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. 37 Natchez street, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, etc

BY JOHN McCORMICK, constable Second Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at No. 140 Girod street, household furniture—Henry Eilerman vs. Emil Peters.

Local Intelligence.

WELCOME.—Colonel J. M. French, at one time one of our most popular livery stable keepers, and deservedly so, is in the city on a brief holiday visit. Colonel French, in 1865, went into the circus and menagerie business, and since then has led a rather nomadic life, with his base of supplies at Detroit; but has nevertheless managed to falsify the old adage that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." We, with the host of his friends, extend to the Colonel a hearty welcome to the Crescent City.

TWELFTH NIGHT QUEEN.—The Lord of Misrule and some of his festive followers honored themselves by serenading their Queen. The event was celebrated by convivialities, and the Queen should never experience a sick moment if drinking healthy bumpers to her health will have any effect.

IN A HURRY.—Oscar Burns, found guilty a day or two ago of the murder of Placide Delgado, in the Sixth District, has made the very strange request that he be sentenced at once, and that he does not desire a new trial. The following is his letter:

State of Louisiana vs. Oscar Burns—First District Court, parish of Orleans, January 29, 1873.—On the trial of this indictment the jury rendered a verdict as follows:

"Guilty as charged, without capital punishment," which verdict is on record and accepted, desiring not to ask or have a new trial, awaiting the sentence of the honorable court in accordance with law. I remain, respectfully, OSCAR BURNS.

To his Honor Judge Abell.

Now come occupants of St. Mary's market, who do not hesitate to say that the roof is leaky in wet weather, but all right when rain has ceased to fall.

IMPRISONED.—Thomas Murray, one of those young men who toil not, and never spin anything but poor yarns, asks that all letters to his name be sent to his temporary residence, room No. 75, Parish Prison, where he is intently reading up the rogues' lexicon. He, at the urgent solicitation of Recorder McArthur, took up his abode in that secure establishment to wipe out the odium attached to the long charge.

Judge Abell, of the Criminal Court, has sufficiently recovered to take the bench once more.

Emma Lightning is the flashy name for a female who breaches trust and embezzles. A party by the name of Louise Johnson is the complainer.

Police captains who fail to know that thimble rig and shell games are played in public places, will be suspended from duty until an investigation takes place.

GOOD ENOUGH.—A fond husband informs us that early one morning recently his wife awakened him by shouting: "I saved my watch from the thief by throwing it out of the window." She had been dreaming burglars.

COMMITTED.—James Sudden, for assault and battery on Rose Sudden, one of his wives; James Lewis, for larceny of $10 from Allen Johnson at a gaming table on a boat, and John Ryan, for larceny of $25 from the drawer of Riley's Exchange, corner of Common and Dryades streets, have been sent to the Criminal Court by Recorder Houghton.

PIERRE BERTIN.—This highly moral and temperate burglar was before Recorder Houghton yesterday on serious charges, and as his many crimes could not be fully examined he was remanded to prison until the fifth of February. A watch found on him at the time of his hasty arrest has been identified by its owner. Larceny is the smallest item opposite his illustrious name.

FOR MURDER.—John Bennett was on trial in the Criminal Court yesterday for killing Alex. McCormack at the corner of Ellis and St. Charles streets on the second of October. The case will probably be finished to-day.

INCENDIARY.—An unknown heathen about ten o'clock Tuesday night made an ineffectual attempt to burn the fine residence of Mrs. Peyton, corner of Orange and Annunciation streets. The villain scaled a fence, entered an unoccupied room, where he prepared and fired combustibles on the floor. A faithful dog, by furious barking, frightened off the incendiary, when the fire was discovered and easily extinguished.

Ice in exposed places at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and yet roller skaters are not happy.

An inventory of all the property owned by the Firemen's Charitable Association will soon be made.

At noon yesterday the thermometer indicated 32°, i. e. freezing point.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Roger Murphy, tried for killing Richard Burns, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter. One more fine feather in the legal cap of Attorney General Field, and it will not be the last one.

WEATHERISH.—Where is that old reliable who last fall so confidently predicted that this winter would be an uncommonly mild one? Do let us hear from him once more, and if he makes a mistake let him be congealed in some of the shivering ice he said would not be seen.

