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 Eunis, 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 SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, all the interest (one-half) of Carlos Arabia in the lugger Young Theresa, as she now lies in the river opposite Ursulines street. At 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 Chartres street, furniture and effects of the Courthouse Club—C. W. Miltenberger, agent, vs. Courthouse Club. At 5 o'clock, at corner of Pleyfarre and Magazine streets, contents of a grocery store and oyster shop.

Local Intelligence.

BURGLARIES.—Pierre Bertin is not the only burglar in the city, for another of the craft endangered his liberty and life by entering the premises of Mr. A. Leitz, No. 825 Telioupitoulas street, Monday night. The burglar stole a tin box marked Hermitage Lodge, No. 98, and some papers which are of no value except to the owner. The chief is informed that had he searched further he might have found something worth taking. If the box should be found it is hoped the fact will be made known without delay.

PROFESSIONAL LODGERS.—Corporal Sherman and Officer Boyle are kind-hearted men, and willing to assist unfortunates, but when, night after night, regular bummers apply for lodgings at the third precinct station, they consider that an end should come. A dozen of the tribe who, during the day, not only refuse to work, but hang around double-barrel houses, were sent before the recorder as vagrants. These fellows are hard cases generally.

FOSTER, THE SPIRITUALIST.—This gentleman has arrived in New Orleans, and will remain several days, during which time he will make manifest some of the wonders which are at his command. He comes with excellent indorsements, such as any man might be proud to have. He will undertake to instruct politicians and others how to "turn the tables," and to teach them how to tell important truths. We are not further informed of his programme, but our readers may rest assured that it is an interesting one.

REMANDED.—William Reed, the man charged with the crime of killing his wife, was arraigned before Recorder M'Arthur yesterday, when he put in a plea of not guilty. The case does not seem to be very clear.

CLUBBING A POLICEMAN.—At two o'clock yesterday morning Officer McKinter noticed a man standing in the doorway of store No. 16 Peters street. The officer promptly accosted the fellow, asking him his business there at that time of the night. The stranger replied by striking him on his head with a club, then running off, leaving McKinter badly stunned. The officer, on recovering, fired two ineffectual shots at the escaping rascal.

CLEARANCE PAPERS.—W. F. Kennedy, in an angry mood, informed his wedded first love that he had scored on her and taken unto himself another rib. This bit of information was not to the discarded wife's liking, and hence she caused the man's arrest, with no further proof than his mere assertion. She was emphatic in stating that all she wanted of him was her clearance papers—a divorce. It is hoped she will get them.

CONFUSION.—Richard Jones is not a wise or a well man; his bodily infirmities and his mental capacities are weak. He found himself in the parish of St. Charles, with his pockets as flat as if an elephant had stepped on them. Poor Richard desired to reach New Orleans as speedily as possible, but there is no railroad in that section. He saw good halter, with a mule attachment, and quietly appropriated both to his own use. He rode all Monday night, reaching here yesterday morning, when an envious police man looked at him, and, looking, grabbed. Policeman made bold to suggest that Richard had stolen the mule, and accused admitted that such was the case, which induced Recorder Houghton to send him to the Criminal Court.

MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION.—Our readers, especially those outside of New Orleans, are informed that they should prepare to see sights next Mardi Gras, twenty-fifth of February. Extensive preparations have been and are making by public spirited citizens to render the day even more attractive than in former times. As these things are carried on secretly, we are unable to furnish so much as general information, more than to say our streets will be alive with maskers and mummers of all degrees, under the leadership of Rex, King of the Carnival. His arrangements, it is stated, are as perfect as royalty can make them.

We hear that two new associations have been organized, and intend to present features which will add greatly to the interest of Shrove Tuesday. Nearly all the maskers will join in the day procession, making up one of the most extraordinary sights ever witnessed in the United States—one that can not but fill visitors with wonder. Therefore, we advise strangers to come and see us, you will not regret the visit. Hereafter, as soon as practicable, we may furnish a few outlines of the programme.

