30	6
Daniel Foreningan	27	0
Michael O'Keefe	31	0
A. Borne	50	0
C. H. Beggs	27	0
William F. Hornback	20	0
Mrs. Bridget Wingh	30	0
Francis G. Blanco	30	0
M. Wahlig	27	0
Conrad Gasse	70	0
James Cullen	45	0
George Carroll	40	0
James Kavanagh	29	0
Charles Mazzoletti	30	0
Louis Hoffman	130	0

jy22 law 4t*

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 22, 1871.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of C. G. Dumal, as auctioneer, in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated October 14, 1867, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by C. G. Dumal as principal, and François Victor as surety; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said C. G. Dumal of his duties as auctioneer 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-second day of July, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
JOSEPH WITTENSTEIN, Assistant Secretary of State. jy21 30t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, San Antonio, Texas, June 22, 1871.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing at the Army Building, main Plaza, in this city, at ten o'clock A. M., on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1871, a large quantity of condemned Quartermasters' supplies, clothing and equipage, consisting in part of—

Horses, Wagons, Harness, Tools, Mules, Ambulances, Saddles, Stoves, Blankets, Trowsers, Coats, Tents.

Also, Mowing Machines, Shingle Machine and Hay Press, etc.

The property must be removed on day of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

BENJAMIN C. CAR, Depot Quartermaster.
jy23 3t

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CONSOLIDATED LAND OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 6, 1871.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—APPLICATION having been made this day to this office to enter as public land under the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, and the acts amending it, several homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres each, being as follows: In section thirty-one, claimed by Pierre Casezard; section thirty-two by heirs of J. McDonogh, section thirty-seven by P. Soulie and Widow Courcelles, and section thirty-eight by F. P. Duconge, all in township number thirteen south, range number twenty-four east, southeastern land district of Louisiana, about four miles from the town of Algiers, Louisiana, fronting on the Mississippi river, and bounded on the south by lands confirmed to Barthelmy Jourdain, P