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. Rolle, No. 61 Exchange place.

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

James Enals, 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 FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, at 11 o'clock, at No. 100 Basin street, household furniture on the premises—succession of Agnes Fasnacht.

Local Intelligence.

ANOTHER THAT DOG.—The owner of that dog which dead headed for a ride in a Prytania street car interviewed the reporter in reference to the item and, in immediate connection with a lithe looking cane, intimated in plain United States talk that his dog should not have been singled out for prominent remark. With much emphasis, italicised with the aforesaid cane switching the air, the dog proprietor asserted that his is not the only brute that rides in street cars; he daily observes bifurcated animals occupying places in cars who are not possessed of an iota of the manners his has. A meek reply, "That's true," mollified the owner, when he intimated that he knew of a corner grocery near by that kept a good bottle behind a pile of empty boxes, and that lively cane ceased to saw the lambient air. The gentleman asserts that just so long as unmannerly people, both sexes, ride in cars, occupy a seat and a half to two seats, and project muddy shoes for unoffending people to clean with fine clothing, just so long shall his dog ride free. As the reporter is neither a stockholder, director or driver, he will say nothing further on the subject, but blandly permit nature to take its course.

THERE WERE TWO OF THEM.—When mention was made in this journal that Mr. Trenaman, active member of Mississippi No. 2, had been presented with a fine gold watch and chain for his exemplary conduct as a fireman, we were unaware that another member shared the honors with him. Mr. H. Kelley's record was equal to Mr. Trenaman's, and to settle the question pleasantly a beautiful gold medal, with appropriate inscription, will be presented to Mr. Kelley. The watch and the medal will be given to the recipients at the next regular meeting of No. 2.

Pierre Bertin, the bold burglar, will have a preliminary examination before Recorder Houghton to-day. Many people will go there to see the desperado.

ONE CLERK LESS.—In conformity to a recent city ordinance the several recorders have decreased the number of clerks. The gentleman we will miss most is Mr. S. F. Casanave, who occupied the affidavit clerk's desk in the First District Recorder's Court. From the first day he assumed the duties until date press reporters found him ever obliging and gentle, even under the most trying circumstances. His genial face and pleasant manners will make a void difficult to fill.

UP AND STILL RISING.—There were many pleasant faces in and around City Hall and all about the police stations yesterday, because city scrip had taken a decided upward tendency. When police warrants fetched eighty cents, several Metropolitans rushed off to realize, having repeatedly declared that they would sell as soon as the paper reached that figure.

GENEROUS.—Mr. Paul Tuinne recently donated $200 to the St. Mary Orphan Asylum. Learning that the Orphan Girls' Asylum, corner of Congress and Rampart streets, was greatly in need of pecuniary assistance, he kindly furnished a goodly sum.

FIRE AND WATERWORKS.—The grand jury is paying some attention to the condition of things in the neighborhood of the Waterworks. Cotton pickeries, cotton presses and other buildings in that vicinity, of very combustible material, endanger the works. Should a fire occur in that immediate locality, it is impossible to say what the result would be.

RECORDERS' RETURNS.—The several recorders paid the following amounts to the Administrator of Finance for the week ending February 1, 1873:

First District, Recorder Houghton	$119 50
Third District, Recorder Lecorre	37 50
Fourth District, Recorder Billings	4 50
Sixth District, Recorder Parsons	15 00
Total	$176,50

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner Folwell and Dr. Ames yesterday held a post mortem examination on the body of C. F. Noyes, as circumstances indicate that death was caused by injuries received at the hands of parroters. During deceased's illness he was attended by a regular physician, who gave a burial certificate. Drs. Folwell and Ames will probably arrive at a conclusion to-day.

D. J. Hutchinson and A. C. Stuart, inspectors of customs, have seized, on board the steamship Buenaventura, from Havana, 96 cakes of rice, four pair of Chinese shoes, one box Chinese shawls, fans, mats, etc., five boxes sweetmeats, four boxes tea, a lot of cigarettes, tobacco, cloth, jewelry, etc., for non-compliance with revenue laws.