Late last night, after the above was written, a native Egyptian, in ancient costume, street from Tchoupitoulas street, entered our den and, in fair United States talk, said he had been instructed to furnish us with a proclamation and Filer MM from his serenity Rex. The proclamation bears his great coat of arms and jolly name. The effect reads as follows:

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

Know ye, that inasmuch as his most blessed majesty has ordained and set apart Mardi Gras, twenty-fifth of February, as dedicated to the glory of his house and state, it is hereby ordered and decreed—

1. That all loyal subjects proceed forthwith to form themselves into such organizations as taste may dictate, the best suited for honoring his majesty's re-entry into his royal capital, reporting promptly to the proper authorities for assignment to station and duty.

2. That managers and owners of all railroads, steamboats and steamships debarking at New Orleans, immediately cause to be published a reduced tariff of fares (excursion) for the benefit of such guests from abroad as may desire to participate in the pageant and fetes incident to the notable occasion.

3. That each and every loyal subject of the house of Carnival hold himself bound in implicit and prompt obedience to such further orders as may emanate from royal authority, thus renewing that unswerving allegiance which has ever characterized their attachment to his majesty's person. God save the King!

Given under our hand and seal, at the city of Antioch, this the fourth day of December, 1872, and 1001 of our reign.

REX.

Attest:
BATHURST, Lord High Chamberlain.

Carnival Place, New Orleans, January 13, 1873.

Now our citizens know that there will be unlimited sport.

A note informs us that a regiment of mounted maskers will appear on the streets during the day, each company assuming to make its own representation.

That glorious old social company, the Pack, will probably go forth, displaying something quite comical. We venture to say that the Pack will not be the least prominent.

At night the Mystic Krewe of Comus will astonish us with something grand beyond all precedent.

At night everybody will have ample opportunity to trip the light fantastic, as there will be jolly balls in every available hall.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Eugene Tiblier, charged with assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, or one day in the Parish Prison.

The following accused, all charged with assault and battery, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty: Thomas Johnson, William Connors, George Jones and George Ross.

George Jones, on another charge of assault and battery, pleaded guilty. He also pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, in conjunction with George Ross, who pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Hawkins pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny.

Nell Wilson, also charged with larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Patrick Garey was arraigned on two charges of assault with intent to kill, and pleaded not guilty.

Edward Zephar, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Patrick McCulloch, charged with wounding less than mayhem, pleaded guilty of assault and battery. His plea was accepted by the district attorney, and he was remanded to await sentence.

Peter Lewis, charged with the murder of Frederick Myers, on the twenty-third of June, 1871, was found guilty without capital punishment. The murder, it will be remembered, occurred at the corner of White and Melpomene streets, and was, in every sense, a brutal one, the accused having beaten Myers with a butter firkin and a brick, inflicting injuries of which he died on the twenty-sixth of June.

GOOD ENOUGH.—We met Captain Pickett, yesterday, and one of the questions we asked him was, what had become of a favorite steamboat he ran some time ago, one well known in this city. "Well, I used her as long as the authorities would permit, just before she was ready to blow up, and then I sold her to a wrecking company." That is just like a steamboatman.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—At a meeting of the delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association, held at Louisiana Hose Company's rooms, the following physicians and druggists were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

Physicians—Dr. J. Holt for the First District; Dr. Henry Bezou, Second District; Dr. P. H. Roaldes, Third District, Dr. Menaigra, Fourth District.

Druggists—William Carson and William J. Kelly, First District; — Steinson, Second District; C. F. Selman, Third District, and E. Brand, — Fray, Fourth District.

Thomas Meagher, the man who was badly wounded by Robert Powell on the steamboat City of Quincy, is very low, in the Charity Hospital, having bled profusely from the wound in his neck. The chances for his recovery are slim.

Bad boys last evening broke open the ticket wagon of Robinson's circus, Tivoli circle, and stole $300 worth of tickets. A lad who used one of the tickets was arrested, and a bundle of the pasteboards found on him.