THE CARROLLTON RAILROAD TROUBLES. The third meeting of the citizens of Carrollton and residents on St. Charles avenue, was held in Carrollton, at Hickok's Hotel, Colonel C. W. Lowell accepting the appointment of chairman. The following report was read and received, through the hands of Mr. S. N. Burbank:

Your committee met on Wednesday, the twenty-second instant, and elected J. E. Purcell chairman. They then proceeded to business by addressing a series of questions to the president and directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, and instructed the chairman to wait on the president of said company, and ascertain what time it would be convenient for the committee to meet him. But since that time we have not been able to find the chairman or a copy of the proceedings of our meeting of the twenty-third instant. After one o'clock to-day we ascertained that Mr. Purcell had abandoned the committee, after being one of the prime movers of the meeting of citizens.

After consultation, three members of said committee, viz: Messrs. A. G. Brice, C. W. Lowell and S N. Burbank, called on General Beauregard, president of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. Your committee had a very pleasant interview with the president, who acceded to all our requests with the exception of lowering the grade of the road. This, he thinks, is a matter to be decided by the courts. With regard to the running of the road, he promised us all we had any right to ask. He agreed to run cars from 5:30 to 10 A. M. once in five minutes; from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. every ten minutes; from 2 to 7 P. M. every five minutes.

He also promised that cars starting at Canal street and stopping at Napoleon avenue are to be marked "To Napoleon avenue." However, any one taking the cars at Canal street will know whether he will have to change cars or not.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Mr. Z. McKay addressed the meeting, and said that previous to the laying down of the Nicolson pavement on St. Charles avenue, there was a constant stream along the avenue from the city to Carrollton, but since that pavement had been laid down the avenue had become impassable. The only remedy was to shell the street.

Mr. A. G. Brice said that the committee had waited on General Beauregard, and he had promised to make all reforms in the management of the road that the public required. If car drivers were impudent to passengers, and a report of the fact should be made to the management, all such should be discharged.

Mr. Burbank, Jr., offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Purcell, for his indispensable services to the committee, which was carried.

A committee was duly appointed, instructed to call on our Mayor and city Administrators in reference to the terrible condition of St. Charles avenue, and to urge the necessity of having that great thoroughfare shelled.

As is well known, many wealthy and influential families reside on the street mentioned, between Tivoli circle and Carrollton, all of whom have for a long time suffered much inconvenience from the miserable condition of the street. Should they become tax resisters they would, perhaps, be justified, and it is quite singular that they have not formed an association on the basis of refusing to contribute taxes so long as their immediate interests are entirely uncared for by the corporation. It is likely the committee will be able to accomplish some good; at least the subject will be well ventilated in the City Hall. If our Administrators will indulge in a fast ride in light buggies over the street they will return home wiser and sorer men. The meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock.

THE $70,000 LEGISLATURE.—Odd Fellows Hall members were not as jubilant as they would like to make themselves think they were yesterday over Washington telegrams from that glorious one hundred.

Balloting for a United States Senator was resumed, when the leader, ex-Governor Warmoth, failed to find more than twenty-two voters, and there was no election.

LITTLE WILLIE WYATT.—This lad Tuesday made himself a shining light among the House members in Odd Fellows' Hall. In receiving nickels for evening papers, a gentleman through mistake gave him a gold coin in place of a picayune. The lad soon afterward discovered the error, when he took the money to the Speaker and explained the circumstance. The owner was called for, and a response was quickly made. The gentleman tendered Willie some small change, but the lad refused to accept recompense for being honest. A city journal says he should be encouraged. Then why don't you encourage him?

Hopes are expressed that the platform in Lafayette square will be permitted to remain there until Mardi Gras.

The alarm of fire sounded at six o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a two-story frame house corner of Dorgenois and St. Philip streets, owned by V. Oechsner and occupied by Charles Baumgarden as a grocery. The fire originated by a coal oil lamp failing from the counter to the floor. The house was insured in the Orleans office for $1200, grocery and furniture insured in the same company for $1500; total loss $3000.

The owner of a finely enameled gold bracelet, marked Alice Brannia, can find it at police headquarters.

