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 LOUIS STERN & BROS., at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans, and fifty trunks sewed Congress, Oxford and Jersey ties.

Local Intelligence.

LONG CHARGE.—E. H. Sinclair, alias John Cunard, to vary the monotony of a summer solstice, passed Thursday night in the first precinct calaboose. Captain Malone, in consequence of a combination of strong circumstances, wrote the long charge against him. Accused indiscreetly used two names, one at a boardinghouse that had been robbed and another at the City Hotel. When asked what his occupation was, said he was a laborer; laborers live in fine hotels all the time, especially neatly dressed, soft hand laborers.

HAD NO TICKET.—Colonel Badger, Superintendent of Police, last Wednesday, pursuing the duties pertaining to his office, was not permitted to enter the Customhouse. As he is not a ticket-of-leave man, he left.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER.—The fire alarm and police telegraph office is too poor to have either a thermometer or a barometer, which is a jolly joke on Superintendent Weeks. If the clock should fail, it is thought the office would be compelled to guess the hours. Can not these small wants be supplied? When Mr. Weeks sported a borrowed thermometer he kept a correct record of the weather, and it was a good thing to refer to.

ADZE.—Charles Krankie, while employed on the new wharf, head of St. Andrew street, accidentally cut his leg with an adze, one of the worst kind of instruments.

SHOT HIS WIFE.—T. Ryan, living on Thalia street, was so exceedingly full of love for his wife that he loaded a pistol with the surplus and shot the unhappy woman. The bullet remains in her body, but the wound inflicted will not cause death, although it may be the cause of cementing domestic affection. The police were so particular that they took the loving man to prison.

GONE OR GOING.—George Walker, for wounding Henry Brown, corner of Cypress and Howard streets, and Virginia Hilliard, for stealing the semblance of a dress, go to the Criminal Court to answer before an impartial jury.

CAVING IN.—A report reaches us that the river bank in front of Mr. Jacob Augustin's property, half a mile above Carrollton, is caving in.

SUDDEN.—Christian Noesser, keeper of a barroom, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Calliope streets, unexpectedly dropped dead in his room.

A WALKER.—Jacob Walker jumped from the wharf, head of Jackson street, evidently intent on taking a through ticket to a point far beyond the Customhouse. Two policemen rescued him from the clutches of a coroner.

RECEIVED AND GOING.—The members of Eagle No. 7 will take a flight over to Biloxi to-morrow, where fire alarms are seldom heard. It is the occasion of their annual excursion, and they intend to celebrate it heartily. We thank Mr. E. J. Dupaquier, chairman of the committee, for a cordial invitation to accompany the lads, and we shall certainly avail ourselves of the opportunity if duties will permit. They leave by the 2:30 train.

CLEARING OUT.—Some singular fascination attracts a crowd of idlers in the Second District Recorder's Court even during this sweltering weather. Recorder Heidenhain, failing to discover the sense, concluded to clear this gang away. It is possible some of them will now attend to their own affairs, if they have any to attend to.

ARRESTS.—There were 3121 arrests in the several police precincts in July; 2287 males, 837 females.

PICKPOCKET.—William Percy was sent to the Criminal Court by Recorder Heidenhain for picking the pocket of P. C. Ricard on the thirteenth of June, during the papal celebration.

POISON.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Bailey, first precinct, was found on the banquette, corner of Delord and Camp streets, suffering from a dose of poison he had swallowed. An empty vial, labeled poison, was found in his pocket. He will recover.

Only one case of sunstroke yesterday and four rabid dogs reported.

TOO BAD.—George Washington has come again, in grief at having dug up his little hatchet. He is charged with having obtained money by making singularly false representations. Louis Henderson is the unpatriotic charger.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The wind slammed a window shutter, making a sharp report. Suddenly most of the visitors asked for Customhouse convention tickets of leave.

Mrs. Munich, charged with assault and battery, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. She was released on $500 bonds.

A. F. O'Brien, charged by M. Condon with embezzlement, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Released on bonds.

William Campbell, charged with assault and battery, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and was released on his bond.

Officer Rousseve, charged with false imprisonment, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was released on bond.

District Attorney Luzenberg filed the following information: Henry Petrie, Philip Fortin, Myrtil Auguste, Harmon Fry, assault and battery. The accused are all out on bail.

George Johnson, an escaped convict, goes back to his old situation in Baton Rouge, a confirmed thief.

Joseph Graves, for vagrancy, is now in the Parish Prison.

In the case of Officer James Higgins, charged with the false imprisonment of A. Geery, on Jackson square, on the day of the papal celebration, the jury could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

H. S. Hummiston, for shooting Officer Argus at the Lake, was tried but not convicted.

Captain Boyd Robinson is convalescent.

Patrolman E. Giff has gone to the long beat, after suffering for several weeks. His late companions will follow him to his grave to-day.

Four insane persons were imprisoned yesterday.

A NEW ORLEANS THIEF ARRESTED.—The St. Louis *Times* says:

Nathaniel Nunn, alias Baker, a New Orleans thief, dropped into town a short time since, and within a day or two after his arrival, helped an honest burgher home while under the weather and robbed him of a valuable watch. A description was given to Detectives Irvine and Eggs, who arrested a man answering the description upon St. Charles street. Yesterday the case came up in the Court of Criminal Correction, and the man confessed at once that he stole the watch, but said it was planted, and that he would not reveal the hiding place without a compromise. He was held over for the grand jury.

Decay of Wood—A Valuable Discovery.

In this climate the decay of wood used for building, paving and bridging purposes has been the cause of such expense, labor and annoyance that the attention of individuals and communities has bounded over toward the use of the more durable, but far more expensive metals as substitutes, without pausing to consider whether the wood now so abundant and comparatively cheap in this section of the country could not be preserved so as to be equally durable as the metal, at a far less cost and inconvenience of preparation.

Upon an investigation of this all important question we observe there are now quite a number of inventors in the field with different processes for this purpose, many of which will preserve wood from decay, but the essential articles used are either too costly, or they are very poisonous and destroy the lives or the health of those engaged in doing the work of preserving the wood.

There is one invention which all physicians will testify is not at all poisonous, but is really very healthy to work in, and is the cheapest process known. The oil used in it can be manufactured at eleven cents per gallon. Its specific gravity is 10.60, and when wood is preserved with this material, it becomes as durable as stone or metal. Our fellow townsman, N. H. Thomas, of No. 32 Carondelet street, has a patent for preserving wood by this rosin oil process, but many will urge objections to it because, when wood is prepared by his process, it will never decay, and mechanics will have to hunt new jobs instead of constantly repairing old ones. In our opinion, a very large amount of money would be saved if our lake shore abutments were made of preserved timber instead of iron, as neither fresh nor salt water will affect the same, while it will be preserved against the action of marine worms; whereas the iron, if used for that purpose, will soon oxidize, and require to be replaced.

The Attakapas Trade.

We copy the following sensible article from the *Planters' Banner:*

From articles which we published last week, copied from leading St. Louis journals, it appears that the merchants of that city intend to "go for" the trade of Attakapas next fall, as they have lately been going for the Red river trade.

Though the idea of dropping New Orleans, and patronizing a city of the Great West, seems popular with the planters, we can not say that we favor this policy; provided New Orleans capitalists will consent to loosen their purse strings, and help build up this section of the State, and make it prosperous.

The planters, formerly, could obtain all the money they wanted from New Orleans merchants, and the amount yearly borrowed was immense. The planters had to pay a pretty high rate of interest; but have Western capitalists, who have loaned money to planters since the war, been any more merciful? Do not money lenders usually get as high a rate of interest as possible, in the North and West, as well as at the South?

The truth is that New Orleans merchants loaned money to planters after the war just as long as they thought it was safe to do so, and then they refused to advance on crops, only in a few cases where they thought it was not prudent to loan money.

We are aware that planters have numerous complaints against the New Orleans merchants which we have not time to notice at present. But if they expect St. Louis merchants to loan them money without ample security, and at low rates of interest, we think they make a mistake.

The fact is, if the sugar planters of this country thrive, the New Orleans merchants and St. Louis merchants will loan them money; if they do not make money it will be difficult for them to borrow from the merchants of either city.

As to the many advantages which the planters contemplated in changing their trade to St. Louis, it appears to us that the merchants of New Orleans should inquire into this matter, and grocers and merchants of all sorts should aim to do business for the planters as cheap as possible.

Let New Orleans follow the example of Chicago, do business cheap for all who send produce to that market, and it will draw trade and secure it against any competition from St. Louis or any where else. Consider well the loud and almost universal complaints of the planters against New Orleans merchants, and if those complaints are just, apply a remedy and save the trade.

But New Orleans can not do a better thing to build up the State, and make it rich and prosperous, than to send out its capital into this country, buy up the waste and cheap lands, convert them into farms, and sell them on a ten years' credit, with yearly payments, to honest and industrious families. Ten thousand such farms could be sold in two years. Such farmers would raise their families to habits of industry, and the next generation would be independent men, who would want no loans from New Orleans merchants, and would only use them to sell their crops and to make purchases for them.

Let us build up our own State, our own people, our own towns and cities. Let capital foster industry, and industry, in return, will enrich our cities and the people. And let New Orleans capital bestow a few favors upon honest farmers and mechanics, who labor with their own hands and who teach their children to labor; give them a credit, and a chance to pay for homes of their own by their own toil and sweat, and our State, and New Orleans, will be more prosperous and better governed than ever before. Or so it appears to us, viewed from a standpoint in the country.

Every citizen of the United States ought to read and ponder the contrast presented by the New York *Times* in the following figures. It illustrates Republican economy and Democratic extravagance and robbery:

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY.

December 31, 1869	$34,407,047
April 30, 1871	84,541,186
Increase in twenty-eight months	$50,134,139

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 4, 1869	$2,525,457,259
August 1, 1871	2,283,328,858
Decrease in twenty-nine months	$242,128,401

Will the people give the nation's finances into the hands of Tammany on this showing?

THE MEETING AT TURNER HALL.

Speeches by Governor Warmoth and Others.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes before noon, the members of the Republican convention and a number of lookers-on assembled in Turner Hall, filling the large space to overflowing.

At the appointed hour Senator Pinchback called the convention to order, and remarked that if there were any persons present not members of the convention, they might take their seats on the right.

After the calling of the roll, the Rev. Mr. Armistead opened the meeting with a brief prayer.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then read by General Hugh J. Campbell, and adopted.

The resolutions indorsed the course of Governor Warmoth; denounced as outrageous the conduct of the State Central Committee in taking possession of the United States Customhouse, aided by federal soldiers; and asked the removal of United States Marshal Packard, Postmaster Lowell, Collector Casey and other federal officeholders.

A committee of thirty was appointed to wait on General Grant and ask the removal of these obnoxious persons.

The resolutions were recived with prolonged applause.

Governor Warmoth then appeared on the stand, and three cheers being called for, were heartily given.

The president of the convention, Senator Pinchback, then formally introduced Governor Warmoth, who made an address, charging that George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had made a proposition to the leading editor of the New Orleans *Times*, offering to sell his services to the Democratic party. Carter had fought for secession during four years, was a pro-slavery man, a secessionist *per se*, and had preached secession from Virginia to the Rio Grande. Carter was a burning and a shining light of the Methodist Church, particularly among the women. [Applause and laughter.] He (Carter) had spent his time during the war on the Mississippi river, burning cotton and murdering Union men. Take his record during the war and in the Legislature, and George W. Carter was nothing but a bummer and speculator. After some further remarks, in which Mr. Carter was unmercifully flagelated, the Governor took his seat amid a storm of applause, remarking that if any further time was to be expended he would occupy it and speak again.

The band now struck up a lively air, and in a few moments, being urged by repeated calls, the Governor again arose.

He gave an amusing account of Postmaster Lowell, showing how he came to the city from one of the rural districts clothed in rags, with his shoes untied, claiming that he had been cheated out of his election. By his whining and begging, he induced the Legislature to admit him to a seat. He had promised, before he was appointed postmaster, that he would appoint to office none but colored Republicans, and had fulfilled that promise by appointing nothing but white men, with the exception of a colored porter and a messenger.

It had been charged that he (Governor Warmoth) was opposed to General Grant. He was, on the contrary, in favor of General Grant—in favor of his nomination in 1872, and, if nominated, the people would elect him. He spoke of Collector Casey as a good fellow. He was not a bad man, for he had not brains enough to be bad. Casey was good to his friends, and particularly to his bosom friend, Herwig. Who did not know that Felix Herwig's family have all the good offices within Casey's gift? With all Herwig's relations in office under him, holding the positions of inspector, weigher, storekeeper, and other places of trust and profit, they could steal the United States as poor as a rat!

