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. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, certificate No. 107, for thirty-five shares stock New Orleans Wrecking and Salvage Company—Bank of New Orleans vs. Williamson Smith.

Local Intelligence.

A BIRD.—Sam Martin, not a rare bird, fastened his talons on a pair of pantaloons not his property, worth six dollars. For this little digression, he floats down to the Criminal Court.

THREE TIMES.—John Sears is in arrears three times, that is he stood charged with assault and battery, malicious mischief, and larceny, neither of which offenses were fully proven. Recorder Houghton looked at him, and he looked at the Recorder, when a fiat was issued placing accused under a light peace bond.

An unoffending barrel of pork was quietly sleeping on Poydras street, and the fates sent Charles Montgomery in that direction. An itching palm, uncontrollable, induced Charles to tackle the meat, and the meat began to roll off, when Officer Colter witnessed the lofty tumbling of the dead hog. This unusual circumstance excited his suspicion, and the two went to prison. Montgomery confessed the deed to Recorder Houghton and now goes down to answer.

Stealing a dollar is mean, but stealing two dollars is meaner, and the charge is written against the illustrious name of Willis Johnson, who stole that sum from Jacob Schneidenhelt, No. 136 Delord street. Evidence was abundant, and away went Willis to the Criminal Court.

A FALL.—Frank Peterson last evening accidentally fell through the hatchway of the steamboat J. T. Moore and was badly bruised. His friends sent him to his home, No. 232 Julia street.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Early last evening Benny White, without cause or provocation, violently assailed Mr. Joseph Semarelli, beating him about the face with a large oyster until his face became unrecognizable. Mr. Semarelli was standing in the door of the Washington saloon, on St. Charles street, attending to his own affairs, holding his hands behind him, when White made the assault. The wounded man's condition is critical, and, if he recovers, his face will never become clear of unsightly scars. White was arrested.

An attempt was made Monday night to set fire to the bakery No. 369 Poydras street, by an unknown person. A bundle of combustible material, soaked with turpentine, had been packed between the weatherboards and the inner wall, and a lighted match applied. The flame was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

RETURNS OF FINES BY RECORDERS.—The six Recorders have made the following returns to Administrator Lewis, for the week ending January 13, 1872:

First District, Recorder Houghton	$95 00
Second District, Recorder M'Arthur	45 00
Third District, Recorder Leclerc	7 50
Sixth District, Recorder Campbell	10 00
Total	$157 50

IN CONTEMPT.—Several days ago a stout man calling himself E. Hall was silly enough to enter a pretty little parlor where a syren played the part of a spider. While there he was robbed of his gold watch and chain. He was loud in his complaints to the police, and two detectives passed two days in hunting the woman and the property. The woman was found, but the property was not. Hall made a strong affidavit against her, and gave the recorder much annoyance. Before the case was called up, Hall compromised, paying $80 for his own watch, and then failed to appear and prosecute, thus using the police and the recorder for his convenience. An attachment was issued for him, and last evening Detective Smith took him in. The compounder should be made to suffer.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following named citizens were yesterday placed on the new grand jury by Judge Abell: Edwin Booth, foreman, B. Armbruster, T. Ashbury, Charles Keller, S. M. Ormsby, W. Dawson, C. A. Villars, Henry Valette, Thomas Burns, Charles Duplessis, George Jackson, John Zwicke, Squire Porter, Thomas Anderson, Ansen Heller, F. Piron. Four are colored men.

The court charged them at length, to the foreman, as follows:

You, as foreman of this grand inquest, do solemnly swear that you shall well and truly inquire, and true presentments make, of all such matters as shall be given you in charge; the State's counsel, your fellows' and your own you shall keep secret.

You shall present no one for envy, hatred, or malice, nor shall you have any one unpresented for fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, but you shall present all things as they come to your knowledge, to the best of your understanding. So help you God.

The rest of the jurors were then sworn, three at a time, in the following words:

The same oath that your foreman has taken on his part, you, and every one of you, shall well observe and keep on your part. So help you God.

As the charge is of the stereotyped form we omit it, as our readers would not care to peruse so uninteresting a paper. The question as to the judge's right to discharge the other grand jury is still open.