General Forrest on a Railroad Mission.

General N. B. Forrest, of Memphis, is reported as making a tour through some of the principal cities of the Northwest in the interest of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad, of which he is president, as well as a section of an air line, now reaching from Brunswick, Georgia, on the Atlantic coast, through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and to Kansas City. The plan is to extend this string of railroads to the line of the Northern Pacific, which will make the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

General Forrest, while in Detroit, was "interviewed" by a reporter of the *Union*, who describes him thus:

The General was standing with his back to the stove, with his hands under his coattails. He is of immense height, solidly built, and has a healthy, glowing color. His hair is as white as seventy, but his face and figure look no more than forty.

The New York *World* of last Friday says:

Mr. Alexander Henderson, of the Olympic Theatre, has been confined to his room by sickness for a week, and simultaneously Miss Lydia Thompson is too ill in New Orleans to be able to meet her engagements in that city.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Feigerto's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 31°; at 2 P. M., 32°; at 6 P. M., 33°. Lowest point during the night of January 28, 28°.

The Baton Rouge *Grand Eru* says:

The Senate Committee on Penitentiary, consisting of Senators Weber, Barber, Blackburn, Kelso and Burch, and the House committee, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Kenyon, Cousin, Allain, Marie and Southard, visited that institution Saturday. Owing to the lateness of their arrival, we are unable to give a detailed report of their investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Why and How it Can Not Effect the Established State Government in any Event—The President's Recognition Final—Legal Talk to the Fusionists.

Congress can't help you—
I wouldn't if it could;
But you needn't fret about it,
For it couldn't if it would.

No action Congress can take, short of reconstruction, can possibly make McEnery Governor. The investigation now going on is not for the purpose of determining who is Governor of Louisiana. It is to ascertain who are the presidential electors, and will doubtless extend so far as to determine who are the properly elected members of Congress from this State; but there the inquiry must end. Suppose, then, that Congress does its utmost for you, how can it effect our State government? Suppose it shall be proven that the Greeley electors carried the State? The consequences will be simply that the vote of Louisiana in the electoral college will be cast for Greeley and not for Grant. Suppose it shall be proven that our returning board gave too many votes to Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Sypher? In that case their contestants, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Lawrence, will certainly be admitted to their seats. Suppose that McMillen is admitted and that Ray and Pinchback are refused admittance to the Senate? That body is the sole judge of the matter. It can admit and reject whom it pleases, but its doing so does not effect the validity of any State government one single particle. Kellogg would still remain the Governor of the State by virtue of the returns of the board held by the State Supreme Court to be the legal board. If these returns are in, correct Mr. McEnery's remedy is plain Congress has power to decide contests between candidates for presidential electors and for Congress, but it never has and never will decide a contest between two candidates for Governor of a State.

The trouble with the fusionists is that they do not understand the vast and final effect of the President's recognition of our government. That recognition made ours not merely the *de facto* but the *de jure* government of the State. A *de facto* government is known only to international law. No such thing can exist in a State. The government which the President recognizes and responds to is the *de jure* government of any State. Anything else is an insurrection. If ours is only a *de facto* government, then the government of every State in the Union is only *de facto*. If ours is not a *de jure* government, then there is no *de jure* government in any State. Suppose the case before Judge Durell should be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States and it should devolve upon that body to determine which is the legal government of Louisiana, how would it proceed to make such a determination? It would do precisely what it did in the Dorr case. It would go no further than to inquire which government had been recognized by the President. Finding that ours had been so recognized, it would, as it did in the Dorr case, decide ours to be the legal government, on the ground of such presidential recognition, and dismiss the proceedings.

