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 LOUIS STERN & BROS., at 10 o'clock, at No. 15 Chartres street, 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans; also, ladies' and misses' hats.

BY CHARLES E. PORTIER, at half-past ten o'clock, on Gasquet street, between Miro and Tonti, lot of furniture, gold watch and jewelry—succession of James M. Given.

BY AUG. BUUCK, Constable Fourth Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, on Peters street, between Marigny and Mandeville, contents of a coffee-house—Fritz Behling vs. William Green.

Local Intelligence.

BAITERS.—Yesterday morning a German, about forty years old, was found hanging in the kitchen of his residence, No. 121 Richard street, he having committed suicide some time during the night.

Wednesday night, about midnight, Henry Burgen died suddenly at No. 79 Gasquet street. He was about thirty-five years old.

Vincent Lamantia, a peanut roaster, had his fingers crushed yesterday morning between the crank and the cog-wheel of the roaster, which stands near the entrance of the Crescent Hall, on St. Charles street. Surgical aid was rendered by Dr. Berthelot.

A young man who gave an assumed name, who was temporarily employed by Messrs. Clace & Co., No. 181 Common street, on Monday morning absconded with $350 in currency, a valuable diamond ring, and a cash box containing some important notes of no value but to the owners.

Officer John Bennett, on whose beat the Dan Eagan robbery occurred, seems to have, while off duty, voluntarily followed up the case, and in company with a friend succeeded in recovering two rolls of cloth, which they found in a vacant lot in the rear of the house occupied by Dan Eagan on Tchoupitoulas street, between Adele and Josephine, and which has been identified as part of the stolen property taken from the store of Mr. Hein.

Coroner Creagh held an inquest at the head of Robin street, post nineteen, on the body of John Hampson, aged forty-five years, a native of Ireland, who fell from the staging of the ship Mountain on Sunday night, striking his head against a plank, cutting a gash, caused his death. Verdict accordingly.

In the First District Recorder's court yesterday, Assistant Recorder Draper on the bench, William Pierson, one of the snake show men at the head of Canal street, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, was ordered appear before the Criminal Court under $1000 bonds.

Dick Littleton, charged with larceny and forgery, $1000 to appear on the fifth of January.

RETURNS OF FINES BY RECORDERS.—The six Recorders have made the following returns to Administrator Lewis, for the week ending December 23, 1871:

First District, Recorder Houghton	$325 00
Second District, Recorder M'Arthur	155 00
Third District, Recorder Leclerc	40 50
Fourth District, Recorder Billings	55 50
Sixth District, Recorder Campbell	7 40
Total	$583 40

Only two days more of Old John Robinson on Tivoli circle, and a grand farewell matinee to-morrow.

THE DEAD BURGLAR—*Coroner's Inquest.*—Coroner Jackson held an inquest yesterday to investigate the causes of the death of William H. Peterson, a burglar and thief, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound received while he was committing a burglary at the corner of St. Claude and St. Ann streets, the proprietor of the store having blazed away at him.

Two noted thieves and burglars, Frank O'Brien and Henry Petrie, were with Peterson at the time. O'Brien has been arrested at his residence, in the rear of the Third District, but Petrie is still at large, and has so far defeated the pursuit of the police, to whom he is well known.

The following evidence was obtained by the Coroner:

Mrs. Henrietta Peterson, the mother of the deceased, sworn—I reside at No. 107 Port street; my son, William H. Peterson, was brought home one night about nine days before his death in company with Frank O'Brien and Petrie (Henry Petrie); I was in bed at the time they came into the house; this was, I supposed, about eleven or twelve o'clock at night; the noise they made by bringing him woke me up, and caused me to come out of my room to see what was the matter; I asked "What in the name of God is the matter?" then Petrie told me that the deceased had shot himself; I asked him how he happened to shoot himself; Petrie said, because he was in liquor; that is all I know.

Question: Did you see the pistol? Answer: Yes; it was shown to me by Petrie; I do not know if it was loaded; Petrie told me my son was shot near the corner of Esplanade and Chartres streets; that they were running to a fire at the time; had no conversation then with Frank O'Brien; Petrie and O'Brien have visited my son afterward; they were attending him during the past three days, day and night; I don't know if my son kept company with either of the men; O'Brien, with whom he had been raised, before the war, as a boy together, on Casacalvo street, used to come once in a while to the house; I did not have any conversation with the men about my son, because I went out washing, and did not think much of the wound; on the night when he was home, my son could not speak much with anybody, as he suffered much pain; when the two men returned I told them to leave the house, as Captain Malone had told me that they were not fit company for my son.

Alexander Bloodsoe resides at No. 107 Port street; was awakened on Thursday night, the fifteenth November; he went for a doctor for Mrs. Peterson; got Dr. Lyon; don't know anything about the case, except what Petrie and O'Brien had told Mrs. Peterson.

Mr. P. Peret, corner of St. Claude and St. Ann streets, lives with his sister, a widow, who keeps a grocery. Madame Poucheaud; in the night of the fifteenth of December heard a noise, awoke, jumped out of bed, saw the door open, saw the form of a man inside the store, in the dark, fired at random, and the man ran off.

Every one should go to the matinee of Old John Robinson to-day, as he donates the gross receipts to the Louisiana Retreat, asylum for the insane.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In this court yesterday the case of M. F. Rodgers, charged with murder in shooting and killing, at the alley on Magnolia street, between Common and Gravier streets, Robert Meyer, on the seventeenth of July, which had been fixed for yesterday, was continued indefinitely. Bail was fixed at $2500.

Thomas Rogers, charged with larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Henry G. Krager, convicted of obtaining a suit of clothes from Messrs. Pierson & Hews, on a forged order, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The following informations were filed by the district attorney:

Joseph Butterfield and Clara Holmes, charged with assault and battery.

Sarah White and Henry Williams, larceny.

Henry Jenkins, assault with a dangerous weapon.

James L. Daniel, carrying concealed weapons.

Thomas McMurry, entering a dwelling house in the day time, without breaking, with intent to steal; and second, larceny.

Henry Meyers pleaded guilty to larceny, having stolen, on the twentieth of December, an overcoat, valued at twelve dollars, from C. Smith. Remanded for sentence.

Constantine Rosano, mate of the Italian bark Paganini, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was discharged on his bond to await sentence.

All cases fixed for this day were continued on account of the Byrnes case.

The case of the State of Louisiana vs Dominick Byrnes, manslaughter, stabbing and killing Patrick Brady, on the morning of the twelfth of August, in front of No. 236½ Poydras street, was proceeded with.

As witnesses for the State W. Moran, John Brannon, Officer Pat Roonan and others were examined.

One of the main witnesses, ex-Special Officer Jake Diepert (who was also the main witness in the Chandler murder case) has since died.

All the little dogs, monkeys, ponies, sea lions, the menagerie of wild animals, and the grand circus all play at to-day's matinee for the benefit of the Louisiana Retreat asylum for the insane.

COAL OIL ACCIDENT.—While A. M. Smith was lighting a hanging lamp with puroline oil in his coffeehouse, at the corner of Lyon and Tchoupitoulas streets, about half-past eight o'clock Wednesday night, the lamp caught fire. He unhooked the lamp from the ceiling, and was in the act of throwing it out of doors when some of the oil spilt on the sill and set that on fire also. The fire was extinguished, however, without material damage, and no alarm was given.

To-day and to-morrow are the last of Old John Robinson's big show on Tivoli circle. He donates the gross receipts to the Louisiana Retreat, insane asylum.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, through the house of J. A. Gresham, the following:

"The Irrepressible Conflict Between Labor and Capital," a brief summary of some of the chief causes and results of the late civil war in the United States, as presented by the translator's preface to Adolph Granier de Cassagnac's history of the working and burgher classes, in which the origin, nature and objects of the much calumniated French commune are historically explained. A short work follows this long preface, in which the translator makes out the best case he can for the pet objects of his solicitude.

IN A CRUCIBLE. A Novel. By Mrs. Eliza Lafton Pugh, author of "Not a Hero."

The author attempts, by the agency of a novel, to institute a comparison between the usages respectively of orthodox and dissenting churches. A claim is set up to a strict adherence to truth in all respects in the work, under the maxim that "truth never did and never can do harm," which is not strictly a maxim as it is not true in itself, yet as an ingenious attempt to partially tell the truth under pretense of letting out the whole story. "In a Crucible" will pass for an entertaining book.

A grand matinee benefit for the charity patients of the Louisiana Retreat, asylum for insane, will be given by Old John Robinson to-day.

Circus Performance for the Benefit of the Louisiana Retreat.

If will be seen that Old John Robinson, the proprietor of the great three tent show, has come to the rescue of the fair for the benefit of the Louisiana Retreat. The gross receipts for the matinee performance to-day will be donated to the fair, now being held at Odd Fellows' Hall.

We hope that the receipts will be as large as the generosity of Mr. Robinson is liberal. The animal curiosities of the menagerie, museum and caravan are certainly wonderful, and to see them, all those who buy tickets should go in at half-past ten, or somewhere about that time, to occupy a plenty of time in interviewing the tigers, lions, bears, camels and elephant.

At twelve o'clock the circus performance will commence. Old John Robinson's liberality in offering the gross receipts of the matinee to-day, for the benefit of the Louisiana Retreat, an asylum for the insane, should be backed up by the public.

Let every one give, donate, help and send people to Old John Robinson's show to-day, for it is exhibiting for the benefit of a charitable institution, the Louisiana Retreat, insane asylum.

Music.

Theodore Thomas, with his world-renowned orchestra of sixty performers, from Central Park, New York, will appear at Odd Fellows' Hall in a series of concerts, commencing Monday, February 19. The press throughout the cities where Mr. Thomas has traveled speak in highest praise of his great orchestral concerts. We We assure them here, as elsewhere, a hearty reception.

The gross receipts of the matinee to-day at Old John Robinson's circus will be donated to the Louisiana Retreat, insane asylum.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—As will be seen upon reference to an advertisement in another column, our fellow citizen, Mr. Alexander Hay, has been appointed agent for this city of this splendid line of steamships, plying between New York and Glasgow, Scotland, and is prepared to issue tickets for passage, with secured staterooms to go and return. The steamers of this line are among the most magnificent in the world, and the route to Europe by them has the great advantages of being economical, comfortable, and the only one by which those great curiosities—the Giant's Causeway, and the romantic scenery of the Frith and river Clyde—can be seen without additional expense. Persons going across the water would do well to give this line a trial.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

City certificates are still improving. Very few of the original holders profit by the change, as their necessities compelled an immediate sale. The peddlers in city paper, who moused about the Hall a short time ago, and who hovered about the victim until an invitation, have melted away. The business has been transferred, as between these holders and the go-betweens, to the license payers, and the brokers with an office. Certificates have not yet reached ninety, though on the soft side of that figure, leaving taxpayers ten cents on the dollar to make over the Administrator's counter.

The interest in certain fancy stocks has been transferred to the meeting of the General Assembly, whose action will make or break a score of these papers. Hence they are scarcely spoken of. We have heard no more of the action to be taken by the Ship Island Canal Company, nor can it be conceived upon what point the genuine ship canal company are to be legally assailed.

Business on the street is scarcely worth mentioning, and the nearest approach to any movement in stocks consists of conversation. The common events of the day meet with a liberal supply of opinion. Politics also come in for a share of twaddle, and even cold philosophy may be introduced, but as for stocks nothing is said, unless it be the narration of some broker of his experiences in the progress of a bargain. Brokers now-a-days are more often called upon as agents in a borrowing transaction where pledges are made upon which to raise money than they are required to fill orders for the purchase of stock. Sellers are in the majority. They come upon the street under the pretense of buying, but do not have much to say before the cat is let out of the bag, and stocks or other such paper is offered at a limit. This is a signal for the interview to terminate, as no one wants to buy unless the shadow of the second purchaser is within sight.

The cause of such a condition of things is of course the scarcity of money. Small bills are quoted at one and a half premium. Call loans are very scarce. As regards the actual scarcity of money, yesterday showed no change in the record, and the rates were what had been the ruling rates for some time. The causes for this want of money have been already detailed, and are "common as household words." It is also currently reported that the present is not an actual but a simulated stringency, owing to the efforts of money speculators to lock up small change and turn the key on currency in general. But such intelligence may well be discredited if for no other reason than the old principle, "money idle is money lost." It may be profitable to warehouse grain or flour, which may gather profit as it lies still; but all the gain in the use of money lies in its circulation. The plan of ordering currency from New York to allay the present constipation has been shut off by the fact that money is tight there also. The hope of the tide turning and the current setting this way again, draining the country of its cash, seems to be well founded, but the expectation that the money will stop when it arrives is rather weak, inasmuch as dealers with the West have already asked for extensions which may not be delayed beyond the fifteenth of January, and the money must go hence to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Western cities, to pay up for the merchandise already overdue. But more will come to take the place of the missing, and then the stringency will cease We have no failures. There are no suspensions among the merchants. The present is simply an annoyance, not an infliction; but the fact that it exists is sufficient to paralyze all operations except those in cotton, where there is great activity. It may not be credited, but the sales made day by day this year, with the increased price, put afloat more money than for the corresponding period of the previous year. This may be proven by comparison. It is thus shown a shorter crop yields a longer harvest, and as cotton lies at the basis of all the trade in New Orleans, 1871-72 is in reality better than the last. About sixty thousand bales are now awaiting orders. The receipts do not foot up as much as on previous days, and, being light, proves the sudden swelling of the figures was as short as it was unexpected. The march of cotton for some days has been steady. It keeps up a uniform step, and the column swings all together. Though the rates did not fall off yesterday, it was owing to a hitch in the buying of foreign exchange, which was quoted at 118, and growing firmer. Everything in money is stiffening on all sides. The twist in exchange is owing to the difficulty of obtaining currency. Factors discount as high as ¼ cent for immediate payment, which of itself may serve as a marker for the present state of general business.

There were no sales at the Board of Brokers last evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	109¼	—
New Orleans National Banking Association	38 75	— —
Crescent City Bank	95 00	— —
Merchants' Bank	— —	66 75
Hibernia Bank	134 75	— —
Canal Bank	111 00	— —
Jefferson City Gaslight Company	— —	55 00
Louisiana Lottery Company	65 25	— —
Sugar Shed Company	22 50	— —
Louisiana Levee Company	3 50	— —
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	67½	—
Louisiana sixes, 1870	—	54
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	51½	—
City favor of railroad bonds, due January 15	74	—
City seven per cent funding bonds	61½	—
City improvement bonds	63¼	60

Let our good citizens exert themselves, and for the benefit of the poor insane and demented patients show the world that New Orleans recollects her charitable institutions. Old John Robinson donates the gross receipts of the big show for the benefit of the insane asylum to-day.

The Fifth Congressional District of Iowa has a population of a little over 218,000—a gain of over 120,000 in ten years.

There is scarcely a man, woman or child but what ought to go to Old John Robinson's circus to-day, for he donates the entire gross receipts to the Louisiana Retreat, insane asylum.

Max Von Schlagel is the name of the new German novelist, whose stories are pronounced full of imaginative power.

Senator Kellogg on Mail Contracts.

In the United States Senate, on the twenty-first instant, Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, said:

I ask leave to introduce a bill without previous notice, and I crave the indulgence of the Senate while three or four sections of the bill are read, and I desire also to say a word or two in explanation of the provisions of the bill. They are very practical, and require immediate attention.

By unanimous consent leave was granted to introduce a bill (Senate, No. 425) relating to proposals and contracts for the transportation of the mails, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. Kellogg: I now desire to have the portion of the bill that I have marked read *in extenso*.

The chief clerk read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall refuse or fail to enter into contract with the Postmaster General in due form and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, or who shall withdraw, or attempt to withdraw, after the day appointed for the opening thereof, any bid or proposal he or they may have made for such service, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding —— dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding —— months.

SEC. 2. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly signed by such lower bidder and accepted and the service entered upon and performed by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 3. That the Postmaster General shall have power to reject bids for mail service which shall appear to him, upon due investigation, to be fraudulent or fictitious.

SEC. 4. That after a regular bidder or contractor shall have failed either to enter into contract, or to fulfill his contract when made, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract on the best obtainable terms with any responsible party, whether a bidder or not, for the performance of the service for the residue of the contract term, or any part thereof.

SEC. 5. That the provision of the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1871, requiring certified checks or drafts to accompany bids, be so amended as to fix the amount of the certified check or draft to accompany bids for service on each route at five per cent of the last regular contract price per annum on said route where the contract price exceeded $5,000.

Mr. Kellogg: I stated that that was a practical bill, and one that I thought required immediate attention. It is intended to correct an abuse that has obtained considerable magnitude, especially in the South. Every one knows that the war swept away all the mail service of the South. The re-establishment of that service has been a work at once difficult and delicate. But, sir, in the Southern States, especially in the Southwestern States, embracing the State that I have the honor in part to represent, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other State in the South, this difficulty has grown to be so formidable, the business is in the hands of parties who are so adroit, who have formed a combination so effective, as practically to set at defiance all the requirements and safeguards of the law, to defy the Postoffice Department, and virtually compel the Postmaster General to give the mail service of those States to contractors who apply for it, not as contractors for a term of years under the old law of 1836, but for a few months' temporary service, at an exorbitant price.

This can be obviated in no other way than by some such law as this, stringent as I admit it to be in its provisions and rather extraordinary in some respects. It is intended to obviate this difficulty, and cut off the efforts of these two classes to plunder the Treasury. One is the contractor, who really intends to carry the mail if he can get the award, and the other is the intermediary or middleman, the straw-bidder as he is sometimes termed, who puts his bid upon file, makes his application determined to procure the award simply because it is below a paying figure, so to speak, and then, having received the award, compel the contractor to buy him out. This bill proposes to remove that difficulty.

I hope my friend from Minnesota, the chairman of the postoffice committee (Mr. Ramsey), will see that this measure is pressed to a speedy consummation, for it is very important to us at the South. Let me illustrate the state of things it seeks to reach. Somewhat over a year ago, as is provided under the old law and as has been the practice for over thirty years, under the act of 1836, the Postmaster General advertised for mail service, at considerable expense to the government. The bids were opened in May and June last. On the first of July the awards were made, and the result was that nine-tenths of the bidders who received contracts, when they were required to do the service, were in default. Then the Postmaster General was compelled to readvertise, and let out this mail service to temporary contractors at an exorbitant price. He appealed to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General decided that under the law of 1836, as it exists on the statute book, the Postmaster General had no discretion in the premises, but was absolutely compelled and restricted to accept the lowest bidder or resort to temporary service. The lowest bidder having been in default, he was compelled thus to resort to temporary service. He advertised again, as that was his only resource. On the first of November, or thereabouts, the bids were again opened, when it was found there were one hundred and ninety defaults, and only two of those awarded contracts were *bona fide* bidders, the rest were straw bidders. He advertised under the law of Congress passed in March, which provided what was supposed to be a salutary and sufficient safeguard, that a certified check of five per cent of the amount proposed as compensation for carrying the mail, where the amount was over $5000, should be deposited with the bid as evidence of the good faith of the bidder; but the fact was shown to be that, with two or three exceptions, all who made propositions as straw bidders put in their bids at a less amount than $5000, thus avoiding that provision of the law.

This temporary service expires on the first day of January, within a few days. Then the Postmaster General must advertise again. There is no way of obviating this difficulty except by the passage of a bill with stringent requirements, like this or something similar; first, make it a misdemeanor for any man to submit a proposition to perform the mail service unless he in good faith makes that proposal, and unless, when the award is made to him, he carries it out in good faith; and, second, give the Postmaster General the right, in the event of a bid being manifestly fraudulent and fictitious, to reject it and award the service to any man who will carry the mail efficiently and effectively and perform the service as it ought to be performed at the lowest possible price, whether he be a bidder or not. And, more than that, the five per cent that is to accompany the bid in a certified check of the bidder, which the present law, passed in March last, provides shall be deposited where the amount of the bid is over $5000, should not be five per cent on amounts over $5000, but five per cent of the last regular contract price for which the service has been performed.

This is a matter of a good deal of importance. It is practical, and demands immediate action. When I hear on all sides suggestions for "reform," and for "stopping the leaks in the Treasury," I respectfully submit this bill for the consideration of the Senate, and especially for the consideration of the committee on postoffices and post roads. It should have been acted upon before, because this evil could have been eradicated, and then this exhorbitant and temporary service would not have been counselled to be continued by the Postmaster General after the first of January. Thus a leak of hundreds of thousands of dollars in five or six States alone could have been stopped.

Sir, every mail brings me letters from all parts of the State that I represent, and from different States of the South, complaining bitterly of the inefficiency of the mail service. I have just received a letter from the publisher of the New Orleans *Times*, one of the largest and most extensively circulated newspapers in the South, bitterly complaining of the hinderance that his paper is subjected to by the lack of adequate mail facilities. Now the service is in the hands of adventurers and sharpers who are plundering the treasury.

This condition of things is by no means the fault of the Postmaster General. He has done all he could to remedy these evils, and he recommended in his recent report a remedy such as is proposed by this bill.

Let this reform be inaugurated, and one decisive and practical step will have been taken in the direction that we all profess to desire so much to obtain.

The bill was referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hall of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, New Orleans, December 27, 1871.—At the annual election for officers of the above company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the year 1872:

Fred Tost, president.
Charles Assenheimer, foreman.
*Frank Cassreno, first assistant.
Charles Miller, second assistant.
*W. H. Burroughs, secretary.
*O. M. Redon, treasurer.
Gustave Troy, marshal.

*Re-elected.
de30 3t W. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

Office of Firemen's Charitable Association, New Orleans, December 28, 1871.—The Board of Delegates of this Association are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting, to be held on SATURDAY EVENING, the thirtieth instant, at seven o'clock, in the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company. Every delegate is required to be present, as important amendments to the constitution and by-laws and rules and regulations will be brought before the meeting for consideration.
de29 2t C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Office of Firemen's Charitable Association, New Orleans, December 26, 1871.—The Board of Delegates of this Association (new board) are hereby notified that the meeting for the election of officers will be held on MONDAY EVENING, January 1, 1872, at seven o'clock, in the hall of Louisiana Hose Company, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. Officers of companies will see that the credentials of their delegates are in possession of the secretary of the Association on or before the night of the meeting.
de29 3t C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Orleans Club.—The officers and members of this club are hereby respectfully requested to attend a meeting to be held THIS EVENING, December 29, at six o'clock, at their hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Fourth streets. Business of importance will be transacted.
By order of the President.
de29 1t* CHARLES ENGEL, Secretary.

Office of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, New Orleans, December 27, 1871.—An election for twenty-five directors of this company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of January, 1872, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
de28 6d LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, December 26, 1871.—The stock books of this company will be closed on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of December, 1871, until the tenth day of January, 1872, and no transfer of stock will be allowed during that time.
By order of the Board. H. PERALTA, Secretary.
de29 3t

Hall of Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 4, New Orleans, December 26, 1871.—At the regular annual meeting of this company, held on the above date, the following gentlemen were elected officers, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Leon Bertoli.*
Vice President, Francis Rawle.
Foreman, Paul Lecourt.*
First Assistant Foreman, A. Dorrin.*
Second Assistant Foreman, J. Witchen.
Secretary, Charles E. Lenes.*
Treasurer, R. L. Macmurdo.*
Warden, Charles Sanger.
Marshal, L. Bonny.*
Assistant Marshal, P. McIntyre.*
Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association, L. Bertoli.* P. McIntyre, F. Rawle.*
Substitute Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association, T. Burke, P. Ford, J. Macheca, Jr.

* Re-elected.
de24 1t CHARLES E. LENES, Secretary.

Hibernia Bank, New Orleans, December 23, 1871.—This bank will be closed on the twenty-fifth instant, and first and eighth of January next, holidays. JAMES J. TARLETON, Cashier.
de23 24 30 31 ja3 6

Notice.—New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, office No. 46 Old Levee street, New Orleans, December 26, 1871.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the first instalment of ten per cent shall be due, payable at the office of the company, on WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.
By order of the Board of Directors.
de27 1m A. SAULET, Secretary.

Notice.—New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, office No. 46 Old Levee street, New Orleans, December 26, 1871.—The public is hereby informed that this association is now ready for business. We call the attention of property holders who wish to offer lots of ground for sale, and those who desire to have houses built, to call at our office.

Those that have not yet subscribed will find the subscription book at the office of the association.

J. A. FERNANDEZ, President.
A. SAULET, Secretary. de27 1m

Notice to Consignees.—The German steamship VANDALIA, Captain Franzen, from Hamburg via Havre, Santander and Havana, has arrived, and will commence discharging her cargo at her wharf, Post No. 30, Fourth District, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth instant. Consignees are requested to make their entries at the Custom-house as soon as possible, pay their freight bill at this office, and attend promptly to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their risk and expense. No claims will be allowed after goods have left the levee.

WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.,
de24 3t No. 100 Common street.

Bank of America, New Orleans, December 21, 1871.—At an election held yesterday the following named gentlemen were duly elected directors to serve the ensuing year:

AM. FORTIER,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
C. J. LEEDS,	D. FATJO,
J. J. FERNANDEZ,	F. W. TILTON,
E. BERNARD,	M. PUIG,
J. L. ADAMS,	ANT. GIRAUD,
J. SCHERCK,	A. C. HUCHINSON,
D. BOULIGNY,	GUSTAVE MILTENBERGER.

And at a meeting of the board held this day, Mr. AM. FORTIER was unanimously re-elected president. J. E. PASCAL, Cashier.
de23 3t

Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, office No. 12 Carondelet street, New Orleans, December 23, 1871.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the sixth instalment of ten per cent will be due, payable at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, January 2, 1872.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES W. SQUIRES, Secretary.
de23 10t

I, the undersigned, do hereby revoke by these presents all power of attorney given in favor of Mr. Paul Fouck Livaudais from this date, as per act passed before Charles V. Foulon, on the twenty-first instant.
New Orleans, December 21, 1871. ALB. E. HOA.
de22 27 ja3

Notice to Stockholders.—Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 20, 1871.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the ninteenth instant, a dividend was declared of six dollars per share, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the eleventh of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the first to the tenth of January, inclusive.
de21 1m WILLIAM S. BROWN, Treasurer.

Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, office No. 12 Carondelet street, New Orleans, December 18, 1871.—An election for seven Directors of this company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the second day of January, 1872, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., the first Monday in January, fixed by the charter, being a day of public rest.
de19 5d CHARLES W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, No. 14 Camp street, under City Hotel, New Orleans, December 8, 1871.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT was declared out of the net earnings of the institution for the three months terminating November 30, 1871.
de9 eod1m T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

Hibernia Bank—New Orleans, December 14, 1871.—The annual election for twelve directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this bank, on MONDAY, January 15, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de15 1m JAMES J. TARLETON, Cashier.

The "Terrebonne Patriot," Published at Houma, Louisiana, is one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Louisiana. de13 1y

New Orleans Merchants should Advertise in the TERREBONNE PATRIOT, Houma, Louisiana; it will pay. de13 1y

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, December 9, 1871.—The annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de10 1d A. LURIA, Cashier.

Office New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, New Orleans, November 29, 1871.—At a regular meeting of this association, held at this date, the following gentlemen were elected officers: President, J. A. Fernandez; Secretary, Alfred Saulet. de6 1m

Notice.—Stockholders of the Cuba and Louisiana Mining and Paving Company are hereby notified that an election for directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 St. Charles street, on Monday, January 1, 1872, from twelve to two o'clock.
de5 J. R. HASTINGS, Secretary.

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 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

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, December 26, 1871.

WERE BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Moraies and Union streets—

One Black COW, spotted white on tail and stomach.
One White and Black Spotted COW.
One Yellow COW.
One Yellow CALF.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on TUESDAY, the second day of January, 1872.

JAMES LEWIS,
No. 197—de28 1d Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 26, 1871.

[No. 1273—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts and pay rolls 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:

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Commerce	$3179 55
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Public Accounts	2566 65
Sanitary Inspectors, City Physicians	350 00
Officers, clerks, and employes in the Department of Improvements, viz:	
Department proper	$416 67
Bureau of Wharves and Landings	400 00
Bureau of Streets	3049 66
Bureau of City Drainage	125 00
Surveyors' Department	1191 66
Total	$5179 99
George E. Paris, services as keeper of archives	150 00
Clarendon Davisson, for services as librarian	150 00
Mary Davisson, for services as assistant librarian	50 00
H. Conquest Clarke, for services as Secretary of Council	150 00
H. F. Bond, for adjusting accounts, during the month of December	125 00
W. T. Mayo, for services during the month of December, examining drainage bills	200 00
L. Larosque, for same	125 00
C. De D'Isle, surveyor third drainage district, salary for December	150 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Assessments	3283 25
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Finance	1833 35
Officers, clerks and employes in the office of the City Attorney	1903 30
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of the Mayor, viz:	
Mayor's office	$825 00
City Council	125 00
City Hall building	255 00
Total	$1265 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, viz:	
General office	$383 35
Waterworks office	1411 60
Waterworks proper	920 00
Insane Asylum	470 00
Courthouses	200 00
Home of Aged and Infirm	50 00
Total	$3434 95
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Police, viz:	
Administrator's office	$340 00
City Workhouse	698 31
Public pounds	399 96
City cemeteries	30 00
Public squares	281 00
Boys' House of Refuge	445 00
Girls' House of Refuge	75 00
Burying dead and conveying sick to hospital	100 00
Recorders' Courts	3059 98
Total	$5339 25
Salaries of the Mayor and Administrators	4125 00

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 26, 1871.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. de27 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 26, 1871.

[No. 1231—Administration Series.]

An ordinance for the payment of the pay rolls therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made in accordance with the terms of ordinance No. 1044, Administration series:

Pay roll Bureau of Streets for week ending December 26, 1871:

Labor	$4061 77
Carts	1061 65
Total	$5622 32
Pay roll Bureau of Drainage for week ending December 26, 1871:	
Labor	$1305 01
Carts	106 00
Total	$1411 01
Pay roll Bureau of Wharves and Landings for week ending December 26, 1871:	
Labor	$608 00
Carts	17 50
Total	$625 50
Pay roll Surveyor's office for week ending December 26, 1871	$243 61
Pay roll Waterworks for week ending December 29, 1871	171 00
Pay roll Department of Commerce for week ending December 27, 1871	63 38
Pay roll Department of Police for week ending December 29, 1871:	
Public squares	$201 50
Cemeteries	60 00
Total	$261 50

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. de29 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 26, 1871.

No. 1232—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That wharf bonds at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar be issued to the following contractors for reconstructing, extending and repairing wharves:

Eager, Ellerman & Co., on account of work on first and second sections, as per certificate No. 100 of the Department of Improvements, for $35,000, equal, in bonds at ninety cents on the dollar, to $39,888 89.

Michael Carvin, on account of work on third and fourth sections, as per certificate No. 101 of the Department of Improvements, for $15,000, equal, in bonds at ninety cents on the dollar, to $16,666 67.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 28, 1871.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. de29 1t

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE TEACHERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS are requested to call at the office of the Board of School Directors, No. 39 Burgundy street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 4