The dear People's Legislature still clings to same bottomed seats in Odd Fellows' Hall, but old Quorum fails to respond at the proper hour. It is a stereotyped order to the sergeant-at-arms to search for absent members. At joint ballot for United States Senator, Blank fluctuates from four to seven, while ex-Governor Warmoth weakens in strength. Unless he returns soon, even that spirited twenty-two will go over to the Blank side.

CRIMINAL COURT.—James Sudden, charged with assault and battery, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

James Prebang, for an assault, plea of guilty.

John Mullen, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, pleaded not guilty.

James Robinson, charged with assault and battery, pleaded not guilty.

Walter Napier, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to eight months imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Fabot, convicted of stealing $12, was sent to the Penitentiary for a term of eight months, the judge remarking that there was no use for thieves in New Orleans.

District Attorney McPhelin filed the following informations: Against Hannah Williams, for larceny; J. P. Hutchinson, for larceny; A. C. Carrillon, for stealing a horse, and Joseph Williams, for larceny.

Jacob Hirche, a lame man on crutches, was put on his trial, charged with stealing four bottles of champagne from the steamship Frankfurt. It appeared in evidence that the defendant was employed as a private watchman, and the champagne was under his care.

In the case of Oscar Burns, who had been convicted of murder without capital punishment, the accused was brought into court, and a letter from him addressed to the court declining to ask a new trial was read. Judge Abell remanded the prisoner for sentence.

That estimable gentleman, Major E. P. Champlin, deputy collector of customs, has received a well deserved mark of honorable recognition from his Royal Highness the King of the Carnival. Letters patent have been issued dubbing him Duke of Hillsdale and conferring upon him all the rights and emoluments thereunto appertaining. We wish him joy of his new honors, and hope they will prove in pleasures profitable. We may remark, suggestively, that Major Champlin is a native of Hillsdale county, Michigan.

We hear a rumor that Collector James F. Casey is to be granted letters patent to the title of Duke of Tradewater.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.—The dwellinghouse No. 126 Jackson street, occupied by C. W. Crump was set on fire yesterday for the fourth time inside of a week. Fortunately the fire was discovered soon after it started. It is somewhat singular that the incendiary can not be discovered, especially as each attempt was made in daylight.

A FINANCIAL PROPOSITION.—The Administrator of Finance yesterday made an offer to pay the police for the month of January, 1873, at the rate of $70, currency, for $83 33, monthly salary of patrolmen, and other officers in proportion. This would amount to eighty four cents on the dollar. The proposition was made to the force at the several precincts, but was not accepted by all the men.

THREE SHAMROCKS.—Three shirt studs were at the first precinct stationhouse last evening which have something of a history. They are in the form of shamrocks, made of malachite, mounted in silver, and were worn by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, a leading Irish patriot. They were taken from his lordship by an Englishman, and finally came into the possession of Captain William Wright, of this city, who has presented them to Sergeant J. H. Lawler, now on the police here. The Sergeant was a leading Fenian, and was a prisoner in Castle Thunder, county Dublin, more than a year, solitary confinement.

New Orleans and Its Needs.

The Mobile *Register* of Sunday contains a letter (not written for publication) from a French gentleman traveling through the South, which is translated for that paper by another party than the person to whom it was addressed. We present some extracts:

New Orleans is a beautiful and gay city. Canal street is Parisian in its aspects, its gaities, its richness, its variety and its life. It is softer and more enjoyable than Broadway, gayer than Regent street or Pall Mall. The thing which strikes a foreigner most painfully in American cities is the lack of public buildings, gardens and parks. Lafayette square and Jackson square are passable in appearance, but very insignificant in area; in fact, they are greatly disproportioned to the size of New Orleans. The superficial area of both of them, were they thrown together, would hardly exceed twenty-five acres. In tropical cities parks and gardens are absolutely essential to health and comfort, and should be laid off and kept in order by the municipal authorities.

The Customhouse is the only public building in the city, and is not at all remarkable for its architectural beauty, or nicety of proportion. It is too large for its height, and presents an appearance of massiveness without architectural beauty or proportion. A row of Corinthian columns on the front would have greatly added to the *ensemble* of the building.

It occurs to me that New Orleans is stationary; or perhaps it would be more consistent with truth to say it is slowly falling into a decline, though itself wholly unconscious of the decline. Be this, however, as it may, its growth is certainly suspended.

