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.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange place.

A. Simon, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange alley (under St. Louis Hotel)

James Ennis, Pontchartrain railroad depot, Third District; also at depot, foot of Lafayette street, First District.

Variety news stand, No. 38, Dauphine street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 97 Natchez street, a general assortment of second hand furniture, etc.

Local Intelligence.

RECEIVING THEIR COMMISSIONS.—Mayor Wiltz and Administrators Sturcken, Lewis, Turnbull, Fitzenreiter, Calhoun, Brewster and Schneider called upon Governor Pinchback yesterday for their commissions, and "recognized" him. The interview was very cordial and pleasant, and the Governor's suggestion that they had gone astray in politics, but that by the next election time they would doubtless swing around into a proper Republican alignment, was very pleasantly received.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB HOUSE BURNED—*Fire on Canal Street.*—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, fire was discovered in that elegant brown front building on the corner of Canal and Dryades street, occupied by the Shakespeare Club, and owned by Mr. James Tilton.

The entire interior of the house, from roof to lower floor, was destroyed. The Shakespeare Club, which fitted up the rooms some six months since, at great expense and with much elegance, lost about $25,000, which was partially covered by insurance.

The building, valued at about $75,000, was insured in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company for a less amount than that.

The roof of the adjoining building, on Canal street, the three-story residence of Mrs. Sumpter Turner, was soon on fire, but was saved with a loss of some $3000, which the insurance covered.

There is some mystery about the origin of the fire. The rules of the club required the house to be closed at midnight, but the fire was not discovered till three hours after that time, though the porters of two club usually slept there.

The building was one of the prettiest in that part of the city, and, though the outer walls are standing, it appears to be a wreck.

MRS. OATES.—Mrs. Oates and members of her company visited the engine house of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6 yesterday afternoon, by special invitation, to witness the formal opening of the hall since its rejuvenation and embellishment, and the boys gave her a cordial reception.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—An attempt was made Tuesday night to enter the residence of Mrs. Jennie Bronson, on Constance street, but it was frustrated by strong window and door fastenings.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT IN GRIEF.—A merchant from one of the large towns in East Feliciana parish was escorted to the first precinct station, about one o'clock yesterday morning, from the classic purlieus of Basin and Gravier streets, where he had purchased the charms of a dusky maiden for $2 50, and then whipped her because she would not give the money back. Both were taken in, but occupied separate apartments.

He did not succeed in making an arrangement with a press reporter to communicate his woes at that unseasonable hour, to Messrs. Payne & Dameron, and Mr. John W. Madden, with whom he had business transactions.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

That pleasant little lady, always a popular favorite in New Orleans, never came here with a better comic opera company than supports her in her unique performances at the present time. There are Drew and Howson and Crape, a trio of unexcelled ability in burlesque extravaganzas. As *Princess Vindicta*, "she with the auburn hair, gentle as a dove, frail as a lilac," John Howson excites the warmest admiration. "Fortunio" is the greatest burlesque extravaganza of the day, and under ordinary circumstances it would attract big audiences. To-morrow evening Mrs. Oates will take her farewell benefit. Monday evening the Fox pantomime company will enter upon a brief engagement.

Academy of Music.

Somehow in light performances, the Academy seldom fails to draw good houses, whether storms, politics or the hippopalgia interferes to reduce the attendance at other theatres. So it has been with the pantomime of "Flick and Flock," which has had a ten days' successful run, but for which tonight the pantimime of "Jack and Gill" will be substituted. A change in the bill every night during the week. That noble animal, the horse, will attract the attention of New Orleans people during the holidays, as the arena at the Academy of Music will afford James Robinson, the champion bareback rider of the world, and his mammoth circus company an opportunity for display.

Varieties Theatre.

On account of the terrible storm yesterday the "Jane Eyre" matinee at the Varieties Theatre was a failure. This evening "Jane Eyre" will be withdrawn, and the much admired and much abused "One Wife" will be substituted. Miss Charlotte Thompson has won the general commendation of the press by her impersonations in this play.

Exposition Hall.

