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 C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 241 St. Mary street, parlor, dining room and bed room furniture, carpets, bedding, etc.

BY E. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 A. M., at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture. At 11 o'clock, claims, book accounts, bills receivable and sundry articles—succession of E. Marsh Denman.

Local Intelligence.

Officer Dunn, First District Recorder's Court, is a model policeman, and one whose great example will not be followed often. The gentleman who supposed his fine umbrella was stolen from him in the court room was mistaken; he had misplaced or forgotten it. The officer found the pet, and is saving it for the careless owner, after having made diligent inquiry for the miserable proprietor.

WARRANTS AND CERTIFICATES.—Money brokers, or men who would be breakers, yesterday made a temporary success in running down the price of police warrants and city certificates of indebtedness. As the city must and does accept these documents for taxes and licenses, there is no good or sensible reason why they should not be bought and sold at figures near par value. First, holders by selling at present rates lose fifteen cents on the dollar, when at most they should not sacrifice more than five cents. Business men who intend paying taxes or licenses can as well purchase from the original holders as not, thus preventing Shylocks growing rich off those who toil for small wages. It is well that the public should understand these things and profit by the knowledge. It is bad enough for brokers to pay a low price for warrants and certificates, but it is a jot too much for them to depreciate the value. It is suggested that there is a limit to forbearance, and money brokers might as well ponder on this subject.

PROGRESSIVE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The studious and earnest young gentlemen who compose this society will give a literary entertainment in Lyceum Hall next Saturday evening. An excellent programme is on the tapis—the opening address, by President Joseph Gomez; "Anger," an essay, by David Stern; "Ambition," oration, by George Stern; essay, "Province and Influence of Poetry on Society," by E. H. Morgan, Jr.; "Is Public Opinion a safe guide for conduct?" debate by P. A. Orr and V. J. Oplatek, affirmative, and S. J. Hart and M. M. Kohlman, negative; "Shamus O'Brien," recitation, by B. C. Shields; "Success in Life," S. F. Kohlman; "Past, Present and Future of America," G. W. Vandervort; "The Polish Boy," David Danziger; closing address, Lionel Adams. Music will add its charms to the occasion. It is hoped that the hall will be well filled, it for nothing more than to cheer the young aspirants, whose efforts to improve their minds is indeed commendable.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Lucien Codjoe, an old thief, was convicted of larceny.

Cavetano Graffino, charged with assaulting Ben Harrison, was acquitted.

Joseph Fox, charged with larceny, was convicted and recommended to mercy.

Mary Overbeck, convicted of having stolen some clothing from Mrs. Jennie Forrest, was sentenced to two hours' Parish Prison.

Jim Henry, convicted of stealing a caddy of tobacco from the steamship Margaret, one year State Penitentiary.

Edward Morgan, charged with stealing a bucket of lard from J. W. Platt & Co., was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

James Beaver, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Michael Conrad, one day Parish Prison.

Edward Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Thomas Mayeby.

Ben White, charged with a brutal assault on Mr. Joseph Cinyarelli, pleaded guilty. Both were remanded for sentence.

A. S. Clogether, charged with obtaining property under false pretenses, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

William Davis, Henry Chatman, Samuel Hubbard and Peter Mathews, charged with larceny, pleaded not guilty and were remanded.

James Carroll, charged with robbery and assault and battery, pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

The cases of J. Finke, charged with false imprisonment, and Charles Tapin, charged with obtaining property under false pretenses, were continued.

Lizzie Dixon, assault and battery on Mrs. George Foster, Toulouse street, was acquitted.

Henry Williams, charged with stealing buckets and tubs from Mr. John A. Walsh, was acquitted. The stolen property found in his possession, and traced to the place where he sold it, will be returned.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of Thomas Broselere, alias Browse, false imprisonment, and Nellie Scott, who plucked $100 from David Anderson, who did not appear.

SHOOTING ON ST. CHARLES STREET—*Death Wound to a Policeman.*—About ten o'clock last night the monotony of that bloody and lively corner, St. Charles and Common streets, was broken by the sound of five pistol shots, all in rapid succession, and instantly confusion reigned. Hundreds of people gathered on the spot in less than a minute; for only half a minute expired before the echoes were silenced and the smoke high in the air.

Aleck Newton, the same young man who shot Wash Rockwell and Pat Brady not many months ago, had a few warm, loud words with an acquaintance about a small debt, when Officer George P. Townsend told Newton that unless the disturbance ceased he would be compelled to arrest him. As Newton appeared excited and belligerent the officer quietly laid his hand on him, when Aleck drew his revolver and commenced firing, but it is not certainly known who he fired at.

Five shots were delivered in very rapid succession, and strange to say, only one man was struck—Officer Townsend. One bullet entered the abdomen, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal.

Officers McAlpine, Ryan and Rielly were on the ground instantly, and arrested Newton, who had dropped his pistol in the gutter.

Several gentlemen assisted Townsend, lifting him from the banquette, where he had fallen, and took him into Andy Parle's saloon, when he again fell, completely exhausted from pain. He was placed in a cab and sent out to the Charity Hospital, where his necessities were promptly attended to.

Townsend, feeling that life was ebbing, asked for a priest, and a reverend father appeared and administered the sacrament.

By this time the sufferer complained of great pain, and asked that chloroform be given him. Three doses were administered, but the narcotic had little effect. Expressing the belief that his time had come, he asked that his wife should be sent for before it was too late. His wish was gratified, but the wife's health being poor, she was not informed. She became a mother for the second time, only a few days ago.

At midnight the wounded man was sleeping soundly, but his extremities were cold and clammy. All that could be done for him was done, for Major Robinson and Captain Schreiber were there. At twelve o'clock it was thought that Townsend could not survive many hours, but it is possible he may linger several days.

He was given a number on the police not many days ago, at the request of many excellent citizens, all vouching for his capacity and integrity.

When the reporter returned from the Charity Hospital, it was too late for him to visit Newton and obtain his version of the affair.

THE PISTOL.—A monte dealer last evening took a departure from his legitimate profession, and tried shooting at a mark, the mark being William Haynes, in Briscoe's coffeehouse, head of Canal street. The monte man escaped; Haynes was sent to the Charity Hospital. Had the bullet struck half an inch higher, Coroner Creagh would have been called for.

WHO IS THE MOTHER?—Patrolman E. Ross yesterday morning found the dead body of a new born infant in the Broad street canal, near Toulouse street. It is supposed to be a case of infanticide. Who was the wicked mother, and who the wickeder father?

Invitation.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Understanding that the Grand Duke Alexis has never visited an American circus, and that he has expressed a desire to witness an arena entertainment before leaving our country, I do, at the suggestion of his Honor the Mayor and other public officers, invite the Grand Duke, together with his suite and the municipal committee, to visit my Paris Pavilion Circus during the stay in New Orleans. Believing that an exhibition of my wonderful troupe of equestrians, gymnasts and acrobats, and the pleasure of witnessing my beautiful trained horses, will prove to the Grand Duke an interesting oasis in the great desert of amusements which official courtesy extends our guests, I remain, yours respectfully,

DAN RICE.

The Cincinnati papers all take it hard, and some of them abuse the royal Russian roundly. The *Enquirer's* young man writes:

He has a German cast of countenance, with the thick lips of a mulatto, a very mild eye and pretty good teeth, which he shows to good advantage when he condescends to smile upon the crowds of flunkies who crowd about him on all occasions, and beg for the honor of a presetation. The happiness that beams from from the countenance of most of these creatures, after they have achieved their object, is enough to make a sensible man's gorge rise. The cub's hair is the most notable thing about him. It is about the color of a faded Manilla rope, and stands up on his scalp like the bristles of an inverted scrubbing brush. His whiskers and mustache are nothing to speak of, but his hands and feet are as big as Ned O'Baldwin's. Last night he had the first incased in white kids, and the latter in boots, the soles of which would make excellent platforms for peach and apple drying purposes. If he could be taught to stand on his head he would form a valuable adjunct to a Tennessee peach orchard in drying time. His valet informs me that it takes just two and a half juvenile goat skins to make him a pair of gloves. He is, however, notwithstanding the huge size of his paws and feet, quite an active person, and in the dance slings those large incumbrances about with a care and precision that speaks volumes in praise of his strength and skill.

The Vicksburg *News* of last Friday says:

Captain G. L. Kouns, having bid in the contract for carrying the mail on route No. 8006 from this point to New Orleans, Dr. Peterson, of Washington, District of Columbia, telegraphed the officers of the Lee this morning not to take any mail aboard. And Postmaster Casey received a dispatch from the department ordering him to turn the mail over to Kouns or his agent upon application for it. Kouns or his agent have not put in an appearance here as yet, and the result is we have no mail south on the river to-night.

These packets have been quite accommodating and prompt in the mail service, and although they have never benefited us a nickel's worth, we regret to see them loose the work, and trust they may get it back.

A Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The defalcation of Collins, the pension agent for this district, will amount to just about double what was at first discovered, and will reach, probably, $25,000. The money has been lost in efforts to establish here a weekly organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, but which has been in the main devoted to sustaining the present administration. The defalcation has been carried on by means of a system of false checks purporting to have been given to pensioners. No arrests have been made. Collins' bondsmen propose to make their account good

A Washington dispatch says:

Sir Edward Thornton has been applied to from home to obtain copies of every newspaper, periodical and magazine published in the United States, to be placed on exhibition at the Industrial Exposition to take place in England this year. Publishers who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to be represented at the English exhibition will address a copy of their publications of some date in February to Joseph Shillington, news agent, Washington, District of Columbia.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* has interviewed the negro Howard, who came so near being hanged by the impulsive people of Rochester: "He now strenuously denies his guilt, and says he was only induced to plead guilty to save his life. He says the district attorney told him if he didn't admit the crime he would withdraw all protection, and leave him to the mercy of the mob. The fact that the authorities were more frightened than the negro, and that they brought him into court at night in masquerade, i. e., his face powdered and a wig on his head, would seem to indicate that there was much ground for the culprit's fears. He will unquestionably have his case reopened, or receive a pardon in a few years. The indecent haste with which every proceeding in his case was conducted is enough of itself to insure one or the other benefit."

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

[Brief Communications Published—Long Ones Invariably Rejected—The Editor not Responsible for the Sentiments Expressed the Communications.]

Our Public School System—Letter to Hon. John Ray.

Hon John Ray, State Senator:

SIR—The recent discussion of school matters in the Senate, together with your introduction of another school bill, brought out several assertions concerning the expense of our public school system which ought to be carefully considered; not only by Senators, but by all taxpayers and persons who have at heart the interests of education. It was claimed by one of the Senators opposed to our present system that the State educational officers are paid an enormous sum for the superintendence of our free schools.

Two questions naturally arise: 1. Is the present system of superintendence required to bring our schools up to the desired standard? 2. Are we paying too much for school superintendence?

We will find that the experience of States in which public schools have been long established will aid us much in determining the value of local and general superintendence. The States which first inaugurated public schools were compelled to struggle through years of experiment and comparative failure before arriving at the point to which we have already attained in Louisiana.

We have profited by their experiments and failures, and have a truly eclectic system made up of the good features of many others. In the early experiments in framing public school systems the feature of systematized superintendence was in many instances almost wholly ignored. The result was that the public schools in some States were so inefficient that grave doubts were entertained by many as to the wisdom and economy of the public school system.

Practical educators were not slow to discover that the weak feature of the imperfect systems was lack of superintendence, and that it was hopeless to expect the best results from a class of teachers who were accountable to no intelligent superintendent for the professional discharge of duty, according to the latest and best methods of instruction and discipline.

As well might we expect good cotton or sugar crops from a plantation without a suitable manager to plan and direct. The school superintendent is to his division what the manager is to the plantation. One is just as indispensable as the other.

Superintendence is no longer an experiment. The glorious results accomplished by its aid in such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, California, Mississippi, Texas, and others, has settled the matter forever.

May we not rejoice that Louisiana is second to no State in the Union in the modern appliances of educational work! We certainly have occasion to regret that our financial condition, caused by a gigantic civil war, prevents us from doubling or trebling our corps of local superintendents. We have at present only six; our neighbor, Mississippi, has 65 (1 for each county); Missouri has 114, Illinois 102, Pennsylvania 76, West Virginia 54, old Virginia 84, Wisconsin 62, Iowa 97, Michigan 51, Kansas 45, New Jersey 17, Texas 12, and New York 132. These superintendents are employed in the rural districts alone.

The following extracts from reports of General Eaton, National Commissioner of Education, and those of several State superintendents of States where the value of superintendence has been fully studied, will indicate in what high estimation it is held by those best prepared to judge of its efficiency:

"It is hardly possible to separate school supervision from efficient instruction and training. No State or city system, proposing the highest efficiency, presumes to do without it."—*General Eaton's Report of 1870.*

"I proclaim again that the county superintendency is the right arm of our school system; its strongest living element of power; the most closely identified with its future progress and development. No more disastrous blow could be aimed at the system than one directed at the life of the superintendency. Let the right man be chosen in every county, and the thought of such an assault could not be entertained."—*Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Illinois.*

"Long experience in those States where the county superintendency system has been tested, as well as our own, proves beyond controversy the efficiency of this plan of school management."—*Hon. H. B. Wilson, State Superintendent Instruction, Minnesota.*

"In all business enterprises supervision is acknowledged to be an essential condition of success. A manufacturing or commercial firm which neglects to employ this safeguard invites failure and insures bankruptcy. It economizes motive power, adapts means to ends, and protects against fraud and deception. Is it wise to intrust the vital interests of education to teachers almost as immature in years and judgment as their pupils, without providing some means whereby their efforts may be aided, tested, controlled and encouraged?"—*Hon. T. W. Harvey, State School Commissioner of Ohio.*

Many more quotations might be made from the reports of State superintendents if space would permit, testifying to the efficiency of the system. We think we have already shown that, so far from having too much school superintendence, Louisiana has not half so much as she actually needs to thoroughly root the public school system in this uncongenial soil.

Now for the second question, viz. Are we paying too much for school superintendence?

The cost of our six superintendents, including contingent expenses, secretary and messenger of superintendent of New Orleans division, is $22,600, of which amount $7100 is expended for superintendence in New Orleans.

Mississippi employs sixty-five superintendents, or one for each county, at a salary of $5 per day for time actually employed. Those who devote their entire time to the work, exclusive of Sundays, would therefore receive $1565 per year.

The average salary of superintendents in Mississippi may be put down at $1000 per year at least, making a total of $65,000, or almost two hundred per cent more than is paid for superintendence in Louisiana.

Besides city and town superintendence, the State of New York pays $105,600 for superintendence in rural districts.

Illinois employs a superintendent for each of her one hundred and two counties, at a salary of $5 per day. The average yearly pay of superintendents is about $1200, making a total of $122,400. This is exclusive of superintendence in large towns and cities.

A larger sum is paid for superintendence in Chicago alone than for that of the whole State of Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans.

Hon. W. D. Henkle, late State School Commissioner of Ohio, makes a partial report of cost of superintendence in that State for 1870, which foots up $125,133 for towns and cities alone. Of this amount, Cincinnati expends $36,600, or more than five times as much as is paid for superintendence in New Orleans; yet the population of Cincinnati is less than 2500 in excess of ours. The cost of superintendence in Cincinnati exceeds by $14,000 the cost of superintendence for our whole State, New Orleans included.

Superintendence in Pennsylvania last year cost, for the rural districts alone, $66,800. A complete report was not made of cost for superintendence in large towns and cities of that State.

Space will not allow me to give statistics of other States bearing upon this subject, but from what has been given, it will be seen that, compared with other States, we pay a very small sum for the superintendence of our free schools. Now, if this system is essential to the success of public schools in States where such schools have been so long established, and where they are so universally popular, how much more necessary is it in a State where society has so recently undergone a revolution unparalleled in the history of nations? Within the present decade hundreds of thousands of slaves in Louisiana have been liberated by a gigantic war, and thrown upon their own resources. These men, brought to feel the helplessness of ignorance, cry aloud for the education of their children as the only adequate safeguard in the future against their enemies. Their cry has been heard and answered.

Our school law is no longer an experiment. Our division superintendents have explored every parish in the State. They have met and almost entirely removed the opposition of an aristocratic class, who know that before the piercing light of popular education their domination over the colored race must cease forever. These superintendents have nobly braved the dangers of our climate—have gone through fevers almost as malignant as the fear of our public schools. If one or two have proved unfit for the great work intrusted to their care, it is far easier to exchange them for others more suitable than to again change the school law. We have this day in operation in this State more than seven hundred public schools. This is nearly six times as many as were ever in operation in any one year in the history of our State, and yet the amount of money apportioned for their support during the year has been less than half what was expended in 1859. The school system has been changed three times inside of three years. Another change now would be a very serious public calamity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent of Education.

A Bold Forger.

A New York dispatch says:

Captain Thomas Simpson, who went to England in November, in quest of W. E. Gray, a Wall street forger, returned on Saturday. He states that the criminal lived in magnificent style in London, where he was regarded as an American millionaire, and where he continued his swindling schemes with exceeding boldness under the assumed name of James Payson Morgan, obtaining as much as £500,000 on one occasion from a banker. He was once in the actual grasp of detectives, and since then all search was in vain. Simpson visited the British Isles, Vienna and Paris, and finally satisfied himself that Gray was concealed in London, and further efforts were unavailing.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 3.—Much indignation was expressed here to-day upon the discovery that the dispatch of the Associated Press sent west had been tampered with, evidently by parties in the Mormon interest.

The report that most of the Gentiles of this city condemn McKean's decision in refusing bail in the murder cases is utterly false. The resolution of the citizens' meeting yesterday, indorsing McKean, was signed to-day by over fifteen hundred persons, and to-night the office where the paper is offered is crowded with people anxious to sign it. The enthusiasm here for McKean is extraordinary.

The Mormon mass meeting this evening at the Tabernacle nominated city officers and delegates to the State admission convention. Ex-Congressman Tom Fitch was introduced to the meeting as "Prophet Fitch." He made a speech and was chosen one of the delegates. Wells, one of the parties under indictment, was renominated for mayor.

The *Maine Farmer* says: "Mr. John Murphy, of this city—a gentleman of intelligent and close observation—recently made to us some interesting statements in regard to the value of fresh eggs in affording nourishment to weak animals, that are worth remembering by all farmers. He remarked that he had known a young colt which, to all appearance, was nearly dead, the breath of life being barely perceptible, to be quite instantly revived by giving it one or two fresh eggs. The same results, in several cases to which he was knowing, have followed the administering of eggs to weak calves, and also to feeble and chilled lambs. A remedy so simple, so easy at hand, and so effectual in the case mentioned—which often occur with calves and lambs—should be remembered by all our readers."

Dr. Lewis lectured in a neighboring town on physical culture, being very severe on wheat bread, meat diet, butter, etc., and very eulogistic of oat meal mush and unleavened breakfast game. He disgusted his fair hostess in the morning, however, by passing his plate three times for well-buttered beefsteak, and utterly declined to taste the mush she had prepared at so much trouble.—*Dogleston Democrat.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice to Veterans of 1814-15—The veterans will meet on THURSDAY next, the eighth instant, at 10:30 A. M., at the Mechanics' Institute, in the Senate Chamber, to confer with the Senate Committee on Pensions. All who claim pensions for services rendered in the army during the war of 1814-15 are respectfully invited to be present.

J. E. NOBLE,
President Association of Veterans of 1814-15.
fe7 2t

Asylum Orleans Commandery No. 3, K. T.—Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans, February 6, 1872.—General Order No. 1.—In compliance with orders issued by the Right Eminent Grand Commander K. T. of the State of Louisiana, calling upon the Knights Templar of this jurisdiction to assist at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple on the fifteenth instant, the members of Orleans Commandery No. 3 desiring to turn out will assemble at their Asylum (Grand Lodge Hall) at 9:30 A. M. sharp, on the FIFTEENTH INSTANT, equipped in the regulation uniform of the Order, viz: Black coats, chapeau, bandbrie, gauntlets, sword and belt.

Sojourning Knights are courteously invited to be present and assist. By order of

SIR GEORGE BALDY, Eminent Commander.
SIR S. B. WRIGHT, Recorder. fe7

School teachers and others who have had books from the Lyceum Library longer than is permitted by the rules are requested to return them immediately. And notice is given that hereafter fines will be imposed, as required by the library rules, on all who retain books longer than the rules permit. C. DAVISSON,
fe6 3t Librarian.

Assessment Notice.—New Orleans, February 4, 1872.—Office Economy Mutual Aid Association, No. 43 Carondelet street, up stairs. The members of "Class A" of this association are hereby notified that assessment No. 3, caused by the death of Charles H. Ives, on the nineteenth day of December, 1871, is now due and payable at this office within thirty days from this date, and unless so paid their policies will be cancelled according to the terms thereof. Notice removal to No. 43 Carondelet street, up stairs.

JAMES B. GUTHRIE,
fe7 5t Secretary.

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans, February 3, 1872.—Members of this association are hereby notified of the death of E. W. Elliott, who died in this city August 30, 1871; François Gravois, who died in this city October 4, 1871; Milton Boullemet, who died in this city October 5, 1871; and Mrs. Minnie A. Story, who died in this city October 21, 1871; and are called upon to come forward without further notice, and pay, at the office of the association, No. 120 Carondelet street, $1 25 on each on or before 4 P. M. March 12, 1872.

R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.
fe4 8t

Notice.—New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, Office No. 46 Old Levee street, New Orleans, February 2, 1872.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the second instalment of TEN PER CENT shall be due, payable at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, February 10, 1872.

By order of the President.

A. SAULET,
fe3 Secretary.

The "Terrebonne Patriot," Published at Houma, Louisiana, is one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Louisiana. del3 1y

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. Mouton, W. Agar, S. Cambon, A. Foltzy, J. Egli, P. S. Witz, Louis Queyrouze, A. Thibaut. And at a meeting of the Board, held on the fourth instant, Mr. C. Cavaroc was unanimously re-elected President.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.
ja9 1m

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. 33 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 39t S. H. BOYD, President.

New Orleans Merchants should Advertise in the TERREBONNE PATRIOT, Houma, Louisiana, it will pay. del3 1y

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, February 6, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE city of eight Wharf Improvement Bonds will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, the fifteenth instant, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

JOHN S. WALTON,
fe6 t15 Administrator of Finance.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 11, 1872.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me for the cancellation of the official bond of E. B. Mentz, as Sheriff in and for the parish of St. Mary, to wit: A bond dated October 27, 1868, in the sum of six thousand dollars, signed by E. B. Mentz as principal, and J. R. West and Mortimer Carr as sureties, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said E. B. Mentz of his duties as Sheriff 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 eleventh day of January, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State. fe6 30t

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Office of Superintendent,
New Orleans, February 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., THURSDAY, February 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the iron staircases, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications and called for in the schedule.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the government free of charge.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or by weight, for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the following schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to J. F. MORSE,
fe4 23t Superintendent.

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, February 1, 1872.

TO THE SEVERAL TAX COLLECTORS OF THE State: In accordance with the provisions of section eight, of the act No. 42, session of 1871, you are hereby notified that I have determined what rate of taxation on the total assessed value of all the movable and immovable property in the State will be sufficient to pay the interest becoming due during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two on all the bonds issued by the State, except the levee bonds; that the rate of taxation so ascertained and fixed to be known as the "interest tax," and to be levied on the assessed value of said movable or immovable property during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872) is six and one-half mills on each and every dollar of said assessed value; and that the said "interest tax" shall be by you collected and accounted for in accordance with existing laws, or those that may hereafter be enacted.

General Information.

According to the existing laws the rate of taxation for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two based upon the assessments of eighteen hundred and seventy one, is as follows:

	Mills.
STATE TAX, OR GENERAL FUND—Four mills on each dollar, "for the support of the government of the State, of paying the public debt, and of promoting the public interest thereof," in accordance with section one of Act No. 42, session of 1871	4
SCHOOL TAX, OR CURRENT SCHOOL FUND—Two mills on each dollar, for the support of the free public schools of the State, pursuant to the provisions of section thirty-four of act No. 6, extra session of 1870	2
INTEREST TAX—Six and one-half mills on each dollar, to provide for the payment of the interest to become due in 1872 upon all State bonds, except the interest on levee bonds, in compliance with section eight, act No. 42 of 1871, which tax, when paid into the treasury, shall be known as the "interest tax fund"	6½
LEVEE TAX—One and one-half mills on each dollar, to meet the maturity of the coupons of interest to fall due in 1872, for the benefit of the levee bonds, issued under act No. 115, of 1867, and known as the "Levee tax fund," and to conform to the requirements of section six of said act	1½
SPECIAL LEVEE TAX—Two and one-half mills on the dollar, as provided for under act No. 32, of 1870, for the payment of the interest and part of the principal of the bonds issued under the said act, which tax, when paid into the State treasury, shall be known as the "Special levee tax fund"	2½
LEVEE CONSTRUCTION TAX FUND—Two mills on the dollar, as provided for in section six of act No. 4, of 1871, as compensation to the Louisiana Levee Company	2
LEVEE REPAIR TAX FUND—Two mills on the dollar, being in conformity with section seven, act No. 4 of 1871, for the benefit of the Louisiana Levee Company	2
The whole forming an aggregate of twenty and one-half mills on each dollar	20½

The changes which the additional taxes of two mills for the "Interest tax," and four mills for the Louisiana Levee Company will necessarily create in the present assessment rolls, will only appear in the column of the "Interest tax" (No. 5), which will be six and one-half mills, instead of four and one-half mills, as it at present appears; and in the blank column left for eventual taxes, the four mills, "Levee repair fund" and the "Levee construction fund" can be consolidated therein.

It would be advisable for tax collectors not to extend the amounts of the taxes on their assessment rolls until after the adjournment of the General Assembly, which, by legislation, may modify the above rates of taxation. In such an event, tax collectors will be duly notified of such changes.

JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.
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MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1347—Administration Series.]

An ordinance appropriating money to defray the expenditures of the Department of Commerce for the months of December, 1871, and January, 1872.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the following sums of money, or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures of the Department of Commerce for the months of December, 1871, and January, 1872, and the Administrator of Public Accounts draw his warrants on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

W. A. Weed & Co., stationery for December, 1871, and January, 1872	$23 32
Joseph Miller, rent of wharfinger's office, Fourth District, for December	15 00
Total	$38 32

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe8 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1348—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:

Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans,

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

for services rendered during the month of January, 1872, as per contract, $11,666 67.

Firemen's Charitable Association, Sixth District, for services rendered during the month of January, 1872, as per ordinance No. 731, Administration series, $390.

W. Link, for extra labor in bakery of the Boy's House of Refuge, approved, $33.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, advertising for the Department of Improvements, approved, $12.

Alfred Shaw, cash paid for jury fees, repairs to doors, iron railings, gas fittings, etc., Department of Public Accounts, $271 90.

John S. Walton, for two bills in favor of the Louisiana Bank and Safe Deposit Company, passed by the Council and ordered settled May 30, 1871, and lost, $21 50.

On account of pay roll of tax bill makers, for taxes of 1871, $576.

H. Flynn, for two stools for Department of Public Accounts, $2.

P. Schneider, jury warrant, $42.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe8 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1350—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That J. M. G. Parker having made due proof of tender of deposits of certificate No. 527, B, of the Bank of New Orleans, be allowed, in final settlement, his claim thereupon, the rights and privileges, under ordinance No. 836, Administration series, of a depositor for exchange, as of date the twenty-sixth of May, 1870, and the Administrator of Public Accounts is hereby directed accordingly.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe8 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1351—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance be and he is hereby authorized to issue improvement bonds, at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar, in settlement of the following claim: Southern Paving Company, for city's portion of Nicolson pavement on St. Charles avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, $2229 72.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe3 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1352—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized to proceed forthwith to make the necessary repairs to the fire engine and hook and ladder houses, in accordance with the specifications prepared by the City Surveyor.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe3 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1353—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized to proceed forthwith to make the necessary repairs to the fire engine and hook and ladder houses, in accordance with the specifications prepared by the City Surveyor.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe3 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1354—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the City Attorney be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish the Council with the names of the persons who are suing before the Sixth District Court to recover back license taxes paid to the city to carry on business for the years sued on, and the names of the attorneys representing said parties.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. fe8 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 7, 1872.

[No. 1355—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That in order to allay the uneasiness in the public mind in regard to the preference given by the Council to "special orders," which has a tendency to depreciate city certificates of appropriation, that no more special orders shall be issued by this Council, except for judicial costs and payment of interests, but that all payments shall hereafter be made in the order of the numbers of the ordinances under which said payments have been ordered, and in no other manner.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 6, 1872.

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

BENJ. F.