A Washington special to the *Courier-Journal* says:

Two persons, Francis Aguillera and Roman Cespedes, representing themselves as commissioners of the Republic of Cuba, have supplied the members of the Foreign Committee of each House with statements relative to the existence of slavery and the war in Cuba, brought out by the comments of the President in his annual message. They cover the African slave trade, the abolition of slavery, inferences from the last Presidential message, the forces employed by Spain against Cuba, condition of the revolution, and Spanish anarchy in Cuba.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Fourteenth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, Tuesday, January 16, 1872.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Todd—17.

The President announced that there was no quorum present.

Mr. Harris moved to adjourn, which, on a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas—Gallup, Harris—2.

Nays—Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchell—13.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the Senate took a recess until 2 P. M.

The hour of two o'clock having arrived, the Senate was called to order by the President.

Present—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchell, Whitney—15.

Mr. Jenks moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 12 M.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Wednesday, the seventeenth instant, at 12 M.

THE COURTS.

Important decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of late, from which the following are collated:

Judgment of the Second District Court, dismissing the application of Moses Fox for probate of the codicil of the will of John McDonogh was affirmed. The court ruled as follows, ending this, the last of the suits growing out of the McDonogh succession:

The applicant for probate and execution of the codicil was met by the defendants with the exception of *res judicata* which was sustained by the court *a quo*. It was contended on the part of the appellant that by the decision in this case the court did not pass upon the question of forgery, which was directly charged by the defendants, and that it merely rejected the plaintiff's demand, on the ground that he had not established the genuineness of the codicil, and that the decree should rather be regarded as of the nature of a non-suit.

Judgment of the Second District Court, in the opposition of Jane Haggood to the tableau filed by the administratrix in the succession of John M. Nelson, was amended by striking out that part allowing Mrs. Eliza J. Nelson the rank of a mortgage creditor, and, as amended, the judgment is affirmed. Mr. Justice Wyly, who delivered the opinion, held in this case that the law requiring the registration of tacit mortgages within the time limited is but a modification of the remedy, and does not impair the obligation of contracts. The State has the right to require all existing mortgages and privileges to be recorded, and to fix the period in which the registry shall be made; but in doing this the law in no manner assails the inviolability of contracts protected by the constitution of the United States.

Judgment of the Second District Court, in the succession of Jean Cerise, was affirmed. A creditor of Cerise, holding a mortgage, sold the land, which produced the net amount of $1796, of which $1000 was claimed by the widow and minors of the deceased for their use under what is termed the homestead law. In affirming the judgment of the lower court, in favor of the widow and heirs, the court declared: It is shown that the widow and minors are in necessitous circumstances, and that there are no other means out of which the amount accorded to them can be paid.

Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, yesterday heard a case the facts of which are as follows:

A merchant received from the defendant a check, which he depositad in his bank, and immediately drew against it. Upon presentation of the check at the bank upon which it was drawn, it was found to be worthless (no money being on hand to meet it), but in the meantime the party who first deposited it had become bankrupt, and the question now comes up, Is the defendant who signed the check liable for the same to the bank?

In the United States District Court, sitting in bankruptcy, Louis Bernstein was yesterday discharged from all habilities under the law.

A rule for mandamus on Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, is to be tried in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday next. The rule is applied for by Joseph Rabell, against whom the Louisiana Lottery Company brought suit to prevent the sale by him of a package of Havana Lottery tickets, consigned to his name from Cuba. In the course of the suit a sequestration was sued out, and the package of tickets seized in the hands of the purser of the steamer by the Sheriff, who now holds them in custody. Subsequently Rabell set up that he was a subject of the King of Spain, and on this ground demanded the removal of the cause to the United States Circuit Court, which being refused by Judge Cooley, is the occasion of the mandamus.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

For the Wednesday matinee, to-day, at twelve o'clock, Tobin's comedy of the "Honeymoon" will be presented, with Miss Augusta L. Dargon and Mr. Dominick Murray in the cast. "Perfection" will also be put on. This evening, "Rip Van Winkle."

Academy of Music.

The new drama of "In the Toils" still holds the boards at the Academy of Music, with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau as *Aurora Floyd*. This evening, "Leap Year, or The Ladies' Privilege." Friday evening, farewell benefit of Mrs. Chanfrau. Last Chanfrau matinee Saturday. Monday evening, the Lydia Thompson troupe.

St. Charles Theatre.

Lotta crowds the house with audiences eager to see her in the "Little Detective," in which she appears in six different characters. In preparation, "Fire Fly."

Odd Fellows' Hall.

DeCastro, the ventriloquist and illusionist, this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. His feats were, as described by the Memphis *Sun*, wonderful and amusing to the fullest extent. The aerial suspension, or philosophical sleeping in the air, was peculiarly wonderful, and excited much remark.

THE WINES AND BRANDY OF THE PACIFIC WINE COMPANY.—We are much pleased to note that the really pure and delicious wines and brandy produced in Eldorado county, California, by the Pacific Wine Company, are fast becoming as popular in this city as they deserve to be. When only about a year ago the treasurer of the company, Mr. Charles B. Pettit, established an agency here, these wines were almost entirely unknown, and but very few of our people had the remotest idea that California could produce articles of the kind of a quality that would at all compare with the vintages of France, Spain and Germany. But our *connoisseurs* were not long in discovering that in the Pacific Wine Company's "Old Mission," "Hock," "Tokay," "Sparkling" and "Muscatel" wines there were indeed vintages which left nothing to be desired. And in this pure grape brandy was to be found that real "Eau de Vie," which was so popular all over the world, and which they had been accustomed to think was only produced in France. A demand at once was created, and to-day we can safely say that owing to their introduction more pure wines and liquors are drank by our citizens than ever before, even in the palmiest days of French importations. The knowing ones, in fact, will rarely trust any other brandy, while its exceeding cheapness gives a chance to all to enjoy it.

The Governor's Vindication—The Duty of the Press of the Country.

In justice to Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and because the Columbia *Union* seems to have arrived at an intelligent understanding of the real condition of political affairs in Louisiana, we copy from that paper the following editorial:

Ever since the first telegram was sent over the wires from this city relating to the farcical attempt to impeach the Governor and State Treasurer for alleged "high crimes and misdemeanors," in that they had conspired to injure the credit of the State by an "over-issue of bonds," the press, in various parts of the country, has teemed with false and denunciatory articles, evidently based upon the information derived either from the bitter partisan reports of the Associated Press, or from that most mendacious of documents, the report of the financial investigating committee. The State government has been treated as if convicted of the crimes alleged against it, and editors have seemingly made haste to enter their protests against criminal misappropriation of the public funds, even before they were in possession of a single fact which would warrant them in using the remarkable language employed by some of them in casting odium upon the Governor and State Treasurer. We can readily conceive how they could be misled into this error.

The report of the financial investigating committee purports to be a truthful statement of the condition of our State finances, made to a Republican Legislature, by a Republican committee. This last fact of itself would give the story of fraud and corruption more or less weight, particularly in Republican circles. In this way the press of the country has been led to perpetrate a most grievous wrong, and should be quick to correct it. The special message of the Governor, delivered to the General Assembly on the ninth instant, was a complete and truthful vindication of the State government from the reckless charge made against it of over-issuing bonds, and thus defrauding the people.

As he well says, nothing shall depend upon his own veracity. He furnishes the most unimpeachable testimony to substantiate every point, and appeals to the records in every instance.

The country will be amazed at the audacity of the man who could make such criminal charges unsupported by even a scintilla of evidence. Nothing but wild rumor was relied upon to carry through this most unblushing attempt at fraud and black-mail.

However much we may deplore the necessity which compelled the Governor to use harsh language, yet it was a necessity. It sometimes becomes necessary in self-vindication to meet one's accusers upon the only ground left to meet them, that is, with their own weapons. Men are sometimes compelled to use truthful language, even though it may be harsh and personal. In this case not only the personal character of these officers was attacked, but their official integrity, also; nor were their accusers careful of their language or decorous in their manner.

Laws were misconstrued, figures manipulated in an ingenious manner, and for the obvious purpose of bringing forth a particular result. The committee to investigate the financial affairs seem to have been controlled by one man, and, instead of endeavoring to arrive at the truth, and "nothing but the truth," he appears to have labored assiduously to make the report as damaging as it was possible for malignity to draw it, and recent action regarding the report would seem to indicate that one man at least was afraid to have it reported stripped of its garb.

From beginning to end it is filled with insinutions, innuendos and sneers, instead of facts. The summing up under each particular head betrayed the most bitter hatred and personal spite. Nor is this all; palpable untruths are stated with all the gravity of legislative decorum, and from these untruths are drawn false conclusions for the purpose of injuring the State government. Upon page after page of this report appear expenditures on the part of the State Treasurer which, this committee state, are not vouched for; that is, the Treasurers has no vouchers for these expenditures. This would lead the public to infer that all these sums were paid out without warrant of law.

After this report has been sent broadcast over the land, and to every Democratic paper in the State, after the injury has been done, the committee discovers that a mistake has been made, and a note is printed and inserted, not in the books that have already gone out, but in those not yet delivered, correcting this great wrong, and acknowledging that these sums, marked in the report "no vouchers," are all right after all. What will the public think of a committee that would make such a report, and then come out and acknowledge its falsity? If there has been an error so grave as this committed in one place, what evidence is there that the committee may not be in error in all its statements?

But one point above all others that will strike the public with surprise is the remarkable statement of the public debt. Every financier worthy of the name, when he comes to digest this statement, will be astonished at the conclusions of the committee. Millions upon millions of railroad bonds, six million of sterling loan bonds, and millions of other bonds now in the public treasury are added to the debt—the same as if they were in the hands of bona fide holders. Was it through ignorance or malice that this statement was made? It has the appearance of both, for the Governor shows conclusively that the figures of the committee, when properly stated, make the debt even less than the statement of the Treasurer, as published some time since, and verified by a committee of gentlemen in this city. The committee shows itself not to have been an adept in book-keeping, or an expert in the statement of accounts.

It is but due to the parties accused that the message of the Governor should be critically examined, and if it can not be impeached, as we know it can not, then reparation for the wrong done should be made at once.

Will the press be as quick to do justice as it has to credit one of the basest stories ever invented by ingenious malignity?

Eli Perkins, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who made 125 calls New Year's day, and sat down at one o'clock in the morning to write an account of his experiences, closes his letter thus. We infer that he was intoxicated: "11 P. M.—Left party. Carriage outside wanted me to get into Fred Young and promenade over to the Stewarts. Roman punch had been drinking Fred. He invited eight other horses to get into the fellows and ride around to the Stewarts. Stewart tight and house closed up. Left pocketbook in card basket outside, and hung watch and chain over the bell knob. Called on the Furgisons. All up. Had old burgundy. Furgison's a brick. Took sherry. Bueul young lady dressed in blue Roman punch. Opened a bottle of white gros grain trimmed with Westchester county lace. Fellows got more tete-uly slight. Drank Pompadour rum with a young lady dressed a la Jamaica. Had not strength to refuse. Drank ha'y new year fifteen times. Then got into Fifth avenue and told the driver to drive around to the carriage. Come up to letter and wrote this room for the *Convertiser*. Pulled coat off with boot-jack, and stood self up by the register to dry. Then wrote——wrote more——."

The Donaldsonville *Chief* says:

We are informed that the laborers on a number of the plantations in this parish are leaving and seeking other homes, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the owners thereof to pay the same wages as were given last year—$20 per month. The planters referred to offer $15, but the laborers assert they can not live at that rate of compensation. Many of the leading planters, a majority we believe, are making new contracts with their laborers at the same wages paid in 1871.

General Craig W. Wadsworth, son of the soldier who fell in the Wilderness, died at his home in Geneseo on New Year's Day, in his thirtieth year. The General was, since the death of his father, the head of one of the wealthiest and best known families of Western New York, where in the early times his grandfather owned a domain vaster than a principality. The young man served brilliantly during the war, and was with his father in the Wilderness not an hour before the rebel shot struck him dead.

The Political Troubles in New Orleans.

The *Golden Age*, conducted by Theodore Tilton, and published at New York, contains the subjoined editorial, which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers:

In the famous convention of Southern Loyalists held in Philedelphia, during the war, before the government had ventured on the policy of negro suffrage, there were two men who took active and opposite parts. One was a manly and courageous young gentleman from New Orleans, who is now known to the whole nation as Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana; the other, a somewhat older and rising politician of Maryland, who is now Postmaster-General Creswell, of General Grant's cabinet. At this time, Mr. Creswell was bitterly opposed to negro suffrage, and contrived (with others) to get the convention to adjourn without committing Southern Unionists to that Northern policy; but Mr. Warmoth, with the help of Mr. George Bayler, of Georgia, and Mr. Thomas Durant, with the friendly co-operation of certain Northern abolitionists (of whom the editor of the *Golden Age* was one) resisted the Maryland gag, procured the re-assembling of the convention, and succeeded in passing a memorable declaration in favor of suffrage without distinction of race—a noble political document which was the joint product of Mr. Bayler and Mr. Warmoth.

Perhaps from this early antagonism, Mr. Creswell, who has the daily ear of the President, may be more than meagerly responsible for advising the long-continued and sometimes outrageous interference by the federal government with the political affairs of the State of which Mr. Warmoth is Governor.

Be this as it may, this interference has at length culminated in a semi-revolution in New Orleans.

The facts, so far as we understand them, are these: Mr. Warmoth was elected Governor, Mr. Dunn (a colored man) Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Carter Speaker of the lower house of the Legislature. Mr. Dunn died, and Mr. Pinchback was made Lieutenant Governor in his place. But Speaker Carter claimed to be the deceased Lieutenant Governor's legitimate successor. Lieutenant Governor Pinckback was chosen as a warm partisan of Governor Warmoth. Speaker Carter, on the other hand, represented the Customhouse or federal against the Warmoth or State interest.

Party spirit usually runs high in Louisiana—often overflowing its banks, as the Mississippi its levees. Speaker Carter and his partisans proposed first to remove Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, so that the Speaker might become the Lieutenant Governor, and next proposed to impeach Governor Warmoth so that Lieutenant Governor Carter might become Governor.

The two factions then began to wrestle with each other to secure possession of a majority of the Legislature whose votes were the necessary weapons of this civil warfare, whether offensive or defensive.

The Carter party united with the Democrats to prevent a quorum in the Senate. In order to place themselves beyond the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms, they went on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, where they remained for several days—of course by the connivance of the collector of customs, and impliedly, also, of the President of the United States. Having thus prevented a quorum in the Senate, they directed their attention to keeping the Warmoth party from organizing the House. To this end, at the moment of its assembly, a number of United States marshals, armed with warrants based on what the Governor called "trivolous affidavits," suddenly arrested the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, four Senators and eighteen Representatives. This arrest, for the time being, broke the Republican majority in the House. The remaining members, taking advantage of the absence of the others, suddenly voted the ejectment of six Warmoth Republicans, and gave their seats to six Democratic contestants—a device for turning the scale of power from the Warmoth to the Carter faction.

The Governor immediately appealed by telegraph to the President, asking the President whether or not he sanctioned the conduct of his federal appointees, whereupon the President replied that he would immediately investigate the extraordinary case.

The two parties then set up two rival legislatures, each claiming to be the true one. Or rather, perhaps, we ought to say that Speaker Carter, to prevent the execution of a resolution declaring his chair vacant, at first defended himself in the possession of a body-guard of armed men, who rushed to his protection from the Speaker's room, and whose previous presence therein was unknown to the other faction; and next that he withdrew before the increasing success of the Warmoth party, and gathered his friends and supporters into a legislature of their own, meeting in another hall. The Warmoth party then not only expelled him from his previous Speakership, but declared his seat as a member to be vacant, and elected Mr. Brewster Speaker in his place.

Great excitement exists in the city; the populace are divided in their sympathies, and the trouble is not ended.

Now as to the merits or demerits of Governor Warmoth's administration, we are not sufficiently informed to express an opinion. But as to the attempt of Customhouse officials, whether in New York or New Orleans, to control the local politics of any State, we have the hottest words of scorn and contempt. Such interference is outrageous and criminal, and ought to be punishable by law. New Orleans seems to be as favorite a theatre for such federal intrusion as New York. And some day or other, unless the bad practice is stopped, we shall witness just such scenes enacted in and about our own Legislature as have just brought disgrace upon the federal administration in Louisiana. If Governor Warmoth (who, in former days, and on an occasion which tried men's souls, did "the State some service"—if he has committed any errors, or been guilty of misconduct in his governorship, we shall not shield him; but if his only crime has been his brave resistance to the scheme of Grant's office holders to perpetuate their appointments for another four years, he deserves the whole nation's thanks.

Irodoscope.

A new instrument has been invented, by the aid of which an individual is able to see all that is going on in his own eye. It is simply an opaque shell to cover the eye, pierced in the centre with a very small hole. On looking through steadfastly at the sky, or any diffused light, the observer may watch the tears streaming over the globe, and note the dilitation and contraction of the iris, and even see the aqueous humor poured in when the eye is fatigued by a long observation. It is needless to say that, with the aid of this instrument, a man can easily find out whether he has a cataract or not. If he has, he will only see a sort of veil covering the luminous disc, which is seen by a healthy eye. The instrument is certainly simple and curious, and will no doubt excite attention in those who are anxious to know more of themselves. An "irodoscope" may be readily extemporized by making a hole with a fine needle in the bottom of a pill box.—*Medical Reporter.*

Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

Ideas are making slow but certain advance in portions of the South. No State can afford to have an idle, ignorant and worthless element in its population, to prey upon the industrious and perpetuate its own uselessness. Men are valuable in proportion as they are educated, and the freedman of to-day, rightly directed, is, in every moral and pecuniary success, worth scores of slaves. Appreciating this, the Governor of Maryland strongly urges that provision be made to educate the colored people. The State can not afford to leave them in ignorance. Education is the cheapest, as it is the only relief from vagrancy and crime.

The New Haven *Register* says:

From the will of General Blackett, Governor of Plymouth, proved 1781: "I desire my body to be kept so long as it may not be offensive, and that one of my fingers or toes may be cut off to secure a certainty of my being dead. I further request my dear wife that, as she has been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second." From the will of the Rev. Appleby, of St. Brides, proved in 1783: "I leave my body to be dressed in a flannel waistcoat, an old surtout coat, and breeches without lining and pockets; no shoes (having done walking), and a worsted wig, if one can be got, in order that I may rest comfortably."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans, January 16, 1872.—At the annual election held on the fifteenth instant, for directors of this bank, the following gentlemen were elected for the current year:

PATRICK IRWIN,	HUGH McCLOSKEY,
EDWARD CONERY	JOHN HENDERSON,
THOMAS McKENNA,	THOMAS GILMORE,
ADAM THOMSON,	WILLIAM HART,
NICHOLAS BURKE,	EDWARD SWEENEY,
P. H. FOLEY,	THOMAS MARKEY.

And at a meeting of the directors this day, Mr. P. IRWIN was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. E. CONERY elected Vice President.

ja17 6t JAMES J. TARLETON, Cashier.

At the annual election of Directors of the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, held on the ninth instant, the following were duly elected to serve the current year: J. N. Lea, W. A. Johnson, Julius Vairin, J. M. Witherspoon, T. L. Airey, J. F. D. Lanier, J. H. Oglesby.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the thirteenth instant, J. H. Oglesby, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

ja14 15t A. LURIA, Cashier.

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company. New Orleans, January 14, 1872.—At an election for Directors of this company, held on the ninth instant, the following stockholders were elected:

C. ROSSLIUS,	M. MUSSON,
S. H. KENNEDY,	PAUL FOURICHY,
A. C. HUTCHINSON,	AM. FORTIER,
E. GUNECHAU,	F. H. HUNT,
HENRY PEYCHAUD,	W. B. KOUNTZ.
J. B. LEVEQUE,	ALEX. BONNEVAL.

And at a meeting of the Board held on January 12, 1872, Mr. W. B. Kounta was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Alex. Bonneval Secretary and Treasurer. ALEX. BONNEVAL,

ja14 6t Secretary.

Assessment Notice.—New Orleans, January 14, 1872.—Office Economy Mutual Aid Association, No. 43 Carondelet street, up stairs. The members of "Class B" of this association are hereby notified that assessment No. 5, caused by the death of John C. Stegner, on the fourth day of January, is now due and payable at this office within thirty days from this date, and unless so paid their policies will be canceled according to the terms thereof. Notice removal to No. 43 Carondelet street. JAMES B. GUTHRIE,

ja13 5t Secretary.

New Orleans National Banking Association—New Orleans, January 11, 1872.—At the election held at the above institution on Tuesday, January 9, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:

CHARLES CAVAROC,	E. F. MOTON,
J. ALDIGE,	E. K. CONVERSE,
S. CAMBON,	P. S. WILTZ,
C. DeRUYTER,	A. THIBAUT,
LEON HAAS, JR.,	A. TERTROU,
F. B. PLEITAS,	WILLIAM VON PHUL.

And at the regular meeting of the Board, held this day, Charles Cavaroc, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

ja12 8t

Notice.—New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, New Orleans, January 7, 1872.—At an election held on the twenty-sixth of December, 1871, at the office of this Insurance Association, No. 10 Exchange Alley, the following Directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Charles Cavaroc, Charles De Ruyter, A. Reichard, Leon Haas, Jr., E. F. Moton, W. Agar, S. Cambon, A. Foincy, J. Egli, P. S. Wiltz, Leon Queyrouze, A. Thibaut. And at a meeting of the Board, held on the fourth instant, Mr. C. Cavaroc was unanimously re-elected President.

ja9 1m G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 129 Carondelet street, New Orleans, January 6, 1872.—Members of this association are hereby notified of the death of Theodule Liveandais, David Rosenberg, F. E. Bernard and Charles Kerr, and are called upon to come forward without further notice, and pay, at the office of the association, No. 129 Carondelet street, $1 25 on each, on or before 4 P. M., February 13, 1872.

ja7 8t R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 3, 1872.—The annual election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, February 5, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

ja4 Th Sa Tu t fe5

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that at an election held by the stockholders of the Crescent City Gaslight Company, on the second day of January, 1872, pursuant to notice duly given, the following Board of Directors was elected to serve for the ensuing year, in accordance with the charter and by-laws of the company.

J. HERNANDEZ,	J. H. OGLESBY,
F. J. HERRON,	M. CARR,
G. F. SHERMAN,	WILLIAM GRANT.

F. J. HERRON,
WILLIAM GRANT,
E. W. DEWEES,
Commissioners of Election.

ja12 17 22

Merchants' Bank—New Orleans, January 3, 1872.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the negotiations authorized by the stockholders of this bank, to consolidate its affairs with those of the State National Bank of New Orleans, having been consummated, notice is hereby given that the assets have been transferred to said bank, and the business of the Merchants' Bank ceases from this day, the said State National Bank assuming liabilities.

Holders of the shares of the capital stock of this bank, upon surrender of their certificates to the State National Bank, will receive certificates for new shares of the capital stock of said bank, issued in conformity to the terms and conditions of the transfer.

All balances to the credit of depositors will be paid on presentation at the counter of the State National Bank, No. 35 Camp street, and all notes falling due at this bank will, also, be payable at the State National Bank.

Persons having bank notes and other valuables on deposit with this bank are requested to withdraw them immediately.

The election for directors, advertised to be held on the ninth instant, is postponed indefinitely.

ja4 30t S. H. BOYD, President.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, January 2, 1872.—At an election by the stockholders of this institution, on the eleventh ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

GEORGE JONAS,	GEORGE R. PRESTON,
J. H. STAUFFER,	J. M. ALLEN,
J. C. MORRIS,	D. McCOARD,

E. J. HART.

And at a meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

ja4 15t

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 10, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the twenty-fifth instant.

ja11 10t WILLIAM P. SINNOTT, Secretary.

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

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 installment 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 Stockholders.—Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 29, 1871.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the nineteenth 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.

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.

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 natutal 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.

Hall Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, New Orleans, January 15, 1872.—The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. George Jones, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, As the action taken by Mr. R. M. J. Kenner in the contest that has been going on since the assemblage of the Legislature does not meet the approbation of his immediate constituents; and

Whereas, Said Representative R. M. J. Kenner has proven a traitor by first being on one side and then on the other; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of the Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club repudiate the actions of Mr. R. M. J. Kenner, and charge him as being a traitor to his constituents; furthermore, we ignore him as a representative of this Fourth Ward. R. C. HOWARD,

President Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.

A. PLUCHE, Jr., Secretary. ja17 1t*

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, January 14, 1872.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SECOND DISTRICT Pound, corner of Orleans and Claiborne streets—

One Bay HORSE. No brand visible.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.

JAMES LEWIS,

No. 110—ja14 td Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, January 16, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned will be received at this office until THURSDAY, January 25, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing one flatboat load of Pittsburg coal, to be delivered and piled at such point within the Waterworks inclosure as may be designated. The bids to be made for so much per barrel, cash.

The coal shall be of the best quality, in the lumps, properly screened, and free from impurities and foreign matters.

All parties making proposals are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of five hundred dollars in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded will have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudication is 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.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing coal."

ja17 td L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, January 16, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned will be received at this office until MONDAY, January 22, 1872, for the erection of a Market House in the Fifth District, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

All parties making proposals are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of five hundred dollars in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded will have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudication is 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.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for erection of Market House in Fifth District."

ja17 td L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

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

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me for the cancellation of the official bond of S. D. Moody as Controller of Jefferson City, to wit: A bond dated December 28, 1869, in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by S. D. Moody as principal and W. Van Norden and Edward Thompson as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said S. D. Moody of his duties as Controller 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 thirteenth day of December A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
J. W. FAIRFAX, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, TREASURER'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR thirty days, ending February 5, 1872, twelve o'clock M., at the office