Were I a Southerner, my cry, "in season and out of season," should be, "Invite and attract European immigration; send agents, on good salaries, to Continental Europe, and supply them with funds with which to publish accounts of our climate, soil and products in the German, French and Swedish languages; donate the first installment of immigrants tracts of lands, and help them along for the first few years." I would urge farmers and merchants to organize State and county immigration societies, and raise funds by voluntary contributions to put the machinery in operation.

What New Orleans needs is a direct commerce with foreign nations, especially with South America, Central America and Mexico. All the coffee consumed in the vast region drained by the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries should be derived from New Orleans. It should also import logwood and mahogany from Central America, hides from Brazil and gold and silver bullion from Mexico, and pay for them in flour, iron and cotton goods drawn from the teeming Northwest. Without this speedy opening of a foreign commerce New Orleans must lose its prestige. It can not thrive entirely upon the cotton which is sold in it. All the business in this city is transacted in a few winter months, and the residue of the year is remarkable for the stagnation of business and the exodus of the wealthier classes to a more northern latitude to escape malarial fevers.

The South might, without inconvenience, raise $10,000,000 by voluntary contributions, and these same $10,000,000, judiciously expended, would introduce into the South a 1,000,000 of immigrants in the space of five years. The tide, once started, would flow in with a steadily increasing volume for years to come. There is, my friend, nothing but European immigration into the South needed to make it the paradise of the world and the granary of Europe. Here are coal and iron in the richest abundance; land of unsurpassed fertility, ready for tillage; wildernesses of the most valuable timber; water power sufficient to run thousands upon thousands of factories; a climate more salubrious than that of France, while every industrious man enjoys the certainty of accumulating a competency in a half dozen years.

It is, by long odds, a much better country for European immigrants than the Northern portion of the American Union. Lands are cheaper, labor is in greater demand, and the climate admits of outdoor labor the year round. At the North all field labor is suspended from November to April, and farmers and laborers are forced to live on past accumulation, or go to the poorhouse to avoid starvation.

Once more, my friend, let me urge you to give the public some account of the advantages of this magnificent country, whose resources are not half developed, and are certainly not appreciated even by the South itself.

A cedar post placed at the head of the grave of a member of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, near Sioux City, Iowa, in 1806, is now as sound and perfect as when placed there.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

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

Card from Sam Delavan.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

You will confer a favor on me by publishing my denial of the statement of "Captain Jaques" before the Senate committee yesterday.

In the first place, I was not in any way connected with registration in 1868, and, of course, never told him anything of the kind. I was at that time chief clerk in the educational department of the Freedman's Bureau.

Secondly—I was not "a United States supervisor in New Orleans during the last election," and consequently have no revelations to make except such as may reflect upon Jaques as a man of good character and veracity, which probably he would not want me to publish.

S. A. DELAVAN.

The Southwest Pass Bar.

The following named deep draught vessels crossed the bar at Southwest Pass during the month of January, 1873, with only the detention stated:

January 2—At 4 P. M., the steamer Minnesota, drawing twenty feet six inches, grounded in the channel below the wreck buoy. She got off at 9 P. M. same day.

January 3—At 2 A. M., the steamer Liberty, drawing eighteen feet, ran on the wreck. The United States dredgeboat McAlister pulled on her from 5:15 to 10:30 A. M., parting her hawser, which had to be doubled. The McAlister pulled on her again from 7:15 to 9:15 P. M., when she got off and sailed.

January 4—Steamer Saxonia, eighteen feet five inches.

January 8—Ship Marlborough, nineteen feet seven inches.

January 11—Steamer Canadian, eighteen feet six inches.

January 12—Steamer Saxonia, nineteen feet.

January 13—Ship Peerless, nineteen feet.

January 16—At 4 P. M. the ship Mataura, drawing eighteen feet, grounded east of the channel, between the middle spar and mud lump buoys. January 20, the McAlister pulled on her thirty-six minutes, assisted by towboat "Wabash," and got her off.

January 18—Ship John Bunyan, nineteen feet six inches.

January 19—Steamer Yazoo, nineteen feet.

January 24—At 8 A. M. the steamer Annie Ainslie, drawing seventeen feet six inches, grounded east of the channel, above the wreck buoy. She got off at 11 A. M.