The pretence that Congress has the power to decide which is the legal State government, which seems now to be extensively relied upon by the fusionists, will be found upon examination to furnish no hope whatever. It is claimed that this power is derived from that clause of the constitution which says "Congress shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government." In this connection a passage from the Dorr decision is triumphantly quoted, which says that when Congress, under this clause, enters into the inquiry whether the government of a State is republican in form or not, "Congress," to quote the exact words of the decision, "must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can decide whether it is republican or not." Precisely so. In other words, before Congress, acting under this clause guaranteeing a republican form of government, can decide that our government is not republican in form, it must first decide that it is the established government. Having thus demolished the pretensions of the McEnery government, it can proceed with the inquiry regarding the form of our or the established government, and if it finds that that form is monarchial and not republican it can and will upset it, according to the constitution. It is hoped, however, that Congress will decide the McEnery government to be the established one, and after an accommodating inquiry decide that is republican, and is not monarchial in form, and thus set it up on its pins. Here, then, the inquiry arises as to what facts Congress would be guided by in deciding which government is "established." It would certainly travel the route followed by the United States Supreme Court. It would go and inquire which government was recognized by the President and, finding that our government is, would at once proceed with the main inquiry as to whether or not our government is republican in form. If Congress, in the preliminary inquiry as to the established government, should be disposed to go farther than the President's recognition, which the United States Supreme Court in the Dorr case held to be final, and farther than the decision of the United States Circuit Court, it would unquestionably halt when meeting the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. No possible grounds could be discovered for declaring the McEnery government established. It is not established. It has no judicial department, enforces none of its acts, and is in no official act recognized either by the people or the local magistrates of the law.

But, besides all this, Congress would be going out of its way, and would pervert the guarantee clause of the constitution from its original purpose, should it interfere in this controversy under that clause. Whoever has read the *Federalist* knows that that guarantee was only and expressly intended to give Congress power to prevent the intriguers of foreign despotisms from establishing a monarchy in any State. Hence the word "form" was deliberately inserted to prevent Congress from interfering in any other case. It was urged that unless the constitution read "republican form of government," Congress would pretend that some States have governments republican in form but not in essence, and proceed to upset them. The fusionists do not deny that our government is republican in form. How then can they ask Congress to intervene? J. L. L.

Edward Mathews, a tramping boiler maker, lately procured lodgings in Edinburg by a novel device. He asked accommodations in the police office, but was told he could not be received without a charge. He went directly and broke a pane of glass in a house close by, when he was brought out and got an order for three days' board. No patent applied for.

Death of Hugh McCloskey.

This well known citizen departed this life at his residence, No. 76 St. Charles street, yesterday morning, after a brief illness, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. McCloskey was a native of Dungiven, county Derry, Ireland. He came to this city when about twenty-four years old, and by close application, economy and frugality, coupled with correct business habits, had amassed a handsome fortune. He was a public spirited citizen, and latterly had taken considerable interest in the politics of his adopted country. His funeral will take place at three o'clock to-day from his late residence.

Mr. McCloskey's death was hastened by the exposure and fatigue of his recent trip to Washington and New York as a member of the committee of Louisiana merchants. He was a man of considerable literary culture, as shown in his late writings for the press of this city and New York. A monument of his success in life remains in the handsome edifice erected by him last year on St. Charles street, into which he removed only a few weeks since.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A New Departure in Medicine.—It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has traveled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opiumization and blisteration are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

j-29 eod W

State National Bank of New Orleans.—New Orleans, January 23, 1873.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the twenty-first instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz: SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, E. RIGNEY, N. FRIEDLANDER, CHARLES S. SLAYBACK, JOSEPH DUNBAR, W. T. BLAKEMORE, ALFRED MOULTON, HARMON DOANE, WILLIAM G. VINCENT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Samuel H. Kennedy was unanimously elected president, and Mr. E. Rigney vice president. CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

ja24 1m

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company.—January 19, 1873.—At the annual election held on Monday, thirteenth instant, for twelve directors, the following gentlemen have been elected for the ensuing year:

C. Rosenus,	A. M. Fortier,
M. Musson,	E. Giannicheau,
S. H. Kennedy,	T. H. Hunt,
Paul Fourchy,	Henry Peychaud,
A. C. Hutchinson,	W. B. Kountz,
C. G. de l'Isle,	Theo. Hellman.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the seventeenth instant, Colonel T. H. Hunt has been unanimously elected President, and V. A. Belaume appointed Secretary.

ja19 1m V. A. BELAUME, Secretary.

Notice.—The stockholders of the Union Wood Preserving Company are notified to meet at 6 P. M. MONDAY, February 17, 1873, at the office of J. C. Denis, Esq., No. 27 Carondelet street, to make modifications, additions or changes in the act of incorporation of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ja17 td BENJ. F. FLANDERS.

