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 TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 St. Anne street, balance unsold of furniture and movable property, taken from premises No. 69 Bienville street—A. Rochereau & Co. vs. A. C. Hearing. At 12 o'clock, at Merchants & Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground and buildings on Old Levee street—Nicholas Cornibe vs. A. Constant Hearing.

Local Intelligence.

ONE MORE COMMITTEEMAN.—The Committee of Fifty one can now be increased to fifty-two, for drunken John Rusher having been arrested in the first precinct for the five hundredth time, and each time voluntarily promising to reform, once more declares that he will now turn over a new leaf. He has signed a temperance pledge only six times within a few months, and is ready to repeat; therefore, he is a good subject to make the fifty-second committeeman.

AN OBLIGING CLERK.—Mr. Whipple, night clerk in the first precinct stationhouse, is a man of many parts, ready with an answer for all who question him. Free lodgers have given him and his assistant, Turnkey Lynch, considerable annoyance during the past season. Some of the tribe—able-bodied men—call night after night, to sleep in a cold cell, occasionally filling every available bunk. Friday night there was a rush of free lodgers, and when the place was full a regular customer arrived, rather late. Mr. Whipple informed him that the ordinary rooms were all occupied, and, therefore, he would be compelled to give him the judge's room, politely showing him into the large, bare hallway, telling him to choose his bed—the unswept floor. Bidding him a formal good night, the clerk returned to his desk, but instantly stepped back, and, with mock solemnity, requested the lodger to ring in case he desired anything during the night. So much kind attention confused the applicant, who began to grow suspicious, when he at once gathered up his tattered garments to seek other quarters where to rest his weary body. The idea of a pauper lodger ringing during the night to give an order was a good one.

IDENTIFIED.—On the twenty-ninth ultimo a burglar stole a splendid gold watch from Mr. S. Taylor, No. 77 St. Louis street; also a revolver. When Captain Malone raided the thieves Friday morning, he found the watch and revolver in the room and are now fully identified by the owner. Metropolitan detectives are performing their duties with great energy and capcity.

JEWELRY RECOVERED.—In the early part of February burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. Shute, corner of Milan and Pitt streets, stealing a lot of jewelry. Metropolitan detectives suspected Charles A. Williams, but they could not fasten the crime on him to their satisfaction, though they did not sleep. During the month a letter came from New York, from a responsible person there, who furnished the important information that a book had passed through that postoffice from New Orleans, but as there was something suspicious about it, a competent person tore off the wrapper, when he was well rewarded for his curiosity. A portion of the leaves had been scooped out, the vacancy being filled with fine jewelry, with a note indicating that Williams had forwarded the package to one of his friends in New York. The baubles were described, which corresponded with Mr. Shute's description, and the case began to find shape. Captain Malone did not sleep until he found Williams, who is now under arrest, and the circumstances combined will assist in sending accused to the Penitentiary. The book and the singular reading matter have arrived and are now in Superintendent Badger's possession. Times are growing lively for professional thieves.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Mr. Thomas O'Connor, chief engineer of our fire department, was compelled to leave the city several days ago, and some of his friends began to think that he would not return home in time for the annual parade. The chief yesterday telegraphed Mr. I. N Marks from a point in Kentucky that he would arrive home to-day, in time to show his jolly face in the great procession.

Captain Edgeworth, harbor police, makes the assertion that the nuisance boats head of Harmony street have not been taken from their moorings for a month. The slides are left open, and filth goes into the river some distance above the waterworks pipes. The responsibility will be placed.

FIRE.—Alarms of fire just now are even less welcome than usual, as engines and men are putting themselves in holiday attire. The alarm sounded yesterday morning was caused by loose cotton burning in Mr. Laborde's pickery, corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. James streets. The damage was trifling.

MISERABLE.—Some heathenish fellow, for mean spite or low fun, Friday night sent a brickbat crushing through a large pane of glass in Mr. Terry's drug store, corner of Basin and Poydras streets. The unknown fellow should be made to eat that brick and drink a quart of coal oil to digest it.

Eugene McVicker and Frank Swinn will face a jury to learn why it was they took the law into their hands in striking their neighbors.

Strawberries, plums, pears, oranges and tropical fruits are in tolerably good supply.

LIABLE.—Captain Boyd Robinson, second precinct, states that the high fence around the Girls' House of Refuge is liable to fall at any time, and injure limb and life.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Mr. James C. Walker, counsel for Pierre Bertin and Jean Capdeville, who were convicted of burglary, armed with a dangerous weapon (the Rocheleau burglary), and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life—after having successfully appealed to the Supreme Court and gained a new trial—yesterday argued his motion to have the accused admitted to bail. The case was taken under advisement.

The motion to admit Alexander Newton, charged with the murder of Police Officer G. P. Townsend, to bail, was continued.

Henry Cheatman, convicted of stealing five dollars from Eliza Lasulle, six months in the Penitentiary.

George Washington, convicted of stealing $5 from Emile Durien—Mr. Durien having given him shelter and a drink on a very cold day—one year in the Penitentiary.

Alvin Green, convicted of stealing a handcart, valued at $35, from Washington Garrison, seven months in the Penitentiary.

Edward Sherman, convicted of stealing, from H. L. Grush, a pair of boots and two pair of shoes, seven months Penitentiary.

Fanny Wilson, convicted of stealing, from Lodocia Weaver, some clothing, valued at about $50, ten days Parish Prison.

Barney Duffy and John Farmer, charged with the murder of Peter McGloin, on the fifth of December last, surrendered in open court and were remanded. The bail of Ann McGloin, alias Mrs. McManus, who is sick in bed, was fixed at $5000.

The grand jury presented the following bills:

Joseph Johnson, Robert Castell, Thomas Briscoe and Richard Harris, false imprisonment of A. B. Robertson, a true bill.

Richard Taylor, Edward Williams and Edward Levy, charged with assaulting Henry Stevens with a slungshot, a true bill.

Albert Porec, charged with the murder of William Carroll on the sixteenth of June, not a true bill.

Mary Hines, charged with shooting with intent to commit murder, Mrs. Matthews, in Algiers, not a true bill.

S. F. Fink, police officer, assaulting John Adams, a true bill.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—A man named Frank Barker, aged about twenty-seven years, was brought to the fifth precinct station at ten o'clock last night, bleeding profusely from a cut in the abdomen, inflicted by some unknown person. He was found at the corner of Levee and Marigny streets by Officer Cook. Dr. Cooper attended to his wound, but could not pronounce as to whether it was dangerous or not. Barker, who resides at the corner of Enghien and Victory streets, was still at the police station at twelve o'clock last night.

FOR THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The seats which were erected at Lafayette square and the City Hall for Mardi Gras and the Grand Duke have been allowed to remain for the benefit of ladies and children who wish to witness the grand annual parade of our gallant firemen to-morrow. Yesterday the platform in front of the principal entrance to the City Hall, which had been removed for the accommodation of the public, was replaced, and will again do duty.

Blind Tom.

The Blind Tom concerts closed last evening with a magnificent house, the audience being composed to a great extent of the most refined and intelligent residents of the city. The selections of music were excellent, but among the most admired was "The Rain Storm" and the "Battle of Manassas." The astonishing musical talent of Blind Tom is beyond conception, and those who do not witness and listen to his performances, must consider correct reports of them as absolutely incredible.

For the first time, last night, the audience embraced quite a number of colored people, none of whom have before attended these extraordinary concerts of one of their own race. We concur in the general wish that Blind Tom will return to this city shortly and give a few more of his unique concerts, as it is certain that he is just beginning to be known, and to be known is to be appreciated. We make a direct appeal to the manager of these concerts to swing around the circle and allow New Orleans to enjoy the music so mysteriously learned, so pleasantly heard and exquisitely performed by Blind Tom, the natural-born pianist.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The main obstacle in the way of an active market consists in the factors, who are acting on the supposition of a great rise in cotton, and who, consequently, will not yield to the coaxing of buyers. That they will hold fast there is little doubt—hold as long as they can, unless, like the youth who held on to the top of the Natural Bridge in Virginia, either gravitation or buttery fingers force a let-go. The unwillingness of buyers to purchase, coupled with the feeling of factors, has made the cotton wagon a standstill—the wheels up to the ruts, and the driver refusing to whip up the horses. The following, it is believed, are the ruling rates that close the week of inactivity:

Good ordinary	20½
Low middling	21
Middling	21⅞

Levee stock will soon appreciate, according to good authorities, as the difficulties of charter forfeiting and amending, or other such action, seem to have melted away. Nothing has been heard from Slaughterhouse, nor from Ammonia (notwithstanding the active canvassing of some method to run a street car with a good substitute for a mule), nor is there any more load talking about lottery, and even warrants seem to have dropped down into a fag of dullness.

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

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Louisiana National Bank	— —	110 00
State National Bank	98 50	— —
New Orleans National Bank	97 50	— —
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	32 00	— —
Citizens' Bank	119 00	— —
People's Bank	59 00	57 00
St. Charles Street Railroad Company	— —	74 00
Orleans Railroad Company	— —	28 50
New Orleans Gaslight Company	— —	147 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press	— —	55 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	22 00	— —
Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, $35 paid	36 00	— —
Louisiana Lottery Company	— —	54 00
Louisiana Levee Company (ordinary)	— —	3 75
Louisiana Levee Company (preferred)	— —	4 50
Ammonia Propelling Company	20 50	19 50
Varieties Theatre	500 00	450 00
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	—	83
Jackson Railroad second mortgage coupon bonds	—	75
Canal and Claiborne Railroad first mortgage bonds	—	85
Louisiana sixes	60	—
Louisiana State warrants	77	76
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	—	54
City seven per cent funding bonds	—	70

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next at 6:30 P. M.

A very novel business has sprung up at Fremont, Ohio, this winter—that of quarrying sand from the river bed. When the river froze up the water was low, and the intense cold has frozen it to the bottom, and for several inches the sand is as hard as sandstone. All that persons who intend to build have to do is to engage teams and hands and help themselves. It is said to have been a saving of many hundreds, even thousands, of dollars to those who intend to build next spring and summer.

An eccentric individual in Rhode Island is printing verses of Scripture and the Lord's Prayer on the backs of new greenbacks. He thinks thereby to secure the circulation of a sort of tracts which will neither be burned nor torn up.

JUDGE SLOANAKER ON REFORM.

His Letter to the Irish Republican Club of the Third District.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 2, 1872.

To William S. Moore, Esq., President of the Irish Radical Republican Club of the Third District, city of New Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to address your club, at its next regular meeting, on the existing political situation, especially on the reformatory needs of the hour; and, further, your invitation requests my views in writing, in case my personal attendance is impossible, which will be the case on the night of your meeting, as previous professional engagements require my attention. Hence, I herewith submit my views for the information and deliberation of your club, although I extremely regret that I am not allowed the pleasure of embracing the opportunity of addressing them in person. For the kind invitation I pray leave to return the club my unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments.

The all absorbing topic in political circles is the contest between the two wings of the Republican party, the Democratic-Customhouse combination, the citizens' reform movement, and the doings and adjournment of the Legislature of this State.

As to the first, I would say that the events occurring thereunder you must be duly advised of, as the Capitol of our State has been the principal theatre of the political belligerents. And while an honest difference of opinion should always be tolerated within the lines of the party, still I hold that the Customhouse faction have nothing to justify their action, for in their opposition they became revolutionists, and made a barren attempt to subvert the constitution and government of the State, and for no other reason than that they were personally displeased with many of the constitutional authorities. Again, you will remember their disgraceful conduct at the last State convention, when, with the military arm of the government, they insulted the true manhood of the citizen, and set at defiance the genius and purposes of our federal government. Therefore, their recent Democratic combinations in the Legislature and otherwise is a fit epitome of their former actions, and all of this demagoguism is predicated in personal ambition and against the public good. Hence, in view of these circumstances, I have from the first given my adherence and support to the only Republican party in this State, under the leadership of Governor Warmoth, who, while he has many faults, has done more than any other Southern executive in preserving the principles and policy of the party: in the maintenance of the rights of all classes of citizens, in the performance of the delicate task of enforcing the new order of affairs as the results of the war of the rebellion. But political reform seems to be the order of the day. The people, who are really the government, because they have to pay all of its expenses, and without whom, therefore, no government could live an hour, are apparently waking up to this vital fact. Government is not only their creature, drawing all its authority and sustenance from them, but government is instituted to serve them. Why, then, shall they not insist that government shall serve them as well as rule them; that it shall be under them always and not above them, and that it shall do their work, not only faithfully and economically—in a word, at the least expense—but without any attempt to place the servants above their masters, the officials of the people above the people?

There seems to be an awakening of popular spirit in the country in respect of popular liberty and rights and government. It is quite time that this assertion of the fundamental principle of rule on this continent should be emphatically made. The people for a long series of years have been subordinated to their servants—the politicians, and they should now rise from the degradation to which they have been reduced, and declare their rightful sovereignty. As they are the source of all political power, they should see that that power is not given up to demagogues, and, if so parted with, should be recalled and exerted by themselves directly, and not by faithless agents. From having in the beginning absolute power in their hands, the people have given it up piecemeal, until now they have practically no power whatever in the management of their own political affairs. There is not a single officer, State or national, not excepting even the judiciary, whom they directly elect. Professional politicians come between them and the polls, and they are only allowed the poor privilege of electing as their servants those whom conventions and caucuses nominate.

This is all wrong—fundamentally wrong; and the people, if they care at all for their liberties, will speedily see that it is thoroughly corrected by becoming politicians themselves.

From the time that our fathers raised the "battle cry of freedom" until the present hour we have, as a nation, boasted of our republicanism and gloried in the sovereignty of people. Our history, since the formation of a permanent government, has not been devoid of interest, and stirring events have demonstrated the vitality and power of the people to maintain a free republic. We have men among us, however, who profess to be wiser than the founders of the republic. Taking advantage of the exigencies of the times, they shout for reform, and invent all manner of schemes for the pretended amelioration of the general condition of their fellows, and the improvement of a government that has stood the test of time and the assaults of powerful enemies. That a necessity for reform exists, none will deny; but it will be found that it is the policy of our rulers, and not the form of government, that calls for reformation. Could the plans of our so-called reformers be consummated, the powers of self-government would be given up, and the people reduced to a condition of serfdom.

The General Assembly of this State, especially the one just adjourned, was a disgrace to the people, and if we desire to strike at the root of all our evils, the people must look in future to this most important branch of popular government. The movement in favor of political reform in the Republican party, that now appears to be spreading all over the land, like an epidemic, will accomplish little, if anything worth accomplishing, unless it places a far better order of men in Congress, in State legislatures and in municipal councils. In short, legislation is at once the chief source of political evil in the country and of political regeneration. The lawmaking power elsewhere is fundamental, both as respects bad government and the reformation of it. Hence, it is of the first importance that the friends of genuine civil reform shall direct their attention and their efforts toward elevating the character of our national, State and municipal legislatures, morally and intellectually.

When, it has been well observed, we consider the powers the people depute to their law makers—powers over their persons, properties, and lives—they may well be alarmed by the dangers they run from the incompetency, carelessness, and corruption of their representatives. In the earliest ages and states—from those of the Jews to those of Greece and Rome—law-making was regarded as the highest and most sacred function. Every scholar will recall the codes of Solon and Lycurgus and the tables of Justinian, and infer from thence the dignity and importance attached in the best eras of ancient civilization to the legislative office. It was universally recognized as requiring the patient thought of the wisest and purest statesmanship—of men who, possessed of comprehensive and enlightened minds, were habituated to weigh carefully the bearing, present and prospective, of every measure that might affect the public welfare; but time, however it may have advanced the world of to-day in all other respects, seems to have brought it no improvement in either the sagacity or virtue of its legislation. Indeed, that office which demands the best faculties of the best men has so degenerated, that making laws for a nation, and the States that compose it, has become mere child's play, or a vulgar scramble of rival political factions for selfish or venal ends. And why is this? To what source are we to trace so deplorable a fact? Not to the machinery of legislation.

The forms and modes of lawmaking are good enough. The constitution invests this solemn business with such checks and balances as ought to secure it against abuse. But while the machinery of legislation is unobjectionable, the men who are employed to use it are utterly unfit for their high calling; and who but the people—the taxpaying and voting people—are to blame for this? It is said again and again, and is nowhere disputed, the people have sent to Congress or the Legislature, or allowed to be sent there, men of a character wholly unworthy of public trust. Our primary meetings, at which nominations are made, in both town and country, have been composed of the most ignorant classes of the people—of those who have no real knowledge of the proper purposes of legislation, and simply look to the success of their personal friends, or of the friends of their personal schemes. Pot-house brawlers, the loud-mouthed and blasphemous leaders of the groggery and the billiard saloon, have been named to places which ought to be filled only by intelligent, self-respecting and conscientious members of the community. When they appear in the halls of legislation, it is often fresh from a low intrigue with peculators and thieves, or still reeking with the fumes of a vulgar debauch, in which their opinions and votes were sold almost without their knowledge. Is it strange that, with so many representatives in our Senates and Assemblies of this degraded type, legislation should fall into beer gardens and prize ring similitudes!

Well, since the people, by their carelessness, or worse, are responsible for the bad character of the men whom they employ to make laws for them, and therefore for bad, corrupt, mischievous legislation, they only can supply the needed remedy.

If they neglect the primary duty of electing good men to represent them they must take the consequences. They can not expect to gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. If they suffer bar-room rowdies and the bullies of gamblings hells to pack their conventions, they must suffer the companions and chiefs of such fellows in the chambers of legislation. Like takes to like. The ruffian who is allowed to control the popular vote in the end comes to control the the legislative vote; he it is that is really represented and not the people; and he it is that first prepares the way and afterward gilds the triumph of men who stuff the ballot-box, corrupt the courts, and rifle our pockets of millions.

I am now done, but I trust that this epistle will cause the members of the club to ponder on the past and look well to the future, if they desire a continued success to the Republican party in this State. Charity commences at home. Hence, let us correct and reform our own abuses first, before complaining of our political opponents; and if we but do this our future success as a party is already assured, but otherwise we are a failure. Therefore I beseech you as part of the citizenship to be active and vigilant as custodians charged with the preservation of the free institutions bequeathed by our revolutionary sires, so that in the inauguration of the necessary reforms of government we can bring back its administration in unison with the better days of the republic.

Very respectfully,

A. B. SLOANAKER.

The Next Presidential Election.

It becomes more evident every day that the people of this country are squaring themselves for the Presidential contest of 1872. The latest movement in this direction is the recent nomination by the National Labor Reform Convention, held in Ohio, of the Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, as a Presidential candidate.

Judge Davis is at present one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court, to which position he was appointed by President Lincoln. He was at one time a law partner of Mr. Lincoln, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of that great and good man. Judge Davis is represented to be a man of high attainments and spotless character. He is conservative in politics, and has frequently been spoken of during the past year as a suitable candidate for the national Republican party; and he has been spoken of as an available candidate for the Democratic party. He has the reputation of being a great and good man, and almost any party might therefore consider him available.

Aimee.

A large and enthusiastic audience gathered within the walls of the Academy last evening to witness the performance of Offenbach's sparkling opera of "Barbe Bleu."

Mlle Aimee resembles Lotta in her actions and manoeuvers, and were it not for her language, Lotta, who has so long held the supremacy of being the "diamond edition of dramatic delights," would be completely thrown in the shade. Sparkling, brilliant and vivacious, Aimee fascinates the listener to such a degree that he is completely wrapped in her actions. It would exhaust the English and French vocabularies to find words to express the admiration that she deserves.

As *Boulotte* she acted and sang with such exquisite sweetness that the audience gave vent to their appreciation by frequent and long rounds of applause, variegated with showering bouquets upon her.

Her style is purely original. She appears with ease and grace. Her voice and the cute manner by which she renders the most difficult selections make her a favorite with all who have the pleasure of seeing her.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Zauliq, execute their parts in such a manner as to often be compelled to repeat. They are prompt—no music waits or discord—all harmony and concord.

Aimee has, without doubt, been the best card that has appeared at the Academy for a long time, and the manager should receive the commendation of all lovers of music for his enterprise.

Colored National Convention.

At a meeting of the colored representatives of the different congressional districts of the State of Louisiana, held Friday at the Mechanics' Institute, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected as delegates to the "National Colored Men's Convention," to be held in this city on the second Wednesday of April next, viz:

For the State at Large—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. James Lewis.

Alternates—Dr. R. I. Cromwell, Judge John Parsons.

Congressional Districts—First, Hon. James H. Ingraham; second, George C. Devezan, third, Hon. J. Henri Burch; fourth, Hon. Harry Lott; fifth, Hon. David Young. Alternates—First, Hon. H. Mahoney; second, Hon. F. C. Antoine; third, J. J. Allain; fourth, Hon. C. C. Antoine; fifth, J. A. Stewart.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 49°; at 2 P. M., 52°; at 6 P. M., 53°. Lowest point during the night of March 1, 36°.

"There is nothing new under the sun" is an old and familiar exclamation. While we do not propose to write anything new in this paragraph, we do propose to say a few words about an old friend and an old establishment—the Orleans House, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, conducted by that popular and intelligent gentleman, Captain Gus Richards, last year commander of the little steamboat that plies between the New Orleans termination of Harvey's Canal and Barataria Bay. Long ago, when he was a young man, Captain Richards made a vow that he would endeavor to make everybody happy, and he has thus far succeeded. One way that he does is to invite the public to come to his establishment, the Orleans House. And they respond readily.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

A magnificent matinee was that at the Academy of Music yesterday, when that favorite opera bouffe, "La Perichole," was the special entertainment, with Mlle. Aimee in the title role. This evening "La Perichole" will be produced again. The second week of the engagement of the Aimee opera bouffe troupe will be entered upon to-morrow evening, when "Les Brigands" will be produced.

St. Charles Theatre.

The Wallack matinee of "Still Waters Run Deep" yesterday was not so well attended as the merits of the play deserved. This evening will be presented again the historical drama of the "Iron Mask," as played with the greatest success in New York. In preparation, Byron's tragedy of "Werner; or, the Inheritance."

Varieties Theatre.

The successful run of "Divorce" at the Varieties Theatre was terminated last night by the withdrawal of that popular play. The matinee was attended by as many people as could crowd into the house. Every seat and all the standing room being taken, hundreds were turned away for want of room. The engagement of Miss Fanny Davenport has closed. To-morrow evening, Mr. Lawrence Barrett as *Hamlet*. Tuesday evening, "Marble Heart." Wednesday matinee, "Money."

Opera House.

This evening, the opera of "Si J'Etais Roi," in three acts, and a vaudeville in one act. To-morrow evening, the opera of "L'Ombre," in three acts.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Miss Olive Logan, one of the most brilliant speakers in the lecture field, will gratify the people of New Orleans with three lectures this week. The first of the series on "Girls," Wednesday evening; the second on "The Passions," Thursday evening; the third on "Nice Young Men," Friday evening. Wherever this lady has lectured, multitues have flocked to hear her sensible discourses on topics that she discusses with remarkable intelligence.

Blind Tom.

This wonderful musical prodigy closed his entertainments in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, to a larger audience than at any time during the week, except at the matinee yesterday. Blind Tom goes next to Baton Rouge. We hope the manager of these concerts will find it convenient to return to New Orleans soon, and give our citizens an opportunity to listen again to the music of the piano, under the skillful hands of a master of the art.

FARMING UTENSILS.—As the season is now come when it behooves planters and farmers to make purchases of such implements as they may need during the year for making their crops, we would, therefore, advise such of our readers as may be engaged in agriculture to visit the great house of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., No. 74 Canal street and Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Common street, and examine the vast variety of farming and plantation utensils that is there kept. All the most improved plows, cultivators, reapers, mowers, hoes, rakes, shovels, etc., will there be found, with a thousand other new articles which modern inventive genius has recently introduced. Messrs. Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.'s prices are as reasonable as could be desired, as they never fail to make it to the interest of all who once patronize them to continue to do so.

The spirit of leap-year is moving. A Rondout damsel of seventy-five has just succeeded in capturing a youth of sixty-six.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.—Office Economy Mutual Aid Association (No. 43 Carondelet street, upstairs), New Orleans, March 3, 1872.—The members of Class B of this association are hereby notified that assessments Nos. 6, 7 and 8, caused by the death of Dr. James Syme, on January 23, of Otto Briede, on February 2, and of John P. Klaiber, on February 2, are 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, upstairs. JAMES B. GUTHRIE, Secretary.

mh3 5t

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans, March 3, 1872.—Members of this Association are hereby notified of the death of August Chantonix, who died in this city October 27, 1871; T. D. Sedberry, who died in this city October 31, 1871, and Michael Bayley, who died in this city, November 4, 1871, and are called upon to come forward, without further notice, and pay $1 25 on each, at the office of the Association (No. 120 Carondelet street), on or before 4 P. M., April 3, 1872. R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

mh3 7t

Notice.—New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, Office No. 46 Old Levee street, New Orleans, March 2, 1872.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the third installment of ten per cent will be due, payable at the office of the company, on MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

By order of the President.

mh3 7t A. SAULET, Secretary.

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, 1830, 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,

fe26 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. 19 Bond street, New York. fy13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms Parish Executive Committee. March 3, 1872.—A special meeting of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican party will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, at seven o'clock, in the Senate Chamber, when business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is therefore requested.

By order of the President.

mh3 1t J. D. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Attention, First Ward Republicans.—A meeting of the First Ward Radical Republican Mother Club will be held MONDAY, March 4, 1872, at 7 P. M., at the Hall, corner of Thalia and Tchoupitoulas streets. All Republicans of the Ward are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order of the President.

mh3 1t* A. FRILOT, Recording Secretary.

Second Ward Radical Mother Club.—This Club will meet at Geddes' Hall, on Frato, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, TUESDAY EVENING, the fifth instant at — P. M.

By direction of the President.

mh3 1t* P. E. BECHTEL, Secretary.

Hall Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, New Orleans, February 25, 1872.—There will be a meeting of this club at their hall, on Treme street, between Conti and St. Louis, on MONDAY, March 4, 1872, at seven o'clock, sharp, by request of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Alphonse Durell, Robert Malcolm R. St. Amant, C. W. Ringgold and F. Esquiano. Important business to be transacted.

R. C. HOWARD, President.

A. PLUCHE, Jr., Secretary. mh3 1t*

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. 113—mh1 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXACT AMOUNT of money existing in the State Treasury February 29, 1872, inclusive:

	U. S. CURRENCY.	STATE NOTES.
General funds	$5 43	$1,390
Current school fund	63,430 35	
Interest tax fund	265,729 69	
Levee and drainage fund	4,399 64	
Seminary fund	210 00	
Free school fund	566 34	
Internal improvement fund	06	
Special levee tax fund	155,526 40	
Redemption of State debt fund	6,930 00	
Redemption of State debt fund, under act No. 114, of 1868	120 95	15,425
Total	$501,909 26	$16,815
Less amount overdrawn in levee tax fund	63,596 12	
	$438,313 74	

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true and correct in all respects.

JAMES GRAHAM, State Auditor.
ANTOINE DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of March, A. D. 1872.

CHARLES M. EMERSON, Judge Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

mh3 3t

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, procedera à dessécher cette portion de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans comprise dans le Troisieme District de Dessèchement, 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 Hypotheques 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, Chief Quartermaster.

mh1 6t

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 td 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 Broad 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 td JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 1, 1872.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of Emile Honore as Sheriff in and for the parish of Pointe Coupee, to wit: A bond dated ——, in the sum of six thousand dollars, signed by Emile Honore as principal, and Lucile Decuier, E. Tounoir and J. Arthur Torches as sureties, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Emile Honore 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 first day of March, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of