January 26—Steamer Koln, nineteen feet.

January 28—Ship Roncchan, nineteen feet.

The total number of sailing vessels coming in was eighty-five; going out ninety-six.

The total number of steamers coming in was thirty-one; going out twenty-seven.

Depth of the channel during the month, as reported by the United States engineer's office, seventeen feet at mean low tide.

The United States dredgeboat, General M. D. McAlister, during the month was retained at Southwest Pass, but was employed only twelve hours and twenty minutes in dredging, the good condition of the channel rendering more work unnecessary.

Appointments by the Governor.

The following appointments by Governor Kellogg have been confirmed by the Senate:

Parish of Union—John M. Lee, Sr., sheriff; W. C. Smith, recorder; J. W. Reed, clerk; L. R. Taylor, coroner; J. M. Foste, parish surveyor; W. A. Darby, O. P. Smith, David Henderson, J. M. Duty, W. J. Ranley, police jurors; W. K. Rushing, justice of the peace, third ward; D. N. Peste, constable, third ward.

Parish of Jefferson, left bank—G. Kuntz, third ward; J. Pierce, fourth ward; J. C. Bowman, fifth ward, James Dennison, sixth ward; A. Bonnabel, seventh ward.

Parish of St. Charles—George W. Wilson, constable, vice Alexander Delaware, resigned.

Parish of Avoyelles—C. F. Haseman, tax collector.

Parish of Catahoula—J. A. Davis, justice of the peace for the first ward; John W. Hanks, police juror.

Parish of Rapides—L. V. Marye, notary public and justice of the peace; John Clements, justice of the peace.

Parish of St. Bernard—L. Guichard, tax collector.

Insane Asylum—Joseph Israel, administrator, vice John H. Clay, withdrawn.

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 0:01 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	37	N.	Fair.
Chicago	28	W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	32	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	32	W.	Clear.
Galveston	42	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	34	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	32	S.	Clear.
Louisville	34	W.	Fair.
Memphis	45	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	36	W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	52	S. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	19	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	32	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	42	W.	Fair.
St. Louis	34	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	43	S. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Station.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Davenport			4	3
Keokuk	River gorged.			
Cairo	River rising fast.			
St. Louis	9	..	7	8
Pittsburg	17	..	9	5
Cincinnati	14	..	16	7
Memphis	1	..	23	1
Vicksburg	4	..	24	2
Shreveport		..	3	8
Nashville	11	..	7	6
New Orleans	1	..	...	...

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

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, who has taken a distinctive place among modern dramatists, and in the production of the "Palace of Truth," "Pymalion and Galatea," established himself as a prime favorite with the British public, has recently created another theatrical sensation upon the occasion of the bringing out, at the Haymarket Theatre, of an original comedy in three acts, entitled "The Wicked World."

Mr. Gilbert's Pygmalion and Galatea was given in London for 237 consecutive nights, and was reproduced throughout the provinces, in England, and in almost every city in the United States, with splendid success.

The best London critics pronounce the new play as more than equal to the previous comedies from the same pen, both in the workings of a delicate story and bright imagination.

The object of the dramatist in this his latest production, is to show that "love is not a blessing but a curse," and in the words of the critic, from which we quote—

This novel doctrine is expounded through a representation of the consequences which arise from a desire of the fairy court to know something of the strange, wicked mortals of that lower world on which they are always gazing with such interest. A quaint conceit that each and all who dwell in fairyland "may find a parallel identity, a perfect counterpart in outward form," so perfect that the mortal and the fairy would exhibit side by side no shade of difference, is turned by the author to an exceedingly ingenious account. According to a half-forgotten law, it seems that when a fairy has quitted his home to visit earth, that absent fairy's mortal counterpart may be summoned from the world below to fill the fairy's place till he return.

The City Council.

The official report of the proceedings of the City Council yesterday is published on the second page of the Republican this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The True Basis of Success.—Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "lightning calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative. feb5 eodW

Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans—New Orleans, January 20, 1873.—At an election by the stockholders of this institution, held on the twenty-eighth instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

E. H. SUMMERS,	A. STEWART,
G. W. HYNSON,	L. H. GARDNER,
M. A. DE LIZARDI,	C. M. SORIA,
	EMORY CLARK.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. E. H. SUMMERS was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. M. A. DE LIZARDI Vice President of this bank.

CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier. jan27

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. CAMBON,	P. S. WILTZ,
C. DORUYTER,	IRON HALS JR.,
J. TERTROU,	JNO. LANAUX,
A. A. MOUTON,	JOHN ROUCHE.

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

HENRY BLACHE, Cashier. jan17 1m

Notice.—The stockholders of the Union Wood Preserving Company are notified to meet at 2 P. M. MONDAY, February 17, 1873, at the office of J. C. Denis, Esq., No. 57 Carondelet street, to make modifications, additions or changes in the articles of incorporation of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS. jan17 1d

State National Bank of New Orleans—New Orleans, January 21, 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,	F. RIGNEY,
S. FRIEDLANDER,	CHARLES C. SLAYBACK,
JOSEPH HYNES,	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 re-elected president, and Mr. F. Rigney vice president.

CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier. jan24 1m

Office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street, New Orleans, February 1, 1873.—Members of this association are hereby notified of the death of William Weiss, who died in this city August 7, 1872; Conrad Kaiser, who died in this city August 23, 1872; John Felder, who died in this city September 5, 1872; and Henry Hildebrand, who died in this city September 5, 1872, and are called upon to come forward without further notice and pay at the office of the association, No. 19 Camp street, $1 25 each, on or before 4 P. M., March 11, 1873.

R. W. YOUNG, Secretary. fe2 19

Notice.—The undersigned hereby notifies the holder and owner of a certain promissory note for the sum of $1400, drawn and indorsed by Robert H. Schmidt, dated June 1, 1869, paraphed on the same day by A. E. Benvenue, notary, and payable in one year after date, that the amount of said note, with eight per cent interest from the fourth day of June, 1872, has been deposited in the Union National Bank of this city, and the holder and owner of said note is hereby requested to present the same for payment at said bank, for no interest will be paid on said note by the undersigned from and after this date.

JULES MAZERAT. jan31 1m

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, January 16, 1873.—At the annual election held on Monday, thirteenth instant, for twelve directors, the following gentlemen have been elected for the ensuing year:

C. Roselius,	A. M. Fortier,
M. Musson,	E. Gauschoal,
S. H. Kennedy,	T. H. Hunt,
Paul Fourchy,	Henry Perchoal,
A. C. Hutchinson,	W. B. Kountz,
C. G. de Clouet,	Thos. H. Pelham.

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. Belanne appointed Secretary.

V. A. BELANNE, Secretary. jan 19 1m

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 nauseous 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. Factory, 81 Maiden lane, New York. Sold by all druggists.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, New York. oct 19

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, February 4, 1873.

[No. 1766—Administration Series.]

An ordinance for the payment of the several pay rolls and 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:

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, for the month of January, 1873, viz:

Administrator's office	$399 35
Waterworks office	474 [illegible]
Waterworks proper	[illegible] 00
Insane Asylum	[illegible] 60
Home of Aged and Infirm	50 00
Courthouses	200 00
Total	$2947 00

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Police for the month of January, 1873, viz:

Administrator's office	$420 00
City Workhouse	200 70
Public pounds	[illegible] 00
Public squares	120 00
Boys' House of Refuge	425 00
Girls' House of Refuge	75 00
Burying indigent dead and conveying sick to hospital	199 00
Recorders' Courts	2359 28
Total	$5049 [illegible]

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Improvement for the month of January, 1873, viz:

Department proper	$416 [illegible]
Bureau of Wharves and Landings	[illegible]
Bureau of Streets	3781 [illegible]
Bureau of City Drainage	125 00
Total	$4281 [illegible]

Officers, clerks and employes in the Surveyor's Department for the month of January, 1873 $1331 66

Pay roll of Sanitary Inspectors and City Physicians for the month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Assessments for the month of January, 1873 2161 [illegible]

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Finance for the month of January, 1873 1769 00

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of the Mayor, for the month of January, 1873, viz:

Mayor's office	$[illegible]
City Council	270 00
City Hall building, porters	300 00
Total	$1170 00

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Commerce for the month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Public Accounts for the month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Mrs. E. Dunn, services as keeper of archives for month of January, 1873 150 00

Clarendon Davisson, for services as librarian for month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Mary Davisson, for services as assistant librarian for month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Salaries of the Mayor and Administrators for the month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Officers, clerks and employes in the City Attorney's office for the month of January, 1873 [illegible]

Total amount appropriated, $[illegible].

