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 E. 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 HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO., at 11 o'clock, at No. 132 Canal street, entire stock in trade of Sophie Boutron, millinery and dress goods, together with fixtures—assignee's sale.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground and buildings No. 657 Poydras street—succession of Honora Kelley, wife of William Noe'e.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground and buildings an Johnson street—Stephen Humphreys vs. Zion Congregational Society; all the interest of Julien Fellon in one undivided half of a judgment for $1169 84; all his right in one undivided half of ten shares stock People's Bank of New Orleans; all his right in one undivided half of a mortgage for $2779 75, and in certain accounts amounting to $2652 55—succession of Pierre Rucard vs. Julien Fellon.

Local Intelligence.

A GAMBLING HOUSE SQUEAL—*The Biter Bit.*—Scarcely a week passes without the public being made aware that some unsophisticated Johnny has been lured into some of the gambling dens on St. Charles street and cleanly plucked. Yesterday morning, however, the tables were turned, and the supposed "green one" came off victorious. It happened thus: While one Martin Flynn, a brakeman on the Jackson railroad, was promenading St Charles street, he was accosted by Tom McAlpine, alias Soapy, the pugilist, and taken to the so-called lottery office, No. 19 St. Charles street, where McAlpine, who pretended to be up to some of the dodges practiced on the unwary, but being rather too smart himself to be done, volunteered to show his companion how the trick was done, saying that whatever would be his winnings he would share with Flynn. That individual being perfectly agreeable to this arrangement, the play began, and in a very short time turned over $100 in gold, which he told Flynn was his share of the winnings, advising him at the same time to go in for himself, and by following certain directions given he could not possibly fail to win. Flynn having pocketed the five $20 gold pieces, very quietly intimated his intention of leaving with what he had already received without troubling himself about any more. And notwithstanding all threats and persuations walked out, to the great consternation of the banker and "capper." Finding that his gold was disappearing, Train, the said proprietor of the "lottery office," caused Flynn to be arrested on a charge of larceny, which was preferred before Assistant Recorder Houston at the First District Police Court.

The judge, however, intimated that the prisoner could not be detained unless an affidavit was made, and that not being done the fortunate brakeman quietly walked out of court, provokingly jingling the gold as he went. Shortly afterward he changed a twenty dollar gold piece at a coffeehouse adjacent, treating "all round," and having a good time generally. The ex-trainer, McAlpine, who had accompanied his superior to the station, was, at the instance of Sergeant Gaster, arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character, and on being placed before the judge was put under $500 bond for future good behaviour, or in default sixty days Parish Prison. Yesterday afternoon, the approved bond not being forthcoming, the valorous McAlpine was conveyed to that beautiful mansion near Congo square.

FIRE.—Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the one-story frame house No. 333½ Liberty street, owned by Mrs. Ferguson, and occupied by a family named Boston. Officer Shea, who discovered the fire, burst open the door and managed to extinguish the fire before any serious damage was done.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—Tom Sellers, who had committed an assault with a dangerous weapon, with the intention of taking the life of P. Shiffer, surrendered himself at the fifth precinct station on Thursday last.

Yesterday at Recorder M'Arthur's court in the case of George Deno, who was shot, and, as was feared, mortally wounded, on Saturday last, by O. P. Lyon, Dr. J. Castellanos, who attended Deno, gave the following certificate: "No signs of inflammation, or of any organic injury, having as yet presented themselves, I can safely pronounce the wound not dangerous."

The accused, Lyon, is yet in the Parish Prison, the recorder refusing to admit him to bonds until he can consult the Attorney General, now at Baton Rouge.

ORGANIZATION OF A GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB IN THE FIFTH WARD.—Last night a large number of the voters of the fifth ward assembled at Ferris' coffeehouse, corner of Marrais and Orleans streets, for the purpose of organizing a club, consisting of those in favor of Greeley and Brown and the indorsement of the Cincinnati convention.

Mr. Charles Fry having called the meeting to order, Mr. M. C. Barry was unanimously elected temporary chairman of the club, and Mr. William Higgins, by the same complimentary vote, was elected secretry pro tem.

The chairman, in explaining the reason of this organization, said that it was for the sole purpose of gaining a perfect unanimity on the part of the Liberal party, which he had no doubt would be effected.

Mr. Bernos said that a similar meeting had been held Thursday night at the Eagle Hall, and so that the whole ward should be in unison, he moved that this meeting ratify the proceedings of that assembly, which he understood would be called the mother club. This, being seconded, was adopted unanimously and with great applause.

It was moved that the meeting adjourn for half an hour for the purpose of taking the names of those desirous of joining the club, but on explanation of the secretary that, as yet, no stationery had been provided, the motion was lost.

It was then moved that the meeting be adjourned until something further should be known of the proceedings of the mother club. Adopted.

The meeting, which was of a most enthusiastic character, then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman by advertisement.

CRIMINAL COURT.—William Richards pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

The case of John Goodier, charged with manslaughter, shooting and killing a negro name1 Louis May, at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Annunciation street, on September 27, was continued on account of the absence of some important witnesses.

Philip Acker, convicted of assault and battery, but recommended to the mercy of the court, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20, with costs.

In the case of Officer J. Parker, charged with false imprisonment of Martin Finnegan on the fifteenth of March, a nolle prosequi was entered.

In the case of Jose Pacheco, alias Jose Martinez, charged with keping a banking game, at which money and ivory chips representing money were bet and hazarded, the grand jury presented a true bill.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN TRUNK.—A mulatto boy went on board the steamer Ida on the eighteenth instant, and claimed a trunk belonging to Mrs. Mary Laughton, of Gretna, representing that he had been sent for it by that lady. He afterward had the trunk conveyed in a cab to the house of George Wetzel, on Urquhart street, between St. Ferdinand and Poet street, where it was yesterday found by Special Officer Dumas. As the boy is well known by the police, it is expected that he will soon be arrested.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

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

A Bit of History.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

It is said that time is the "healer" of all things, even in politics. Not more than four years ago, in the early days of reconstruction, when the Hon. William Pitt Kellogg was collector of the port of New Orleans, a talented and intelligent young colored man, to test the sincerity of the professions of their pretended friends, made application for a position at the "granite building," in the department over which the Hon. W. P. Kellogg presided. It was granted to him, and he was directed to call at the deputy collector's desk. Fancy the astonishment of the applicant when the porter was ordered to provide him with a pail of whitewash and a brush, and he, the applicant, was told to whitewash the privy. Such was the only work a "nigger" could get there.

Times have changed. The same young colored man to-day is the surveyor of the port, and presides over the Radical convention at Baton Rouge, and the same Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, ex-collector, United States Senator, is now cringing before him to help him to be made Governor of Louisiana, so that he might return himself again elected United States Senator with the money of the State, as he has done heretofore with the money of the United States.

VERITAS.

Second Appearance.

George Francis Train put in his second appearance at the St. Charles Theatre last night, and was greeted by a much larger audience than on the previous night. He spoke the same piece, and to those who had not heard it the night before it may have been interesting, for George really labors hard to interest an audience and gain their applause.

He reminds us a good deal, in his acting, of the renowned Dan Rice, the great Shakespearean clown. Dan managed to throw a great deal of fire and fun into his performances, and in this respect is not unlike the great Train. Mr. Train will, however, have to vary his performances if he expects to draw well for any length of time. It will not do to speak the same piece every night, and repeat the same jokes. They will soon become stale and unprofitable.

His Presidential joke is a good one, and he plays it well: but it will not do to play it every night. He must endeavor to get up something new, and thus make the character of his performances of a higher order than those commonly rendered by negro minstrels.

The public expected to hear something good from him last night on the subject of woman's rights, and were disappointed. He talked all the evening, and the all absorbing theme of discourse was George Francis Train. The subject may be a good one, but by being used too much it may become threadbare, and, therefore, it is better to let it rest occasionally by giving the public something new. A man with brains can do this.

The Golden Age for the Presidential Campaign.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Golden Age*, announces that his journal will give a ringing support to Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. As Mr. Tilton's paper was the first among the press to nominate Mr. Greeley, the zeal with which this nomination will be sustained by the *Golden Age* will be chivalrous and whole-hearted. Mr. Greeley's estimate of Mr. Tilton's journal was thus handsomely expressed in an article from his own hand in the *Tribune* of May 3, 1872:

The *Golden Age*, now well into its second year, has found a home in the Tribune building. It is altogether the most independent, free-speaking weekly issued in our city, and one of the most sparkling and readable. Mr. Tilton's articles sometimes compel our dissent, but never bore. He has the rare art of saying what he thinks in the fewest words, and hence saying it forcibly. All who know him are his friends, even when constrained to dissent from his opinions, and we predict for his journal a brilliant and useful career.

Price of the *Golden Age* during the campaign (from now till election) $1 per single copy, and $75 for 100 copies. Persons can not contribute more effectually to the election of Mr. Greeley than by circulating the *Golden Age*. Address Theodore Tilton, Tribune building, New York city.

This is from the Austin (Texas) *Journal:*

Governor Davis has ordered all the convicts in the employ of the contractors on the Great Northern railway back to the penitentiary. The reason assigned is brutal, degrading and inhuman treatment. This is a just and humane move. There has been too much of the old, heartless slave-driving spirit in connection with the government of the convicts of late, and the conduct of one of the lessees of the penitentiary in this respect is said to be amenable to the severest criticism.

BUTLER'S BOLD SEIZURE.

[From the New York World, June 17.]

The suit against General Butler for damages for his seizure of the steamer Nassau at New Orleans, in 1862, is still on trial before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. The usual large attendance at the trial was sensibly diminished yesterday on account of the heat and the very defective ventilation of the court room. The jurors empaneled will have cause for self-congratulation if they escape the fate of one of the jurymen upon the trial of Mayor Hall, and come away at the close of the trial with health unimpaired. The earlier half of the day was occupied in the discussion of the admissability of the assignment by George Hunnewell, from whom the Nassau was seized, of his interest in the vessel, and his cause of action against General Butler, to H. A. Tilden, the present plaintiff. The court admitted the assignment in evidence, and then the testimony of Samuel P. Griffin was read, to the effect that Griffin, subsequently to the seizure of the Nassau by General Butler, became, at the suggestion of Andrew Jackson Butler, the brother of General Butler, interested in the Nassau, and that Andrew Jackson Butler was owner of the steamer Union, and was interested in cargoes of other vessels, and offered to loan Griffin money to buy the Nassau with from General Butler, who, according to Andrew, found the Nassau unfit for his purposes.

BUTLER AND HIS STAFF.

Colonel William H. Wiegel was recalled, and his direct examination resumed, as follows:

Question—Were you, or not, on friendly relations with General Butler on the twenty-second of September, 1862? Answer—I was, during all the month of September; there had been no trouble between General Butler and myself until 1863

Question—What was the first real difficulty between you and General Butler? Answer—The first difficulty that occurred between General Butler and myself was in relation to moving some men from the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

Question—State only a difficulty in relation to this suit. Answer—While I was on leave of absence in March, 1863, a few days after the inauguration of President Grant I was at the General's office, and in the conversation I was asked in reference to this suit; the General asked me in this interview what my recollection of the seizure of the Nassau was, and stated that he expected some difficulty, some trouble about it. I told him I didn't think my recollection of the difficulty would be of benefit to him. The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Boutwell.

Question—What further did he say before the interruption? Answer—He simply asked what recollection I had of the seizure; I stated very frankly I thought the recollection would be of no benefit to him.

Question—I want to know if he said anything of the interest he or anybody else had in your memory? Answer—That was some time after.

Question—What was said then? Answer—I don't remember the exact date, six weeks or two months afterward when he met me again; another conversation took place, and this matter was brought up again; the General asked me what my recollection was; I again told him I didn't think my recollection of the seizure would be of any benefit at all to him; he said if I could make my recollection agree with his, that it would be of considerable interest to him, and I wouldn't lose anything myself; I told him I wasn't that kind of man, and that ended it; shortly after this the real difficulty commenced.

Ex-Judge Porter proposed to put in evidence the successive appointments and promotions of Mr. Wiegel while on General Butler's staff and afterward, and to show that he did not leave the army until the close of the war.

The court excluded the evidence as irrelevant, Judge Shipman remarking that he did not propose to gauge the integrity of any witness by the number of stars or bars on his shoulder-straps, and he did not intend to allow the jury to do so.

Question—To what did that letter refer in which you ask not to be dishonorably discharged?

General Butler objected to the question.

Judge Shipman asked the object of the proposed testimony.

Ex-Judge Porter—We propose to show it was written to counteract efforts of Andrew Jackson Butler, who insisted upon Colonel Wiegel being discharged.

The court—I exclude it.

A PUP PRESENTED TO BUTLER.

Mr. Doolittle, on behalf of the plaintiff, offered in evidence several letters, written by General Butler to Colonel Wiegel, the witness, in the spring of 1869. They were all short, and each referred, together with expressions of a friendly nature, to the reception and subsequent conduct of a dog presented by Colonel Wiegel to the General at Lowell. General Butler expressed his obligation for the dog in one letter and asks Wiegel to accept $100 from him as a token of friendship. In another letter he says: "Will you not now take the money as the tribute of a sympathizing friend?" The letters were read in court by General Butler.

Judge Shipman (ironically)—These letters seem very important in this case.

General Butler—Yes, sir; but it is not my fault that they are offered.

BUTLER'S DOG A FIGHTER.

The last of the letters spoke of the dog as having had a fight with another dog, and as still suffering from his wounds.

Judge Shipman—What is the date of that important piece of testimony? (Severely.) Mr. Doolittle, I think very little of your discretion as counsel in introducing letters showing the relations between the witness and General Butler about dogs.

George Hunnewell was then called and testified:

In August and September, 1862, I was in New Orleans; I was the owner of the steamer Nassau; I purchased her about the tenth of September.

Question—What were you proposing to do with her?

General Butler—I object.

Ex-Judge Porter—We propose to show that he had made a contract to alter her into a towboat; that thereby he was interfering with Andrew Jackson Butler's interest in the towing business; and that as soon as he had determined to change her into a towing boat, Mr. Hunnewell was approached with a proposition to sell her, and he refusing to sell her, she was taken from him.

General Butler—What was a proposition in his own mind is not evidence. What he did may be.

The court allowed the question.

Witness—I made a contract to alter her into a tow-boat; the first thing that followed, Mr. Eddy called at my office; he was in the tow-boat business, and made an offer for the steamer; I had an interview the next day with Mr. Hassam.

COME TO THE KING.

Question—What occurred between you and General Butler? Answer—I think the next day, the seventeenth of September, 1862, a United States soldier came to my office and asked if my name was Hunnewell; I said it was; he said General Butler demanded my presence at once; I went; when I arrived at his office, General Butler asked me if I was the owner of the steamer Nassau; I told him I was, and that she was in my name; he says, "I want to buy her; what is your price for her?" I told him I didn't wish to sell her; he said, "If you don't sell her I will seize her for the use of the United States government;" I then told him that I should be most happy to charter her to the government, and that rather than sell her I would charter her to the government for $50 a day, or even for $40, for the reason that I had use for her if the government didn't require her; General Butler replied, "I can't charter her; I'm going to send her on a perilous expedition, and she may get lost;" I then said, in case of her loss, I would look to the United States government for my indemnity; his reply was, "No, I know what she cost you; I am going to take her and give you my own price for her."

"YOU LIE, SIR."

I said I thought it very hard as I had just been offered $32,500 for five-eighths of her by his brother; his reply was, "You lie, sir; I know all about it;" I think he mentioned $28,000 as the sum he would give; he then called an orderly and instructed the orderly to go with me to the transfer desk of the Customhouse, and have the vessel transferred from me to him (General Butler); I went to the Customhouse and Costanzi, the clerk, whom I knew, asked me what I wanted; this was in the presence of the orderly, and in his hearing.

General Butler wished to say, for the information of the court, that an orderly was merely a messenger sent on errands.

The court decided to admit the testimony.

Witness—I told him I came to transfer the steamer Nassau from myself to General Butler; Costanzi replied, "What! General Butler buying a steamship?" I then called him to witness that I was acting under compulsion, and I referred him to the soldier who had me in charge.

The court directed that Costanzi's remark be stricken out.

Witness—The transaction was not then completed; I went to General Butler's office and had instructions from General Butler to come back the next day and complete the papers; next day the papers were perfected at the office, and then I was sent to the Customhouse to finish the matter; General Butler handed the papers to the Colonel, and told me to go with him to have the papers recorded; I went, and then went back to General Butler's office, when he gave a check for $31,360, which was paid in notes of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, which were at seventeen per cent discount as compared with greenbacks; the Colonel who went with me was called Wiegel by Constanzi; I told General Butler, as I was leaving his office, that was not the last time he would hear from it; two or three days afterward General Butler sent an officer demanding my presence; I went, and the General said, "You want your steamer back; I don't want her, she draws too much water." I told him I would like her back, but I had not the money just then; he remarked, "I won't give you five minutes;" just then Admiral Farragut came in and the conversation was interrupted; I went to my office; in a few moments an orderly came again and said the General demanded my presence; I went to Jacob Barker and got a check for $31,360, and then went to General Butler; that check was not certified; it was a banker's check; I went into the office and General Butler asked what I was going to do; I said, "I want the vessel and here is your money;" he said, "You can't have her; the quartermaster has just been here and says he must have her."

VALUE OF THE VESSEL.

Question—What was the value of the steamer at the time she was seized. Answer—From $50,000 to $60,000.

Cross-examined by General Butler—I went to New Orleans in July, 1862; I didn't own any vessels myself at that time; I was in the commission business; the Nassau, when she came to New Orleans, was owned by Mr. Sutphin and Mr. Buell; the former owned two-thirds and the latter one-third; I got my men to alter her into a towboat the very day you had seized her; had no men working on her before; my purchase of her was recorded, I think, on the tenth of September; the bill of sale is on file at the Customhouse; they gave me a copy of it; I paid $14,800 of the purchase money to Mr. VanWinkle; it was before I recorded the bill of sale at the Customhouse; I gave my obligation for the rest, but the seizure prevented me from paying.

After an extended cross-examination as to the relations between the witness and Messrs. Sutphin and Buell, and in reference to his title to the vessel, the court adjourned to this morning.

The Morgan steamers have changed time of departure from Galveston, so that the mails hereafter will leave for New Orleans on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, June 20, 1872.—In conformity with the by-laws, the stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that the stock books of this company will be closed on the thirtieth instant, and remain closed until after the dividend is declared.

je20 3t H. PERALTA, Secretary.

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

Special Notice.—Louisiana Cotton Manufactory, New Orleans, June 12, 1872.—A general meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of July, 1872, at 1 P. M., at No. 37 Carondelet street, to take into consideration the propriety of liquidating its affairs and dissolving the company. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board of Directors.

je16 tjy15 GEORGE PERRILLIAT, Secretary.

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. 1y13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Third Ward—Rally, Rally, Rally, Friends of Greeley and Brown.—All persons, irrespective of past political opinions or party affiliations, favorable to the election of Greeley and Brown, and residents of the Third Ward of this city, are earnestly invited to meet at the National Hall, on Poydras street, between Franklin and Liberty streets, at half-past seven o'clock THIS EVENING, for the purpose of organizing a Central Club for the ward under the auspices of the State Central and Parish Executive Committees of the Liberal party of Louisiana.

By order of the Executive Committee of the First District Liberal Club.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
E. P. BLANCHARD,
THOMAS LYNNE,
Provisional Executive Committee, Third Ward.

je22 1t

Attention, Citizens of the Third Ward.—All citizens favorable to the formation of a Greeley and Brown campaign club are cordially invited to attend a meeting to be held at the National Hall, Poydras street, on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, 1872, at half-past seven o'clock. je22 2t

Headquarters Liberal Party, State of Louisiana, Office No. 15 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 20, 1872.—The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed members of the Executive State Central Committee of the Liberal party of Louisiana:

Harry T. Hays, J. M. Birnhammer,
Jam s O. Blair, James Graham,
R. P. Rareshide, F. Dumas,
Louis Stein, Jack Wharton,
Walter Pugh.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James Graham, A. H. Peale, Jr.,
Joseph Magner.

D. B. PENN, President.

Circular.—Headquarters of the Liberal Party, State of the State of Louisiana, No. 15 Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana, June 20, 1872.—The citizens of the different parishes of the State and wards of the city of New Orleans who favor the object set forth in the address to the people of Louisiana of June 10, 1872, are hereby requested to organize without delay, and without further instructions from these headquarters, by forming Greeley and Brown clubs, and calling parish conventions to assemble on the twentieth of July, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the first Monday in August.

Presidents and secretaries of clubs and conventions are earnestly requested to report action in person or in writing at these headquarters.

D. B. PENN, President.

ANDREW HERO, Secretary. je21

Provisional Liberal Parish Executive Committee of the Parish of Orleans—Headquarters Provisional Liberal Republican State Central Committee, New Orleans, June 17, 1872.—By virtue of the authority in me vested, I hereby announce the following gentlemen as composing the Provisional Parish Executive Committee for the parish of Orleans, which will sit on SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, 1872, at half-past seven o'clock, at Riley's Hotel, corner Common and Dryades streets, for organization, viz:

First Ward—J. Oplatek, M. Sharkey and G. Bonligny.

Second Ward—Fred. Wang, P. H. Boyle and John Cochrane.

Third Ward—W. L. Stamford, Thomas O'Connor and J. D. Honston.

Fourth Ward—Louis Schwartz, E. J. Lawless and Henry Weber.

Fifth Ward—Judge J. P. Montamat, John H. Bernns and A. H. M'Arthur.

Sixth Ward—L. E. Lemaire, L. B. Wakeman and R. Brewster.

Seventh Ward—Judge J. A. Letton, J. B. Jourdain and W. J. Moore.

Eighth Ward—Charles Morell, T. J. Meroney and George Delamore.

Ninth Ward—Judge A. B. Sloanaker, William Stevenson and W. C. Kinsella.

Tenth Ward—John Kaiser, Dr. Henry Smith and J. C. Weaver.

Eleventh Ward—Dr. W. S. Mitchell, T. M. Heathton and N. H. McLemore.

Twelfth Ward—W. G. McConnell, E. Reviere and W. M. Surls.

Thirteenth Ward—John Lockwood, Dr. J. Wolfsburg and Charles Roper.

Fourteenth Ward—G. B. Fish, P. R. Smith and W. R. Fish.

Fifteenth Ward—Colonel Jack Wharton, Dr. J. A. Riley and W. P. Willeon.

By order of the Provisional State Central Committee of the Liberal Republican Party.

G. H. BRAUGHN, President.

Attested:
P. W. WOODLEY, Assistant Secretary.

je19 7t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, State Treasurer's Office, New Orleans, June 21, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR SALE at public auction, at two o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the twenty-second instant, at the office of the State Treasurer, corner of Conti and Royal streets—

SIX NEW ORLEANS CONSOLIDATED CITY BONDS, of $1000 each.

The purchaser, at the sale thereof on the twentieth instant, having failed to comply with the terms of the adjudication.

The terms and conditions of said sale will be the same as those prescribed at the sale of State and city bonds made on the seventeenth instant and subsequently.

JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.
je22 ANT. DUBUCLET, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF STATE TAX ASSESSORS' OFFICE, No. 137 Gravier street, Room No. 3 Cotton Exchange.

THE TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORleans are hereby notified that the time for making their returns of personal property and capital in trade expires on the first day of July, 1872. After that time delinquents will be dealt with according to section twenty-six of the revenue law.

J. W. SWORDS,
President Board of State Tax Assessors.

je19 tjy1

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., June 13, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE WILL BE received until MONDAY, July 15, 1872, for the transportation by wagons or drays, suitable for the purpose, of all public property which may be required to be hauled in this city and vicinity until June 30, 1873.

Form of proposal, stating details and requirements, will be furnished by this office.

W. B. HUGHES,
je19 td Chief Quartermaster.

THIRD DRAINING DISTRICT.

Order.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL OF THE THIRD Drainage District having been filed in this court, and the city of New Orleans, as successor and subrogee of the boards of commissioners of the several drainage districts, having filed a petition for the homologation of said assessment roll—

"It is ordered that all persons, whom it may concern, do show cause, if any they have, within thirty days from the first publication of this order, why said assessment should not be approved and homologated. And it is further ordered that this order be published in the English and French languages in the New Orleans Republican newspaper twice each week for thirty days.

New Orleans, June 17, 1872.

(Signed) HENRY C. DIBBLE, Judge.

A true copy of the order of court in the suit No. 7482, entitled "In the matter of the city of New Orleans, praying for a decree, etc., Third Drainage District," in the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

New Orleans, June 17, 1872.

ROBERT LYNNE, Deputy Clerk.

TROISIEME DISTRICT DE DESSECHEMENT.

Ordre.

LE ROLE D'ASSESSEMENT DU TROISIEME DISTRICT de Dessèchement ayant été enlissée en cette cour, et la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, comme successeur et substitut des dits boards de commissionnaires des divers districts de dessèchement ayant faite une pétition pour l'homologation du dit rôle d'assessement—

Il est ordonné que toutes personnes qui sont concernées montrent cause, si elles en ont, dans trente jours de la première publication de cet ordre, pourquoi que le dit assessement ne serait approuvé et homologué. Il est de plus ordonné que le dit ordre soit publié dans les langues anglaise et française dans le journal "New Orleans Republican" deux fois par semaine pendant trente jours.

Nouvelle-Orléans, Juin 17, 1872.

(Signé) HENRY C. DIBBLE, Juge.

Une copie conforme de l'ordre de cour du procès No. 7482, intitulé "Dans l'affaire de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, prisnt pour un décret, etc., Troisième District de Dessèchement," dans la Huitième Cour de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Nouvelle Orléans, Juin 17, 1872.

ROBERT LYNNE, Député Greffier.

je17 taw 1m

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 27, 1872.

ON THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF THE PRESENT month was promulgated, in the New Orleans Republican, an act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "an act providing for the registration and payment of State warrants, 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." Said act is numbered eighty-one, and was approved on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1872.

The eighth section of said act provides "that to meet any deficit which may exist after the bonds and money placed to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act shall have been exhausted, there is hereby levied a tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the State, according to the assessment of the year 1871, payable in 1872."

Notice is hereby given to the public generally that the tax of one mill so levied will be collected from taxpayers and accounted for in currency by tax-collectors in the same manner as other taxes, payable during the year 1872, are paid. Tax-collectors are hereby instructed to proceed at once to the collection of the said tax of one mill, based upon the assessment roll of 1871.

my29 JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, June 19, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 24, 1872, at 12 M., for furnishing Fresh Beef to the inmates of the Insane Asylum and Home of Aged and Infirm.

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 three hundred dollars in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

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

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

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

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Fresh Beef."

je20 td L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, May 17, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNdersigned until MONDAY, July 1, 1872, at 12 M., for the construction and erection of machinery, etc., for Waterworks improvement and extension, to be erected on the square of ground in front of the present machinery, viz:

Two overhead beam condensing engines, arranged to work together or separately, with variable cut-off valves, so constructed as to perform the highest duty known of engines, the capacity to be of from eight to twenty-eight million gallons of water in twenty-four hours, lifted one hundred feet high; the pumps to be of the bucket and plunger principle, with cylinder boilers, double-flued, forty-two inches diameter, of sufficient power to work the engines up to full capacity; furnace arranged to work with the smallest amount of fuel to make steam when the engines are at their highest or lowest duty; a brick chimney of capacity for all the boilers, not less than seventy six feet in height; all the pipes and valves to connect pumps with the river; the pumps to be connected with a stand-pipe or air vessel, to have three discharge openings, two of twenty-four inches, and one of thirty inches, with valves for each.

Buildings for the engines and boilers, all of sufficient size, to be of brick covered with slate, all of good material and style of architecture, foundations to be all of best hard brick laid in cement; a dwelling for the engineer, and office, to be of brick, covered with slate; the square of ground to be inclosed with a brick wall, eight feet high, with the necessary gates and doors.

For further particulars, see specifications on file in the office of the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

Bids to be for the whole work complete.

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 $1000 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 entertained unless the certificate of the Administrator of Finance is inclosed therewith to the effect that the required cash deposit has been made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Waterworks machinery," etc.

my19 td L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

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,
je1 1m Administrator of Finance.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEALTH ORDINANCES.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 15, 1872.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana, held June 14, 1872, the following ordinances were adopted:

An ordinance relative to filling up building lots, and permits for building thereon.

SECTION 1. Before any owner, contractor or other person, shall erect any dwelling or building upon any lot of ground within the city of New Orleans, he shall obtain from the office of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana a certificate showing that the level of such lot is not below the grade of the banquettes adjacent thereto, or that such lot is provided with ample drainage facilities, so as not to be dangerous, from dampness or defective drainage, to life or health. Any owner, contractor, or other person, violating any portion of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

An ordinance relative to nuisance carts.

SECTION 1. Every vidangeur or other person engaged in the business of a vidangeur, or whose cart, dray or other vehicle shall be used as a night or nuisance cart, shall have attached to each of his carts, drays or other vehicles used in such business a lighted lanthern or lamp, on which shall be painted in distinct figures, at least two inches high, the number of said wagon or cart, and for failure or neglect so to do, such vidangeur or other person shall be liable for each offense to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. Every cart used as a nuisance or night cart shall be provided with a water-tight and thoroughly closed box or receptacle, and any person using or suffering to be used any cart, dray or other vehicle as a night or nuisance cart that shall not be provided with such water-tight and thoroughly closed box or receptacle, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars.

An ordinance relative to the disinfecting and deodorizing of privies and privy vaults.

SECTION 1. Whenever in the opinion of the proper officer or officers of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, any privy or privy vault shall be in a condition such as to require the same to be disinfected or deodorized, he or they shall cause notice thereof to be given to the owner or tenant of the premises where such privy or privy vaults may be, to deodorize or disinfect such privy or privy vaults within a delay of thirty-six hours, and for any refusal or neglect to obey such notice, within said time, such offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of ten dollars.

An ordinance relative to the opening of tombs, graves and vaults.

SECTION 1. No tomb, grave or vault containing any dead body, shall be opened without permission first had from the proper officer of the Board of Health. Any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars.

An ordinance amending section eight of ordinance of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, adopted May 19, 1870.

SECTION 1. Section eight of the ordinance of the Board of Health, adopted May 19, 1870, is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

PRIVIES.

SEC. 8. Any privy hereafter constructed shall be not to exceed two feet below the surface of the ground, and be walled with brick or stone, laid in cement its whole depth, with water-tight bottom, and said wall shall be raised, at least, one foot above the surface of the ground, and shall be so constructed as not to have any issue or opening on any street, way, yard, or place, nor shall it be within three feet, of any street or way, and shall, if built adjacent to any wall, whether a party wall or otherwise, be separated therefrom by solid masonary of not less than two feet in thickness, laid in cement, and thoroughly waterproof, and shall have a flue or ventilator, sufficient for ventilation, extending above the surrounding windows, or communicating with a chimney. Any person building, or causing any privy to be built in contravention of this section, or any part of it, shall be liable to a fine not to exceed twenty dollars. And the court before which suit may be brought for violation of this section, or any part of it, shall, in rendering its judgment, order such privy to be reconstructed in accordance with the provisions of this section within a reasonable time, and, in default of compliance with such order, the party so failing to comply shall be subject to like penalty and punished as in the first instance; and the Board of Health may cause such order to be complied with at the expense of the person ordered as aforesaid; said expense to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of said Board.

An ordinance amending sections twenty-three and thirty