New Orleans National Banking Association.—New Orleans, January 16, 1873.—At an election held on the thirteenth instant, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for one year:

CHAS. CAVAROC,	E. F. MOTON,
J. ALDIGE,	E. K. CONVERSE,
S. CAMRON,	F. S. WILTZ,
C. DeRUYTER,	LEON HAAS, JR.,
A. TESTROU,	THEO. LANAUX,
A. A. McCUTON,	JOHN ROCCHI.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors this day, Mr. CHARLES CAVAROC was unanimously re-elected President.

ja15 1m HENRY BLACHE, Cashier.

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:

B. Rice,	John C. Rogers,
J. P. Coolen,	Samuel Smith,
J. M. Demarest,	C. H. Slocomb,
H. Gally,	P. Simons,
James Jackson,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. M. O'Brien,	Frederick Wirth.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held January 8, 1873, FREDERICK WIRTZ, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and C. C. LEWIS Secretary. C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

ja10 1m

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.

ja1 1m HENRY BLACHE, Cashier.

W. W. Johnson, Inspector of Weights and measures of the first district.—Office 103 Lafayette street. d-31

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, Proprietor, New York.

ec7 1y

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. DE P. CURTIS,

AUTHOR OF MANHOOD—MEDICAL ESSAYS ON MARRIAGE, ETC.,

Begs to inform the Southern patients that he has been called to New Orleans to attend upon an important case there which will detain him for about one month in the city, and that he can be consulted at

No. 9 Rampart Street,

Between Canal and Customhouse

Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. from 6 to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. only.

DR. CURTIS has devoted twenty years of his practice entirely to the treatment of

NERVOUS DISEASES,

ARISING FROM PHYSICAL DEBILITY,

EXHAUSTED VITALITY,

ABUSES OF THE SYSTEM,

AND OTHERS APPERTAINING THERETO.

DR. CURTIS addresses those particularly who have placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no relief, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year demonstrates an advance, by a combination of remedies of great curative power. Dr. CURTIS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not alone immediate relief, but permanent cure.

The Medical Times says: "Dr. Curtis' system, the result of twenty years' successful practice, differs from all others in general use, and commends itself to the afflicted as the only true source of relief. Many cases pronounced incurable have yielded successfully to the remedies employed by him."

MANHOOD,

Two Hundredth Edition,

Revised and corrected by the author, E. de P. Curtis, M. D., M. R. C. S., etc.

(Late Surgeon Turkish Contingent.)

A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing his health to be lost, and how regained. It gives a clear exposé to the impediments to marriage, the treatment of exhausted vitality, etc., the results of twenty years successful practice.

CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—There is no number of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be patient, preceptor or clergyman.—London Times.

CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will inspire no one.—London Medical Gazette.

Price, $1 cents by mail. Address the author, DR. CURTIS, No. 9 Rampart street, New Orleans.

Dr. Curtis would once more impress upon those patients who have corresponded with him the necessity of a personal interview. He never leaves his home practice, and his stay in New Orleans is necessarily limited to one month.

jan 1m 3-29

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1967—Administration Series.]

An ordinance appropriating money to defray the expenditures of the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings for the month of November, 1872.

Be it ordained, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures of the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings for the month of November, 1872, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts draw his warrants on the the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.		
J. H. Peters, keys, etc		$3 50
WATERWORKS.		
J. C. Van Wickle, rent	$125 00	
New Orleans Times, advertising	3 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising	21 00	
R. Carey, replacing pavement	77 55	
Folger & Co., lard oil	219 75	
Folger & Co., cement, etc.	110 50	
Folger & Co., nails, etc.	16 25	
Folger & Co., tallow, etc.	82 39	
Folger & Co., pig lead	62 50	
R. Carey, hauling pipe	20 00	
J. H. Keller, for pipe	279 00	
Hasam & Pooley, lumber	244 70	
German Gazette, advertising	5 25—	1266 89
INSANE ASYLUM.		
Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., hardware	$4 23	
Louis Ruch, beef	276 15	
E. F. Brown & Co., groceries	258 86	
E. F. Brown & Co., tobacco	41 00	
E. F. Brown & Co., bread and grits	14 47	
Folger & Co., lard oil	70 50	
Joseph Palmeson, vegetables	45 50—	710 71
HOME OF AGED AND INFIRM.		
James Ready, rent	$125 00	
Louis Ruch, beef	35 00	
Mrs. Gorman, reimbursement	12 00—	172 00
CITY HALL.		
Crescent City Ice Company, ice for November		50 00
COURTHOUSES.		
Auguste LeBlanc, reimbursement	$7 00	
M. Sanchez, sundries	11 00—	18 00
PUBLIC SINKS.		
New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, cleaning privies	$375 00	
New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, earthen closets for Boys' House of Refuge	50 00—	425 00
MARKETHOUSES.		
New Orleans Republican, advertising		15 00
Total		$2661 40

