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.

Crescent City News Depot, No. 25 Canal street, corner of Howard.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY WILLIAM DELACY, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, three lots of ground on Robertson street, lot of grround on Leonidas street, Carrollton—sale to effect a partition—Mrs. Mary Brown and Oliver Thomas Brown vs. Mrs. Margaret Brown.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 Exchange alley, lot of household furniture—succession of A. R. Berhle.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, at corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets, 35,000 feet of lumber, 150 sashes—assignee's sale, bankrupt estate of Daniel Fraser.

Local Intelligence.

POSTPONED.—Unrelenting and almost unceasing rain prevented the New Orleans St. Andrew's Society celebrating the centenary of Sir Walter Scott yesterday in Carrollton Garden. The well known gentlemen who composed the committee of arrangements had performed their duties faithfully, and had not the storm come so inopportunely there would have been a celebration worthy of the occasion.

In this connection we publish the following interesting summary:

EDINBURGH, Scotland, August 9.—The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott took place here to-day. The actual anniversary of his birth will be on the fifteenth instant, but the celebration took place to-day in order to give the British Association for the Advancement of Science, whose session lasted from the second to the ninth instant, an opportunity of participating in the festivities.

The Lord Provost and Town Council ordered the day to be observed as a general holiday, and all day the streets have been almost impassable. It is thought that 500,000 strangers are in town. Scotch airs were chimed by the bells of all the churches, and salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset in various parts of the city. The monuments were festooned with flowers and evergreens. The American flag and the motto of the Scott family, "Watch well," were displayed everywhere.

The celebration consisted of a loan exhibition, a public procession and a banquet at the Corn Exchange. The procession, which was of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands dressed to represent the characters in Scott's novels, and marched through the principal streets of the city.

The banquet, which was appointed for 6 P. M. took place in the large hall of the Corn Exchange, which was decorated with flags and portraits. It consisted merely of fruits, cakes, and wine, and was not a formal dinner from which ladies were excluded. At one extremity of the hall was a military band; at the other was an orchestral band, and these in turn played Scottish melodies and martial airs. A distinguished Scottish vocalist, Mr. Kennedy, ably seconded the instruments with national songs, among which were "Bonnie Dundee," "Bonnie Doon," and "Macgregor's Gathering." There were 1000 guests present, composed of many lords, lieutenants, conveners of counties, noblemen of Scotland, and the provosts of many of the towns of Scotland, besides ladies and gentlemen well known in art, science and literature. There were also deputations from the corporations of several of the towns of the north of England, and also from the Caledonian societies of London and Liverpool.

At the head of the principal table presided the Earl of Dalkeith, who is the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, the head of the Scott family. Sir William Sterling Maxwell of Keir acted as vice chairman. After the toast to the Queen, the vice chairman proposed, "the memory of Sir Walter Scott,' which was received with all appropriate honors. The second toast, "our national literature," was proposed by the Lord Justice Clerk Moncrieff, regarded as the greatest of living Scottish orators. A felicitous response was made by Dean Stanley. "The city of Edinburg" was then proposed by the Lord Mayor of London, and was responded to by the Lord Provost of Edinburg. The Earl of Dalkeith proposed "our visitors," to which Lord Lawrence responded for England, Sir Bernard Burke for Ireland, and Dr. Bettes, who translated Scott's works into Dutch, for Holland. Lord Houghton offered the toast, "the roof-tree of Abbottsford." The Earl of Dalhousie's toast, "the Universities," called forth an eloquent rejoinder from Mr. Ingalls, Lord Justice General.

The feast was very successful. At its close, the guests repaired to the Theatre Royal, where dramatic representations from the Waverley Novels were given. Races took place during the afternoon for the Waverley Handicap, the Centenary Gift, and the Abbottsford Goblet. All the time-honored Scottish games were also played, and in them many of the athletes of the country participated.

Similar celebrations were held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The Earl of Dalkeith forwarded from the banquet hall in this city various messages to America and elsewhere, and many complimentary answers were received.

MORE CASH.—It is understood that the City Hall functionaries are about to make arrangements to pay the police rolls for the month of June in full. Certificates in first hands are being paid now.

HORRIBLE.—The Grand Jury having been furnished with some evidence that Gregorio Roussel, a Spaniard, had committed, or attempted to commit, a terrible crime on his eleven year old daughter, a capias was issued and accused arrested. He keeps a skiff ferry above the city limits. If one-fourth of the statements made about him are true, he is not a mild mannered man.

THAT MORAL JURYMAN.—Mr. Jones, the unconscionable who assumed the name of Louis Hartman, is likely to gain a little leisure. Mr. Hartman, an elderly man, was up before Judge Abell, yesterday, and questioned concerning his knowledge of the affair. His statement is, that when drawn as a juror, he was not inclined to leave his business, preferring to let justice take care of herself without his assistance. He further avers that on expressing his dislike to serve, one P. J. Hussey, who said he was a deputy sheriff, told him that the annoyance could be avoided by putting another man in his place, and Jones was found ready. The court in part accepted these statements, and ordered the arrest of Hussey. He will be arraigned to-day, face to face with his accuser. If the proof be sufficient to convict him, his punishment will not be such as most men wish for.

STEALING GOLDEN TIME.—On the first instant a fine gold watch and chain disappeared from the possession of Mr. Warren Stowe. The disappearance was so secret that the loser was emphatic in his exclamation—*tempus fugit*. Conning the subject over in his mind, counting days, hours, minutes and seconds, the owner concluded that he had forever lost his time. But a detective saw Rebecca Porter; and to see her was to suspect that individual; and through tricks that were neither vain nor dark, the officer recovered the timepiece, finding it in the stump of an old gum tree, twenty miles out on the Opelousas railroad, packed in a mustard box for preservation. Then Rebecca's guilty conscience made her acknowledge the theft, on which Recorder Houghton sent her to the Criminal Court for trial.

STEALING SILVER TIME.—Old Tempus Fugit is lively this month, and now comes David Harris, who boldly asserts that John Wesley, with direful malice, actually and willingly stole four silver watches and one golden chain. On the strength of David's belief, Wesley was barred and debarred, so that he may be forthcoming on the twenty-second instant.

SENSIBLE.—If a man can not resist stealing, let him display good sense in stealing a barrel of flour, as it is charged did John Williams. The flour belonged to the steamboat Governor Allen. John must make a good response on the nineteenth instant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Recorder McArthur has appointed Mr. B. Henry Ringgold as chief clerk, in place of A. Lusto, resigned; and Mr. F. J. Stevens as bond clerk, in place of F. Staes, resigned. No other changes have been made by the Recorder.

SENT DOWN.—Recorder Houghton yesterday committed James Hogan to the Criminal Court on the charge of embezzling about three thousand dollars from Mr. D. C. Johnston. Bonds, $2000, were not furnished.

DEATH OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR MILLER.—One day last week we indirectly learned that Mr. William Miller, deputy collector of internal revenue, had met with a violent death, and have since ascertained that such was the case. The manner of his death is not positively known, but circumstances indicate that he was drowned. Last week he went over to Covington on the steamboat Camelia, taking his horse and buggy. He passed Thursday evening with some friends in Covington, and just before dark started in his buggy to visit his married daughter, who lives in the country about eleven miles from the town, where he was expected. During Friday, the buggy and dead horse were found in Tchefuncta river. Mr. Miller's dead body was discovered a short distance off. There were no marks of violence, and his valuables had not been disturbed. It is supposed the horse ran away and jumped into the river in the darkness. The coroner's verdict was "accidentally drowned."

A CURIOSITY.—Dr. Rielley, of Algiers, recently took a trip over the new railroad to Donaldsonville, and while on the cars found a little machine of peculiar construction. An outside tin case inclosed a leather box, carefully sealed, inside of which was a roll parchment, half-inch wide and about six inches long. The parchment, on one side, was covered with Hebrew writing. The strip was closely rolled and tied with white horse hair. The package inside the tin covering was sewed up tightly. It is quite imposible to describe the casing, but the only thing it distinctly resembles in form is an old fashioned leather hat box. The mechanism is not by American artisans. The doctor continually asks the question, "What is it?"

RETURNS OF FINES BY RECORDERS.—The six Recorders have made the following returns to Administrator Lewis, for the week ending August 14, 1871:

First District, Recorder Houghton..	$194 50
Second District, Recorder McArthur	143 50
Third District, Recorder Leclere..	29 00
Fourth District, Recorder Billings.	63 00
Fifth District, Recorder Toy.....	3 50
Sixth District, Recorder Campbell..	30 50
Total.....	$268 50

A NEW DEPARTURE.—We copy the following from the Houston *Union:*

J. M. Kaumheimer, ex-city recorder, induced a newcomer here, Mr. Cramer, who had some capital, to go into business with him, and the two went to New Orleans together last week to purchase a stock of goods with Cramer's money. On their arrival there, Mr. Cramer went out of town a short distance to visit some friends, and left Mr. Kaumheimer with the funds at the hotel. On Mr. Cramer's return, he found to his utter dismay that Kaumheimer had vamoosed, and had not forgotten to take all the money with him. Mr. Cramer was left penniless, and had to beg his passage home to this place, without hearing anything of his friend Kaumheimer.

Hunting for Trade.

We commend the following, from the St. Louis *Democrat*, to the merchants of New Orleans:

If the people of New Orleans are to be judged by the expressions of their public journals, they entertain some very singular and rather funny ideas concerning the trade relations between a metropolis and the outlaying country. St. Louis is pushing a railroad into the heart of Texas, and expects to secure to her merchants thereby a fair share of the cotton, grain, cattle, hogs, sheep, wool, hides, tallow, etc., which Texas annually barters for goods. St. Louis is also discussing the propriety of putting a line of steamers into the sugar and cotton trade between this city and New Iberia, and another line also into the Galveston trade. We feel very sure that we could sell many boat loads of merchandise annually directly to the consumers in those parts of the South, and equally sure that they would sell us directly in exchange many thousand dollars worth of their products. Does a good reason exist, then, why St. Louis should not enter upon these enterprises and thoroughly canvass for the trade she desires? We know of none.

New Orleans papers declare that we are too far off to succeed; that New Orleans is the natural market for all of the Texas and Louisiana trade; that the planters of those sections are under obligations to give their trade to New Orleans; that if they desert New Orleans for St. Louis just because St. Louis goods are a little cheaper, or because St. Louis gives them a railroad connection and New Orleans does not, or a cheap steamboat line and New Orleans does not, it would be a mean and dishonorable action. Therefore, the New Orleans press warn St. Louis to go slow in this matter—not to hunt for trade in their territory, and to stop the progress of the road to Houston, because Houston men are truly loyal to New Orleans, and won't buy St. Louis goods at St. Louis prices. They will wait until the same goods reach them by the slow New Orleans lines, and then take them at prices twenty-five to thirty per cent higher, so that trade upon this great American continent may be done in a perfectly legitimate and high toned fashion.

Loyalty in commerce is a platonism long ago exploded. He who so conducts his business as to be able to afford the same goods at the lowest figures wins the trade in time; and as with the individual, so with the municipality. New Orleans has always exacted large profits, and transacts her business by expensive and slow methods; hence St. Louis finds it a very easy job to head her off, even in sections purely local to herself. We are now taking cotton and sugar raised on plantations within one hundred miles of New Orleans, and furnishing the growers with goods and provisions, and New Orleans is helpless to prevent it.

A hailstorm in Chicago on Wednesday broke window glass enough to cost $18,000. So the story runs.

YELLOW FEVER IN BUENOS AYRES.

Appeal for Aid for the Sufferers of the Plague-stricken District.

The following appeal has been received at New York from the plague-sticken district of Buenos Ayres:

The ravages of the yellow fever in the city of Buenos Ayres, South America, during the months of February, March, April and May, 1871, are unparalleled in the history of epidemics of modern times. Between seventy-five thousand and one hundred thousand persons have been attacked by the disease, including those of every nationality, age and situation in life. The total number of deaths during the months named is variously estimated at from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand out of a population of one hundred and eighty thousand.

As the plague increased in violence the people became panic stricken and fled from the city in great numbers. Thousands of the poor were sent out by the government at the public expense, being obliged to live in tents, railway cars, etc., for lack of better accommodations. Business was totally suspended; the banks, customhouse and public offices were closed by order of the government. The laboring classes who were thus deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood, and at the same time subjected to extraordinary expenses by the sickness, were soon reduced to absolute want.

The American church and community have had to bear their full share of these evils. Nearly all who remained in the city were attacked by the fever. Over thirty-five, most of whom were adults, have died, leaving many poor, chiefly widows and orphans, dependent on us as a church for support. Those of our number who are able have already contributed liberally to the relief of the destitute. Another subscription for this purpose is being raised, but in view of the financial embarrassment now existing in Buenos Ayres the official board of the church determined to ask assistance from friends in the United States.

Relying upon a generous response to this appeal, some have advanced funds to meet the most urgent present demands for help, and will continue to do so, that our poor may not want the commonest necessaries of life during the winter which has just begun.

Contributions may be sent to A. Ostrander, No. 33 Park row, New York city, or to Rev. B. G. Jackson, pastor of the American church, Buenos Ayres, South America.

Signed by R. W. Kirk, United States Minister; Dexter E. Clapp, United States Consul; Samuel B. Hale & Co.; Zimmerman, Fair & Co.; Henry F. Ropes, E. H. Folmar & Co., Gardner B. Perry, Charles P. Bowers.

St. Landry Taxes.

We copy the following from the Opelousas *Journal:*

Up to the eighth instant, 2169 taxpayers in this parish had paid their State and parish taxes on the last assessment rolls. About six hundred taxpayers were then in arrears, and of that number over three hundred are non-residents. At the same date last year, only 1648 had settled their taxes, making the difference of 621 in favor of the present year. This increased promptness in paying taxes has taken place notwithstanding the stringency this year in money matters. This change is due, we think, to the admirable system and order Mr. Sittig has introduced into the collector's office. When he assumed the duties of the office delinquent taxpayers were on the increase; they are now on the decrease. It is probable that this change is due in a great measure to the fact that the property of wealthy delinquent taxpayers was seized by Mr. Sittig at the outset; this was evidence to the poorer ones that he intended to make no distinctions. Some, who were among the most reluctant to pay a year ago, are now among the most prompt.

The greater part of the property of the non-resident delinquents on the assessment roll was heretofore not assessed, and they had no taxes to pay. Mr. Sittig has hunted up and brought their lands into assessment. As these lands yield no revenue, being unimproved, their owners will probably not care to pay the taxes on them, and they will have to be sold. There will be a good opportunity for land speculators.

We copy the following from the Richland *Beacon* of the twelfth instant:

Last Monday evening the spirit of J. J. Baldwin, depot agent and postmaster at Gerard, took its everlasting flight into the dark Unknown; to that "bourn from whence no traveler returns." He had been unwell for a few days, but made out his freight bill and delivered freight to the morning train, and when it returned, in the afternoon, he was dead or dying. His illness being short, he must have suffered intensely. We are not informed as to the nature of his disease.

Mr. Baldwin was an industrious, thoroughgoing and quiet business man as well as a good mechanic, and was one of the oldest and most faithful employes of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and we are informed that the road owed him a large amount for his services. It was also supposed he had about five thousand dollars in gold—he said he had—but the parish judge and recorder have not been able to find it or any clue thereto.

Nothwithstanding he was rather eccentric, and had his foibles (and who has not?) he was an honorable, upright, useful and inoffensive citizen, whose position in the community and upon the road will be hard to fill.

He had resided in this country a long time, was one of its old citizens, but if we mistake not, was a native of Connecticut. We do not know his age, but presume it was somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty. He has no relatives in this country, but has or did have a sister in Connecticut.

The *Red River News* reports an outrage:

Two men whose names are A. H. Snel and Willis Connor, representing themselves as Texans from Sabine county, Texas, and armed with revolvers and double-barrel shot guns, entered the store of M. H. Carver, on Front street, last Saturday, and laid violent hands on a colored man named Nero Bush. Threatening to shoot him if he moved, they tied his hands behind his back, and started off with him, saying that he had stolen a mule, and they would make him "look up a limb." At this juncture some citizens interfered, and informed them such was not the law in Louisiana, no matter what it might be in Texas. They started out of town, but were stopped and arrested by Deputy Sheriff John Raggio, on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to murder. They were released on a bond of $7500, to appear before the district court, having waived an examination. Sam Hynes was arrested on Monday as being implicated in this affair. The Texans said they were mistaken in the identity of Bush, who was not the man they wanted.

A Washington dispatch says:

A report has been published, charging John W. Douglass, late Collector of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, and now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with being a defaulter to the amount of $3000, that sum being charged on the books of the Treasury Department as a balance due from him. On inquiry, to-day, it is ascertained that when collector of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, his deputy stole from the office $17,000. Douglas recovered $9000 from his deputy's sureties, and paid this into the Treasury, together with other thousands which he realized by sale and mortgage of his own private property. A credit has been given him for $1000 additional, thus reducing the balance due to the government to $1650. A claim for relief is now pending before Congress.

The Opelousas *Journal* gives this good advice:

The experience of six years since the war has shown our planters and farmers the uncertainty of all calculations in regard to crops and their net value. The seasons are not always favorable, labor is insufficient to meet the demand, supplies are always high, and the prices of cotton and sugar fluctuating, and often too low to pay the losses and expenses of production. With all these uncertainties, there is but one safe rule: farmers should raise their own supplies of food for man and beast. Then, if the cotton crop is a failure, they will not have to buy corn and meat on a credit, which will take the profits of the next crop. Until they do this they will remain poor and dependent.

Our Debt Reduction.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It is very much the fashion to grumble about Secretary Boutwell's steady decrease of the public debt principal, and to say that we had better cut down taxation and be content with a less reduction of the indebtedness. It should be remembered, however, that the national revenues have really been curtailed to the extent of $80,000,000 annually, and that if the Secretary of the Treasury can, with his resources so largely taken away, still manage to reduce the debt from six to ten millions of dollars each month, it is rather a sign of economical administration, and an indication that the business of the country is in so healthy a condition that as the burdens of taxation are removed it continually increases and still furnishes a surplus to the treasury, which Mr. Boutwell is applying in the wise manner shown by his monthly bulletins. Moreover, the payment of the principal is always lessening the interest, and it is worthy of note that in this respect alone he has saved the country nearly a hundred millions of dollars. Everybody knows that it is interest which makes a great debt burdensome, and, if settlement is delayed, is always adding to the amount which must be rendered up at last. Each dollar of relief in the payment of the principal is a permanent one; the cost of all articles of consumption is just so much lowered by such reduction, and there is another important consideration in the fact that we thus increase the purchasing power of the money which the laborer earns, and so get rid of some vexatious questions in connection with the tariff. This would be effected by the consequent natural reduction in the price of our own products, which alone prevents many of them from entering the markets of the world in even competition with European manfactures of a similar class. A permanent reduction of the debt and the diminution of interest and taxes for all time brings us, naturally toward a specie basis, and does away with the present necessity of protecting special interests with excessive tariffs.

Great capitalists can not add quite as rapidly to their accumulations under the present treasury programme as they could under other auspices, but the masses of the people are better off. They look forward to nothing less than the ultimate extinction of every dollar of the debt, and the steady practice of the administration toward this consummation is one of the chief reasons why it has merited and received the confidence of the country.

Shocking Murder.

We copy the following from the Jackson *Pilot* of Thursday:

Some of the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. John Smith, of Rankin county, came to light late last evening. It appears that Mr. Smith was shot by one Drury Keene, at about 2 P. M., and died from his wounds at twelve o'clock last night.

Mr. Smith had been in Jackson during the day, from his place, which is described as situated some five miles from this city, across Pearl river, and had gone as far as the Level Place, on his return home, having disposed of a load of wood. Some suppose that Keene, with whom he had formerly had some difficulty, had followed him. There are those who say Keene had previously threatened to take Smith's life. Arrived at the Level Place, Smith drove under some shade trees near the roadside, and in company with a colored man got over the fence. They had picked and were eating some figs, when Keene and Anslem Curan rode up. As they came to the spot Smith is reported to have put his hand in his side pocket, at the same time remarking to Keene that he had heard that he—Keene—had threatened to kill him. Keene answered: "I am not armed! Don't murder me, Smith!" Smith responded: "If you had the same advantage over me you would not hesitate to shoot me!" The colored man who was in company with Smith says that he then turned away from Smith and walked a short distance. He had hardly turned about when he heard a report of a firearm, immediately wheeled around and saw that Keene had shot Smith. At all events, Smith had been shot, and was falling.

Smith was taken to the house, where he died at about half-past twelve this morning. The weapon used by Keene was a large six-shooter, and the bullet entered Smith's body one and one-half inches below the left nipple, struck a rib, glanced downward and, passing through the left lung, penetrated into the stomach.

Keene, immediately after the shooting, took to the woods and made his escape. The difficulty from which this murder had its origin occurred, as reported on last Chrismas, when Smith gave a ball for young people, and Keene and another man attended. They both became boisterous and Smith ordered them to leave, and he finally compelled Keene to go, since which time he has barbored no good feeling toward Smith. Keene is said to be a resident of Westville, Simpson county, but has been in this vicinity for some months.

The messenger who came to Jackson had some difficulty in finding a surgeon; but calling upon Dr. C. G. Cade, he at once crossed the river, and visiting the Level Place, remained with and attended upon the wounded man until his decease. It was not possible to do much for the patient under the circumstances, but all that could be done for his welfare was done by Dr. Cade. Mr. S. Weyer, of this city, accompanied the doctor to the Level Place, and assisted all that he could in ministering to the wants of the wounded man and his family.

Mr. Smith was from Missouri, but had been in this State about one year. He had many friends, and was not considered an ugly or quarrelsome man. Keene had made his home at Mr. Curan's. As to his business we have no information. It is to be hoped that steps may be taken for his arrest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.—New Orleans, August 3, 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.
au3 30t JAMES J. TARLETON, Cashier.

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 3, 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 t se12 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 STOLTZENBERG, 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, 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.

At the regular meeting of the Sixth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, held on Tuesday, August 15, the following resolutions presented by Mr. A. Macarthy, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The conduct of S. B. Packard, Marshal of the United States, supported by Messrs. Dunn, Lowell, Casey & Co., has been in flagrant violation of our sacred rights as freemen and Republicans, and also in opposition to the will of the people; be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Sixth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby repudiate and denounce the bogus convention, held on the ninth instant, at the United States Customhouse, as the transactions of bad men and evil-doers; we also denounce their leader, S. B. Packard, as an irresponsible character, unworthy of the commendation and respect of any true radical Republican; and that said bogus convention, being a vile means of dissension and disorder among the people, is therefore not entitled to any consideration whatsoever.

Resolved, That we recognize as the only true and legitimate Republican State Convention the one presided over by the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and held at the Turner Hall, in the city of New Orleans, said convention having not been controlled by the United States troops and the deputy United States marshals.

Resolved, That the conduct of our Chief Magistrate has been in true accordance with the Republican principle, and as he has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, we, the Republicans of the Sixth Ward, recognize him as the leader of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, and as such we pledge to him our fidelity and support.

Resolved, That we, the true Republicans of the Sixth Ward Mother Club, call the attention of every Republican of this ward to the false and bogus assemblage which meets at the corner of Claiborne and Ursuline streets, and presided over by B. F. Joubert, as a nest of dissenters and factious men, ready, by their mischievious actions, to destroy the unity of the Republican party and open the doors of our stronghold to our Democratic foes.

Resolved, That we declare H. C. Warmoth and P. B. S. Pinchback as the future choice of the Sixth Ward Mother Club, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the election to be held in 1872.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican and Louisianian.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. A. Costanzi, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Parish Executive Committee, presided over by Hon. H. C. Dibble, be recognized and indorsed by the Sixth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.

Resolved, That the resolution be published in the New Orleans Republican and Louisianian.
au16 1t

Fifth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.—At a regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, held at the corner of Robertson street and Carondelet walk, on Tuesday evening, August 15, 1871, President S. C. Kuebler in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is claimed by the enemies of the principles of republicanism that the recent occurrences, connected with the assembling of the State Convention of the Republican party, are indicative of a permanent rupture in, and an impending downfall of, our party; and

Whereas, The only foundation for such assumption is the fact that the late State Central Executive Committee, a large number of whom were ambitious, unprincipled and unscrupulous political adventurers, who had long since forfeited the confidence and lost the support of the people, and who have been denounced in nearly every Republican organization throughout the city and State, did, by their unwarranted and tyrannical abuse of the powers delegated to them by the law, arrogate to themselves the right to exclude from the building appointed by one of their number as the place of holding the convention, not only the representatives of the Republican party, duly, fairly and triumphantly elected, but the people themselves; and

Whereas, Such conduct, besides being flagrantly in violation of our rights as free men and Republicans, seriously jeopardizes the commercial and industrial prosperity of our city and the fair fame of our State, and deserves the denunciation of every free and independent American citizen, both in the ranks of the Republican party and in the community at large; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Fifth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, That we recognize the convention held at Turner Hall, in the city of New Orleans, on the ninth and tenth of August, 1871, as the only body duly elected by the people, and their acts as the only expression of the will of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we do denounce and repudiate the transactions of the irresponsible body of men assembled at the Customhouse, styling themselves delegates of the Republican party, and their powwow a convention, as acts to which no true Republican gives either his sanction or approval.

Resolved, That we denounce the course of the handful of political vagrants who have waxed fat at the expense of the people, while holding offices under the general government, as rewards for their lip service to the Republican party, in using the patronage of their offices for their personal advancement, and for the stifling of the popular voice, and we demand the removal of every one of them, from collector to gauger, from marshal to mail carrier, who shall be proved to have been aiders or abettors in the recent disgraceful attempt to prevent a free and peaceable assembly of the people of this State—a constitutional right guaranteed to us by every principle of American liberty.

Resolved, That Henry C. Warmoth has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and the great trusts committed to his charge; that we recognize in him the able leader under whose banner we are sure to march to victory in 1872, the champion in whose keeping our liberties are cheerfully committed, with the full assurance of their being sacredly guarded.

Resolved, That his excellency, Governor Henry C. Warmoth, has appointed A. H. McArthur Recorder of the Second District, and we, the members of the Fifth Ward Radical Republican mother club, have faith in his ability, and know the said A. H. McArthur to be a tried Republican, and that we cordially indorse the above appointment, and pledge ourselves, in the future as in the past, to sustain the administration of Governor H. C. Warmoth.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to cause these resolutions to be published in the New Orleans Republican.
J. C. KUEBLER, President.
J. E. MATHIEU, Secretary. au16 1t

CONSTABLES' SALES.

James McLaughlin vs. Hamilton and Wife—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 12,840.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 248 Girod street, at twelve o'clock M., on FRIDAY, August 25, 1871—

One lot of GROCERIES, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, etc., as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above entitled cause.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au16 21 25 A. J. DAVERN, Constable.

Mrs. Charles A. Smith vs. Kate Dora— Fourth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 670.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. J. G. Baum, Fourth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, August 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., in front of my office, No. 7 Frenchmen street—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash.

au16 22 26 AUG. BUUCK, Constable.

Mrs. Curley vs. Mr. and Mrs. Killmartin. First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1513.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. H. M. Dibble, First Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 139 Julia street, on TUESDAY, August 22, 1871, at 12 M.—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above entitled suit, as per inventory on file at my office.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au12 16 22 DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

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

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me forthe cancellation of the official bonds of Adolphe Dupre as Register of State Lands in and for the State of Louisiana, to wit: Two bonds, dated July 17, 1865, and March 20, 1866, in the sum of five thousand dollars each, signed by Adolphe Dupre, principal, and Henry Bezou, Valery Duplessis, Henry Bezou and Armand Dupre as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Adolphe Dupre of his duties as Register aforesaid.

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

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

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
au16 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.
au1 1m JOHN W. SWORDS, President.

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.

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.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 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

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, City Hall, July 28, 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 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 Suemuller	58	0
Lawrence Quanlier	29	0
William Howard	52	0
David Nicoll	58	8
Henry Edward	29	4