ARSON.—Mrs. S. and Christian Jacobs were yesterday arrested at the corner of Carondelet and Girod streets, charged with arson. The man is a German jeweler.

Jacobs kept a coffeehouse at the corner of Dauphine and Toulouse streets, and had an insurance of $13,100 on his place in three offices. On the seventh instant the place was burned while he was at Brashear. Detective Harris says the testimony against the accused is dead to rights.

John Henry is out of the Charity Hospital, and was on St. Charles street last evening. He is still quite feeble.

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	39	S. E.	Cloudy.
Chicago	34	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	44	E.	Light rain.
Davenport	33	N. E.	Sleet.
Galveston	64	S. E.	Threatening.
Indianola	70	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	E.	Light rain.
Leavenworth	36	E.	Light rain.
Louisville	51	E.	Light rain.
Memphis	53	S.	Fair.
Nashville	60	S.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	62	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	35	E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	41	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	51	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	2	S. E.	Foggy.
St. Paul	21	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	68	S. E.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Davenport				
Keokuk	River gorged.			
Cairo			2	6
St. Louis		2	5	6
Pittsburg			3	6
Cincinnati			5	6
Louisville			7	6
Memphis			18	6
Vicksburg			9	6
Shreveport			3	6
Nashville			2	6
New Orleans				

The river here is fourteen feet two inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 50°; at 2 P. M., 67°; at 6 P. M., 64°. Lowest point during the night of January 13, 47°.

It is rumored that all the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania are to pass into the hands of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Louisiana—The Returning Board Controversy.

Yesterday afternoon the case of the rival returning boards came up for hearing in the Supreme Court, before a full bench.

In answer to an interrogatory from Mr. Howe, Chief Justice Ludeling stated that this was a case of great public importance, involving the claims to office of two sets of officers, from the Governor down, and involving questions which, if not speedily settled, may result in civil war, and it would seem to be shrinking from duty not to dispose of the case at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Semmes was opposed to fixing the case for trial and opening the same for discussion to-day, because such a proceeding was not provided for in the rules governing this court.

The Chief Justice replied that the Attorney General had conceded the right of the court to make such rules as it saw fit, and he can not but admit, therefore, the right of the court to set aside those rules, or to make an exception thereto, when it became necessary, as it had been done before in other cases of great moment. It was a right that belonged to all courts in themselves, and he could see no reason why an exception should be made in this case.

Mr. Semmes, since this question had been disposed of, had no further objection to urge, but asked to be allowed until this morning to prepare his answer to the argument of the attorney on the other side.

Mr. Fellows then proceeded to argue the case in behalf of the Attorney General. He said: In attempting to present the question involved in the controversy before your honors, I feel the grave responsibility resting upon every one connected with this cause, on account of the results of the trial. Were the results of an ordinary character, there would be no hesitation on the part of any one. The facts are simple questions of law, and are few and easily disposed of.

There are preliminary matters first to be disposed of. There is a point made as to the legality of the present Superior Court, and another as to to the right of the Attorney General to appear in the suit. We are willing to submit these points, and the papers now before the Court.

This case has come up on an appeal from a judgment signed by the judge of the Fourth District Court. It is a suit of parties alleged to be returning officers under the election law of the State of 1870, against other parties claiming to exercise the same functions. An injunction was prayed for in the Eighth District Court, restraining respondents from acting; a rule *nisi* was heard, evidence taken, the rule *nisi* was made absolute and the injunction issued. Then follows a rule for a new trial, ordered by a new party who claimed to be judge of the court, who permitted the rule to be made for a new trial after the order of his predecessor had been signed and promulgated. On the new trial being granted, for reasons made evident in the record, the injunction was ordered to be dismissed and suit dismissed without any hearing whatever. It was alleged that the law of 1870 had been superseded by a new law recently approved by the Governor of the State, and the board appointed thereunder had ceased to exist.

That court was shortly succeeded by the Superior District Court, the judge of which recused himself; another judge signed the judgment, and the appeal was granted.

Has the election law of 1870 ever been repealed? It is claimed that it has been by an act promulgated on the twentieth of November, 1872. At the time that act of the Legislature was promulgated, could the Governor, by signing it, give it the character of a law? Clearly, during a recess of the General Assembly, he can promulgate a law of that body; but in this case the term of the General Assembly had expired, and with it had expired all of its unfinished legislation. When the Legislature ceases to exist, the Governor ceases to have any power over the legislation of that body. On the fourth day of November a new body of men had been invested with legislative functions. An unsigned act could be approved and promulgated up to the day of election, but not afterward.

But granting that the Governor had that right, and in pursuance thereof did promulgate the new election law, did it repeal the law of 1870, or did it simply revise it? It certainly did not repeal the board of returning officers, or divest them of their functions; it only changed the method of selecting them. The act of 1872 was simply a revision or re-enactment of the old law, with very few changes. The first section of both laws is identical; the second section of the new law is almost the same as section fifty-four, and section three with section fifty-five of the law of 1870; the fourth section of the act of 1872 is the same as the second section of the act of 1870, and thus they follow along, with very little difference between them. The section providing for a returning board is not a change of office but of officers.

It is claimed that the returning board of 1870 ceased to exist by reason of the approval of the act of 1872. But it is declared that where the effect of law is to produce confusion and anarchy, the court will go behind the law—will examine the law itself as to its purpose and intent.

The law of 1872 says the returning board will furnish the clerks of both houses of the General Assembly with a list of the members thereof, upon the basis of which the Legislature shall be organized. It is well known that on account of death there had ceased to be a quorum in the Senate of the State. Hence there could be no Senate till the returns were made, and no returns could be made until the Senate had elected returning officers. This would produce an absolute interregnum, from which there is no escape and for which there is no remedy. It was clearly not the intention of the Legislature of 1872 to hold an election under the old law and make the returns under the new one. Article 122 of the constitution of the State requires that all officers shall continue to perform the functions of the offices held by them until their successors are inducted into office.

Hence it was necessary for the returning officers designated in the act of 1870 to go on and act, and canvass the returns in the same manner as is provided by both laws.

Now, passing by these preliminary questions, which was the legal returning board—the board competent to make up the returns and decide who is elected in Louisiana? Fortunate it is that your honors are outside of the influences of that election; that your term extends four years longer. If your offices had been in question in this contest, no power short of the national government could have re-established order in our midst.

The law provides that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and Messrs. John Lynch and Thomas C. Anderson, or a majority of them, shall comprise the returning board. But at the last election two of these were disqualified from acting, they being candidates for office, and it devolved upon a majority of the whole board remaining to fill the vacancies. The Secretary of State had been, meantime, suspended, as you have since determined, arbitrarily and illegally. There was no one in the Secretary's way. The office was filled by F. J. Herron as acting Secretary of State, by the Governor, and he was recognized as authorized to act, and was, with Mr. Lynch, introduced to you, Mr. Chief Justice, as a member of the returning board and competent to be sworn in.

It is on record that all three of the members of the returning board not disqualified from acting—Governor Warmoth, Acting Secretary of State Herron, and Mr. John Lynch—held up their hands while your honor administered to them the oath of office. The minutes of Mr. Lynch and the statement of Governor Warmoth show that on motion of Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Herron, Messrs. Pinchback and Anderson were declared disqualified, and Mr. Herron immediately after the [illegible] passed, without the Governor rising from the sofa or signing one single [illegible] all these things occurring together [illegible] which is quite unusual, [illegible] Jack Wharton appeared in the room and presented three papers, the first [illegible] dismissed from office of F. J. Herron as Acting Secretary of State, the second was his own appointment as ad interim Secretary of State, and not as acting Secretary of State, when he knew that such an appointment could not hold, since when Herron went out Boyce was bound to come in. The third was his oath of office as Secretary of State, not as Acting Secretary of State, as was the wording of Herron's commission and oath of office. With these documents, Mr. Wharton demanded the seat of Mr. Herron.