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

Yeas—Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider, Sturcken, Turnbull.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1968—Administration Series.]

An ordinance appropriating money to defray the expenditures of the Department of Commerce for the month of January, 1873.

Be it ordained, That the following sums or as much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures of the Department of Commerce for the month of January, 1873, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account and not otherwise appropriated:

New Orleans Bee, advertising sale of markets	$15 75
New Orleans Republican, advertising sale of markets	10 00
Wasson & Nelson, stationery	2 00
Joseph Miller, rent of wharfinger's office, Fourth District	15 00
Alexander Dearie, repairing chair and locks	3 25
Total	$46 00

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1969—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund, for each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

Folger & Co., sash fasteners, draw locks, etc., for tax bill clerks, approved, $6 70.

D. Schluter, lumber for benches for tax bill clerks, approved, $10 50.

Samuel Pinckney, carriage hire for inspection of levees and draining canals, $60.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1970—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for constructing and driving forty two clusters of mooring posts in front of the Sixth District, between Louisiana avenue and Josephine street, in accordance with specifications in the Surveyor's office.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1971—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

I. W. Patton, criminal sheriff for the parish of Orleans, for costs and fees in sundry criminal cases during the month of December, 1872, as per bill approved by the judge of the First District Court, $269 50.

German Gazette, advertising official notice, approved by the Mayor, $3.

A. W. Dearie, repairing locks, etc., for Department of Public Accounts, approved, $9 50.

A. W. Dearie, repairing locks, etc., approved by the Mayor, $12 25.

A. Hero, Jr., copies of contracts and acts of sale, $490.

Dr. A. Skelly, medicines furnished to indigent persons for the months of August and September, 1872 (to be paid out of the interest of the Sickles bequest), $679 70.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

Yeas—Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider, Sturcken, Turnbull.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1972—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance be and he is hereby authorized to issue street improvement bonds, at par, in settlement of the following claim, under contract authorized by ordinance No. 1596, Administration series:

Louisiana Portable Railway Company, for filling the Canal street canal, from Claiborne to St. Patrick streets, on account, $11,000.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

Yeas—Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider, Sturcken, Turnbull.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1973—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance be and he is hereby authorized to issue street improvement bonds at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar in settlement of the following claims under contract, authorized by ordinance No. 1017, Administration series: William Henry, for percentage retained in guarantee for one year on city's portion for grading and shelling State street, from Benjamin to Green streets, $248 52.

Adopted by the Council of the city of Orleans, January 28, 1873.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 29, 1873.

[No. 1975—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for one boat load of coal for use of various draining machines.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 28, 1873.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DRAINAGE TAXPAYERS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TABLEAU of assessment, for drainage tax in the fourth drainage district, lying within the following limits, to wit: The river Mississippi in front, Florida avenue in the rear, Lafayette avenue above, and Fishermen's canal below has been completed; and payment of such tax is now required to be made.

A copy of the tableau is on file in the office of the clerk of the Superior District Court of the parish of Orleans, in the office of the recorder of mortgages in said parish, and also in the office of the Administrator of Public Accounts of the city of New Orleans.

GEORGE S. LACEY, Attorney.

AVIS AUX CONTRIBUABLES—TAXE DE DESSECHEMENT.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, 28 Janvier, 1873.

AVIS EST PAR LE PRÉSENT DONNÉ QUE LE tableau d'assessement de la taxe de dessechement, pour le Quatrieme District de dessechement, compris dans les limites suivantes, savoir: Du fleuve Mississippi sur le devant jusqu'à l'avenue Florida sur le derrière, et de l'avenue Lafayette en haut jusqu'au canal des Pecheurs, en bas, est complet, et que le paiement de la dite taxe est maintenant requis. Une copie du dit tableau est enclassée au bureau du greffier de la Cour Supérieure de District de la paroisse d'Orleans, au bureau du Recorder des Hypothèques de la dite paroisse, et aussi au bureau de l'Administrateur des Comptes Publics de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orleans.

ja30 10t GEORGE S. LACEY, Avocat.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, Navy Yard, Pensacola, January 18, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "PROposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 A. M., FRIDAY, January 31, 1873, for furnishing the following schedule of material, which must be of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, on or before the eighteenth day of March, 1873, at such point as may be directed by the Commandant, and subject to usual inspection thereat, viz:

The materials on classes Nos. 11, 15, 17, 23 and 32 of Annual Schedule, 1873-74, Bureau of Yards and Docks, copies of which may be obtained on application at this office.

Bids for less than one class shall not be considered.

Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of the supplies awarded must be inserted in each respective proposal, otherwise bids will not be entertained.

The right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved.

WILLIAM J. THOMSON, P. A. Paymaster, United States Navy.

Approved:

K. MIDDLETON, Commodore Commandant.

ja21 13t

CITY LICENSES FOR 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, January 3, 1873.

DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN, BY PUBLICATION through the city papers, as soon as the Department is prepared to receive city licenses for 1873.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER, Administrator of Finance.

ja3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING VOUCHERS OR WARrants issued by the Honorable Representatives during 1870 and 1871 and the regular session of 1872 are requested to present them for examination to the special committee appointed for that purpose before the fifteenth day of February, 1873, at the rooms of the committee, No. 256 Canal street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DAVID YOUNG, Chairman.

J. A. ARBOT, Clerk.

ja16 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 14, 1873.

WHEREAS APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO me for the cancellation of the official bond of Moses Fox, as constable of the Eighth Justice Court, in and for the parish of Jefferson, to wit: A bond dated February 20, 1869, in the sum of $500, signed by Moses Fox as principal, and Hefley Weber as surety, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Moses Fox of his duties as constable aforesaid. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bond to file their objections to the cancellation thereof, in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the publication hereof, which under my hand and the seal of the State, this fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety seventh. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM WEBB, Assistant Secretary of State.

ja15 30t

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In the Second Justice's Court No. 3106—James T. O'Hara vs. certain lot of ground.

WHEREAS, JAMES T. O'HARA HAS PRESENTED his petition to the honorable the second justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans in the matter of James T. O'Hara vs. a certain lot of ground, No. 2346 on do. of said justice court, praying the provisional seizure and sale of a certain lot of ground hereinafter described, as safty for damages of $25 17 for making a sidewalk in front of it and to pay costs of suit;

And whereas, in obedience to and by virtue of an order of said court, granted upon said petition and to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession the following described property, to wit:

A certain lot of ground designated as No. 13, situated in the Second District of New Orleans, in the square No. 99, bounded by the Louis, Prieur, Roman and Carondelet streets, as per plan of Louis Pilie, dated May 1, 1840, and deposited in the office of Mossy, late a notary in this city, Such lot measures twenty-seven feet, more or less, on St. Louis street by a depth of one hundred and ten feet, between parallel lines.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given unto all persons interested to appear within fifteen days to answer to the petition so presented.

JOHN McCORMICK, Constable Second Justice of the Peace.

ja30 3t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE STATE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, New Orleans, January 26, 1873.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING PROclamation, and in accordance with the provisions of section thirty of an act to regulate the conduct of elections, and to provide for the election of returning officers, etc., in the State of Louisiana, approved November 20, 1872, I hereby designate MONDAY, February 10, 1873, as the day on which said election shall be held in the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of New Orleans, composing the second senatorial district; and the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans embraced in the sixth senatorial district.

Due notice will be given of the establishment of voting places and the appointment of commissioners of election:

Writ of Election.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans January