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 TO-MORROW.

BY S. GUINAULT, at 11 o'clock, on Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, contents of oyster saloon, including wines and liquors, household furniture and wearing apparel—succession of J. B. Pittaloga.

BY DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable First Justice Court, at 10 o'clock, at P. Halpin's stable, St. Joseph street, between Magazine and Poacher, one bay horse and harness—Hugh Smith vs. John Lendon.

BY JAMES MOORE, Constable Sixth Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at No. 251 St. Andrew street, lot of household furniture—Ellen Burds vs. J. C. Delony.

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

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, all the right of A. E. Wentzel, in a judgment against Robinson & Ried, of J. Pinckard and Lewis Leconte—Nancy Lockwood vs. A. E. Wentzel. At five o'clock, at No. 117 Bolivar street, furniture and movable effects—Geiger & Robinson vs. B. J. Berkery.

Local Intelligence.

A MAN OF BLOODY DEEDS—*He Stabs One Man to the Heart and Cuts Another Three Times.*—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, Edward Hughes, a cab driver, went to the Charity Hospital, asking surgical attendance, as he was suffering from three knife wounds. A surgeon examined the wounds, and at once pronounced them such as would not endanger life. All that the patient would tell was that Dominick Byrnes, another cab driver, had cut him near Clay statue. The police were not aware of the circumstances until some time afterward, when a more important case became known.

About three o'clock, yesterday morning, a number of men were in No. 236½ Poydras street, a regular break-o'-day house, where men who kept very late, or rather very early hours, are fond of resorting.

In one of the back rooms sat a party playing cards. Among the number was Pat Brady, a lame cabby, well known on St. Charles street. While the game was in progress Dominick Byrnes, the man mentioned above, strayed into the room and appeared to be tolerably full of liquor. He was acquainted with all who were there, and somewhat roughly mentioned to Brady that it was a long time between drinks. He was told not to interrupt the game, and perhaps a threat and an oath made the injunction very emphatic.

As the witnesses before Coroner Creagh give sworn statements of the affair, and as the evidence embraces nearly the entire story, we furnish our readers with that, considering it the best source of information. One witness states that before, or at the time Byrnes stabbed Brady to his heart, he seemed as if fighting with his fists, the clasp knife used being a little above the ordinary size.

The following testimony was elicited in the case:

William Moran said: On Saturday morning about three or about half-past two, I came to the coffeehouse known as Joe's, No. 236½ Poydras street; when I came in there, I went up to the bar, and heard loud talking in the back room; I went in and saw four men, John Bannon, Jake Diepert, Patrick Brady and another man, I don't know his name; Dominick Byrnes remarked, "this is a very dry game; I wish it would hurry up, I am getting dry;" as soon as the game was finished, Mr. Bannon invited Dominick Byrnes to take a drink. Mr. Brady remarked, "it is not necessary, John, we'll all drink, for there is not a man in the house I would treat sooner than Dominck Byrnes;" Dominick remarked: "I do not wish to drink; I can pay for all I drink;" Brady remarked: "Well, go and pay for it, and do not annoy this game;" I then went to the counter and took a drink of water; I heard no more until that game was finished; before the game broke up, Pat Brady and Dominick Byrnes had some hard words; the game breaking up, Brady picked up his hat and coat, and then remarked to Dominick Byrnes: "I will stand no more of your scandalizing and abuse;" he then advanced toward Dominick Byrnes, and they came in contact; this was in the back room; then all the balance left the room; I walked down to a bench on the banquette, about thirty or forty yards; I had not been there more than a few minutes when I started back toward the house; then I saw Pat Brady and Dominick in contact on the banquette; I then came up and saw Brady staggering toward the gutter, and put his hands up to his breast, and said: "My God, he has given me a knife;" I saw blood all over Brady; there were no persons near Brady and Dominick while they were in contact on the banquette when I went to keep Brady from falling; Byrnes went toward Rampart street; I saw no weapons with either of the men.

John Bannon, residing at 236 Dryades street, said: I was in the back room of Joe's coffeehouse, 236½ Poydras street, playing cards, at an early hour this morning; Jacob Depert, Patrick Brady and Billy Lore were in the game, and Mat Gainnie keeping game; we had been playing about two or three games, when Dominick Byrnes and Moran came in; they staid in the barroom, in front, a little while talking; Byrnes then came back and sat on a table in the back room; he said: "It's a long time between drinks"; Brady remarked: "It'll be a d—d sight longer before you get a drink;" they kept abusing one another until the end of the game; I got up and went out on the banquette; I looked back and saw Byrnes and Brady fighting; after they had fought there a little while, they came out in the barroom; neither one of them at that time seemed to be hurt; Brady says, "You know I'm a better man than you;" Byrnes says, "You've got the best of me this time;" they came out on the banquette then, and had a few words; I don't know what they were; they clinched and renewed the fight; they had not struck over half a dozen licks, when Brady said "he's knifed me;" Brady started to stagger, and Moran caught him in his arms; Byrnes started to go toward Rampart street, but come back again to where Brady was, and went in the direction of Dryades street; he returned to Brady a second time and asked for his hat, and started again in the direction of Rampart street; Brady during this time was lying on the banquette; I did not see a knife in Byrnes' hand, but saw him making lunges at Brady; I was within seven or eight feet of the parties; no one interfered with them while they were on the banquette; I am satisfied, in my own mind, that Byrnes cut Brady, and that there was no one else in the fight.

Jean Baptiste Verger, proprietor of Joe's house, said: This morning, about three o'clock, I was awakened by the loud speaking of Mr. Dominick Byrnes in the coffeehouse, and came down stairs with the intention of having him arrested, as I had told him fifteen days before not to put his head into my house again. When I got into the barroom I saw Mr. Diepert and Brady drinking. I went across to the market for the purpose of getting a watchman to arrest him, but I had scarcely got to the market when Byrnes stepped out on the sidewalk. Seeing this, I returned, and just as I got half way back Mr. Brady and Diepert stepped out also. Brady stepped toward Mr. Brynes, and then a scuffle commenced between them, and I heard Brady exclaim, "Johnny, do you see the knife?" In less than five minutes Brady staggered toward the awningpost; Billy Moran, who was standing at the awningpost, prevented Brady from falling into the gutter; Mr. Moran took hold of Mr. Brady and laid him on the sidewalk; when Dominick Byrnes saw this, he ran toward Dryades street, Jake Diepert and I after him; when we reached him, he made a cut at Jake Diepert with a knife; seeing the knife, I stepped aside; he then started running toward Rampart street; when Jake and I got half way to Rampart street, I asked him if he had a whistle; he said he had; I told him to blow a call, which he did; as Jake and I turned the corner of Poydras and Rampart streetes, we overtook a man in his shirt sleeves, and bareheaded; The policeman from the upper part of Rampart street took hold of Dominick Byrnes. I told him that that was not the man—not recognizing him, as he had his coat and hat off. I saw Byrnes stab Brady with the knife; I saw him give him three blows with the knife; Byrnes used a large pocket knife with a rough handle; he threw the knife in the gutter. The watchman on Rampart street let Byrne go, and he came back to the market, where he was arrested by the officer coming the other way.

Matthew Gainnie said—Last night, between two and three o'clock, I was standing in the door of Joe's coffeehouse, and Brannon, Brady and another young man were standing on the banquette. Previous to this we had gone into the house to play a game of seven-up. I was keeping game. They had played two games, and were playing a third, when Dominick Byrnes came in. He sat behind me on the table, and said this is a long time between drinks. Brady said it will be longer. Byrnes said: "G—d d—n you, I don't want anything from you." He said further: "You are one of these good natured s—ns of ——. The first come gets nix, and the next come get the leavings." Then they commenced growling back at one another until the game was over. Brady then got up and walked toward where Byrnes was sitting, and said, "You've said enough; I won't stand this any longer.' Dominick Byrne's put his hand behind his back, and Brady grabbed him, saying: "You can't pull nothing on me." Brady then knocked him down, or threw him down. He kicked him once or twice when he was down. Brady then walked out to the bar and got a drink. Byrnes walked out after him. He asked for a glass of whisky to wash his face. It was bleeding. Brady says, "Don't give him a glass, he'll hit me with it." Byrnes said, "No, I'll hit you with something worse." Brady said, "You will, you ——." Byrne said, "Do you call me a ——?" Brady said, "Yes; you're a dirty one." They then walked out on the banquette and had a few words. Then the scuffle commenced, and when they were parted Brady put his hand to his breast and said, "He's knifed me." Bannon said to Byrnes: "Dominick, what have you done?" Byrnes replied, "I don't give a damn if I've done anything, I'll suffer for it." He then walked away. Brady staggered, fell into Moran's arms and died.

Officer John McCartney said he arrested Byrnes after Brady had been cut; he knew something serious had occurred at Joe's coffeehouse, but not the exact nature of the difficulty; Byrnes was running away at the time he caught him; the officer told him not to say anything to convict himself; he said at first he did not do it, but afterward he asked the officer what he would do if a man struck him in the face.

Officer Patrick Rooans arrested Byrnes on Rampart street, but released him when told he was not the right man; he afterward picked up his knife in the gutter.

Robert Thomson had gone over to Joe's to get a cigar and saw the fight between the deceased and accused; he saw Byrnes make three lunges at Brady, and the latter fall.

After the examination of one other witness, Jake Diepert, whose testimony strictly corroborated all of the above, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from three incised wounds inflicted by Dominick Byrnes.

On the tenth instant, when the steamboat Rapides was near Norman's landing, Jesse Carter, a deckhand, fell overboard and was drowned.

Thomas Woods, a cook at a station on the Mobile railroad, while in a fit, cut of three of his fingers. He was brought here and placed in the Charity Hospital.

WOUNDED.—Early yesterday morning Mr. Ostrander, a river pilot, was found on the street, near the Sixth District station-house, severely wounded, the cuts having the appearance of having been done with a knife. He was sent to the Charity Hospital.

A NEW METHOD OF PROTECTING DWELLINGS FROM ROBBERS.—A few evenings ago the dwelling of a gentleman was entered by burglars, and fearing a repetition of the visit, the owner of the house has purchased a watchman's whistle for his wife, with which to sound the alarm in case of invasion. Surely, the precaution is a sound one.

HORSE FLESH.—J. H. Burnett, facetiously called the Mocking Bird, who pendulates between this city and Mobile, is a judge of horse, flesh, in fact, is excessively fond of that meat. Circumstances go to prove that he and his gang are adepts in breaking the law in reference to horse stealing. A dispatch from Mobile, yesterday, came in time to permit our Metropolitans to arrest Burnett. He is not a pleasant looking customer to meet on a long bridge, on a dark night, especially if he has a knife in his hand, and you a dollar in your pocket.

PRESENTATION OF A WATCH CHAIN. About ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. J. T. Condon was surprised by Mr. T. H. Jones, chief engineer of the Algiers Fire Department, with a present of a handsome gold watch, chain and badge from the officers and members of Pelican Steam Engine Company No. 1. On the badge is inscribed, on one side, "To J. T. Condon, by the officers and members of Pelican No. 1." On the other, "As Agent of Mr. William Jeffers, Steam Engine Builder, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, August, 1871." Also a magnificent gold and silver fireman's badge, to be forwarded to Mr. Jeffers.

Both presents are among the handsomest ever got up in this city. It will be remembered that Mr. Condon but a short time ago delivered one of Mr. Jeffers' engines to the Pelican, and the company has been so well pleased with the machine that they have made the above presents as a testimonial of their respect for Mr. Jeffers and his agent, J. T. Condon.

The firemen, who propose to enjoy the day at Biloxi, left this city yesterday on the half-past two o'clock train of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, accompanied by one of our reporters.

The First Artillery regiment went to Mississippi City yesterday afternoon, on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad train, to encamp there for a week. The encampment will close next Saturday with a grand ball, and the regiment will return on the following Monday.

TWO MEN CUT.—On Friday, about one o'clock, a difficulty occurred on board the steamer Glencoe, lying at the wharf, between three men, named respectively Dick Williams, John McCloskey and Ben Clements. Williams received a cut in the back, and the others are under arrest, each being charged with inflicting the wound.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning a man named L. Ostrander, thirty-six years old, and a native of New York, by occupation a carpenter, was found at the corner of Amelia and Tchoupitoulas streets, lying insensible and bleeding profusely from wounds in his arms. On recovering his senses he stated that about four o'clock in the morning he was assailed on the highway, without cause, by three unknown men, who inflicted the wounds upon him with a shoemaker's knife. He was sent to the hospital.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Bills of indictment have been returned by the Grand Jury as follows:

Against Lucien Preval, for the murder of William Buffin, July 13.

Against Joseph Mazet, in two cases, for assault and battery.

Louis Swan pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars or ten days in prison.

Nora Fisher, already under a sentence of two months for larceny, received an additional sentence of $50 fine and two months in the Parish Prison for carrying concealed weapons.

Lucien Cojoe, for larceny, was tried by a jury, convicted, and sentenced to ten days in the Parish Prison.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Garvey and Earle, for murder, was overruled. The prisoners were remanded for sentence on Friday next.

[For the Republican.]

A Visit to Biloxi.

"A day of pleasure." Now, I hear a great many persons using this expression; what do they mean? Why, I suppose it is a day nicely untwisted from the usual labyrinth of cares and obligations, and from the drudgery of duties; or it may be a day devoted to the amusements of yourself and friends, amid strange, wild scenes of rock and cliff, and beach and billow, vale or woodland. Be this as it may, the great object in midsummer is to be free for a period from the iron bonds which business forges so heavily, for seven-eighths of the year, and seek the quiet calm of rural scenes, or the more exciting amusements always to be found at the numerous watering places, with which our country is so plentifully blessed. How many are there in our city to whom the luxury of even the cheap excursion to the lake is denied, and who are compelled to exist in atmosphere redolent with every disease. The day of pleasure which is meant here was one of self-banishment and voluntary exile to one of the many St. Helenas which begem the waters of the Crescent City. And we think with Byron that

"There is pleasure in the pathless deep;
There is rapture in the lonely shore."

And under this conviction, the steamer Laura was literally filled with pilgrims to the sandy shrines, particularly so, as it was Saturday.

As we had never been to this little Lybia, after enjoying the refreshing breeze and invigorating bath, we did not wonder at this rush of visitors.

How beautiful looks the lake, its waters sparkling like a flood of rubies, beneath the rising sun, often studded over with white sails, like so many swans gliding over and around! Oh, if one could only leave their cares and troubles behind for a short time, how pleasant it would be for body and mind! But, alas! these tenacious cares go on excursions, too; they must needs accompany us in all our perigrinations by sea and shore, wood and vale. Nevertheless, we shall endeavor to shake off dull care, and enjoy ourselves in the best possible manner. An attempt to read on the boat is useless. One has quite enough material for reflection in such places. Human nature, in its holiday phases, is there and without its mask, trying to feel happy. We soon reached this place, and are comfortably quartered at the Nixon Hotel. The fare is excellent; also, the attendance; the rooms are comfortable, and, what is better still, the boats stop almost at the door, being a nearer point than at any other hotel in the place.

Excuse this hasty sketch. The late hour warns me to put down my pen.

Adieu. B.

Appointments by the Governor.

Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments: A. H. McArthur, Recorder of the Second District of New Orleans, vice Staes, removed; L. B. Watkins, District Judge of the Eighteenth District; Thomas E. Paxton, District Attorney of the Eighteenth District; T. Walmsly, Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward, Red river parish; O. P. Gahagan, Justice of the Peace, First Ward, Red river parish; G. L. Steel, Justice of the Peace, Second Ward, Red river parish; O. M. Marsh, Justice of the Peace, Fifth Ward, Vermilion parish; Minos Broussard, police juror, Vermillion parish, vice E. Ewing, resigned; D. E. Haynes, J. A. Killingsworth, J. F. Gallidge and Isaac B. Payns, police jurors, Winn parish; Adam Travis, Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. James parish; Malony Green, Justice of the Peace, Third Ward, St. James parish; S. Sirro, constable, Third Ward, St. James parish.

Backing His Friends.

"Call you this backing your friends?
Give me them that will face me."—[Falstaff.

Marshal Packard has evidently gone back on his friends, the deputy marshals, several hundred of whom, with their white badges, assisted him in making up the convention which was called to meet at the Custom-house.

On the side of the door leading to the Marshal's office may be found the following notice:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana. New Orleans, La., August 11, 1871.

Deputy marshals who served on the day of the convention are entitled to no pay.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

As the laborer is worthy of his hire, is there no legal means by which the Marshal can be compelled to settle up!

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence has been granted by Governor Warmoth, as follows: To G. W. B. Whitney, Tax Collector of Tensas parish, for forty days; to M. A. Southworth, Recorder of Mortgages, parish of Orleans, for sixty days; to A. F. Crane, Tax Collector of Madison parish, for sixty days; to George H. Jackson, Keeper of State Grounds at Baton Rouge, for twenty days; to H. C. Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court of New Orleans, for sixty days; to George P. Carr, Parish Judge of St. John the Baptist, for seventy days.

Mr. Donaldson, of Cincinnati, has so thoroughly domesticated a humming bird that upon going into his garden the bird will immediately alight upon his hand and sip the sugar water within it, no matter how many persons may be standing around him at the time.

The Committee to Wait upon the President.

Resolved, That the president of this convention be requested to appoint a committee of twenty Republicans to wait upon President Grant, and to represent to him the facts stated in the above and foregoing resolutions.

In obedience to the above resolution, the following gentlemen are hereby appointed to serve on the committee. They are requested to meet in Washington City, on the first Monday of September, 1871:

W. L. McMillen, L. T. Delassize, H. C. Dibble, A. E. Barber, Hugh J. Campbell, E. Butler, W. R. Fish, A. B. Harris, D. Young, H. Heidenhain, W. B. Barrett, J. B. Howard, H. Mahony, T. H. Noland, P. Landry, John Lynch, L. C. Courcelle, H. L. Swords, O. F. Hunsaker, George Washington, of Assumption, E. W. Dewees, J. W. Quinn, Napoleon Underwood, George Y. Kelso. P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

President Republican State Convention.

State Central Committee.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, President of the Republican State Convention, has announced the following as the State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

The ten to be appointed are as follows:
Edward Butler, of Plaquemines;
S. S. Schmidt, of Orleans.
Thompson Coakley, of Rapides.
Albert Gantt, of St. Landry.
John Parsons, of Orleans.
A. W. Smyth, of Orleans.
H. Raby, of Natchitoches.
James McCleery, of Caddo.
David Young, of Concordia.
F. J. Herron, of Orleans.
First Congressional District—H. J. Campbell, H. Mahony.
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, J. L. Belden.
Third Congressional Distrct—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.
Fifth Congressional District—A.W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

The president directs the members of the above committee to meet at No. 32 Royal street on Monday, August 14, at half-past seven o'clock.

Why the Yield Falls Short.

We copy the following from the New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl:*

An observing sugar planter recently remarked to us that he had no doubt that upon nearly all plantations in the State, fully one-quarter or one-third of the sugar remained in the bagasse, because of the timidity of engineers, who neglected to screw the rollers sufficiently close to each other, fearing the mills will break and they lose their reputation. Planters have, too much at stake to allow engineers thus to waste their crop, and if the mill will not turn out dry bagasse, the sooner it is broken the better—even if it should cause the entire loss of one year's crop. If a mill, or a timid engineer, is going to burn half the sugar in the bagasse chimney, it will eventuate in failure any way, sooner or later; though we see but little danger in screwing up the rollers close enough to avoid any waste, except in cases where the weather has made the cane very dry, and the saccharine matter cannot all be extracted by the mill. We have heard planters express the opinion that in such cases it would pay to have the bagasse conveyed into a large vat of water, and run through the mill a second time, when the water would cause a separation of the sugar from it, the same as if the cane was very juicy. Certainly this experiment is worth trying.

We learn from Mr. A. Pilie, of Orange Grove plantation, Bayou Terrebonne, that about twenty years ago the Lapice, or St. James plantation, on the Mississippi, and several other large plantations, put up mills with a second set of rollers, through which the bagasse was immediately run, and it was found that so little juice was obtained at the second rolling that the double mills were soon abandoned. Mr. Pilie also thinks that to wet the bagasse and run it through the mill a second time would be delaying the rolling of the crop, and risking much for little. However, if it was found that wetting the bagasse secured mote sugar, the double mills might be again introduced, and profitably, as it could be wet while passing from one mill to another by using a hose.

The gentleman above referred to as attributing short crops to engineers oftentimes, says that he this year has two mills, and he is going to try to break one in endeavoring to get the last drop of juice from the bagasse.

Another cause of waste is found to be the worn condition of the rollers; for sometimes their ends may almost touch, while the hollow in the centre allows bagasse to pass through wet with juice. To show how much rollers wear, Mr. J. J. Concannon, overseer on Mr. William Bisland's Hope Farm plantation, Bayou Terrebonne, informed us that when the rollers of their mill were recently turned, to give a new and even surface, it was found that the ends had to be cut down fully one-half inch before they were even with the middles.

The Orange Crop.

[From the Louisiana Sugar-Bowl.]

Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, which greatly injured the orange trees in some localities, we find that where the branches were not killed by the freeze, they are, in every locality in western Louisiana, well filled with fruit. The crop is a very sure one, along the watercourses in southern Louisiana. The lower Teche, Atchafalaya, Boeuf, Black, Du Large, Grand Caillou, Little Caillou, lower Bayou Terrebonne, Le Bleu and Bayou Lafourche, are all well adapted to the growth of the tree, and generally have good facilities for shipping the fruit to market; yet orange trees are seldom found in quantities to enable the owners to make shipments.

It is strange that more do not plant orange orchards, for, after five years, the revenue derived from even a few hundred trees, will exceed the income of most sugar plantations. We recently heard of one orchard of thirteen acres, on the Mississippi river below New Orleans, from which $70,000 worth of oranges were sold in one year, and our western Louisiana bayous are as well adapted to orange culture as the lower Mississippi.

Especially the bayous in lower Terrebonne—Du Large, Little Caillou, Grand Caillou and the Terrebonne—are well suited for orange orchards, for the fruit now raised there is largely bought up by New Orleans dealers, who visit these localities in small boats from the gulf, and buy up all oranges which are for sale, long before they ripen on the trees, and return later and gather and ship to New Orleans and Texas.

A large trade is carried on between New Orleans and the lower Terrebonne bayou planters. They purchase all the corn, potatoes, onions and other farm products which the small planters of those localities principally raise, and those who wish to engage in orange culture should locate there—if they can stand the myriads of mosquitoes and flies which infest that region. However, every house could be protected against mosquitoes by wire cloth or mosquito netting over the doors and windows, and the flies are not troublesome except in or near the woods. When horticulturists learn the advantages of these gulf parishes, they will flock here in hundreds, and even then they could not supply the United States with this delicious fruit, which will always bring a good price.

A gentleman in Essex called at a shoe dealer's, a few days since, and purchased a pair of shoes for his boy. The shoe dealer took the shoes for the purpose of rasping off the pegs inside, when the purchaser objected—"because," said he, "if the pegs are cut off the boy will run all over town, and the shoes won't last him three weeks."

A jury in North Carolina, after being "charged" in the usual way by his Honor, retired, when a white juror ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly," exclaimed the astonished amendment, "he doesn't charge us nuffin for dat, does he? Why I thought we was gwine to git pay."

The Quoquinnapssakessosanagog House is the name under which a New Hamphire tavern struggles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17.—The officers and members of this association are requested to meet at their hall, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the President.
PHILIP A VANDERDOES, Recording Secretary.
au13 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 favorable 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.
R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.
au6 1 se 12

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 STOLTZENBERG, R. & F. Scribe. jy30 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, Notary Public.
jy16 1m

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

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Sixth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.—The members of this club, and all Republicans of the ward, are hereby notified that a mass meeting of the club will be held on TUESDAY, the fifteenth instant, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., at the sub club room, on Derbigny street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.

Come one, come all. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.
P. P. BENEDICT, President.
A. CAPLA, Secretary. au13 2t*

Notice.—In pursuance of a call from many prominent members of the Phil Sheridan Irish Republican Club, a special meeting of the club will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY, the fourteenth instant, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M. All branch Irish Republican clubs are requested to attend, as business of the utmost importance will be presented to the club.
P. CREAGH, President.
JOSEPH P. MURPHY, Secretary. au13*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

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 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.

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

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, Administrator of Finance.
au10 10t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, City Hall, July 23, 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.

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 Nuenedler	56	0
Lawrence Quamler	29	0
William Hazard	52	0
David Nicoll	58	0
Henry Edwards	29	4
Lewis Jackson	29	4
H. Rooney	60	0
James Getz	30	6
Daniel Ponnigan	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	29	0
James Cullen	45	0
George Carroll	40	0
James Kavanagh	29	0
Charles Mazzoletti	30	0
Louis Hoffman	130	0

jy22 law 4t*

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 Fouelker, 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 law4w W. H. HYATT, Receiver.

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, Administrator of Assessments.
au1 1m

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.
JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.
au6 10t

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, Administrator of Finance.
au4 10t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 9, 1871.

[No. 1025—Administration Series.]

An ordinance to suppress and punish vagrancy in the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of New Orleans, That all idle persons having no visible means wherewith to support and maintain themselves, and who live without employment; all persons wandering abroad, or about the streets, wharves, landings, public squares or places, and lodging in beer houses, market places, sheds, barns, uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not able to satisfactorily account for such acts and conduct; all persons who, without any apparent means of honestly earning their livelihood and support, or who live in or habitually loiter about and frequent houses or places known by the police authorities to be harboring places for, and the resort of thieves, burglars and suspicious characters; all persons who shall have been officially reported to the police authorities of the Metropolitan Police District in which the city of New Orleans is included, by the police authorities of any other State or city in the United States, as a notorious thief or criminal, and who shall remain in the city of New Orleans without honest employment, or without some honest avocation, twenty-four hours after the said police authorities shall have notified to such person that his character is known to them; all persons who follow the occupation of enticing strangers and other persons to visit gambling houses, or to gamble; all ropers and cappers, and such persons as are commonly known as pimps; all persons who follow gambling for a vocation, and depend on gambling games, or furnishing rooms, tools, or implements for playing gambling games for a means of subsistence and income; all persons who are habitual beggars, and who beg on the streets, or who go from house to house soliciting alms without first having obtained a permit therefor from the Mayor of the city; all habitual drunkards who shall abandon their families or neglect or refuse to aid in the support thereof, and who shall be complained of by any member of their family, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be vagrants, and it shall be the duty of the members and officers of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all such persons when found within the limits of the city of New Orleans, and bring them before any recorder holding his court within the city, who shall hear and determine the charge and accusation made against such person without unreasonable delay, and if he shall find the accused to be guilty, and a vagrant, according to the provisions of this ordinance, such recorder shall impose on said vagrant a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and in default of the payment of such fine and all costs, may commit said vagrant to the Workhouse for a term of imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month; or such recorder may, in his discretion, commit such vagrant to the Workhouse for a term of imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month without fine, as in his discretion shall best subserve the ends of justice.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That all persons, who shall, within the limits of the city of New Orleans, establish, maintain or keep any tavern, boarding house, grocery house, grog shop, or a resort for thieves, burglars or criminals