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. Hollie, 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 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, two lots of ground and buildings, Nos. 397, 399 and 401 Tchoupitoulas street; lot of ground and buildings corner of Water and Sixth streets; lot of ground and buildings corner of Water and Ninth streets; lot of ground and buildings on Tchoupitoulas streets; lot of ground and buildings No. 13 Sorapuru street—succession of Rosalie Bernard. Lot of ground and residence No. 259 Canal street—assignee's sale, bankrupt estate of George W. Sisgr.

BY WILLIAM WEEKS, Constable Third Justice Court, at 11 o'clock, at No. 78 Customhouse street, soap, wine of life, gin, spring bedsteads, letter press, writing desk and counter—Carlton Hunt et als. vs. S. H. Kennedy & Co.

BY UNITED STATES MARSHAL PACKARD, at 12 o'clock, at entrance to Customhouse, on Canal street, judgment in favor of P. G. Ryan—United States vs. P. G. Ryan.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground and buildings on Magazine street; two lots of ground and buildings on Magazine street; lot of ground and buildings on Constance street; lot of ground and buildings on Erato street—Louis Phillippe Delachaise vs. Thomas C. Payan; three lots of ground and buildings on Front and Delta streets—Bagley & Sewall vs. Edmund M. Ivens and Edmund M. Ivens & Co.; all the interest of Edwin Charles in succession of Richard Charles—Smith & McKenna vs. Edwin Charles.

Local Intelligence.

A PLEASANT GATHERING.—Last evening a choice number of gentlemen from several walks in life congregated in the private office of the First District Recorder's Court, where a hearty collation had been spread, flanked with fat rows of Jo Scimerilia's best wines. The occasion of this was the intended departure of Recorder Houghton, who will to-day start on a trip to once more look at the scenes of his childhood's days in New England. He had gathered together a few of his friends to take a parting cup and morsel of hospitable salt. Many pleasant toasts were drunk, and many witticisms uttered during the meeting. Hundreds of good wishes were offered up that his honor might have a pleasant voyage.

Persons with weak nerves should not go to see Mr. Jarley's wax works at Idlewild to-night.

HUMAN SKELETONS.—Last evening as street laborers were digging a gutter on Claiborne street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, they dug up fifteen or twenty human skeletons, or rather what remained of them. This fact, so startling in the plain announcement, contains no horror or deeds of blood. About thirty-five years or more ago there was a cemetery in that locality, and the bones that are now so unceremoniously turned up by spades and picks were buried there with mourning and and tears by sorrowing friends and loving relatives. The progress of events has disturbed the remains that should have rested quietly until the last trump shall sound.

General Badger, Superintendent of Police, is occupying his evenings inspecting his men in the several precincts. The force generally is in a fair condition, and the men fully up to a good standard.

COAL OIL.—Mrs. Frances Edwards, No 205 Bienville street, not handling coal oil as she would gunpowder, was badly burned early yesterday morning. Kindling a fire with the liquid has cost her much suffering, and perhaps her life.

The thief who stole a lot of carpenter's tools from a house on Melpomene street, Thursday night, should be compelled to use them for the remainder of his days in the Penitentiary. The tools are marked H. H. Carey and A. F.

COMMITTED.—Recorder Houston sent the following named persons to the Criminal Court: Dick Robinson, for carrying a concealed weapon; Diego Jo, for same; Anne Rollins, for larceny; Oliver Thompson, for embezzlement.

If any one thinks that the abandoned women of low places in our city are subjects for sympathy he would probably have changed his mind had he been in the First District Recorder's Court yesterday morning. One of the women had been sentenced to no more than half her deservings, when she opened one of the vilest tirades on Mr. Houston that ever was uttered by tongue. Her name is Lizzie Henderson, and if she is not totally depraved, then she is an approximation.

Recorder M'Arthur rid his district of two unimportant cases yesterday by sending the papers to the Criminal Court: Henrietta Johnson, for stealing a pair of shoes from Josephine Kelley; Joseph Jaquet, for attempting to make cold hash of F. Lindor.

COUNTERFEIT.—John Holland was arrested at the corner of Marengo and Coliseum streets yesterday morning for passing a counterfeit twenty dollar bill on T. Dougherty. Accused says he got it somewhere, and he probably tells the truth.

ROBBING THE CHARITY HOSPITAL—*An Unfaithful Druggist.*—For some time past those in charge of the Charity Hospital have been aware that the dispensary department, where drugs and medicines were kept, was uncommonly expensive. Dr. Smyth lost no time or opportunity to discover the leak, but was uncertain where to make a charge until recently. He was at first unwilling to suspect the druggist, Emile Ligien, but circumstances eventually forced him to believe the man a thief.

Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable articles had been stolen, and when it became apparent that the druggist was the culprit, testimony was laid before the grand jury, and a true bill was returned against Ligien, a capias issued and he was arrested yesterday, and is now in the Parish Prison. Accused had secured a place in Biloxi for the summer, and was to go there yesterday on a visit. He had shipped a large case in the morning, but the drayman, on reaching the railroad depot, did not find him, when he took the box back to Ligien's house, on Liberty, near Erato street.

Detectives Pecora and Smith were on the alert and tracked the box to the house, which they entered and were rewarded for their vigilance by finding a lot of goods stolen from the Charity Hospital. These articles were taken from the hospital in small lots, and the thefts have been going on for over a year. Ligien formerly kept a drug store in the Fourth District, and has been druggist in the hospital about two years. As circumstances look decidedly black against him, he will be a very fortunate man if he escapes a long term in the Penitentiary.

PELICAN LODGE, K. C.—The managers of this charitable association inform us that their picnic will continue to-day and to-morrow in the City Park, where excellent music and refreshments will be furnished the patrons at reasonable rates. Ladies and children admitted free. Visitors need have no fear of disturbance, for a number of policemen are constantly on hand. Give the K. C.'s a call.

CRIMINAL COURT.—United States District Attorney J. R. Beckwith notified the District Attorney, Mr. Luzenberg, that the case of Isaac Cook, charged by S. Friedman with passing a counterfeit United States note, had been dismissed by the grand jury of the United States.

Edward Schaffman was admitted to $200 bonds on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

John Johnson, charged with assault and battery on Charles Kenney, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court. Cornelius Fisher, charged with assault and battery, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Edward Tollard, convicted of having, on the seventeenth of March, obtained by false pretenses from L. A. Fournier goods valued at $20, was sentenced to six months Penitentiary.

Jerry Wilson, charged with stealing a tin box containing $200 from Dr. Southworth's office, counsel applied for a new trial.

The grand jury presented a true bill in the case of Isaac Williams, charged with assault and battery, having beaten his wife Julia Williams, on the twenty-eighth of March, and who, in consequence, gave birth to a stillborn child. The original charge made by Coroner Creagh was murder.

John Williams and John Hart were charged with stealing a bale of cotton. Hart pleaded guilty, and stated that Williams was innocent. In the case of the latter the district attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and he was discharged. He is, however, under sentence for stealing cotton from the bark Moneta.

Sunday at Donaldsonville—Hebrew Festival—Special Trains To-morrow.

The Hebrew Benevolent Association of Donaldsonville will give a picnic, fair and ball at that place to-morrow. For the accommodation of New Orleans people who wish to attend on that occasion, trains will be run as follows: The regular train will leave the foot of Canal street at 8 A. M., and arrive at Donaldsonville at 12 M; the regular train will leave Donaldsonville at 3:30 P. M., and arrive at Canal street at 7:20 P. M.

The steamer Frances will leave the Calliope street wharf for the railroad terminus, Westwego, at 7 P. M., and a special train for Donaldsonville will leave Westwego at 7:45 P. M., and arrive at Donaldsonville at 10 P. M. A special train will leave Donaldsonville at 3:30 A. M. Monday, and arrive at Canal street at 7 A. M.

Fare for the round trip, regular Sunday trains, $3; for the round trip, returning Monday morning, $3 50.

George Francis Train.

That twenty-horse power orator and perpetual candidate for the Presidency, George Francis Train, will astonish the citizens of New Orleans by addressing them on four successive evenings, at the St. Charles Theatre, on the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third instant. So we learn from Major Robert Strong, the summer manager of the Old Drury. There is some fun in reporting George Franc's Train, though he is one of the most erratic orators that ever addressed an audience.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 88°. Lowest point during the night of June 6, 75°.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND HEREDITARY RIGHTS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Three lots of ground adjoining each other, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Delta and Front streets, between Notre Dame and Julia streets.

2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Magazine street, between Melicerte (now Erato) and Bartholomew (now Clio) streets.

3. Two lots of ground adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district and square, on Magazine street, between Milicerte (now Erato) and Bartholomew (now Clio) streets.

4. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district and square, on Constance street, between Milicerte (now Erato) and Bartholomew (now Clio) streets.

5. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district and square, on Melicerte (now Erato) street, between Magazine and Constance streets.

6. And all the right, title and interest of Edwin Charles in and to the succession of Richard Charles.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

Mrs. Jarley will explain the figgers to-night in her wax works show at Idlewild.

Never get angry. It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology for present gratification of some sort, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment. Another reason for never getting angry is that there is so little that can happen that is worth getting angry about.

Boston is delighted. The shell of the big drum for the jubilee succeeded in getting there on Monday. It was constructed in Farmington, Maine, is twelve feet in diameter and five feet high. It is to have a head put on it.

REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Colonel George Williamson, of Caddo parish, the president, called the convention to order as soon after noon as was practicable.

A majority of the members was present, and the members indulged in considerable general conversation, the burden of talk consisting of discussing the political situation. The nominations of Grant and Wilson were not considered, seemingly taken as amounting to nothing that would or could influence this body in the least in its deliberations. Articles in the morning papers were discussed, and apparently had considerable influence.

The minutes of yesterdays proceedings were read, and corrected, so far as stating that the resolutions from the conference were adopted unanimously. A correction was made, stating that there was opposition to an adoption.

President Williamson announced that the conference committee would be unable to make a report before seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. I. N. Marks made a personal explanation, as a city journal had reported his remarks incorrectly. He was emphatic in declaring that he had not said that there were no honest men in the Liberal Republican party. Some gentlemen in that party were well known as upright citizens, and his particular friends.

Mr. Sterling of West Feliciana, said that he was sent here by his constituency, believing that their conservative principles could be advanced by Governor Warmoth's assistance. [Applause.] He came here as a Liberal Reformer, representing three thousand voters. We, alone, can not carry the State. We can never carry the State unless we bring to our assistance something besides the Democracy.

Vice President Ker, in a manner, coincided with Mr. Sterling, and in part deprecated his sentiments. He wished the doors of his party wide open for the admittance of all applicants.

The convention then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the hour named the convention was called to order by President Williamson. For some time previous a large crowd had been in attendance, anxious to know the result of the deliberations of the committees of conference.

The roll was called and 149 delegates answered to their names.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson was admitted as a proxy for W. W. Carre, though considerable of a row was raised by several members.

Mr. J. D. Hill, of the committee of conference, begged leave to submit an informal verbal report.

He stated the difficulties which had existed in the formation of an alliance with the Democratic party, and rehearsed the arrangements which had been made by the different bodies. The committee had only been instructed to confer with the Democratic committee. On meeting at the place of conference, the St. Charles Hotel, they found three other committees from the Liberal Republican party. The proposition of the Liberal Republicans was read.

After this proposition was received, and which was supposed to be their ultimatum, the gentlemen retired from the room, and the proposition was rejected.

A vote was taken to decide the sense of the joint conference committee agreeing that the proposition of the Liberal Republican party could not be received, as that party had totally ignored the positions of the Democratic and Reform parties.

The speaker referred to the nominations then made by the joint committees. The announcement of the following ticket was received with shouts of applause:

For Governor, George Williamson, of Caddo.

For Lieutenant Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans.

For Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville.

For Attorney General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans.

For Superintendent of Public Education, R. M. Lusher, of Orleans.

For Secretary of State, James D. McEnery, of Ouachita.

Mr. Williamson, upon a motion to accept the report, made an eloquent speech, in which, while thanking the committees for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, he begged the privilege of transferring his seat to Vice President Ker, that the members might be totally unembarrassed in the discussion of the report.

Charles E. Fenner, of Orleans, spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the report, though acknowledging that he had considered nominations at the present time unwise. In closing, he hoped that the report and ticket would be heartily indorsed, and that the result would prove that a majority of the committees had been wise, and that he had been unwise.

J. E. Planchard pitched in with a furious and frothy speech, in which he mixed up denunciations of Governor Warmoth, all the elements of earth, air, water and heaven, and all the Christian and Pagan gods, and finally announced his adhesion to the report.

Several other members got rid of the responsibility which they seemed to think rested upon them, for not waiting for the "crystallization of public opinion" in the minds of the people.

Mr. W. C. Raymond made quite a long speech, in which he explained that the committee had done all that they could do for the vindication of the honor and integrity of the Reform party.

A question arose whether the ratification of the nominations should be final or subject to a like acceptance of the Democratic convention, and considerable discussion of a rather desultory nature took place.

On the final putting of the question of acceptance, the acting president requested those who were not delegates to retire to the rear of the room, so that there would be no confusion in voices.

Mr. J. G. Whitmore, of the fifteenth ward, became disgusted, and requested permission to leave the convention, which being cheerfully granted, he shook the dust of reform from his feet.

A *viva voce* vote on the adoption, subject to the action of the Democratic convention, was decided as unanimous in favor.

A committee of three was appointed to convey to the Democratic convention the result of the delibertions of the convention.

The convention then adjourned until 12 M. to-day.

Sunday Excursions—Take Your Choice.

To-morrow morning, at a quarter past six o'clock, those who desire to visit the watering places for the day may take the train of the Mobile railroad at the foot of Canal street, and go either to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, or any intermediate point, and be back here by ten o'clock at night, traveling each way on a half price ticket.

Such as like to take a trip out on the Jackson railroad may leave the Calliope street depot at 7:35, and get back by ten o'clock at night, stopping almost anywhere on the route. Fare out and back to Frenier and intermediate stations fifty cents; Pontchatoula $1; Amite City $1 50; Magnolia $2. Thus our railroad managers provide cheap Sunday recreation for the people.

The Alexandria *Democrat* says:

The cotton and corn crops are fine, very fine, and both indicate a big yield. The plant cane is pretty fair and improving fast, but the stubble is, as we have before written, almost a total failure.

Mrs. Dolly Winslow Varden Jarley's wax works to-night at Idlewild.

Discretion is the better part of valor. Tom and Arthur have been rude to their mamma. Mamma has complained to papa, who is heard coming up stairs. Arthur—"I say, Tom, here comes papa; I shall pretend to be asleep." "I shant; I shall get up and put something on."

A Western editor has been languishing for some material for "fire fiend" eloquence. The other day an opportunity came, and he wrote: "Again has the terrible devastator visited our ill-fated country."

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

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

The Democratic Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I happened at the Opera House yesterday evening during the session of the Democratic convention, and it was my luck, if luck it is, to witness one of those grand scenes so well described by a lamented French author, and which are seldom met with outside of Bara's or Paul Niguet's social establishments; and yet I was told that I was in the very temple of modern Democracy.

One gentleman, quite at a distance, spoke a few words, which must have been mighty good if I may judge by the general laugh it created all over the convention, from head to foot; but it was not my treat to join the merriment, being unable to tell, up to the present moment, whether he spoke in French or German, although some one near was kind enough to inform me that it was "plain English."

Another gentleman held the floor for a couple of hours. He was very much against binding the delegates to the Baltimore convention to any special candidate in the coming Presidential contest. He was not in favor of Greeley, and yet he could not support Grant. He opposed Greeley because Greeley had done everything in his power, through his propensities for abolitionism, to bring on our late disastrous struggle, and asserted that he had greatly contributed to the production of the Ku-Klux law, etc.

Now, I would like to know where and from whom did Mr. Tucker get his information about Mr. Greeley favoring or ever having favored such a monstrous, unconstitutional law as that of which General Grant is the father, and, as he acknowledges himself, proud of being so.

As to Mr. Greeley's propensities for abolitionism, were not both of the Adams', Daniel Webster, and many others, the stars and pride of our political American records, of the same belief on this national, domestic calamity? And admitting even that the slavery question has been the principal cause of all our late Southern disasters, *la pierre de touche* upon which revolves the history of the most gigantic revolution ever recorded in the annals of nations, putting the question direct to Mr. Tucker himself would he, at this present day, sweeping away from our sight all the horrors of our long-contested struggle, fording back, knee deep, to his "former home" the streams of blood that separate 1861 from 1872 would he, I say, gaze once more with moral satisfaction upon the "liberal institution of slavery?" I dare say he would not. He supports, however, Greeley in preference to Grant.

At this point of the deliberations a gentleman stumps the assembly and boldly holds up his banner for Greeley on the national, and H. C. Warmoth on the local ticket. He is hissed by some and applauded by others. Standing his ground, and supported by a majority present, he, a Democrat, addressing a Democratic meeting, is about to be denied the "right of free speech." One of the members, thunder-struck at the name of H. C. Warmoth being mentioned in the "sanctum" of Democracy, and looking around on the walls for the "Mane Thecel Phares" of the Balthazer feast, gathering all the pulmonary strength of which he is capable, threatens the audience with the interference of the Metropolitan Police.

Such is the Democracy of 1872! What a parallel could be drawn between that and the principles held up by our fathers of 1776! In that memorable assembly where submission to the mother country had been advocated by the most influential of its members, and, I may say, of the land, one man stood, and stood alone, for rebellion, and that was Patrick Henry. He says:

"It often happens that different persons often see the same subject in different lights; I, therefore, hope that it will not be thought disrespectful to the gentleman (Mr. Adams) if entertaining, as I do, opinions of a character very opposite to his, I should, upon this occasion, speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve." His sentiments prevailed, and the colonies stood separated.

Let the Democratic members who favor a renomination of Governor H. C. Warmoth, and are bold enough to come forward and speak forth their sentiments freely and without reserve, stand fast to their colors, and my head for a foot-ball that the ticket they nominate is the winning ticket in November next.

CHARLES PROVOSTY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, Office No. 12 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 8, 1872.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, the seventeenth instant, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the consideration of important business. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Board of Directors. P. M. BAKER, Secretary. je8 12t

Office of Louisiana Levee Company. No. 33 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 4, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the ordinary stockholders, who convert their stocks by or before the TWELFTH INSTANT, be allowed the following terms of payment on the installments, namely:

One dollar per share, cash.
One dollar per share, on June 25.
One dollar per share, on July 10.
One dollar per share, on July 25.
One dollar per share, on August 10.

THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary and Treasurer. je5

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

New Orleans Credit Foncier Association. Office No. 46 Old Levee street, New Orleans, May 31, 1872.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the sixth installment of ten per cent shall be due, payable at the office of the company, on MONDAY, June 10, 1872. By order of the President. A. SAULET, Secretary. je2 10t

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 4, 1872.—Members of this Association are hereby notified of the death of John Davidson, who died in this city January 3, 1872; Jacob Classen, who died in this city January 19, 1872, and J. J. Albert, who died in France January 29, 1872, and are called upon to come forward without further notice and pay, at the office of the Association, $1 25 for each, on or before 4 P. M., July 2, 1872. Amount paid out by the Association since its organization, $248,248. R. W. YOUNG, Secretary. je2 7t

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

Notice.—Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, New Orleans, May 25, 1872.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that a sixth installment of five dollars per share on all the ordinary stock, and a like installment of five dollars per share on all the preferred stock of the company has been called by the Board of Directors, and made payable on the first of June next, at the office of the company, No. 3½ Carondelet street. ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary. my25 15t

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This supero 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. 1y13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The officers and members of Colfax Guards are hereby notified that a called meeting of their club will be held at No. 87 Dryades street on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at 7½ P. M. Punctual attendance requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the presidents.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
JOHN B. KELLAR.
E. KEATING, Secretary. je9 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHILLINGER PAVEMENT COMPANY.

Office No. 27 Carondelet street.
GEORGE F. BROTT, Managing Agent.

This pavement is a concrete stone, laid in squares of any desired size, shape or color. The power required to render assunder one square inch of Portland cement, of which this stone is made is found to be 1152 pounds. Its superiority as compared with bricks is shown by the fact that the former yields only to the crushing pressure of 120 tons, while Stafford blue brick pulverizes at fifty tons, fire clay bricks at forty-five and midway perfect brick at forty eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General J. A. Gillmore United States army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe.

This pavement is laid so that the blocks can not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so the bearing is equal in all parts. Neither surface water nor grass can penetrate the seams. And as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not crack or break it. Artificial stone pavement made, with this cement for its chief ingredient, was laid on King William's bridge, Edinburg; the court-yard of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the railroad station at New Castle. It has been laid extensively in New York, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and we refer to the pavement in front of the Times office, and to that at Mr. Walshe's residence, at No. 344 Baronne street, in this city.

We are prepared to execute orders for banquettes (sidewalks), floors for stores, malt houses, stables, breweries, ice houses and all other places required to be water tight.

Particular attention is called to the following class of paving for which its beauty, durability and cheapness places it beyond competition: FLOOR TILES, of various colors, for churches, halls, court yards, garden walks, cemeteries, etc. my25 3m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

Sugar-cured HAMS at 12½ cents, at retail.
10,000 pounds Sugar-cured HAMS at 10 and 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents.
5,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each, for sale at N. B. CHURCHILL'S, No. 43 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, under St. James Hotel. ap10 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines. de16 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,
Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.
NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with testers, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $30.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of James Ready.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE SUCCESSION are requested to present their claims without delay to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the estate are notified that prompt payment of their indebtedness is required.

C. E. SCHMIDT,
Attorney of the Administrator.
June 7, 1872. je7 13 17

Succession of John Burke—No. 35,420.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
je8 12 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of M. Guiranovitch—No. 25,463.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
je8 12 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Successions of Philip N. Luckett and Thomas H. Lockett.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO present their claims as creditors of the above successions, to the undersigned, the agent of the guardian of the minors Luckett, within thirty days from the date hereof, in default of which the property of the said minors will be removed from the State of Louisiana. ROBERT MOTT,
No. 9 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, May 30, 1872. my31 3t

Succession of Widow Michel Debergue—No. 35,152.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my31 je4 3 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of George A. Freret.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the final account presented by the testamentary executor in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
je5 9 13 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

United States vs. P. G. Ryan.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 6813.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, June 8, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets—

A CERTAIN JUDGMENT of the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, rendered in favor of P. G. Ryan, and against Joseph Martinez and Jacinto Gili, copartners, under the name and style of J. Maristany & Co., No. 2992 of the docket of said court.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-fourth day of May, 1872.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
my25 30 je1 3

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, June 7, 1872.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey street, between Valence and Bordeaux streets—

One (1) light sorrel MARE, branded "H. V." on right hip.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES LEWIS,
No. 131—je8 td Administrator.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESS-MAKER, with a sewing machine. Also, one who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and basting, to work with her, in a private family, for a short time. Pay liberal to those who are fully competent. No others need apply, at No. 110 St. Charles street, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M. ap14

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

VOUCHERS OF 1872.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 6, 1872.

UNPAID WARRANTS OF THE GENERAL ASsembly of 1872, which bear the signatures of the chairmen of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and the presiding officer of each branch thereof, and which have been registered in this office, may now be presented thereat for settlement by the payees or holders, and if found to be correct, will be warranted for by the undersigned.

JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.
je7 1t

CITY TAXES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, June 1, 1872.

TAXPAYERS ARE REMINDED THAT THE TIME is fast passing away in which they can pay city taxes without heavy costs.

It is perhaps not generally known that the mere register of tax bills in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages constitutes a lien upon all the delinquent's property, and no transfer can be made until the bill is paid with all the costs.

Taxes may now be paid as follows: $1 20 in cash, $1 25 in five eighths return tax, certificates of appropriation, school certificates or metropolitan police warrants.

The extraordinary discount at which these obligations can be bought goes far to neutralize the just complaint of heavy taxes, while the purpose for which the cash is required, viz: to pay the interest on the bonded debt, appeals to the patriotism of every citizen who desires to redeem our city from its embarrassments, which can not be done unless the credit of its bonds is preserved.

JOHN S. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.
je1 1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1872.

BY VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO THE AUthority vested in the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer by the sixth section of an act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An act providing for the registration and payment of State warrants and certificates of indebtedness, and creating a fund for the payment of the same; also, abolishing the 'redemption of the State debt fund' and the 'free school fund,' and making provisions for the State to meet its obligations to the last named fund abolished; also, prescribing a fine against the State Treasurer for a failure to perform his duty, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1872, we, the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer, do hereby give public notice that on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1872 at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, and thereafter from day to day, not to exceed six days for the duration of the sale, and at the same hour, we shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the office of the State Treasurer, corner Royal and Conti streets, the State and city bonds hereinafter described, the same to be sold in the manner, under the conditions and upon the terms specified in the said act, all relative to which will more fully appear by a reference to the same, which is appended hereto, to wit—

529 bonds of $1000, issued under act No. 132, of 1857, belonging to the free school fund.

317 bonds of $1000, issued by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

17 bonds of $1000, issued by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

6 bonds of $1000, issued by the State of Louisiana to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

5 bonds of $1000, issued by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

29 bonds of $1000, issued by the State of Louisiana to the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

31 bonds of $1000, issued by the State of Louisiana to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

35 bonds of $500, issued by the State of Louisiana, under act No. 277 of 1853, for the relief of the State treasury, belonging to the free school fund.

190 bonds of $1000, city of New Orleans consolidated city bonds, belonging to the free school fund.

48 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the city of New Orleans to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

25 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the city of New Orleans to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, belonging to the free school fund.

22 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

43 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the State of Louisiana to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

13 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the State to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

19 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the State to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, belonging the redemption of State debt fund.

7 bonds of $1000 each, issued by the State to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

1 bond of $1000, issued by the State to the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company, belonging to the redemption of State fund.

68 bonds of $500 each, issued by the State under act No. 277 of 1853, for the relief of the State treasury, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

19 bonds of $1000 each, New Orleans consolidated city bonds, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

14 bonds of $1000 each, city of New Orleans, issued to railroads, belonging to the redemption of State debt fund.

The accepted bids to be complied with within three days of the adjudication of said sale.

JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.
ANTOINE DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.

[No. 31.

AN ACT providing for the registration and payment of state warrants and certificates of indebtedness, and creating a fund for the payment of the same; also, abolishing the "redemption of the State fund" and the free school fund, and making provisions for the State to meet its obligations to the last named fund abolished; also, prescribing a fine against the State Treasurer for a failure to perform his duty, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it is made the duty of the State Treasurer, under the direction of the joint committee, to ascertain and classify the state indebtedness, to keep in his office a book, or books, in which he shall register all unpaid warrants and certificates of indebtedness issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts in accordance with law, and which are payable out of the general funds that were issued prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; or warrants or certificates of indebtedness that may be issued at any subsequent date, according to law, either pursuant to appropriations made or in recognition of indebtedness created pursuant to any law of the State in force prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; such warrants and certificates of indebtedness shall be registered in the order and date of presentation for registration, and shall be transferable by mere delivery and payable to bearer. The registry shall contain the number showing the order of registration, numbering from one upward, the number, date and amount of the warrant or certificate; and on the back of each warrant or certificate shall be indorsed or stamped by the State Treasurer the number of its registration.

Every warrant or certificate of indebtedness, so registered, shall be paid to the holder by the State Treasurer, on presentation, in the order of the registered number; the warrant or certificate of indebtedness bearing the lowest number shall be paid first; provided, that should any warrant not be presented in the order of registration, the State Treasurer shall reserve an amount sufficient to pay the same, subject to conditions hereinafter made, and the