Up to this time the statement is uncontradicted, and is proved in the record. Unfortunately here the testimony differs. Some say that on motion of Warmoth, seconded by Wharton, F. H. Hatch and Durant DaPonte, were elected in place of Pinchback and Anderson. Others say that Herron moved, seconded by Lynch, that James Longstreet and Jacob Hawkins be and they were elected. Both Herron and Lynch claim to have voted for them, while Lynch voted against Hatch and DaPonte, and Herron protested. Mr. Bragdon, private secretary to Governor Warmoth, says that when the president of the board put the vote Warmoth and Wharton voted yea, and Lynch was silent. As to this, probably Mr. Lynch was best informed as to his own action in the case.

But without regard to the vote taken, there were two nominations—DaPonte and Hatch by Warmoth, and Hawkins and Longstreet by Herron. The question is now as to who had the right to vote. If Wharton had the right to vote and Herron not, then Hatch and DaPonte were elected. If Herron had the right to vote and Wharton not, then Longstreet and Hawkins were elected. Now, but for the magnitude of this case, this would be a simple thing to argue. The act of the Legislature says that the returning officers must take an oath before they can act, and your honor had administered the oath to three members of the board. There is no pretense that Wharton ever took the oath of office, and without it he had no right to vote or sat. And thus it comes to a tie between Warmoth and Lynch. But George E. Bovee was Secretary of State and returning officer. He was suspended from duty as Secretary of State, and consequently from acting by reason of his suspension, and Herron, acting in lieu of Bovee, was competent to exercise all of his functions.

All of the proceedings were had in their order, consecutively as it were, out, it is stated, amid some confusion. Governor Warmoth proclaimed DaPonte and Hatch elected, and Judge Cooley was present and swore them in, but in the confusion they forgot to swear in Jack Wharton. It is a violent presumption that Herron and Lynch sat there in silence and let these parties be sworn in as a returning board.

This exhausts the case. The whole case turns upon the action of the returning board at that time. I think that Herron and Lynch had the right to, and did select Hawkins and Longstreet as members of said board; that they took the oath of office, administered by your honor. The law compelled them to proceed to a canvass of the votes, and they have complied with it. All who are dissatisfied with the result have their legal remedy. Under no law, either old or new, can the Governor issue commissions to officers except when the names are reported to him by the returning board, unless in satisfaction of a decree of court in a contested election case. The injunction against Wharton et als. was properly issued and should be perpetuated.

The attorney, after some further remarks, in reply to interrogatories from Associate Justice Wyly, concluded his argument. The case was then continued until this morning, when Hon. T. J. Semmes will answer Mr. Fellows, and Judge Hunter for the appellant, will close the case.

Superior District Court.

John Klein has entered suit in this court, representing that he is the holder and owner of certain warrants drawn upon the treasury of the State by the Auditor, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $3[illegible]. He prays for a mandamus, directed to Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasurer, commanding him to hold the money in the treasury to the credit of the general fund for the payment of said warrants.

The following is a detailed list of warrants:

B. B. Simms, $[illegible]; A. T. Wrotnowski, $200; A. T. Wrotnowski, $200; W. C. Mervin, $100; M. Jeff Thompson, $100; J. O. Grayson, $100; J. Bone, $200; J. Bidee, $175 50; A. M. Millner, [illegible]; W. C. Mervin, 250; M. Jeff Thompson, $200; T. A. Washington, $[illegible].

Second District Court.

The following successions have been opened in this court: John Freelard, Antoine Cheyllion, Rev. Angelo Mazzarori, Thomas Jeff Beck, Nicholas Lamanque, Manuel Goldsmith, Christian Graf.

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference.

This body that has been in session in our city since last Wednesday, closed its session last night in Union Chapel. The following appointments for the year 1873 were announced by Bishop Janes:

New Orleans district, J. C. Hartzell, presiding elder. New Orleans—Wesley Chapel, James Hayward; Mount Zion, to be supplied; Ames Chapel, to be supplied; Union Chapel, George Dardis; Lafourche, Scott China; Thompson Chapel, Robert Hodge; Gretna, James Green; Perdido Street Mission, Antony Ross; First German Church, to be supplied; Second German Church, J. L. J. Bertz; Algiers, to be supplied; Lower Coast, J. O. Woodward; Mandeville, Reason Ennis; India Village, Bayou LaCombe, Levi Johnson; Shady Grove, Charles Downs; Springfield and Island, John Hays, Philip Barth, missionary to the Germans in the northwestern portion of Louisiana, and until a quarterly conference is organized he will be a member of the First German quarterly conference in New Orleans; J. P. Leavitt, principal, and M. C. Cole, professor in Thompson Biblical Institute, members of Ames Chapel quarterly conference.

Lafourche District, Emperor Williams, presiding elder, Carrollton.—New Orleans, First Street, Joseph Gould; Union Bethel and Sixth Street, J. M. Bryan; Simpson Chapel, Ebenezer Hayward; Home Chapel, James Henderson; Carrollton, Austin A. Jones; Camp Parapet, Stephen Priestly; Plumb Street Mission, H. P. Taylor; Napoleonville, to be supplied; Woodlawn, E. P. Royal; Thibodaux, William Murrell; Terrebonne, Austin Kennedy; Houma, John Sparks; Franklin, William P. Forrest; Thompson, Henry Green; Generet, Addison Moore.

Baton Rouge District, W. M. Daily, presiding elder, New Orleans.—Baton Rouge, Samuel Davadge; West Baton Rouge, Amos Gunby; East Baton Rouge parish, Frank Manage; Williams' Grove and Mount Pleasant, Peter Brown; New Roads, to be supplied; Jackson, Isaac Hayward; Clinton, John Brooks, H. W. Conry; East Feliciana parish, P. Yarborough, M. Smith; Plaquemine, C. W. Bryant; Bayou Goula, to be supplied; Donaldsonville, Thomas Kennady; Ashland, to be supplied; St. James, Felix Landers; St. Charles parish, to be supplied.

Opelousas District, J. M. Vance, presiding elder.—Opelousas, Frederick Reeves; Washington, J. W. Wesley; St. Martinsville, Andrew Jackson; Holmesville, Washington Brooks; Cheneyville, Willis Carr; Alexandria, Christopher Hunt; Colcheau, Horace Wallace; Pineville, Verdi Hampton; Natchitoches, George Washington, second; Allensville, to be supplied; Wesley Chapel, Curtis Thompson; Tigerville, to be supplied.

Shreveport District, H. T. Abbott, presiding elder, Shreveport.—Shreveport—St. Paul, Samuel Osborn; St. James, Perry Hall; St. Johns and Springridge, Alfred Lagordy; Mansfield and Logansport, J. W. Hilton; Red River, Thomas Brown; Bossier, J. R. Fennet; Monroe and Island, Joseph Dutch; Farmersville, to be supplied; Bastrop, George Washington, third; Columbia, Moses Jones; Minden, to be supplied; Bellevue, to be supplied; Rodessa, to be supplied.

J. C. Sperkman transferred to the Central German Conference; R. T. Mallach transferred to the Wilmington Conference.

A New York special to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Merchants interested in trade to the Pacific ocean are circulating a memorial to Congress to place the Sandwich Islands in the United States, thereby establishing American interests in that part of the world. A large number of whalers in the Pacific ocean [illegible] considerable capital [illegible] interested in the [illegible] Sandwich Islands.

A petition was put on the rolls of the reading rooms during the [illegible] declared, on the opportunity [illegible] John Carrington chope. This was [illegible] by called [illegible] Isaiah [illegible].

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans Freight Department, New Orleans, January 11, 1873.—

COTTON NOTICE.

Consignees and cotton press managers are notified that cotton not removed from the company's yard within twenty four hours from the time consignee receives notification, will be liable to be stored at risk and expense of consignee. This rule will be enforced on and after January 14.

ja12 6t E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 12, 1873.—

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THROUGH FREIGHTS will be received on and after this date, without requiring the order of J. C. MOREY, Contracting Agent.

Shippers of THROUGH FREIGHTS are advised to procure rates, and send with shipment, otherwise Tariff Rates will be charged.

ja12 6t E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.

St. Louis Hotel Association—The first election of the seven members of the Board of Directors of this Association will take place on the first day of February, in the office of the Association, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja11 10t H. DANSEREAU, Secretary.

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company, January 9, 1873.—At an election held at this office on Monday, December 16, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected directors to serve for the ensuing year:

J. Bacon,	John C. Rogers,
F. Coulon,	Samuel Smith,
J. M. Demares,	C. H. Slocomb,
J. Gally,	P. Simms,
James Jackson,	L. H. Stauffer,
R. M. O'Brien,	Frederick Wintz.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held January 7, 1873, FREDERICK WINTZ, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and C. C. LEWIS Secretary.

C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

ja10 1 fel

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 2, 1873.—The annual election for seven directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, February 3, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

ja3 ed11m

New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, December 31, 1872.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the tenth day of January next.

HENRY BLACHE, Cashier.

ja1 1m

W. W. Johnson, Inspector of Weights and measures of the first district.—Office 105 Lafayette street. de31

State National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, December 28, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of three and a half per cent to the Stockholders and a dividend of one per cent to the depositors upon their average daily balances, was declared out of the earnings of the bank for the past three months, payable on and after MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

de29 1m

Notice to the Stockholders of the New Orleans Republican Printing Company is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Camp street, on MONDAY, January 27, 1873, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the stock of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. TRACY, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 26, 1872. de29

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, December 12, 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.

S. LURIA, Cashier.

de 12 1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only perfect 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, Proprietor, New York.

nov 17

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

CAN GET A BARREL OF GOOD APPLES FOR $3,

By calling at

C. J. PERRY & CO.'S

No. 84 Carondelet street.

N. B.—The apples are of large size, of fine quality, and very fine flavor. Call early and save your order. ja12 6t

HARLEM LODGE,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

For gentlemen suffering from alcoholic or opium intoxication. Large and beautiful grounds and spacious mansion, with baths, etc. Apply to

ja15 6t JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.

JUST ARRIVED,

MR. CHARLES LEIBETON,

By the steamship Mississippi, with an extra supply of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, which are now offered to his customers at very low prices, at the depot of First Premium Shirts, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. ja14 2t

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS

JOSEPH S. WILKINSON, JR.,

Dealer in

Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,

No. 29 Peters street, near the Custom House, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Liberal advancement made on consignments. ja 1 1y

LUMBER, CABINS, ETC.

Every description of Rough and Dressed LUMBER, CABINS, STORES, etc., kept on hand at

HASAM & FOOLEY'S SAW AND PLANING MILLS,

Corner Howard and Julia streets,

fa11 1y New Basin.

McCLELLAN SADDLES AT $5 EACH.

Five Dollars Each.

300 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each.
300 BRIDLES at $1 each.
200 HALTERS at 50 cents each.
IN SPLENDID ORDER.

For sale by S. S. CHURCHILL,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Gravier and Natchez,
Under St. James Hotel.

au10 1y

THE ONLY PARIS COSTUMER,

MME. CROUN, No. 93 CONTI STREET,

(Between Bourbon and Dauphine),

Has just received her fresh supplies direct from Paris. All who have patronized her during the past twenty-five years will understand that there is nothing fashionable, new or beautiful worn in Paris which has been forgotten. She has an abundance of the latest styles of materials to make costumes to order, for both sexes. Prices always reasonable. de3 1m eod

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED,

B. SPILLMAN,

93.....Baronne Street.....93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses for hernia, a complete assortment of elastic supporters for the falling of the womb in stocking or bandage form, all made and supplied by the inventor, manufacturer and manufacturer, whose skill is known to thousands of all that longest. The ladies' department is in charge of Mrs. B. Spillman, who has had twenty years' experience in the New Orleans, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and New Orleans hospitals, and has the testimonials of the medical profession of all leading surgeons and physicians. Physicians and parents patronize this establishment. Ladies' and children's patterns of trusses on hand, with stamp, for circular. no29 6m 1120

$1200.—WE WILL PAY SALESMEN IN all parts of the country $100 per month and traveling expenses to sell our new tea, coffee, etc., to lot use. For full particulars address immediately

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No. 33 Fulton street, New York.

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"

Published at Thornton, La.,

Is the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State. Merchants of New Orleans will find the Farmer an excellent medium to make their business known. Address

P. E. & W. W. FEATHERMAN,
Publishers, Thornton, La.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE contract office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 3, 1873, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, in the State of Louisiana, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein a pecified.

Decisions announced on or before March 20, 1873.

[Bidders should examine carefully the forms and instructions annexed. See laws requiring certified check or draft with bids of $2000 and upward.]

LOUISIANA.

8043 From Monroe, by Trenton, Forkesville, Douglass, Vienna, Simmesboro, Arcadia, Mount Lebanon, Minden and Bellevue, to Shreveport, 120 miles and back, seven times a week.

Leave Monroe daily at 2 A. M.;
Arrive at Shreveport in 36 hours;
Leave Shreveport daily at 2 A. M.;
Arrive at Monroe in 36 hours.

N. B.—Present pay $7,257 per annum. Bids for this route must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum equal to 5 per cent of the present pay; and certificates or proposals must be signed by the postmaster at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Monroe, New Iberia or Washington, Louisiana, or by the postmaster of a first, second or third class office in any other State.

8056 From Bellevue to Fillmore, 7¾ miles and back once a week.

Leave Bellevue Wednesday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Fillmore by 12 M.;
Leave Fillmore Wednesday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Bellevue by 3 P. M.

8073 From Hickory Flat to Lake Charles, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hickory Flat Tuesday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Lake Charles by 2 P. M.;
Leave Lake Charles Wednesday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Hickory Flat by 5 P. M.

8091 From New Orleans to St. Bernard, 30 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Orleans Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at St. Bernard by 5 P. M.;
Leave St. Bernard Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at New Orleans by 5 P. M.

8099 From Vernon, by Rochester and Gainsville, to Winfield, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Vernon Monday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Winfield next day by 12 M.;
Leave Winfield Tuesday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Vernon next day by 5 P. M.

8100 From Homer, by Gordon, Jolly Ferry and Three Creeks, to El Dorado (Arkansas), 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Homer Wednesday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at El Dorado next day by 12 M.;
Leave El Dorado Thursday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Homer next day by 5 P. M.

8101 From Lake Providence to Floyd, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lake Providence Thursday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Floyd by 5 P. M.;
Leave Floyd Wednesday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Lake Providence by 5 P. M.

8102 From Farmersville to Marion, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Farmersville Monday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Marion by 12 M.;
Leave Marion Monday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Farmersville by 6 P. M.

8103 From New Orleans to Grand Isle, 80 miles and back, twice a week from the first of June to the thirtieth of September, and once a week the residue of the year.

Bidders will propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

8104 From Franklinton to Palestine, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklinton Monday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Palestine by 11 A. M.;
Leave Palestine Monday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Franklinton by 3 P. M.

8105 From Port Vincent, by Walker's, Mills and Hog Branch, to Independence and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

8106 From Clinton to Baton Rouge, 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Clinton Friday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Baton Rouge by 6 P. M.;
Leave Baton Rouge Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Clinton by 6 P. M.

8107 From Cuba, by Pine Bluff, to Brookley, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cuba Tuesday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Brookley by 4 P. M.;
Leave Brookley Wednesday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Cuba by 4 P. M.

8108 From Monroe to Warren, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Monroe Monday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Vernon by 6 P. M.;
Leave Vernon Tuesday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Monroe by 6 P. M.

8109 From Monroe, by Chenier, Brooklin and Newport, to Winfield, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Vernon Monday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Winfield next day by 12 M.;
Leave Winfield Tuesday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Monroe next day by 7 P. M.

8110 From Farmersville, on Union Cross Roads, Union Spring