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.

Variety news-stand, corner Dauphine and Canal streets.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. 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.

BY NASH & HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, two lots of ground and two-story brick residence, No. 571 St. Charles street—succession of Robert Wallace Boyd and his wife, Clara Cecelia Duffel; lot of ground and buildings, No. 261 Washington street—succession of Mrs. Harriet Price.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground, corner of Carondelet and Fourth streets—in the matter of Amos P. Klein, minor; five lots of ground on Magazine street, Third street, and corner of Magazine and Third streets—succession of David Rosenberg; one undivided fourth interest in the succession of James B. Taylor, consisting of six lots of ground on Magazine street, lot of ground on First street, two lots of ground on Magazine street, two lots of ground on Levee and Eighth streets, four lots of ground on Public landing next to Seventh and Eighth streets and on Levee street, two lots of ground on Levee street, two lots of ground on Live Oak street, and two other lots of ground on Live Oak street—succession of Elizabeth Clue, or Cleu; plantation in Avoyelles parish—assignee's sale, bankrupt estate of James Callihan.

BY G. DE FERIET, at 12 o'clock, in rotunda of St. Louis Hotel, lot of ground corner of Gayoso and Canal streets, lot of ground on Canal street, lot of ground and buildings on Union street, Third District, lot of ground and buildings corner of Morales and Louisia streets—Conrad Giese vs. Maggie Maria and Charles Anthon Giese.

BY O. VALETON, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, two lots of ground and buildings on Liberty street—in the matter of Louis Spreen, bankrupt.

BY S. GUINAULT, at 12 o'clock, at Merchant and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground and buildings, No. 378 Robertson street—succession of Joseph Millon.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground and buildings on Orleans street—François J. Robert vs. Elizabeth Duckerts, widow of J. B. Ferrari, et al.; lot of ground on New Levee and Fulton streets; thirteen lots of ground in square bounded by Canal, Customhouse and Rendon streets and Hagan avenue; lot of ground and buildings on Maurepas street—Mrs. Maria Hernandez, wife of A. W. Walker, vs. her husband; lot of ground and buildings on Camp street—Mrs. J. Hale Ames vs. Michael Hyland; lot of ground and buildings on Natchez street—A. G. Farwell & Co. vs. F. M. Fisk; three lots of ground and buildings on Front street—Bagley & Sewell vs. Edmond M. Ivens & Co. and Edmond M. Ivens; steam tug-boat Reliance, her tackle, etc.—Webster Long et al. vs. steam tug Reliance.

Local Intelligence.

GOOD WORK OF METROPOLITAN DETECTIVES—*A Raid on Thieves.*—Mr. Boyle, secretary to Superintendent Badger, furnishes us with the following interesting report:

On the twenty-fourth ultimo Captain Gerard Malone, having secured a clue to the parties who robbed the residence of Mr. Shute, corner of Pitt and Milan streets, Sixth District, on the fourth ultimo, proceeded, with Detectives Pecora and Donovan, on the twenty-seventh ultimo, to the haunt of Matt Hogan, Rampart street, just below Canal, and there found George Wallace, alias Charles A. Williams, a New York thief, who, in company with James Mack, was identified by Mr. Baquie as the party who stole his bank box, pocketbook and revenue stamps. For that case these two men furnished straw bail, Mack leaving the city, while Wallace remained to work the town. This was a good arrest, and fortune favored the officers, for in the same room with Wallace they found Johnny Hunt, alias Venables, an escaped convict from Leavenworth, Kansas, having a term of ten years to serve.

Not relishing a return to hard labor, he resisted desperately, endeavoring to shoot the officers. The charges pending against him are being an escaped convict and attempting to shoot the officers. Captain Malone started the ball, determined to keep it moving. Having ascertained that a number of thieves had their headquarters in a house on Bienville, near Villere street, he, accompanied by Detectives Pecora, Pearson and Donovan, visited the den at daylight Friday morning, and were rewarded by finding therein the noted Ben Marshall, an escaped convict from the Leavenworth penitentiary, where he owes ten years' service. The Governor of Kansas has forwarded requisitions for him and for Venables, and they will start on their pleasure trip. Marshall, on seeing the officers, attempted to seize his revolver, but a loaded pistol persuaded him out of that idea. Old Bill Vanhook, now quite played out, was in the room, but he is too sick to perform hard work. In the same den the officers found Dr. Wright, who is charged with the killing of Julia Perkins. Charles Jones, alias Gus Smith, was also there. Four pistols were found there, an outsider, some skeleton keys, a wig, and a black mask and a gold watch. This batch of worthies was marched to the first precinct stationhouse. While on Baronne street, on the way to prison, Marshall broke from the officers; a shot sent after him did not cause a halt, but he was captured, slightly wounded. He said that if only half a chance were given him he would kill the first man who laid a hand on him.

Captain Malone nearly lost his temper at this, but taking the same officers made a descent on a Basin street den, near Perdido, where they arrested James Stark, Tom Kelly, alias Stanton, Thomas Brown, alias Black, John Thompson, alias Clark, and Charles Young, five of the most dangerous night working thieves in the country. They are now secured in prison.

The city is crowded with thieves who are constantly plying their vocations, yet, through some defect, the police are nearly powerless to rid this community of them. No sooner are the rascals arrested than they are turned loose, sometimes on queer bond. If the thieves who were arrested on the first of March are turned loose our citizens had better watch their premises at night with firearms, prepared to shoot burglars and thieves.

It is believed that some of these men are the garroters who have been operating lately.

CRIMINAL COURT.—There was but little business in this court yesterday. Clara Mitchell, one of Josephine Ray's aids, was surrendered by her bondsman. She is charged with entering a dwelling in the daytime, without breaking, and larceny.

Frederick Burkhart goes to interview a jury of his peers to have an understanding about battering Patrick Callan.

MEETING.—Two unknown men, seeking an early breakfast, at three o'clock yesterday morning, corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, commenced tearing open a tierce of bacon, when a Metropolitan desired to take a hand, then the unknown suddenly retired, followed closely by a pair of leaden messengers, which have not been heard of up to the present time.

HON. T. B. STAMPS.—At a meeting of Republican Club No. 3, of Jefferson parish, held on Thursday, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. T. D. Fletcher, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The course and conduct of our Representative, T. B. Stamps, have been watched during the sessions of the Legislature since his election, and have proven to be correct; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve and indorse his action and conduct as our Representative, and that, as a proof of our confidence in his integrity, honesty and ability, we will spare no effort to elect him at the next election to some office of trust or honor.

Be it further resolved, That the above be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN and *Louisiana State Register*.

John Chaun, of the Lafayette street gang, was before Recorder Houghton for willfully embezzling an unoffending barrel of apples, which are claimed by Margaret Balshaw, corner of Liberty and St. Andrew streets. For this breach of trust John must show his hand to the Recorder on the ninth instant.

WATER COMING.—The river rose one foot yesterday, and it may raise another to-day, when it can waltz off to the music of murmuring water.

TRUE BILLS FOR MURDER.—The grand jury yesterday returned true bills for murder against Bernard Duffy, John Farmer and Ann McGloin, for killing Peter McGloin.

Children playing with matches came near setting the dwelling No. 552 Tchoupitoulas street, Mr. Rauch, on fire. Bedding was burned.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Mr. P. M. Tourne, clerk of the Charity Hospital, sends us the following report for February, 1872: Admissions, 540; discharges, 628; deaths, 100; deserted, 22; number of patients remaining in Charity Hospital, 574; number of patients remaining in Marine Hospital, 53. Total, 627.

FELL FROM MASTHEAD.—Captain Harrison, of the schooner Bonita, fell from the mast of his vessel while at the Passes, and was so badly injured that he died shortly afterward. The body was brought to this city.

AN UNJUST SUIT.—A street contractor has sued the city of New Orleans for that portion of the price of paving which his contract required him to collect from the property owner. This suit ought to fail for two reasons—first, it would be unjust to assess against all the people of the city the entire cost of an improvement that was of purely local benefit; and secondly, because, if the formalities that were required of the city were not attended to, that was a fact which the contractor should have satisfied himself about before he engaged to do the work. The law is for the benefit and guidance of all, and every party should protect himself when he engages in an enterprise that is regulated by a statute that is open to the inspection of every one alike. If this suit should succeed, the city never would be safe from contractors, for it has frequently happened that they themselves persuade the officers to commit the informalities that affect their contracts. The law, as it was and as it should be, protected the corporation in this particular by a direct provision that in no event could the contractor recover from the city the amount which he obligated himself to obtain from the property holder.

Light Breaking in the West—The Presidential Campaign.

An occasional correspondent telegraphs the following to the New York *Tribune:*

WASHINGTON, February 23.—It is one of the significant circumstances of which the times are breeding many, that just as the Democrats in Congress have, after prayerful deliberation, concluded that they could take David Davis as their candidate as readily as Greesbeck, by associating him with Governor Parker, of New Jersey, that the Labor Convention at Columbus should nominate that particular ticket. It has been argued that Davis is a very good Republican-Democrat and Democratic-Republican, who will answer all the ends and aims of a patriotic endeavor to elect what is termed a "transition" administration. Mr. Davis, or, as we should say, Judge Davis, was a particular friend of Mr. Lincoln, and a good enough Republican in his conservative way up to the time Mr. Lincoln put him on the bench of the Supreme Court. Since that time he has had no politics to speak of. He was an anti-impeachment man, and this is about the only sign he has given bearing on political questions since his appointment. This leaning may be considered Democratic, since it was the side the Democrats took on that subject. But, whether Republican or Democrat, the members of the Democratic party in this vicinage, who, it is fair to suppose, may be taken to be a pretty good representation of the judgment of the Democratic party at large, have quite generally, indeed it is understood quite unanimously, agreed that the Democratic National Convention can nominate, with a clear conscience, David Davis for President, with Joel Parker for Vice.

This determination, so recently arrived at, taken in connection with the Columbus nomination, at once gives to that nomination a significance to which it would not otherwise by any means be entitled. It shows very plainly that the Democratic leaders, while yet still, are not idle, and that they controlled the nomination of the Labor Convention, and that they intend to indorse it when the proper time comes. It has been understood that the programme was that the Reformers and Liberals who are to meet at Cincinnati were not to nominate a candidate at first, but were to adjourn and await events. But this unanticipated development at Columbus denotes a change of proceeding. It appears not improbable that, on being made aware of the purpose of the Democratic leaders to accept the Columbus ticket, the Liberals will conclude to anticipate their action by doing the same thing themselves.

Thus the sky clears quite suddenly as to the coming attitude of the various elements of the opposition to General Grant. If the Republicans could only conclude that Davis is a good enough Republican for them, it is quite within the bounds of possibility to have a very unanimous election. It would be a refreshing spectacle to see all the diverse elements of our politics uniting upon a single individual. In that event, in order that we might not be defrauded of the usual coveted excitement of our quadrennial canvass, we might have a universal scrub race for the Vice Presidency, open to all comers. But these are millennial visions. While the Democracy are thus warily plotting, crowds daily pack the Senate galleries to listen to the protracted accents of a worthless and mischievous debate among the Republicans.

An experimenting Detroit chemist took a piece of threadbare cotton cloth, smeared it with boiled linseed oil, and placed it in the centre of a chest filled with paper and rags. Although the room was not tight and the weather was cold, there was a smell of fire about the room in eight days. Unpacking it, the experimenter found the rag half charred. In April he made a similar experiment with a pair of painters' overalls, which he rolled up with pine shavings, and crowded in next to the roof-boards of a loft. In a week the smell of smoke alarmed a workman in the next room, and the overalls were found to be on fire. And during the hottest weather a handful of old cotton rags, not smeared with oil, became hot enough, when hung up in a tin box in the sun, to light matches which he had placed among them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

To-day at twelve o'clock the last "Divorce" matinee, at the Varieties Theatre, with Miss Fanny Davenport as *Fanny Ten Eyck*. The same performance this evening, when "Divorce" will be presented for the last time. Monday evening Mr. Lawrence Barrett as *Hamlet*.

Academy of Music.

Grand Aimee matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, when the opera bouffe of "Perichole" will be produced. This evening, for the second time, Offenbach's "Barbe Bleue." To-morrow evening a repetition of "La Perichole."

St. Charles Theatre.

Grand Wallack matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, when "Still Waters Run Deep" will be presented. This evening, for the second time, "Henry Dunbar, or, The Outcasts." In preparation, Lord Byron's tragedy of "Werner."

Opera House.

For the matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, precisely, the opera of the "Crown Diamonds." This evening the opera of "La Favorite."

Odd Fellows' Hall.

First and only Blind Tom matinee at twelve o'clock to-day, when that famous and natural musician will display his extraordinary talent on the piano. Admission to the matinee, for adults, fifty cents; for children, twenty-five cents. Closing entertainment this evening, when Blind Tom will astonish and electrify all who go to hear him. We advise all who can to attend this entertainment. Reserved seats can be had at Grunewald's music store, No. 129 Canal street.

Olive Logan.

This talented and popular lady will give her initial lecture in New Orleans, at Odd Fellows' Hall, next Wednesday evening, on "Girls." Other lectures on "Passion" and "Nice Young Men" will follow during the week. Reserved seats may be secured at Grunewald's music store, No. 129 Canal street.

Collision of the Colorado.

We copy from the St. Louis *Republican* the following special dispatch:

NEW YORK, February 27.—Rasmus Christofersen, of Denmark, a passenger on the steamer Wisconsin, died to-day just as the steamer entered her dock. Mr. Christofersen was a passenger in the Colorado when she was sunk by the Arabia, off Liverpool, on the seventh instant. For a long time prior to the time of his embarkation for this country he had complained of heart disease, and at the time of the collision his nervous system received a shock from which he never recovered. He had amassed wealth, and came here with his wife and three children. Dr. MacLennan, who was surgeon of the Colorado, describes the collision: "We had about two hundred persons, including the crew, on board the Colorado when we left Liverpool. On the seventh of February, when we were about fifteen miles out from that city, at 10 o'clock P. M., a heavy fog arose. While we were moving slowly along we heard another steamer moving towards us. The engines were reversed, and we made every effort to get clear of her. Gradually the vessel hove in view, and we recognized her as the Arabia. She bore down upon our vessel and cut a hole in her side twenty feet in length. The passengers crowded the upper deck, and confusion ensued. The captain and officers urged them to keep quiet, and they would all be saved. Many rushed to the life-boats and quickly filled them. A passenger in his eagerness to lower a boat in which a number of women and children were crowded, let go one end of it, thus permitting it to dangle by the other end, tumbling the occupants into the sea. Other boats were lowered and went to their rescue, but two children and an aged woman were lost. The captain, supposing that the vessel could reach Liverpool in safety, directed the engineer to put on a full head of steam, and started to return to the city. The passengers, distrustful of such a venture, remained on deck shouting and praying, almost paralyzed with fear at every lurch of the vessel. As the ship got into a heavy sea and began to take water, the captain gave up the hope of reaching Liverpool with the vessel, and ran her aground. The Arabia came alongside and took our passengers and crew to the city, and then they embarked in the Wisconsin for New York."

A Political Muddle.

[From the Natchitoches Times.]

It has been a common saying, in the mouths of those who lacked for argument to support the coalition of the Democrats and Carter men, that the Democratic committee and members of the Legislature, being on the spot and familiar with all the bearings, of political necessity could hardly have erred in the course adopted. These gentlemen have been willing to waive their own convictions, which were in opposition to the coalition as made, and to shape their policy according to the dictum of others on the score of superior political wisdom and a better opportunity of understanding the situation.

If anything could undeceive them surely the muddle which exists at present in New Orleans ought to do so. It is always the case when an anomalous condition is forced upon the people. The Democratic party started wrong, and it has been going on from bad to worse ever since, until now the leaders seem to have run their heads full tilt against an impenetrable wall, and hardly know what to do except to shut their eyes and keep blindly butting away at it. They have inaugurated an alliance with their natural enemy to make war upon those whose natural tendency was to friendship. Out of this union has sprung a discordant state of affairs, which has evoked a spirit of strife and revolution that can accomplish no good, but only harm to themselves and the State. This spirit of discord and revolution is fostered by the leading journals of the city; and the people at whose throats the bayonet is still held are urged to carry their demands by force if necessary. The utter futility of such advice, if carried out, is exemplified by the fact that these same papers pause occasionally to entreat their followers not to provoke collision, and point, with perceptible alarm, to the direful result which followed the riot of 1866, and warn them that such scenes can be repeated only at the peril of our liberties and of still further humiliation and oppression.

An Injurious Practice.

This is from the New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl:*

Mr. J. J. Barr, a prominent New Orleans sugar broker, recently called our attention to a practice of some sugar planters which is both dishonest and injurious to the planters themselves. In purchasing sugar ten per cent is deducted for tare, which is the average when hogshead staves and headings are of the proper thickness; but occasionally a dishonest planter has his hogsheads made of unusual weight and thickness, and the purchaser loses thereby. For instance: Mr. Barr recently purchased a lot of twenty-three hogsheads of fine sugar which came in on the Morgan railroad, marked "A. L. & Co.," and the hogsheads were so heavy that he lost about $9 on each hogshead, or nearly $200 on the lot. It so happened that he sold the lot to different retail grocers of that city, and hence the loss fell upon him. Had it gone abroad, as oftener occurs, the loss would likely have fallen upon some distant grocer; but whoever finds out such a cheat will never purchase any more sugar of that brand, and the planter is, eventually, more injured than anybody else.

Louisiana sugars would sell to much better advantage if all planters would adopt the plan of weighing their hogsheads before putting up their sugar, and stamping tare upon them, so that the purchaser would know what he was buying. We know of some planters who habitually make light hogsheads, and the few pounds of sugar given away with each hogshead has created a demand for their brands, which causes them to be gainers in the end by securing increased prices. Planters should study these things.

A lady living near Fort Smith, Arkansas, hearing one of her hogs squealing in a field, recently, ran out and found the porker in the fatal embrace of a black bear. She ran into the house, but not to shut herself in. Seizing a doule-barrelled shot gun, she went close to the bear as he was dining off the hog, and shot him dead. His weight was found to be 287 pounds.

Meteorological Record.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	47	E.	Threatening.
Baltimore	41	S.	Fair.
Boston	29	N. W.	Clear.
Buffalo	24	W.	Cloudy.
Cairo	39	N.	Cloudy.
Charleston	46	N. E.	Heavy rain.
Chicago	27	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	35	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	36	E.	Cloudy.
Galveston	48	N.	Clearing.
Indianapolis	33	E.	Cloudy.
Jacksonville, Fla.	57	N. E.	Light rain.
Key West	82	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	36	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	34	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	39	N.	Cloudy.
Mobile	49	N.	Light rain.
Nashville	38	N. E.	Light snow.
New Orleans	45	N.	Light rain.
New York	36	N. W.	Clear.
Norfolk	34	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	35	.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	33	S. W.	Clear.
Portland, Maine	27	S. W.	Clear.
Punta Rassa, Fla.	74	S.	Cloudy.
Savannah	46	N. E.	Light rain.
Shreveport	39	N. W.	Light rain.
St. Louis	29	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	24	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	34	N. W.	Heavy snow.
Wilmington, N. C.	43	S. E.	Cloudy.

Monthly Report of Barometer and Thermometer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Signal Service United States Army,
New Orleans, March 1, 1872.

Table showing the monthly mean of barometer and thermometer, and amount of rainfall of February, 1872:

Date.	Mean Barometer.	Mean Thermometer.	Rainfall.
February 1	29.99	45	.29
February 2	30.09	45	.01
February 3	30.15	44	....
February 4	30.04	52	....
February 5	29.95	61	.21
February 6	30.12	52	1.62
February 7	30.14	46	.12
February 8	30.04	51	.03
February 9	30.01	54	....
February 10	29.68	58	....
February 11	29.79	56	.15
February 12	29.92	59	....
February 13	30.13	54	....
February 14	30.18	50	....
February 15	29.99	56	....
February 16	29.92	60	.73
February 17	29.93	58	....
February 18	29.92	56	.35
February 19	30.08	54	....
February 20	30.01	59	....
February 21	29.99	56	.56
February 22	30.02	53	....
February 23	29.90	57	....
February 24	29.80	66	.48
February 25	30.05	63	....
February 26	30.10	63	....
February 27	29.97	66	....
February 28	29.71	65	.20
February 29	29.88	59	....
Monthly mean	29.98	56	
Total rainfall			4.77

Prevailing wind, southeast; total number of miles traveled, 5970.

F. MANSFIELD, Observer.
Signal Service United States Army.

A Strange Misconception—Grave Charges to be Uttered Against the Press of America.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Bishop Foley last evening delivered a lecture before the Union Catholic Library Association. In his address he said that there was scarcely a book or paper published in this country which did not fling a sneer at or preach against the Catholic religion. Books alone could do but little injury, but there was a more dangerous foe. Both the daily and weekly newspapers were spreading this poison. No paper was entirely exempt from this charge. "The Catholic religion has not a single friend among the daily newspapers; they are continually making the most gross misstatements with regard to the doctrine of infallibility, which has been occupying for some months the attention of the entire world. These statements were more or less credited by the readers of these journals, though their falsity can be readily seen. The New York daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of about half a million copies, are spreading the poison, and each of these papers is read by two or three persons. Besides this, the sectarian press are occupied in the same enterprise, and this immense power is daily used against the Catholic religion."

This is stated by the New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl:*

We learn from a gentleman who was in Donaldsonville at the time that about two weeks ago Miss LaReine, a maiden lady of that place, who had been for some time sick, died and was laid out. Preparations were made to bury her, and the friends gathered to follow her remains, when it was remarked that her body still remained warm. A physician was sent for; she was found to be still alive, and soon began to move, when she was taken from the coffin and put back in bed. She did not recover consciousness, but finally died within the next twenty-four hours.

This is from the New York *Tribune:*

Colonel Forney, apparently under great pressure, has let out some curious secrets concerning the ways and means by which General Grant was first brought before the public as candidate for the Presidency. It now appears that somebody promised that he should be renominated if he would consent to be elected by the Republicans in 1868. Whether that somebody was authorized to make that bargain is not so clear; but it is very certain that the aforesaid somebody may have some difficulty in carrying out his compact.

A man-eater shark was lately harpooned near Wilmington, California. He fought viciously when captured, snapping a double row of teeth at lance and harpoon.

In the Mississippi valley the "Regular Baptists" are the largest sect, numbering something over half a million communicants.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans, February 28, 1872.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, the stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of capital stock of said company will be held at the office of said company, at the head of Lafayette street, on the eleventh day of MARCH, 1872, at 12 M., for the purpose of voting upon the acceptance or rejection of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1872, and entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Railroad Company," approved on the twentieth of January, 1839, and the several acts amendatory thereof, also to enable the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to sell to Charles Morgan, his heirs, successors and assigns, that portion of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, with its tracks, depots, appurtenances and franchises lying between Girod street and Elysian Fields, and to authorize said Charles Morgan to incorporate the same with the road now known as Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and formerly known as the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and for the purpose of providing continuous and unbroken communication between the same by ferry transportation." GEORGE PANDELY,
fe23 10t President.

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

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. ly

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, New Orleans, March 1, 1872.—The members of the Republican State Central Committee are hereby notified that there will be an important meeting held at their rooms on SATURDAY, March 2, at 12 M.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana. mh1 2t

New Orleans, March 2, 1872.—At a meeting of the colored men of the State of Louisiana held on Friday evening, March 1, 1872, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to publish notices in the New Orleans Republican and National Republican that a meeting will be held at Mechanics' Institute (Senate Chamber) at 3 P. M. this SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, to elect delegates to the Colored National Convention; and that the election shall be held by the persons in said meeting of the several congressional districts, who shall sub-divide themselves in district conventions. JOHN PARSONS, Chairman.
B. B. BAQUIE, Secretary. mh2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DRAINAGE TAX NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
New Orleans, March 2, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CITY of New Orleans, as duly authorized by law, will proceed to drain that portion of the city of New Orleans comprised in the Third Draining District, lying within the following limits, viz: From the river Mississippi, at St. Peter street, along the lower side of said street, to Canal Carondelet, following said canal to Bayou St. John, along said bayou to Lake Pontchartrain, along the shores of said lake to Lafayette avenue, following said avenue to the river Mississippi, and along the banks of said river to the starting point; a plan and tableau of which have been made and deposited at the office of the Recorder of Mortgages in and for the parish of Orleans.

The works necessary for the draining of said district will be commenced as soon as the publications required by law can be made, and completed within three years (and, as near as possible to calculate) at a cost of about six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. ALFRED SHAW,
Administrator of Public Accounts.

AVIS DE TAXE DE DESSECHEMENT.

DEPARTMENT DES COMPTES PUBLICS,
Nouvelle-Orléans, 2 Mars, 1872.

AVIS EST PAR LE PRÉSENT DONNÉ QUE LA ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, duement autorisée par la loi, procédera à dessécher cette portion de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans comprise dans le Troisième District de Dessechement, dans les limites ci-dessous, savoir: Depuis le fleuve Mississippi, à la rue St-Pierre, au long du côté d'en bas de la dite rue, jusqu'au Canal Carondelet, suivant le dit canal jusqu'au Bayou St-Jean, au long du dit bayou jusqu'au Lac Pontchartrain, au long des bords du dit lac jusqu'à l'avenue Lafayette, suivant la dite avenue jusqu'au fleuve Mississippi, et au long des bords du dit fleuve jusqu'au point de départ; un plan et un tableau desquels a été fait et déposé au bureau du Recorder des Hypothèques dans et pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les travaux nécessaires pour le dessèchement du dit district seront commencés aussitôt que les publications requises par la loi seront faites, et seront terminés dans trois ans, et coûteront (d'après un calcul approximatif) à peu près six cent vingt-cinq mille piastres. ALFRED SHAW,
Administrateur des Comptes Publics.
mh2 law 4w

GOVERNMENT SALE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, February 28, 1872.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 6, 1872, at the Quartermaster's depot, on Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph—

A quantity of new ARMY CLOTHING, consisting of knit drawers, shirts and artillery jackets.

ALSO,

A quantity of Condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES and CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE.

A. R. EDDY,
mh1 6t Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

BE IT REMEMBERED, THAT ON THE FIFTH day of January, A. D. 1872, the undersigned, A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, and James Graham, Auditor of Public Accounts, caused public notice to be given in the New Orleans Republican, the official journal of the State, and in a daily newspaper published in New York, inviting sealed proposals for the thirty days ending on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of the State Treasurer, for the redemption of the following described bonds to the lowest bidder, to wit—

1. Bonds issued under act No. 15 of 1866, and known as red back bonds, to the extent of $45,000.

2. Bonds issued under act No. 55 of 1868, and known as the State Penitentiary bonds, to the extent of $7000.

3. Bonds issued under act No. 69, extra session of 1870, and known as the floating debt bonds, to the extent of $50,000.

4. Bonds issued under act No. 32 of 1870, and known as the five years eight per cent levee bonds, to the extent of $165,000.

And on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1872, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the office of the State Treasurer, having previously notified the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Fiscal Agent of the State, respectively, in writing to be present at the time and place aforesaid, the undersigned proceeded, in the presence of parties interested, to open the sealed proposals in the premises which had been received, which said sealed proposals were made by the parties for the amounts and kinds of bonds and at the rates following, viz:

1. E. Pinar, $50,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 60 cents.
2. Citizens' Bank, $40,000, act No. 32 of 1870, at 61 cents; $10,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 61 cents; $10,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 61 20-100 cents; $10,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 61 40-100 cents; $10,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 61 60-100 cents; $10,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 61 80-100 cents.
3. Townsend, Lyman & Co.
4. Townsend, Lyman & Co.
5. P. Irwin, $40,000, act No. 32 of 1870, at 84½ cents.
6. Moore, Janny & Hyams, $25,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 59 7-16 cents.
7. J. Hernandez, $25,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 59 15-16 cents.
8. Voizin & Livaudais, $11,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 61 50-100 cents.
9. F. S. Barton, $45,000, act No. 15 of 1866, at 62 41-100 cents; $50,000, act No. 69 of 1870, at 64 21-100 cents.
10. Herman, Hertz & Co., $50,000, act No. 32 of 1870, at 87½ cents; $50,000, act No. 32 of 1870, at 87 cents; $50,000, act No. 32 of 1870, at 86 cents.

And after a careful examination of said proposals, and the bids therein made, the first, second, third, fourth, eighth, ninth and tenth of the same as herein enumerated were rejected. Those hereinbefore enumerated as the fifth, sixth and seventh of the same were accepted for the full amount offered, and the ninth was accepted for $20,000 of the amount offered.

The bonds so purchased have been defaced and canceled by the undersigned, and the numbers borne by each denomination thereof are as follows, to wit:

Act No. 32 of 1870, eighty bonds of $500 each, numbered from No. 3635 to 3711, both inclusive, and Nos. 3726, 3727 and 3728.

Act No. 69, extra session of 1870, fifty bonds of $1000 each, numbered from 2901 to 2907, both inclusive, No. 2911, and from No. 2913 to 2919, both inclusive, and Nos. 2923, 2933, both inclusive, and Nos. 2967, 2792, 2730, 2734, 2735, 2796, 2454, 2855, 2494, 2261, 2263, 2363, 2672, 2873, 2495, 2666, 2869, 2849 and 2885.

Act No. 15 of 1866, sixty four bonds of $500 each, numbered from No. 325 to 387, both inclusive, and No. 400.

JOHN G. GAINES,
President Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent.
JAMES GRAHAM,
Auditor.
ANTOINE DUBUCLET,
fe29 3t State Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 29, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, March 11, 1872, for making brick banquette, with wooden curbing, on both sides of First street from Carondelet to Magnolia street, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

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

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

Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day the adjudications are made.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance certifying that the required cash deposit has been made.

Bids to be per running foot for banquettes complete, and to be indorsed "Proposals for banquettes on First street."

mh1 1d JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 29, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 11, 1872, for the construction of a wooden sidewalk on Lepage street, between Bread avenue and Seventh street, in the Third District of this city, in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

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

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

Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance certifying that the required cash deposit has been made.

Bids to be made as set forth in specifications, and to be indorsed "Proposals for banquettes on Lepage street."

mh1 1d JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

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, 1869, 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

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, March 1, 1872.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets—

One bay HORSE.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.

No. 118—mh1 1d JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

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