Governor Warmoth said he regretted the necessity that he, as Governor of the State, should be compelled to defend himself in this public way. He had been publicly assailed, and he must make a public defense. One of his assailants, whose name required a large portion of the alphabet to spell it—one J. R. G. Pitkin—had deserted the Confederates to join the Union army, as soon as he saw he was on the weak side. Afterward, in the Union army, he threw himself in the trenches, and by the dexterous use of a piece of soap uder his tongue, foamed at the mouth, and feigned to have fits, in order to escape Confederate bullets. This was a sample specimen of his detractors. We do not pretend to give more than a faint idea of the Governor's address, which closed with loud applause.

Brigadier General Hunsaker, "the war hoss of St. James," was then introduced. He said that there was no division in the Republican party. The action of the belters was condemned by the people, and if General Grant and the Customhouse party attempted to take away the liberties of the people, he would join in hurling them from power. But he had faith in General Grant, that he would not dare to break up a convention by the people by means of the military power.

The Situation in Louisiana.

We copy the following excellent editorial from that staunch Republican paper, the Marshal (Texas) *Weekly:*

There is at present, we regret to state, a conflict in the Republican party of Louisiana—Governor Warmoth being the leader on the one hand, and Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Speaker Carter, the twin-champions, on the other side. From the facts as reported to us, we are satisfied that the sympathy of every true Republican should be with Governor Warmoth. The Governor has a host of strong opponents enrolled against his administration—discontented office-seekers and avaricious office-holders, combined with the federal officers of the State, and strengthened by the sympathy of the Democracy. And yet, despite this formidable opposition, Governor Warmoth carries the mass of the Republican party with him, and is "master of the situation."

In an editorial on the contest, the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, the leading Radical paper of the South, says: "Betrayed on the one hand, badgered on all sides with favors that have been refused; denounced as a traitor to his principles and his party, because he would not abuse the one and desert the other, Governor Warmoth still holds fast to his anchorage in the hearts of the people, and is winning victories where he was supposed to be without friends. The sustaining voice of the people has rallied to his support, men who neither want office or patronage are responding to the defense of the officer who has not misapplied his trusts, nor squandered the public treasure. They credit him with the peace which prevails, and the good will which grows apace. He did not quit them in adversity; he has not flattered nor deluded them in prosperity. A Republican at the first, he is a Republican to-day. They did not ask him to abuse his once by smiling on them at the expense of their neighbors, and since he has done nothing of the sort, they insist that he will do to trust again."

Chief Justice Small (an English judge at Hong Kong) has decided that the coolie trade is a slave trade and piracy.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday has this special:

Caleb Cushing to-day had an interview with Secretary Boutwell in regard to the collection of the tax on dividends of Boston banks for the last five months of 1870. It will be remembered that Commissioner Pleasonton decided the law did not authorize the collection of the tax of two and a half per cent for that period. His decision was subsequently reversed by the Secretary in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Akerman and the commissioner was ordered to collect the tax. Finding it would be impossible to do this in the case of interest represented by coupons, this portion of the order was revoked. The Secretary announces that the tax on dividends declared during that time by banks, railroad companies and other corporation, must be collected, and so he shall hold banks to the payment of this tax.

The Jackson *Pilot* of the eighth instant says:

Messrs. Shannon and Ramsey, to-day, in the United States District Court, filed a bill of complaint of the State of Alabama vs. the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and Judge Hill awarded an order for the appointment of a receiver, with a *fiat* for an injunction and writ of sequestration. This suit is among the numerous complications, troubles, and trials which the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad has got itself into within the past few months.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS.

By New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Cantonn, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Nashville, Eastern States and foreign mails, California and all the Territories (daily, except Sunday)	CLOSE. 4:30 A. M.	DUE. 11:00 A. M.
On Sundays	10:30 A. M.	—
By New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Way mail, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Mississippi Central Railroad, Tennessee, Kentucky, Northern, Louisiana, St. Louis, Cincinnati, California, Territories, Chicago and New York via Louisville (Sunday excepted)	4:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
By New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Lake Coast, Mobile, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, way mail	10:30 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
Sundays	7:30 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
By New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Mobile only (except Sunday)	5:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
By Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Way mail for the parishes of Terrebonne, Assumption, St. Mary, St. Martin, Iberia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Landry and Vermilion (except Sunday)	6:45 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
By Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Southern and Middle Texas—Arrives Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Closes Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	6:45 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
By Red River steamers—Parishes of Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine and Winn—also counties of Texas, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Shelby, Sabine, Bowie, Davis Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Marion, Panola, Red river, Rusk, San Augustine, Smith, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, tri-weekly	6:45 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
By Vicksburg steamers—Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Avoyelles parish, and all postoffices between St. Francisville and Vicksburg, semi-weekly. Close Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday	4:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
By St. Francisville steamers—All postoffices between New Orleans and St. Francisville—semi-weekly. Closes Monday and Friday. Due Monday and Thursday	4:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
By Lake steamers—St. Tammany parish—semi-weekly. Closes Monday and Thursday. Due Tuesday and Friday	9:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
By Lower Coast steamer—Plaquemine parish—semi-weekly. Closes Monday and Thursday. Due Wednesday and Saturday	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
By Messenger—Carrollton, Louisiana—daily, except Sunday	9:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
By Messenger—Algiers, Louisiana—daily	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Commencing July 26, the Shreveport and Northeastern Texas mails will be dispatched daily per New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, instead by the river, as heretofore.

Notice of closing of foreign mails will be given the public per bulletin board at the Postoffice.

C. W. LOWELL, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Enterprise Lodge No. 1, Knights of Syria.—At the meeting Thursday evening, August 10, the following officers were elected:

Frank Ottendorf, W. C.
Thomas A. Silcock, W. V. C.
William Sharples, R. C.
P. H. Mooney, F. S.
T. Ottendorf, T.
L. B. Wakeman, C.
John L. Cain, J. C.
R. Shaff, I. T.
Jacob Hirsch, O. T. — aul1 1t*

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.—New Orleans, August 8, 1871.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held this day, a resolution was passed faverable to the adoption of the National Bank system, and as the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders is necessary to ratify it, they are hereby requested to call at the banking house, within the succeeding thirty days, and register their votes for or against its adoption.

JAMES J. TARLETON, Cashier.
au9 30t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 3, 1871.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock of the banking department was declared, payable to the cash stockholders on and after MONDAY, fourteenth instant.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.
au6 15t

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans, August 8, 1871.—Members of this Association are hereby notified of the deaths of N. J. Thaxton, Elizabeth Carraffa and Joseph A. Celles, and are called upon to come forward without further notice and pay at the office the Association, No. 120 Carondelet street, $1 25 on each, on or before 4:30 P. M., September 12, 1871.

au6 1d R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.—Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1.—The regular sessions of this Lodge have been changed from Saturday evening to the FIRST and THIRD WEDNESDAYS of the month until the first of October proximo. The Lodge will meet at the same place—Ætna Hall, No. 3 Carondelet street. Members will govern themselves accordingly.

H. C. CAULKINS, Worthy Chancellor.
R. VON STOLTZNERBRG, R. & F. Scribe. jy26 1m

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.

Louisiana Jockey Club.—New Orleans, August 1, 1870.—The stockholders of the Louisiana Jockey Club are hereby notified that an additional call has been made on the stock of the club of twenty-five per cent, payable fifteenth August, and twenty-five per cent payable fifteenth September, 1871.

C. H. SLOCOMB, Treasurer.
au5 15t

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CITY TAXES—NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, City Hall, Room No. 15, New Orleans, August 1, 1871.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION SEVEN, CITY ordinance number seventy-one, Administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1871 is now complete, and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, room No. 15, City Hall, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) during thirty days from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of either excessive or inadequate assessment will be considered.

H. BONZANO,
au1 1m Administrator of Assessments.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CITY WHARF BONDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SEALED proposals until twelve o'clock MONDAY, the twenty-first instant, for the sale to the city of seven wharf bonds.

I reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN S. WALTON
au10 10t Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF CITY TEN PER CENT BONDS due October 1, 1871, will present them for payment, with accrued interest to August 1, at the New Orleans National Banking Association.

JOHN S. WALTON,
au4 10t Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, August 5, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS THE intention of the Council of the city of New Orleans to cause Bourbon street, from Canal to Esplanade streets, to be paved with square block paving, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-five of the amended city charter.

au6 10t JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, CITY HALL, New Orleans, July 27, 1871.

[No. 985—Administration Series.]

Resolved, In accordance with section ten, act forty-eight, approved March 13, 1871, notice is hereby given of the intention of the city of New Orleans to pave with square block stone the streets hereinafter named, and the streets lying within the boundaries hereinafter set forth, viz: Canal street, from the terminus of the present pavement to the wharf; Julia street, from Rampart to Claiborne street; Delord street, from Rampart to Claiborne street; Rampart street, from Julia to Delord street. Boundaries: Canal street, Tchoupitoulas street, Terpsichore street and the levee, in the First District; Canal street, Peters or Old Levee street, St. Peter street and the levee, in the Second District.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, July 25, 1871.

Yeas: Cockrem, Shaw, Delassize, Remick, Lewis, Walton, Bonzano.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. jy28 10t

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered for the recovery of the little son of James and Elizabeth Lane, residing in New Orleans; said child is six years old, and answers to the name of Charlie Lane, and was forcibly seized and carried without the limits of the State by Charles and Miriam Stein, who left for Galveston, Texas, on June 22, 1871, per steamer City of Norfolk.

I will pay also two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest of the offenders, accompanied by evidence sufficient to secure their conviction and punishment. The police force and all police officers are directed to give their prompt aid for the recovery and restoration of the lost child to its unhappy parents.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the acting Governor of Louisiana,
OSCAR J. DUNN.
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. jy13 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

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

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of A. P. Dumas, 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 A. P. Dumas as principal, and François Victor as surety; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said A. P. Dumas 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.

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

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS, No. 8 Gallier Court, New Orleans, August 1, 1871.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the State tax assessment for the year 1871 is now completed, and will be exposed from the first day of August until the first day of September to correct all erroneous assessments.

JOHN W. SWORDS, President.
au1 1m

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, City Hall, July 29, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY NOON, August 30, 1871, for revetting the Lake Shore Protection Levee with Gray Iron, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

The city reserves the right to accept for any number of feet or reject the whole.

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 two thousand 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 shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance certifying that the required cash deposit has been made.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Revetting Lake Shore Protection Levee."

jy29 td JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office Notice to — Hill, Charles Derbigny, G. N. Destrehan, Philip Peter, V. Salbador, and Francis Volant Labarre, their heirs or legal representatives:

UNITED STATES CONSOLIDATED LAND OFFICE, New Orleans, La., July 29, 1871.

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, two homesteads, as follows: In section three, land claimed by — Hill; section four, claimed by Charles Derbigny; section five, claimed by G. N. Destrehan; section thirty-four, by Philip Peter; section thirty-five, by V. Salbador, and section thirty-six, by Francis Volant Labarre, all in township No. 13, south of range No. 24, 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 and west by lands confirmed to Antoine Foucher, and on the north and east by lands confirmed to Noel Barthelemy Le Breton, and are known on the records of this office, as claims for which no confirmation has been found.

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

CHARLES BARNARD, Register.
au3 1aw4w* 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 sareet, 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 Quamler	29	0
William Hazard	32	0
David Nicoll	88	8
Henry Edward	29	4
Lewis Jackson	29	4
H. Rooney	60	0
James Gerz	30	6
Daniel Peranigan	27	0
Michael O'Keefe	31	0
A. Borne	60	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 1aw 4t*

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 20, 1862, and the acts amending it, abomestead containing 73 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 four miles from the town of Algiers, Louisiana, fronting on the Mississippi river, and bounded on the south and west by lands confirmed to Antoine Foucher, and on the north and east by lands confirmed to Noel Barthelemy Le Breton, and are known on the records of this office, as claims for which no confirmation has been found.

All persons interested in said claims are notified, conformably to general instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to appear in 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.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Benjamin Roach—No. 33,561.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au10 15 19 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Victor Pessou—No. 34,751.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Victor Pessou has petitioned the court for letters of dative testamentary executorship on the estate of the late Victor Pessou, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au11 16 20 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of James McQuoid — No. 33,942.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the second provisional account presented by the administrator in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au2 7 11 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Michael Finnegan—No. 33,832.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au9 14 18 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Mary O'Brien, deceased Wife of James Crayne—No. 34,383.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au9 9 13 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MARGARETA JANE SANDERS, WIFE OF JOHN T. Spearing, Her Husband—No. 25,189.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE THIRteenth day of May, 1871, judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Margareta Jane Sanders, wife of John T. Spearing, vs. Her Husband—No. 25,189.

Considering the law and evidence herein to be in plaintiff's favor, it is ordered that judgment be entered in favor of plaintiff and against defendant, John F. Spearing, her husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them, and separating them in property forever, and finally that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Rendered May 13, 1871.
Signed May 18, 1871.

PAUL R. THEARD, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the ninety-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

au10 29 sep* F. WALL, Deputy Clerk.

MONITION.

DAVID C. McCANN VS. SUCCESSION OF O. DuBOIS ET AL.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 20,782.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, TO ALL WHOM it may concern, greeting: Whereas, Hugh McCloskey having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orle