The stormy weather sadly interfered with the second concert at Exposition Hall last night, when Carlotta Patti, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signor Mario and others sang with all the rare powers of vocalism they possess. This evening, the third concert. Saturday noon, matinee concert.

Barnum's Great Show.

The great depth of water in the rear of the city yesterday prevented the success of Barnum's great show at the corner of Canal and Tonti streets, at which, however, today there will be three performances at 10 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M. Remember that it embraces a great variety of amusements, including a museum, menagerie, caravan, hippodrome, polytechnic institute, zoological garden and the royal Italian circus, under ten mammoth tents.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Ole Bull, the great violin virtuoso, will appear in concerts at Odd Fellows' Hall, assisted by Miss Graziella Ridgway, soprano; Signor Ferranti, baritone comic, and Mr. Joseph H. Deneck, pianist and composer. Seats may be secured at Grunewold's music store.

The Louisiana Congressman who is contesting the right to the seat of another individual is named Lott. The fact that this person left his native State last week for Washington would account for the infernal condition into which things have fallen there, but for the additional fact that his wife did not leave with him.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

THE INTIMIDATION DODGE

Threatening Letters to Governor Pinchback.

Governor Pinchback has recently been favored with some unique correspondence from some of the "best people," in whose behalf Mr. Ogden is now writing long and rather dull letters to the Attorney General of the United States. The counselor, however, spells his words better than some of his political friends do, and his diction is more elegant. But they all are working for a common object—the defeat of Republicanism and the subversion of the liberties of more than half of the people of the State.

We append copies of three letters received yesterday by the Governor, giving the writers the advantage of preserving their own style:

NEW YORK, December 12, 1872.

Deed Beat Acting Governor Pinchbeck Sambo:

You damb black niger what the hell you want to do wit you big mouth if we had you in New York we would skin you like an ell you a niger of the Deapest Die want to be governor of Louisiana the best thing you can do is to sell out and go out hunting Gorillas in africa and become an Idol amongst your tribe I defy you to sent me an answer to this letter because I know you are to much of a coward to do it

hopeing to hear from you soon I am yours

CHARLES A. TAYLOR

address letter New York city P. O.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7, 1872.

P. B. S. Pinchback:

If you do not resingn the office of Acting Governor within three days beware, for in the fourth from this date you will be dead, stabbed to the heart. You are hereby warned by the

A. P. U's.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16, 1872.

SIR—As a friend I advize you to stay away from Mechanic's Institute as much as possible, for it will certainly be bloun up with nitro gliceria in less than thirty days.

K. K. K.

P.S.—An orginization of recent origin have sent to New York for som Italian brigands to dispatch Kellog, Dible, and other carpet baggers, that they can not get rid of any other way.

BEWARE.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

Claimant in the case of W. H. Secor vs. ship Victory, to show cause on the twenty-first instant why the proceeds should not be paid in accordance with the commissioner's report.

Charles Borse vs. ship Delthaven. Under advisement.

Bankruptcy minutes show nothing but continued rules.

The same in the Circuit Court proceedings.

Supreme Court.

Sheriff Harper, through his counsel, applied yesterday to the Supreme Court to be recognized as the civil sheriff for the parish of Orleans.

Upon examination of his bond by the court, it was observed that it had been approved by the recorder of mortgages anterior to the date of the commission presented for the inspection of the court.

The commission is issued by Acting Governor P. B. S. Pinchback.

The court took occasion to notify Mr. Harper that should he present the bond in proper form, and as required by law, he would be recognized as civil sheriff.

The court remarked that they did not recognize his official capacity before the date of his last commission, issued by Governor Pinchback.

Associate Justice Kennard gave it to be understood that he did not commit himself to the expression of the opinion of the majority of the court as regards the capacity of the sheriff as above mentioned.

August Melchier, Talbot J. Bartlett, John Ransdell and S. R. Mallory have been admitted by this court to practice as attorneys and counselors at law, after due examination.

On motion of General Harry T. Hays, who presented Mr. John L. Lewis, it was ordered by the court that he be recognized as the deputy sheriff acting in this court.

Superior District Court.

Colonel A. P. Field has filed a petition in this court representing that at the last election held in this State he was duly elected Attorney General, and has been so returned as elected by the returning board, and commissioned as such.

Colonel Field represents that he is interested in the result of the suit of the State ex relationi the Attorney General, on information of returning officers, vs. Jack Wharton et al.; that the plaintiffs in said suit are the legal returning officers and board of the election by which he was legally returned as elected; that the judgment in said case is opposed to plaintiff, which jeopardizes the position of petitioner in his said office, whereby he has an interest in having said judgment reversed and set aside.

Wherefore he prays for an appeal suspensive and devolutive to the Supreme Court.

Hon. B. L. Lynch, judge of the Fourth District Court, acting in the place of Hon. J. Hawkins, judge of the Superior District Court, has granted the appeal, returnable to the Supreme Court on the first Monday in January, 1873.

Meteorological and River Report.

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

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	54	N.	Fair.
Chicago	30	W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	52	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	22	N. W.	Clear.
Galveston	51	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	49	S.	Light rain.
Keokuk	25	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	26	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville	54	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	32	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	38	N.	Threatening.
New Orleans	59	N. E.	Light rain.
Omaha	15	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	46	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	34	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	[illegible]	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	49	N. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Benton	[illegible]	.....	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Davenport	..	1	5	11
Cairo	6s	..	3	1
St. Louis	3	..	4	1
Pittsburg	4	..	3	4
Cincinnati	..	3	7	2
Louisville	..	4	5	6
Memphis	..	1	0	8
Vicksburg	2	..	0	2
Shreveport	5	..	..	..
Nashville	..	..	1	7
New Orleans	3	..	..	..

The river here is fourteen feet ten inches below high water mark of 1871, and one inch below low water mark at Shreveport.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 66°; at 2 P. M., 61°; at 6 P. M., 59°. Lowest point during the night of December 17, 59°. Rain December 18, two and seven-tenths inches.

The Iberville *South* says:

On the downward trip of the Frank Pargoud on Thursday last, we were shocked at hearing of the sudden death of Dr. Clarence Ward, the former editor and proprietor of this paper. He was taken on board the steamer at Duckport, a small town above Vicksburg, on Wednesday morning last and died in the evening of the same day at three o'clock. Dr. Ward was a native of South Carolina and a graduate of one of the first New England colleges. In the absence of any further particulars or data we cannot in this issue do full justice to the departed dead. The body was taken to New Orleans by the Pargoud, and will probably be returned to this place for interment. A widow with a large family is left to mourn his untimely death.

Fort St. Philip Canal.

Subjoined is the text of the Fort St. Philip canal bill, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal near Fort St. Philip, in the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, The Mississippi river is a national highway, the improvement and defense of which concern the whole people of this nation; and,

Whereas, The construction of a ship canal to connect the navigable waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, of sufficient dimensions for the passage of vessels of the largest tonnage, will afford great protection as a military work, and will be of vast importance to the United States in facilitating and increasing the commerce between the United States; and

Whereas, Said canal should be constructed and controlled by the Government of the United States, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a ship canal be constructed for military, naval and commercial purposes, to connect the navigable waters of the Mississippi river with the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Louisiana, commencing at some convenient point on the Mississippi, near Fort St Philip, and terminating at some convenient point in Breton Island Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico, which shall not be less than two hundred feet wide at the bottom throughout the trunk, and with not less than twenty seven feet in depth of water, with not less than eighty feet wide and four hundred feet long at the Mississippi river, and a guard-lock near the Gulf; and for that purpose the Secretary of War shall have power and authority, by engineers and agents employed by him, to enter upon any lands for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary examinations and surveys, and to enter upon and appropriate to the use of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid, any lands for the construction of such canal, with guard-gates, waste-weirs, locks, lock houses, basins, bridges and other erections and fixtures as may be necessary for the safe and convenient navigation of the canal.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be made, by skillful engineers of the army, all necessary examinations and surveys, and from them and surveys already made, he shall determine and locate the route of said canal, with a due regard to the permanency of its construction and its greatest advantages for military, naval and commercial purposes; and the said engineers shall make and file in the office of the Secretary of War a survey, map, and profile of said canal when thus located, and before the work thereon shall be commenced.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to secure the right of way for such canal, to acquire the title to such lands as may be necessary by agreement, purchase or voluntary cession, from the owners, if it can be done on reasonable terms; but if that shall be found impracticable, then the Secretary of War, by engineers, may, at any time thereafter, enter upon and take possession of said lands and appropriate the same to the United States for the purpose of the construction of said canal, and shall apply, at any term of the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, to be held thereafter, at any general or special term held in said State, upon twenty days' notice, for the appointment of commissioners to fix the compensation to be paid by the United States for such right of way and any such land, to the owners thereof, and the damages, if any; such application shall be made on the service of notice of not less than twenty days to the parties in interest, of the time when and place where such application is to be made; and if it shall be made to appear to said court, or the judge thereof, that personal service of such notice can not be made for any cause, such services may be made by publishing the same in such newspaper and for such length of time as the court or judge may direct, which notice and the petition on which it is issued shall in all cases describe with reasonable certainty the lands designed to be taken; and before proceeding to the hearing, the said court shall appoint guardians for such of the parties interested in the lands as are minors, and some suitable person or persons to represent the interest of such as are insane or otherwise incapable of managing their own affairs, and of such as are unknown or absent from the State.

SEC. 4. That upon the hearing the court shall appoint three disinterested freeholders residing in said district of Louisiana, as commissioners of appraisal, whose duty it shall be to meet at a time and place assigned by them for that purpose, after giving notice to all parties in interest, and to proceed and hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and shall view the said lands so proposed to be taken and appropriated, and thus to ascertain and fix the compensation which the United States shall pay therefor, and to report their doings to the said court. It shall be the duty of said appraisers, in estimating such damages to land, also to estimate the benefits resulting to such premises from the construction of said work, and to offset such benefits against the damages estimated by them so far as shall be just.

SEC. 5. That the said commissioners shall have power to administer oaths to the witnesses, and to adjourn such hearing, from time to time, as convenience may require, by proclamation, without notice, and they shall make a report of their proceedings to the court named in section three of this act, with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, if any. On such report being made by said commissioners, the United States shall give notice to the parties to be affected by the proceedings, or their attorneys, according to the rule and practice of said court, at any general or special term thereof, for the confirmation of such report; and if no appeal be taken therefrom, the court shall thereupon confirm such report, and shall make an order containing a recital of the substance of the proceedings in the matter of the appraisal, and a description of the real estate appraised, for which compensation is to be made, and shall also direct to whom the money is to be paid. But either party feeling aggrieved at said appraisement may, within thirty days after the same has been returned into court, file an appeal therefrom and demand a jury of twelve men to estimate the damages sustained; but such appeal shall not interfere with the rights of said United States to enter upon the premises taken, or to do any act necessary and proper in the construction of its canal. In case the owner of the land takes an appeal he shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, for the payment of any costs that may arise upon such appeal; and in case the party does not obtain a verdict, increasing or diminishing, as the case may be, the award of the commissioners, such party shall pay the whole costs incurred by the appellee as well as his own; and the payment into court, for the use of said premises taken, of a sum equal to that finally awarded shall be held to vest in the United States the title of said land of the right to use and occupy the same for the construction, maintenance and operation of said canal.

SEC. 6. That whenever the report of such commissioners shall be confirmed, or, in case of appeal therefrom, final judgment thereon shall have been rendered, the court shall direct a summary of the petition and the report, with the order of confirmation, or final judgment, to be entered on record in the clerk's office of the parish of Orleans, in said State, in the book of miscellaneous records. And said commissioners shall be entitled to eight dollars each for their services, together with their traveling expenses, for every day they are actually engaged in the performance of their duties, which shall be added to the amount agreed upon in their report, and paid as part of said claims. And upon the payment of the compensation specified in said report for such right of way, and any such land, to the owner or owners thereof, or upon depositing the sum in such bank or institution as the court shall designate for that purpose, the title of such right of way and lands shall pass to, and be vested in the United States.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War shall cause said canal to be made and constructed upon the land to be taken and appropriated as is hereinbefore provided, and that he shall cause said work to be entered upon and commenced as soon as practicable, and within not exceeding six months after this act goes into effect, and shall cause the same, with all necessary locks or lock-houses, waste weirs, guard gates, basins and bridges to be constructed and completed, ready for navigation, at the earliest possible day consistent with the public interests; and for that purpose he shall detail a sufficient number of the most skillful and experienced officers from the corps of engineers as he may deem best and necessary, who shall superintend and direct said work, under such orders and rules as he may prescribe.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War, if in his judgment it will be to the interest of the United States, may cause said work, or any part of the same, to be put under contract to the lowest bidder; and in such case he shall invite proposals for any work or material, or labor for any part of said work, and there shall be separate proposals and separate contracts for each work, and also for each class of material or labor for each work; and he shall report to Congress, on the first Monday of December of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, all the bids, with the names of the bidders, and to whom the contracts for the construction of this work have been awarded. Provided, that no contract shall be made except after public advertisement for proposals, in such form and manner as the Secretary of War may direct, and to secure general notice thereof; and the same shall only be made with the lowest responsible bidder thereof, upon security deemed sufficient in the judgment of said secretary.

SEC. 9. That, until otherwise provided by law, said canal shall, at all times, be open to the free use and navigation of all vessels and craft belonging to the United States, and to all citizens thereof, and to all nations in commercial amity with the United States, free from toll or charges.

SEC. 10. That after its completion, and until otherwise provided by law, said canal shall be maintained in good order and repair, and operated, wholly or in part, by officers of the army, detailed for that duty by the Secretary of War, and under his orders. The President, on the advice and with the consent of the Senate, may appoint some suitable person to be the superintendent of that canal, with a salary not to exceed $2500 per annum, who shall hold his office four years, and until a successor shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be, under the direction and orders of the Secretary of War, to take the general management and control of said canal, and the repairs thereof.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of War shall cause said canal to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of section one of this act, and of the size, depth and dimensions in every respect specified and set forth therein, which shall be of permanent and substantial material, and in good workmanlike manner. The same, and every part thereof, and the locks and waste weirs, basins, bridges, lock houses, and other erections and fixtures connected therewith, and to be constructed thereon, shall at all times after the same shall be made, be kept and maintained in good order and repair and condition, for the use and navigation thereof; and when thus completed the said canal shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway, connecting the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico, and shall be established as such to the United States and the people thereof forever, and no obstructions shall be placed therein which shall impede or interfere with the uninterrupted navigation thereof.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of War shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, concerning the use and navigation thereof, and provide such fines for the violation of such rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient; and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, and a copy thereof, certified by said clerk under his hand and seal of his office, shall be received in all courts of law as prima facie proof that such rules and regulations were so established; and suits for the violation of such rules and regulations, and to recover such forfeitures, may be prosecuted in said district court, and in any district court of the United States where one of the parties defendant in such suit may reside; provided, that Congress may at any time revise or abrogate any of such rules and regulations.

SEC. 13. That the sum of $6,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated; provided that the moneys hereby appropriated shall remain and be at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and subject to his control for the purposes named in this act, until the work is completed, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Humpty Dumpty at the St. Charles.

Next Monday evening the Fox pantomimists will appear the St. Charles Theatre. The Memphis *Appeal* says of them:

Whoever was at the Grand Opera House last night will laugh five minutes every time *Humpty Dumpty* is mentioned. That clown is a visible charm forever. His face will haunt our dreams. He is simply inimitable in everything, and his mouth is a treasure. There is more laughter in it than in two volumes of jokes. Who can estimate the value of that potato-trap! No wonder people eschew intellectual pleasures and turn their backs upon heavy merit to smile and be happy with the most delightful of stage characters, a genuine clown. Whoever first made the word "clown" a term of derision and contempt was a worm-eaten donkey, who had seven years experience of the overflow of bile and concentrated blues. The clown is a human benefactor; he is better than the man who causes two blades of grass to spring up where only one grew before. "Humpty Dumpty" at the Grand Opera House is a beneficence. It will help to relieve the city; it would cause a broad smile to overspread the sardonic countenance of the Mayor, and would brighten up his sluggish intellect, if he would muster up courage enough to visit the Grand Opera House just once this week. We advise him to do it. City finances would certainly take an upward turn after that. Let us have a little cheerful, bright, hopeful doing at the Exchange. Inaugurate reform by visiting Fox. The whole entertainment of the Opera House is of the first class. We can name nothing in the whole variety which is not superior in every respect. The wonderful performances of the Wilson Brothers will be in everybody's mouth to-day. Those four Russian warblers also made melody that will have a place in the musical recollections of the audience. But chief among the truly pretty things was the infantile performance on the velocipede, "Venus and Adonis" on wheels, in the shape of little cherubs, five or six years old, was delightful. The man on roller-scates is meritorious. His performance gave much satisfaction. That face, though, of Fox, will start up all the time. The ghost in the cupboard is nothing to it. His grin, his smile, his terror-stricken expression, are just possible to imagine, but not to describe. The audience were in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the end of the performance. Every one that attended will act to-day as an advertising medium for Humpty Dumpty, so that to-night the Opera House will be full. We will close this little notice by paying our respects to Senor Casselli, the person who moves on an invisible wire, and performs all sorts of jugglers tricks while walking and balancing thereon. The performance is truly good.

What to Do With the Italians.

We copy this from the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

"Go South"—not "Go West"—should be the motto of the Italian lazzaroni who have been landed pell-mell at our doors. Field labor is needed in the Southern States, and the Southern climate will suit these freezing people better than the "eager air" of a Northern winter. We agree with the Springfield *Republican*, that "the Southern planters who are disgruntled with sable, had better try the olive complexion." As a mere matter of speculation, it is probable that the payment of the traveling expenses of a few hundreds out of our 2000 Italian visitors would be a profitable investment for Southern employers who are complaining of the want of labor. Very few of these fresh arrivals are skilled workmen, but they could be advantageously employed in outdoor labor in a softer climate than that of the North.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Duping the Sick.—In shape, color and smell the toadstool closely resembles the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous are "as good" as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable restorative. Quite a number of this dangerous fungi have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of these wolves wear the sheep's clothing of pretended morality, and inveigh against medicinal stimulation as they vend their acid poisons, while others offer their liquid compound of "forty rod rum" and condemned drugs under the slang names of "Eye Openers," "Morning Glories," "Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all, for they are deadly and detestable. de17 3t eod W

New Orleans National Banking Association New Orleans, December 17, 1872.—The annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of twelve directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, No. 102 Canal street, on MONDAY, January 13, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. HENRY BLACHE, Cashier. de19 1jul3

On Marriage.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. de13 3m eod

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, December 15, 1872.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de17 1m A. LURIA, Cashier.

New Orleans, December 10, 1872.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the Barbarin Gas lighting Company of Louisiana will be held at No. 102 Canal street, up stairs, on FRIDAY, December 20, at 6 P. M., for the purpose of voting and deciding upon the expediency of dissolving the said corporation, and in case of such dissolution for the further purpose of appointing three commissioners to liquidate the affairs of the said corporation, agreeably with the provisions of the charter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. CAVAROC, President.

ATG. WILLIAM BRETTE, Secretary. de10 9t

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.—New Orleans, December 3, 1872.—The annual election for twelve Directors of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 102 Canal street, on the FOURTH MONDAY IN DECEMBER, twenty-third instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de3 1m G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Notice to Consignees.—New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., November 20, 1872.—Consignees of sundry freight and cotton received per New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, having claims against this company for loss or damage, are requested to render a bill, attaching thereto the freight bills or notifications made at this office; also the bill of lading for the shipment. All claims for loss or damage on shipments of freight from New Orleans should be accompanied by the dray receipt, bill of lading, or copy of same. Conformity with these requirements will secure prompt investigation and adjustment of claims.

no30 E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.

Notice—Meeting of Stockholders.—New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, office No. 102 Canal street.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association will be held at the office of said association, No. 102 Canal street, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon the adoption of amendments proposed to the act of incorporation of said association. C. CAVAROC, President.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

New Orleans, November 19, 1872. no19 1m

Special Notice.—New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 20, 1872.—All proprietors or managers of cotton presses are requested to send to this office at once a list of all consignees for whose account they receive and store cotton received per New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad. E. A. BURKE,

no30 Freight Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed by W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHARLES BATCHELOR,

no1 1y Proprietor, New York.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Charles Adams vs. J. W. Harrison & Co.—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 2351.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, December 21, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 59 St. Charles street, in the First District of this city—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of J. W. Harrison & Co., and of its members, J. W. Harrison and W. D. Leavitt, in and to certain patent and patent rights for "improvements in cotton presses," granted by letters patent No. 130,728, issued 20 A. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, on August 20, 1872, whereby said Leavitt is granted for the space of seventeen years, from the twentieth day of August, 1872, the exclusive right to make, use and vend in the United States and Territories, the aforesaid improvements in cotton presses.

Seized in the above cause.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

de11 15 21 A. J. DAVERN, Constable.

William Massey vs. Thomas Maria and J. S. Ball garnishees—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 2180.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at No. 23 Commerce street, near the corner of Lafayette on MONDAY, December 30, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.,

ONE LOT OF MACHINERY, HORSE HAIR AND SUNDRIES, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

de19 25 29 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

G. E. Schmit vs Louis Schreck, Jr.—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 8261.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, December 21, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at my warehouse, No. 85 Bienville street, the following described property, to wit—

ONE OFFICE STOOL,

TWO CHAIRS,

ONE OFFICE DESK.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

de19 26 24 WILLIAM EGAN, Constable.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF FRANK WAGNER.

INDIVIDUALLY AND AS A PARTNER OF LOUIS MEYER

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, December 19, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Frank Wagner, individually and as a partner of Louis Meyer, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock M., at No. 41 Exchange alley, New Orleans, before P. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,

de12 1t39 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF POWHATAN CLARKE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, December 12, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Powhatan Clarke, of the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 41 Exchange alley, New Orleans, before P. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,

de11 1t18 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF GUILLAUME DUPUY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, November 26, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has be issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Guillaume Dupuy, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 41 Exchange alley, New Orleans, before P. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,

United States Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

HENRY N. SIEBRECHT VS. HIS CREDITORS—NO. 3337.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of Henry N. Siebrecht will be convened before Theodore Guyot, Esq., notary public in this city, on Monday, the thirteenth day of January, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., to deliberate upon his petition for a respite filed herein.

New Orleans, December 5, 1872.

de6 17 ja7* JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF GREEN & CRUMP AND Duff, Green & Co., bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 598.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE ARE hereby notified that I have filed my final account as assignee of said estate, and that on the thirtieth day of December, 1872, I shall apply to said court for a settlement of said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the twenty-eighth section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

de13 2t E. E. NORTON, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL LOCKE, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1201.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL LOCKE, LATELY OF NEW Orleans, and district aforesaid, but now of St. Louis and district of Missouri, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of January, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Lucien Eaton, Esq., on the seventh day of January A. D. 1873 at 11 A. M., at his office, 203 Pine street, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, December 16, 1872.

de19 26 ja3 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CHARLES GUERINEAU, JR., VS. HIS CREDITORS for a respite—No. 38,144.

LET THE CREDITORS OF THE PETITIONER convene before A. D. Doriocourt, Esq., notary public in this city, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1872, at 10 A. M., to deliberate upon the prayer of the petitioner for a respite. Let J. A. Seghers, Esq., be appointed to represent the non-resident creditors; and, in the meantime, let all proceedings against his person and property be stayed.

New Orleans, November 23, 1872.

PAUL E. THEARD, Judge.

A true copy:

Clerk's office, Fourth District Court, New Orleans, November 23, 1872.

no24 de11 22* OSCAR ARROYO, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOU