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. 258 Canal street, corner of Howard.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

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

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

Local Intelligence.

MORE LIGHT.—A citizen, who lives near the corner of Freret and Washington streets, complains that the oil lamps in his neighborhood are extinguished too early in the morning, long before the great luminary begins to shine his contract. It is hoped that the fault, if any exist, will soon be remedied.

OFF THE TRACK.—A wheezy locomotive on the Pontchartrain railroad, in a fit of rheumatics, flew the track at the three-mile-post yesterday, dragging three coaches with it. Nobody was hurt, and perhaps will not be until one of those old machines bursts its boilers, and kills a few citizens. The subject of old boilers is attracting much attention just now, and perhaps a slight investigation on that road would do no harm about this time.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Josephine Ray and Margaret Hanley, women of very bad reputation, living lewd lives on Gasquet street, were tried for an uncommon assault and battery on a young girl, Mary Ann Fields, after they had stupified her with liquor. The testimony is of such a beastly character that it can not be published. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the accused were remanded to prison to await sentence.

Patrolmen Murphy, Ryan and Collins, first precinct, were trid for robbing Captain Tenbrink of a fifty dollar bill when he was a prisoner. The prosecution failed to make a case, as the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Williams was convicted of the larceny of a pair of shoes from Mrs. Gaster.

George Gooden was convicted of an assault and battery on a little boy named Thomas Regan, whom he had hit with a brick on the head.

V. A. Trezevant was convicted of beating Officer J. Lewis in a street car.

Gregorio Roussel, indicted for having, on the twelfth of August, assaulted, with intent to commit a rape on his daughter, Mary Roussel, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail.

James Moore, charged by Abraham Bird with assault and battery, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and went back to the Parish Prison.

Sophia Gibson, who had stolen from her employer, Aleck Pepin, on the twenty-ninth of June, four silver watches, valued at $80, clothing, china, etc., was convicted.

Judge Abell, in passing sentence, stated that he should, in all cases, sentence the convicted house thief to the Penitentiary. It would make it impossible for good colored servants to obtain places only on account of the many robberies committed by unfaithful colored servants; and to protect the interest of the citizens, as well as those of poor, but honest people, who have to earn their living by being employed as servants, he would send the accused to eight months hard labor in the Penitentiary.

TARDY JUSTICE.—*A Prisoner Asks for a Trial.*—In October of last year D. F. Lechinsky, a policeman, was arrested, charged with clubbing Charles Hansen to death. The accused expresses some of his mind in the following note to Judge Abell. As we give all men a fair hearing, we publish his epistle:

The Grand Jurors of the State of Louisiana for the parish of Orleans, in the month of October, 1870, found a true bill against me for murder, thereby accusing me of being a felon, and a murderer, which accusation I declare and can prove is a falsehood.

I dare and defy my accusers, whoever they are, to prove their accusation in open court.

Your honor, I am to-day ten months in prison, without an opportunity having been given me to purge myself of the above said accusation. Does your honor call this justice?

I have sent five notes to the Attorney General within the last two months, requesting him to give me a trial, but so far without success, and I believe that I am justified in complaining against the Attorney General for not giving me a trial, to which I am entitled by law.

Your honor, I ask for no favor; all I ask for is *justice*, and if such a thing as justice is to be had, then I may reasonably expect a speedy trial. I am my own counsel in this case.

Very respectfully,
D. F. LECHINSKY.

To the Hon. E. Abell, Judge of the First District Court, New Orleans.

The case was fixed for trial once or twice, but continued, the last time on account of the Garvey and Earle case, which occupied several days.

PRIZES AT THE FESTIVAL OF PHILADELPHIA No. 14.—At the grand burlesque tournament, given on Sunday, at the Fair Grounds, by Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14, the prize was won by Don Kenideo, Knight of Midnight. The prize bale of hay, in the race of one mile, fell to the lot of Don Burco, Knight of the Catfish. In the mule trotting race for thirty dollars in gold, there were four entries. Tom Anderson carried off the stake.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Robert Williams was arrested on Poydras street yesterday by Robert Gordon, who charges that he is an escaped convict from the State Penitentiary.

NOT A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—The P. J. Hussey who is in the Parish Prison for complicity in procuring a man named Jones to take Louis Hartman's place and name on a petty jury is not, and never was, a deputy sheriff. He yesterday sent the following note:

Hon. Edmond Abell, Judge First District Court, parish of Orleans:

I have just been informed by Judge Masicot, of an attachment being out against me, for which I report to your honor. Since I came into court I have ascertained the cause. Now I respectfully state to your honor the correct fact of the case:

On the seventh instant myself and two gentlemen were talking together, when one Louis Hartmann came up and offered ten dollars for any man who would take his place. This man Jones being present, and wanting something to do, took the paper from him. Mr. Hartmann then gave me five dollars, which we spent in drinks across the way. I respectfully refer your honor to the jurors, James Brady and John Gallagher.

Leaving the case to your honor, I remain, respectfully, P. J. HUSSEY.

Accused will be arraigned to-day. Mr. Hartmann was discharged, it being evident that he meant no harm in his action. Sheriff Masicot and District Attorney Luzenberg deserve credit for their prompt action. Hussey is also charged with larceny.

WILL SEE A JURY.—Sam Scott's rigid muscles got him into trouble, he having freely exercised his maulers on the persons of P. P. Walsh and son, Franklin street. This malicious conduct induced Recorder Houghton to send Scott down to a jury for this double assault and battery.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Sergeant J. Rielley, sixth precinct, dismissed the force.

Corporal A. Backers, sixth precinct, reduced to ranks.

Patrolman D. B. Wood, first precinct, dismissed the force.

Special patrolman J. A. Marshall, fourth precinct, dropped from the roll.

L. Demarquez, third precinct, recently dropped from the rolls, reinstated.

Sergeant William Douglass transferred from Gretna to main station, eighth precinct.

Sergeant T. H. Wynne transferred from second precinct to Gretna.

Sergeant Bahnke transferred from seventh to second precinct.

Corporal H. Fuentes, second precinct, promoted to sergeant and sent to harbor precinct.

Corporal A. Willson, seventh precinct, promoted to sergeant, and sent to seventh precinct.

Corporal William Carleton, sixth precinct, promoted to sergeant, and remains in same precinct.

Superintendent Badger was instructed to make charges against patrolmen Brown and Coughlin, first precinct, for ill using a prisoner (Lang), and they are suspended from duty until tried.

It is ordered that on Sundays the fire alarm bell shall be sounded only one tap at meridian, and not at all 1 P. M.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Some time since a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of buying and fitting up the St. Louis Hotel on the European plan. The stock was readily taken, twenty per cent paid in and the work commenced of repairing the old roofing, so as to have it ready for the accommodation of families and the public by the first of November.

It was proposed also to remodel the old City Bank building, on Toulouse street, in the rear of the hotel, and to fit it up as a magnificent bathing establishment, where the luxurious old Sybarites of the First District might revel in more than Roman luxury. This tickled the fancy of many of the wealthy inhabitants owning property below Canal street, and flattering themselves that the rental of their dilapidated tenements would be increased thereby, they came down liberally, some of them subscribing as much as one hundred shares.

The work of repairing the hotel building commenced, and for a time the progress made looked like business. The rooms in the third and fourth stories were white-washed and papered, the roof repaired, and the stores in the basement were undergoing alteration. It seemed as if something was really going to be done to infuse life into the inane faubourg; but, if all reports be true, the high-wrought expectations of the friends of the scheme are doomed to disappointment. We have heard it whispered that there is a hitch somewhere that looks unfavorable to the success of the scheme on the scale originally projected. Some of the stockholders are understood to have held a consultation, and determined that they can't "run the machine," and propose to rent out the building to some one who "can keep a hotel."

PURCHASE OF THE PARK CONSUMMATED.—The *Picayune* learns that the Park Commissioners consummated the purchase of the Foucher property, or that portion of the same lying between the river and St. Charles avenue, for the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars.

A MCDOUGAL IN TROUBLE.—Last night one of the McDougals, who is as familiar to the officials of the First District station as a household word, amused himself and disturbed others by singing a drunken song in George Ittmann's coffeehouse, on Gravier street. After enduring the annoyance till patience ceased to be a virtue, George sent out a small boy to reconnoitre for a patrolman. The McDougal followed quickly, and fell into the arms of a friendly officer, who escorted him to the station, where he remained for safe keeping.

GOLD QUARTERS AND HALF DOLLARS.

The Hershfield and Mitchell Case—Decision of United States Commissioner Lecompte—The Defendants Bound Over.

[From the Leavenworth Commercial.]

The decision of United States Commissioner Lecompte in the case of the United States vs. Hershfield & Mitchell was rendered yesterday. As the matter possesses great interest for our readers, we give the decision in full. The complaint of the marshal merely charges them with unlawfully making, uttering and passing sundry coins of alloys of metals. It will be perceived that Judge Lecompte, in his decision, constructively admits that he does not regard this violation of the statute as of an atrocious character, and describes the statute in question as prescribing a penalty in an alterative form, which shows that the framer of it held that the guilt of its infraction might vary in its turpitude from almost the least to almost the greatest shade. The ignorance of this law, which the implicated parties pleaded, may be readily credited, since several lawyers in good standing in this community freely admit that they had never acquainted themselves with its provisions. The decision is as follows:

United States vs. Hershfield & Mitchell. For making, uttering, etc., alloys of coin, etc. Before Samuel D. Lecompte, United States Circuit Court Commissioner.—This case is of a character, as well in respect of the parties against whom the violation of the law is charged, as of the charge itself, to justify more than usual care in the expression of the views that control my action.

The parties, highly respectable business men of this city, are charged with making, uttering and passing certain coins of alloys of metals, and of the denomination of quarter dollars and half dollars, some of original design and some in resemblance of the coins of the United States, intended for the use and purpose of current money.

The coins alleged to have been made by the defendants are shown by the testimony to have been made; indeed this fact is not denied. The defense relied upon is twofold.

First—That there is not sufficient evidence of any fraudulent intention on their part, in the manufacture of them.

While this defense would have been well entitled to consideration under the laws as they stood up to the year 1864, it does not appear to merit attention as it has stood since that time.

The act of the eighth of June, 1864, volume three, page 120, statutes at large, taking a view more consistent with the high importance of preserving the control of the gold and silver coinage of the government, entirely within itself, has provided that:

"If any person, except as authorized by law, shall hereafter make, or cause to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver, or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States, or of foreign countries, or of original design, any person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, according to the aggravation of the offense."

The other defense is that the coins made were not intended for the use and purpose of current money. This defense rests upon that construction of this statute, which understands the language "intended for the use and purpose of current money" as descriptive of the animus of the person making the coin, and not descriptive of the metals of which the coin is made. I will not assert that such is not the true construction—yet it may be asserted that other phraseology would have expressed that idea with less ambiguity. To have said "with intent that the same shall be used," etc., "as current money," would have pointed beyond all doubt at the animus of the maker, while the language used in the statute may as well, at least, be understood as descriptive of the metals forbidden to be manufactured into coin, as of the intent of the manufacturers in coining them.

If that be the real meaning of the words "intended, etc.," then the motive of the defendants would be immaterial, as the offense would be complete by the making into coin of any of the metals "intended for current money."

But, as I have said, I will not assert this interpretation. Taking the other, that which was assumed by the gentlemen so ably prosecuting and defending the case, the question is presented whether the defendants are shown by the testimony to have intended the pieces made by them to be used as currency.

Against this proposition stands, first, an unimpeached character, which amounts to much when the question is one of fraudulent purpose, but not much when it is one of a misjudgment as to the right to do a particular thing.

Second—The fact that the defendants are jewelers, and as such they have used these apparent coins for the purpose of studs and other articles proper to their line of business.

Third—That the business of stamping the pieces in question has not been conducted in a stealthy manner.

Were there no testimony pointing to the opposite conclusion, these would be a protection to the defendants in that construction of the statue of which I am now giving them the benefit. But on the other hand, are these considerations supported by the testimony.

First—The appearance of the gold pieces that they have coined.

They are in shape, in size, in general appearance, like the gold coins of the government. They have upon them, as plainly impressed as the die can impress them, quarter-dollars and half-dollars.

Second—One hundred dollars worth of them were sold to a witness, who is not engaged in the business of manufacturing gold into articles of use or ornament, but, on the contrary, in conducting a billiard and drinking saloon.

Third—Other sales are shown, but without specifying an amount, to a party in Chicago, whose business is not described—to a party in St. Louis, whose business is described as a maker up of prize packages.

Fourth—There is evidence by one witness, that a proposition was made by one of the defendants, to a gentleman going East, to take some of them for distribution.

Fifth—There is evidence of an offer to sell them to another business man of this city, to be used in prize packages of candy.

Sixth—There is evidence of a letter, received by the defendants from a firm in San Francisco engaged in the same business, speaking of the pieces as coin, and offering to sell them at a certain discount—and there is evidence that, upon an assay of the gold pieces sent as specimens, the defendants found that they could make them to better advantage than they could buy them.

Seventh—There is evidence that they were made in much larger quantities than could be necessary to supply any demand for them for studs or other articles of ornament or use.

Eighth—There is evidence of their being passed as current money by the person who had purchased them of the defendants, and being received by at least three different parties as such current money.

These circumstances greatly outweigh, in my mind, the defensive considerations to which I have referred.

The control of the coinage of the country by the government, both by constitutional and statutory provisions, is shown to be regarded as of the very highest interest.

Until 1864, it was deemed by Congress to be sufficient to guard against fraudulent imitations of the genuine coin by something less valuable.

But that statute is far broader. It aims at the manufacture simply, whether in imitation "or of original design," and, to my mind, clearly takes away all that ground of defense supposed to be found in the fact that the coins made by the defendants are unlike those made under the authority of the government, both in respect to their denomination and impression.

The statute prescribes its penalty in an alternative form, which shows that while it is considered to be of primary importance to prevent any subterfuge in putting upon the country any other circulation than that provided by law, it is nevertheless regarded as an offense that may vary in its turpitude from almost the least to almost the greatest shade.

It is not by any means necessary that I should consider this violation of law to be of an atrocious character to reach the conclusion that the parties ought to be held to appear at court to answer it.

That the law has been violated is all that the testimony need disclose. This it does disclose conclusively.

I can easily see what grave complications might arise, how serious might be the frauds, if such a manufacture of imitations of current money could go unrebuked, and hence how fully is vindicated the wisdom of the policy embodied in the statute to which I have referred.

But, without indicating these, I content myself with the discharge of the duty imposed upon me, by saying that, while I do not propose, and am not required, to give expression to any sentiment in the way of admeasurement of the quality of the offense in the case before me, I can reach no other conclusion than that the parties defendant should be held to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court for this District.

Bonds required in the sum of two thousand dollars each for their appearance at court.

We copy the above to let people know how and where the coins are made which are occasionally found in so-called "prize packages," and which, probably, a well known saloon keeper doled out to his thirsty customers in change for greenbacks. In a card to the public, published in the same paper from which the above was taken, Hershfield & Mitchell assert that there is no gold coin of the government of the denomination of quarter and half dollars. Of course the parties declaim against any intent to violate law, alleging ignorance, etc. Even if they are not convicted of wrong-doing, the fact of their arrest and trial will have the tendency to put a stop to the utterance of such "charms" or coin pieces.

The *Tensas Journal* says:

We learn with considerable anxiety of the precarious condition of the "Kemp Levee," but recently built. It is reported that the caving of the bank has extended very nearly to the base of the levee in one place, and that the probabilities are that a new levee will have to be constructed far in the rear of the present site, and completely out of danger of the encroaching river, or a large part of our parish will be visited with such an overflow next spring as came upon us in 1867. The matter should be brought to the attention of the State Levee Board at once, in order that the threatened calamity may be avoided.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

au9 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 6, 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

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. 246 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.

P. Holden vs. Joe Wellington—First Justice Court, No. 1863.

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 SATURDAY, August 19, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash.

DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable.

au8 15 19

Michael Orgill vs. John McComb—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1611.

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 twelve o'clock M.—

TWO FINE OFFICE DESKS.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

au12 18 22 DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable.

Mrs. Drew vs. Mrs. Ludwig—Sixth Justice Court, parish of Orleans, No. 5036.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the honorable Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the corner of Customhouse and Roman streets, on FRIDAY, August 18, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE GROCERY AND CONTENTS, and a lot of Household Furniture.
Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

JAMES MOORE, Constable Sixth Justice Court, parish of Orleans.

au10 15 18

Mrs. Charles A. Smith vs. Kate Dora— Fourth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 679.

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.

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, New Orleans, August 16, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State relative to the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans, the commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until MONDAY, the eighteenth of September proximo, at twelve o'clock M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to be redeemed from the surplus of the consolidated loan tax, as required by law.

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

The commissioners shall have the right of rejecting bids.

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

ALFRED SHAW, Administrator of Public Accounts.

au17 25 se5 16

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 28, 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 fourteenth 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

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.

au16 10t JOHN S. WALTON, 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 19t JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 16, 1871.

[No. 1027—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

P. H. Quinlan, gas fitting, etc., for the City Hall, etc., $67 40.

Christian & Hyatt, stationery, approved by the City Attorney, $71 50.

B. F. Flanders, Mayor, for disbursement from July 10 to August 4, $22.

A. Shaw, contingent expenses, Department of Public Accounts, $9.

L. F. Barrett, cash paid for cab hire, $8.

Bureau Wharves and Landings, for cart hire, etc., for the two weeks ending August 14, 1871, approved by the Administrator of Improvements, $83.

Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, for attention to earth closets in public buildings, from May 20 to June 20, 1871, approved by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, $375.

H. M. Dibble, First Justice of the Peace, for fees in criminal cases, from January to June 30, 1871, $300.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. au17 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 16, 1871.

[No. 1028—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the proposal of James J. O'Hara, for constructing a wooden sidewalk on the lower side of Broadway street, from St. Charles to Burthe street, at ninety cents per running foot, and offering Robert Dean as security in the sum of five hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act before the City Notary, for the faithful performance of said contract.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, August 15, 1871.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. au17 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 16, 1871.

[No. 1029—Administration Series.]

An ordinance appropriating money to defray the expenditures of the Department of Improvements for the month of July, 1871.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the following sums of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures of the Department of Improvements for the month of July, 1871, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts draw his warrants on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

DEPARTMENT PROPER.

W. K. Spearing, livery of horse	$50 00	
John W. Madden, stationery	66 35—	116 35

BUREAU OF STREETS.

E. D. White, repairing paved streets, Third Ward	791 66	
W. Henry, cobble stones	10 00	
Samuels & Oliver, lumber	470 01	
Samuels & Oliver, lumber	354 20	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	398 29	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	428 72	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	373 23	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	484 00	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	489 55	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	476 50	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	14 55	
Edward Burns, lumber	360 03	
Edward Burns, lumber	213 95	
Blake & Tower, brooms	31 25	
Folger & Co., hardware	140 50	
J. L. Gubernator & Terry, timber	44 50	
Thomas Duffy, timber	27 29	
William Roy, wheelbarrows	20 00	
T. O'Connor, use of steam engine	40 00	
Commercial Bulletin, twelve months subscription	16 00	
Frank Von der Haar, rent of office, Fourth District	25 00	
Henry Ringgold, rent of office, Second District	30 00	
Francis Noel, rent of office, Third District	20 00	
John W. Madden, for stationery	150 40	
Weed & Kelly, for stationery	79 50	
A. De Monasterio, rent of depot	20 00—	5510 19

BUREAU OF WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

E. L. Cope, towing and removing nuisance boats	407 91	
William Henry, sand	20 00	
Folger & Co., hardware	40 40	
Blake & Tower, brooms	4 50	
Samuels & Oliver, lumber	404 66—	877 47

BUREAU OF CITY DRAINAGE.

Folger & Co., hardware	53 95	
Folger & Co., hardware	329 25	
Folgar & Co., hardware	219 79	
Folger & Co., hardware	68 35	
E. W. Gladding, paintings	35 00	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	32 17	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	15 00	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	148 97	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	140 42	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	120 37	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	378 44	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	241 06	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	36 48	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	83 25	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	250 54	
Fred. Klees, lumber	92 32	
J. C. Yarick, tinworks	26 63	
O. V. Waggner, bricks	72 00	
Bridge & Son, lime	64 75	
Spencer Field, Jr., coal	315 00	
Spencer Field, Jr., coal	284 40	
Spencer Field, Jr., coal	343 10	
Louis Gagnet, judgment for draining into Bayou St. John and Carondelet Navigation canal	500 00—	3315 47

SECOND DRAINAGE SECTION.

Hasam & Pooley, lumber	$43 06	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	316 23	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	498 49	
O. V. Waggner, brick	64 00	
Spencer Field, Jr., coal	233 60—	1160 32

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

John W. Madden, stationery	$67 20	
Barrett, Seymour & Co., stationery	33 00	
J. F. Braun, binding maps	52 50	
A. Hero, copies of contracts	20 00	
W. & J. McCracken, lumber	31 10	
E. W. Gladding & Co., painting, etc	40 00—	243 80

Total $11,723 60

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, August 15, 1871.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. au17 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 16, 1871.

[No. 1030—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the issue of bonds to contractor for paving St. Charles avenue.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That improvement bonds be issued to the Southern Paving Company for paving St. Charles avenue, as per bills approved by the Administrator of Improvements, amounting to $6317 23, with interest from date of acceptance of the work, said bonds to be issued at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, August 15, 1871.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. au17 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 16, 1871.

[No. 1031—Administration Series.]

An ordinance granting permission to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company to run their cars by steam through St. Joseph street.

Be it ordained, etc., That the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company be and are hereby permitted to run their trains over their track on St. Joseph street to and from their present depot, and to the river, by steam, under the following restrictions, to wit: That the engine used shall be a smokeless dummy, and shall always be kept in front of the train while in motion; that a watchman with a red lantern or signal flag shall be placed at each street crossing while the train is in motion, and similar lights shall be attached to each side of the train when run during the night; that there shall be no blowing of whistles or ringing of bells, and the train shall not move at a greater speed than four miles per hour.

Be it further ordained, etc., That this permission shall be subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Council.

Be it further ordained, etc., That all damages to life and property resulting from the running of trains as herein provided shall be at the risk and responsibility of said railroad company.

Be it further ordained, etc., That for each and every contravention of this ordinance the said company shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, recoverable before the Recorder's Court of the First District.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the said company, before exercising the privileges herein conferred, shall enter into notarial agreement with the city of New Orleans, accepting the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, August 15, 1871.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. au17 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 16, 1871.

[No. 1032—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to cancel the assessment for 1870 against G. D. Coulon, on income of eight hundred and six dollars in square No. 17, fifth assessment district.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, August 15, 1871.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. au17 1t

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.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

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