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, February 3, 1873.

Yeas—Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzpatrick, Lewis, Schneider, Turnbull.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DAVID MILLER, Secretary.

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 specified.

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 $5000 and upward.

LOUISIANA.

8043 From Monroe, by Trenton, Farmersville, Douglass, Vienna, Simmsborough, 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 30 hours;
Leave Shreveport daily at 2 A. M.;
Arrive at Monroe in 30 hours.

N. B.—Present pay $17,337 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 of 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.

8074 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.

8074 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 5 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, 36 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave New Orleans Monday, Wednesday, and and Friday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at St. Bernard by 3 P. M.;
Leave St. Bernard Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at New Orleans by 3 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, 14 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.

8104 From New Orleans to Grand Isle, 86 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, 10 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, Otts 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 Brooklyn, 27 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cuba Tuesday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Brooklyn by 4 P. M.;
Leave Brooklyn Wednesday at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Cuba by 4 P. M.

8108 From Monroe to Vernon, 31 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 Gnesner, Brookline and Newport, to Winfield, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Monroe Monday at 6 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, by Chatham Cross Roads, Union Springs and New London, to Pigeon Hill, Arkansas, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Farmersville Monday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pigeon Hill next day by 12 M;
Leave Pigeon Hill Tuesday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Farmersville next day by 4 P. M.

8111 From Markesville, by Mansura, to Moreauville, 12 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Markesville Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Moreauville by 12 M;
Leave Moreauville Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Markesville by 5 P. M.

8112 From Washington to Chuselville and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of arrivals and departures.

8113 From Washington, by Big Cave, to mouth of Bayou Rouge and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

8114 From Lake Charles to Leesburg, 50 miles and back, twice a week to steamboat, and by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the department.
Bidders will propose schedule.

Form of Proposal, Guaranter and Certificate.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, ——, whose postoffice is ——, county of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, on route No. —, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1872, "with celerity, certainty and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for the annual sum of —— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and, also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service, and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

Dated ——, ——, ——, Bidder.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the first of June, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated ——, ——, ——.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee, and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of twenty-one years.

Bids of $5000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per centum on the present annual pay on the route, or in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(section 253, Act of June 8, 1872.)

The postmaster must not sign the certificate, till the name of the bidder is inserted and the full guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

Bid must be in the form required by act of Congress, approved June 8, 1872, to be affixed to each bid for carrying the mail, and to be taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths:

I, ——, ——, of ——, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ——, from —— to ——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfill my obligation as such bidder, that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service proposed, if bid shall be accepted, and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

Sworn to and subscribed before me ——, ——, for the ——, of ——, this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid. ——, ——, ——.

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a justice of the peace, the certificate of the clerk of court of record should be added to the effect that the person who administered the oath was duly qualified justice of the peace.

Instructions to Bidders and Postmasters:

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified for sorting the mails.

2. Contractors will be furnished with copies of so much of the general regulations of the Department as relate to the duties of contractors and their agents, and blank forms, such as receipts and bills, are to be conducted without fee or charge.

3. No bills are to be prepared by contractors or other agents of the Department, but all accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be delivered to the postmasters to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and packets.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions, if the contractor or contractor's agent be the offender, such sum will be deducted as may be adjudged to be equitable, not exceeding the amount of the contract price for a trip, including the time and forfeiture with depending bids, and for aggravated cases or those of frequent occurrence, the contract may be annulled, subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged allowance will be proportioned to the nature thereof and the extent of injury to the mail may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails or any portion of them, for the accommodation of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence and venue of the mail, a quarter's pay will be forfeited.

6. Fines will be imposed, [illegible]

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

tificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a postoffice; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, or violating the postoffice laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly make them uniform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a quicker service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment; for any other cause he allowing as full indemnity to contractors one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated