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. Hoile, 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 TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 10 o'clock, at No. 74 St. Ann street, furniture, goods and valuables—Lafitte, Dufilho & Co. vs. Mrs. Schoenecke. At 12 o'clock, at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, undivided third of a lot of ground and buildings, corner of Carondelet and Poydras streets. At 5 o'clock, on Carondelet walk, near Basin street, contents of bakery—N. Prechon vs. P. Bizot.

Local Intelligence.

Although there has been some unseasonably cool weather recently, fruit trees have suffered no injury. Figs and peaches are well set and look flourishing.

Mr. Judah Hart, after an absence of several weeks, has returned, looking as if he had been drinking the water of eternal youth. He brings back splendid goods, some of the finest diamonds and jewelry ever seen in New Orleans. His many friends gave him a kindly greeting yesterday.

Detective Ward yesterday imprisoned S. M. Cook, from St. Mary parish, on a charge of embezzling $300 from Mr. Peck.

An elderly man, whose hairs are gray and whose experience in Arkansas should teach him that there are men who, in one minute, know more than he ever did or ever will about tricks on travelers, complains that he, on his recent visit here, met several persons who understand more about cards than he does when playing seven out with bumpkins in a country store in Arkansas.

As Mrs. Brown, residing at No. 204 Magazine street, was quietly seated in her house about eight o'clock last evening, she became aware of the presence of an intruder of the masculine persuasion, of knavish propensities. He had helped himself to Mr. Brown's wearing apparel, which he had on one arm, and a rocking-chair, which he toted on the other. Mrs. Brown remonstrated, and was rewarded with a blow. The police came, and the gentleman went to the first precinct station, and requested the registry of the name of Moses Young.

THE THOMAS BURKE HOMICIDE.—The jurors in the inquest held by Coroner Follwell on the body of Thomas Burke found that the deceased came to his death on the twenty-eighth instant from the effects of gunshot wounds, and that the wounds were inflicted by Robert Desperey. An affidavit has been made against the accused.

CARROLLTON ITEMS.—Mr. John Jordan is in his seat as alderman, in place of Mr. Kern, resigned.

The Council authorized Mayor Fitzpatrick to call on the State Engineer for Carrollton's boundary lines.

Mr. William Kern has been appointed Mayor's clerk under the new city charter.

Merchants are beginning to send summer goods to the front, and occasionally straw hats are seen on warm heads. Ladies begin to adopt white dresses.

AN AIRY KISS.—Billy McGare, to vary the monotony of his toils at the Jackson railroad depot, sent an airy kiss after Lizzie Clayton as she was quietly passing along the street from school. Whether it was because the kiss was an unsubstantial one, or whether she felt really indignant at the insult, she became greatly angered. She straightway proceeded to a secluded back yard where an ax was quietly reposing. She grasped the instrument nervously and returned to the scene of her humiliation. Without a single warning word, she attempted to behead the indiscreet McGare, and he experienced a narrow escape. A policeman dropped in at an oppotune moment and had his hands full in racing Lizzie to prison. The Mack says he will throw no more kisses.

"ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE." This line may be seen daily in constables' advertisements, and is so common as to attract no particular notice further than that given by dealers in second-hand chairs and tables. If it were possible to obtain the history of these sales and publish the details, chapter on chapter of miserable facts, sufficient to fill a large volume, could be printed, and if the whole truth were told we might be horrified at the exposures of man's inhumanity to man, how splendid capital crushes out lowly poverty. The tyranny of a justice's court has no equal in this Union, as the laws which govern were all made by rich men for the wealthy, as against the poor man, in days when the humbler classes were scarcely represented anywhere in Louisiana. Although many laws and customs have undergone extreme changes since the late war, the rules in justice of the peace courts remain quite unaltered; all the old and obnoxious laws still retain their force, notwithstanding this journal has repeatedly raised a warning voice and cited instances of woful oppression which had come to the reporter's knowledge. A case was reported where a landlord had ejected a poor widow because she was unable to pay her rent; her few rickety "household goods" were thrown out on the banquette, she with them, where death claimed its own. Had that landlord permitted the poor creature to live in his almost untenantable house for a year rent free he would have sufered little in his affairs, now or hereafter. It was this ugly law in the justice's court which gave him the right to send the poor woman on the road to her pauper funeral. At the last session of our Legislature an act was passed which goes far to remedy this state of affairs, but of course it is opposed by that class of men who were the originators and supporters of these courts. When Governor Kellogg promulgates this homestead exemption law we will seldom see constables advertising sales of "household furniture."

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the Jacobs arson case one of the counsel for the defendants made a motion, setting forth that in view of the fact that on the trial ten of the jury were in favor of a verdict of acquittal and only two for conviction, that the prisoner, Christian Jacobs, be admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000, which was immediately furnished by Messrs. F. Beling, J. Younger and G. Billgay, bondsmen. Colonel Field, Attorney General, gave notice that he would move for a change of venue to the parish of Jefferson, and the argument on the motion was fixed for Wednesday next.

In the case of William Carr, alias James F. Hickey, convicted a few days ago by a jury, on a charge of writing forged certificates of appropriation, Mr. Atocha made a motion in arrest of judgment on grounds filed.

Felix Broeen, charged with larceny, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Charles O'Sel, on a charge of assault and battery, pleaded not guilty.

In the case of Donnelly, sentenced to be hung for murder, Mr. Castellanos filed a motion for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Leonard Jones, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Edward Toole, convicted of assault and battery on a woman, was sentenced to one hour in the Parish Prison, the judge taking into consideration the fact that the prisoner had already been in jail twenty days.

Frank Russell, charged with carrying concealed weapons, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or be imprisoned one month.

William Rose, charged with carrying concealed weapons, stated that he had found a pistol and was taking it away for the purpose of selling it. He proved a good character, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or one day in the Parish Prison.

Thomas Armes, for carrying a concealed weapon, was fined $25, or ten days in the Parish Prison.

Andrew Chabere, charged with assaulting and shooting at a day watchman, was discharged on his bond for a further hearing.

Charles Holtzclaw stated that he was a sailor. The judge, in view of the fact that sailors are often victims of bad rum, sentenced him to one hour in prison.

ST. THERESA'S FAIR.—Rev. Father Kinney, of St. Theresa's Church, acknowledges in the columns of the last number of the *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger* the receipt of $8410 65 as the net proceeds of the late fairs in aid of his church. Father Kinney concludes his communication as follows:

This parish is now *hors de combat*—that is, we will not have to resort to any extra means of raising money for a long time, having now everything necessary for the development of a parish; church and schools in good repair, a parsonage, new organ, etc., and all debts paid. If there be any thing we further need it is the grace of God.

"And a little less French," we might add, with due respect to our reverend friend.

BROKERS IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—The troubles at the Auditor's office have nearly reached a culmination. Ever since the rascally days of that arch fellow Wickliffe, a number of men, money brokers, have made the building a regular resort, in fact, made it their office, occasionally proving troublesome to the employes. Since Mr. Clinton has taken charge of the office, he has repeatedly suffered inconveniences at their hands, complaining that the money changers often made an undue amount of noise, remaining in the hallways and at the doors, even when they had no business to attend to. They were repeatedly requested to take their departure as soon as their business was transacted. Little or no attention was paid to this.

Finally, the annoyance increasing, Mr. Clinton felt compelled to call on a policeman to preserve order. This action appeared to incense the men, and their conduct did not improve. Matters grew worse, when Mr. Clinton informed Superintendent Badger and asked for protection. Officers were stationed in the building, with orders to see that the nuisance was abated. The men were told that they must not make a rendezvous of the building, but transact their business, if they had any to transact in the Auditor's office, and then retire. Some were rather defiant, saying that the building belonged to the public, and they would remain there as long as they chose. Some of them were arrested as disturbers of the peace and taken before Recorder M'Arthur, where they were quickly discharged.

The brokers returned to the building in force, and renewed the annoyance gally, when they were once more ejected by policemen. Mr. Clinton will treat all people politely, attend to business promptly, but he is determined that his rooms shall be cleared of loafers or men who habitually resort there, and will not allow anybody to disturb those who desire to transact legitimate business in his department.

STILL UNKNOWN.—Coroner Grayer has been unable to learn who the man killed at the corner of Dumaine and White streets was, or who murdered him. The investigation will close to-morrow.

Policemen made a small raid on small levee pilferers, causing the escaping ones to fly to their holes.

FIREMEN'S PARADE IN SIXTH DISTRICT.—Our firemen in the Sixth District will to-morrow make their annual parade, in splendid style. Each company has prepared itself for the occasion, and will show off finely.

Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Sixth District, will to-day give its picnic on Delachaise ground. Ample arrangements have been completed to entertain all guests.

Cottage to Rent.

One of the nicest cottages in the Sixth District is advertised for rent in this morning's REPUBLICAN. It is situated on Valence street, between Constance and Laurel, and has six rooms, and front and side galleries, besides a wood shed and large yard. The rent is very cheap indeed, and any person with a small family who desires a good home for $25 a month, can secure it by addressing letter "C," REPUBLICAN office. Health and comfort are among the advantages of this location.

Passes of the Mississippi.

Through the courtesy of Captain C. W. Howell, of the United States engineer corps, we are enabled to furnish to the city readers of the REPUBLICAN this morning a chart of the passes of the Mississippi river, and the Southwest Pass especially, from a survey made in January last. It possesses value for reference.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, in a sermon last Sunday, referring to Foster, said he met his doom with resignation and entirely in a Christian spirit. He drew several lessons from the death of Foster, cautioned the young men of his congregation to beware of bad company and to shun dissipation.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, No. 9 Carondelet street, up stairs, New Orleans, March 22, 1873.

Hon. Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts, State of Louisiana:

SIR—The State board of assessors for the parish of Orleans has under consideration several petitions similar to the inclosed of Dr. J. R. Terry, asking for reduction of assessments for the years 1871 and 1872.

With regard to the power of the present board to correct or revise assessments made by its predecessors, there is a doubt in the minds of a majority of its members.

I am instructed to present the accompanying petition, with the indorsement of the district assessor that in his opinion "the assessment of 1871 for $3000 is excessive," and ask whether section fifty of the act No. 42, 1871, provides for such relief as is asked for by the petitioner, Dr. Terry.

In many other cases now before the board, the question as to the value of the property assessed will turn on the judgment of the assessors, and it would be exceedingly embarrassing to the present board to invite petitions which would involve a test of experiness between the past and present assessors.

Very respectfully,
P. J. MALONEY,
State Assessor, Secretary of Board.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, March 28, 1873.

P. J. Maloney, Esq., Secretary Board of Assessors, New Orleans:

SIR—In reply to your communication of March 22, I herewith inclose the opinion of the Auditor's solicitor, which is a full answer to your inquiries, and respectfully recommend that you adopt and act upon the views therein expressed, because I believe them to be a correct exposition of the law, as well as in accordance with the letter and spirit of the executive order of his Excellency Governor Kellogg, dated March 17, 1873.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

Hon. Charles Clinton, State Auditor:

I have carefully considered the petition of Dr. Terry, praying for the correction of an alleged erroneous assessment of his property, and also the letter of the board of assessors in regard to their power to act in the premises. The question is one of some difficulty, owing to the apparent conflict between the first and last clauses of section fifty, act No. 42, of 1871. The section reads as follows:

"Be it further enacted, etc., That after assessment rolls have been completed and disposed of as herein directed, errors of assessment may be submitted for correction, in the city of New Orleans, to the State board of assessors thereof, and in each of the other parishes of the State to the ex-officio assessors thereof, to wit: The recorder, clerk and sheriff. And should any party in interest make it appear to the satisfaction of such assessors, or to a majority of the members thereof, that an error was committed and exists in any assessment roll, they shall certify the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who is hereby directed to make the correction recommended. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any alteration of the valuations of property already made according to law in such assessment rolls, or which would work a diminution of the total amount of any assessment."

The well established rule of construction in such cases is, that a statute must be so construed that the whole of it shall, if possible, stand; but if not the whole, then that portion which is most consistent with the intention of the Legislature and the purview of the act. Courts will not assume that a legislative body intended to stultify itself by enacting a law and repealing it in the same breath. Where there is a doubt as to the meaning of a clause, the whole context will be considered, together with other sections and laws in *pari materia*, in order that the intention of the law-makers may be gathered therefrom.

On these principles of construction I think that section fifty gives the board of assessors full power to act in such cases as this one of Dr. Terry. It is of no consequence whether the "expertness" of different assessors is involved or not; the views of experts are only evidence which may be used to enable the board to come to equitable and just conclusions in contested cases. The intention was to give relief against unjust, partial or ignorant assessments, and the palpable justice and expediency of the law should not be defeated by a narrow construction of their duties on the part of the board of assessors.

The clause, "but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any alteration of valuations already made according to law" refers to cases which have already been passed upon by a competent board in review. Section forty-five of the same act provides that the board of assessors of the city of New Orleans shall "decide all contested cases, and their decision shall be final as to the valuations in said assessment rolls." Parties aggrieved can not bring their cases twice before the board, but when once duly heard and decided such cases can not be reopened. But in cases of erroneous assessments of previous years, which might have been, but were not, passed upon by a previous board, or by the same board in a previous year, I see no reason why the present board may not correct them.

Section forty-five provides that the board of assessors in the city of New Orleans shall expose their rolls from the first of August to the first of September, and give notice to taxpayers of their readiness to correct erroneous assessments, but it does not say that they shall not make corrections at any other or subsequent time. It does not, in my judgment, take from them their discretionary power to make corrections (in cases which have not already been passed upon) at any time, and to give effect to the intention of the law, they should do so. The law is remedial, intended for the benefit of taxpayers, and must have a liberal construction, always leaning, in doubtful cases, toward the beneficiaries. 1 Black, 88.

A remedial statute must be so construed as to correct the mischief at which it is aimed. Its policy, when evident, must be respected and enforced." 10 A., 11; 12 A., 153. Such action, on the part of the board, where it tends to the relief of manifest injustice, hardship or mistake, is in furtherance of justice and within the purview of the law, and should be taken where relief is properly applied for by the taxpayer.

The statute is aimed at the mischief of corrupt, partial and careless assessments, and the old and sound principle that it is the duty of interpreters of the law to "make such a construction as shall repress the mischief and advance the remedy" (1 Kent; 466) applies here.

The law does not prescribe the time within which ex officio boards of assessors in the country parishes shall correct erroneous assessments, consequently they may do so at any time, though it may be doubtful whether courts would compel them by rule or order to do so, otherwise than as provided in section forty-one of the same act.

The saving clause, "or which would work a diminution of the total amount of any assessments," appears to be totally repugnant to the body of the act, and a mere nullity. It stands alone, with nothing in the context or in pari materia by which it can be reconciled with the evident purpose of the law. Errors of assessment complained of, and which the law relieves against, are almost invariably excessive assessments, and it is difficult to conceive that such errors can be corrected without in any case working a "diminution of the total amount of any assessment."

"A saving clause, totally repugnant to the body of the act, is void." 1 Black, 83.

"A saving clause (or proviso) in a statute is to be rejected where it is directly repugnant to the purview or body of the act, and could not stand without rendering the act inconsistent and destructive of itself." Dowdeswell, 1 Kent, 462.

"A peculiar thing given or limited in the preceding parts of a statute shall not be altered or taken away by subsequent general words." 3 M., 372.

The last clause of section fifty being void, and the other parts of the law being consistent with the view that the board may act in such cases as the one referred to, I think it is their duty to do so.

Respectfully submitted,
S. N. STOUTEMYER, Solicitor.

The manager of a single New York hotel has effected a contract with a New York firm for thirteen miles of carpet.

Louisiana Jockey Club.

The grounds of this club are spacious and beautiful, situated just beyond the Fair Grounds and fronting on Esplanade arteet. The ride to that locality, either by street railroad cars or private conveyance, is extremely pleasant. Accepting the invitation yesterday of Colonel W. M. Conner, whose general utility in all matters relating to the "turf" can scarcely be estimated, a representative of the REPUBLICAN, whose office duties seldom permit his visit to the suburbs, rode out with that gentleman to the Louisiana Jockey Club-house yesterday afternoon.

The day was one of the most magnificent of our early spring. The skies were cloudless, the air clear and bracing, and the sun had just that degree of warmth to render its rays agreeable. It was the initial day of the Saturday afternoon entertainments provided by the club, when the band of the Nineteenth Infantry was announced to discourse their sweetest and most delicious music. The superintendent of the premises, Mr. Chapman, having devoted much attention to the cultivation of the flowers and shrubs which adorn the grounds and render the walks attractive, there were gems of natural beauty in every direction. There was a profusion of flowers, and the shrubbery was decked in its brightest colors.

It is intended that these Saturday afternoon entertainments of the Jockey Club shall constitute weekly social reunions of the ladies of New Orleans, who are fortunate enough to possess the happy means of entering the gates. The entertainments will be exclusive and select, while courtesies will be generously extended to ladies and gentlemen whose society will do honor to the club. They can readily ascertain the means to accomplish the result.

Among the visitors to the grounds yesterday were General Emory and several members of his military staff, Governor Warmoth, Judge Dibble, Colonel J. O. Nixon, Admiral Charles T. Howard, Major E. A. Burke, Dr. Mercer, Mr. Simmons (of the firm of Howard, Simmons & Co.), and numerous ladies of New Orleans.

Admiral Howard can hardly be termed a visitor, since he, as an officer of the Louisiana Jockey Club, was assiduous in his courtesies to others who went there. Mr. Morris, a vice president of the club, extended courtesies also, which were highly appreciated by the guests. Mr. Howard seemed to be the moving spirit in the endeavor to render all who came there perfectly at their ease, and he succeeded admirably, as he always has done when he engages in any public demonstration.

The grounds were dotted here and there with tables and chairs, where ladies and gentlemen could sit and partake of refreshments, while gazing at beautiful flowers and listening to the superb music of the Nineteenth Infantry band, which, without money and without price, will entertain visitors to the Jockey Club grounds every Saturday afternoon.

In the stables of the club are about forty noted horses, in training to participate in the races of the approaching spring meeting. In a few days there will be as many more on the grounds. Some of the best stables in the country will be there.

After wandering through every footpath and among the shrubbery, inhaling the sweet perfume of the gorgeous flowers, gazing at the noblest works of creation—the ladies—who were enjoying the day and the scene, there was a dininguom reception, at which the cuisine of Denechaud, the great caterer, was tested, and thus ended the first Nineteenth Infantry band entertainment on the grounds of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

Haley, the News Dealer.

One of the celebrities of the Crescent City is Mr. C. C. Haley, the famous news dealer and stationer, of Nos. 19 Commercial place and 136 Poydras street. He has a wonderful degree of energy, which he displays in a practical manner and for the public good. The specialty of Mr. Haley is the sale of that universally popular daily journal, the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. He pushes it among his customers, keeping it conspicuously displayed on his counters in New Orleans, and his news vendors on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad are always ready to furnish the REPUBLICAN to their customers. Mr Haley has the leading dailies from all other American cities, particularly New York, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, besides weekly papers—illustrated, political, religious, mechanical and agricultural—together with all the monthly magazines printed in the English language that are worth reading. As a business man Mr. Haley is the representative of a class that should abound in New Orleans, and that are sure to prosper if they can be induced to cast their lot with the people of New Orleans. We welcome all such men, as ten of them are more valuable than all the political agitators in the country. Let us have Haley a thousand times duplicated.

Billiard Exhibition.

Last night the first of a series of billiard contests came of at Harmony Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley, between Professor Ubassy and A. Coste, one of our strong amateur players, resulting in favor of Mons. Ubassy. The Professor played 500 points to Coste's 194. This was Mr. Coste's first appearance before the public, and he did exceedingly well, averaging three and a half to an inning. At the conclusion of the game the Professor made some brilliant Masse shots, which were astonishing. He did not play as well last night as we have seen him. The next exhibition comes off to-day at the same place, at twelve o'clock M. We hope to see a better attendance at the next exhibition.

We copy the following from the Shreveport *Times*:

During the past few days the trains on the Texas and Pacific railroad have been transporting iron and the materials of construction to the interior, to the exclusion of freights, and great inconvenience has resulted to country merchants and others depending on the road for transportation. Loss to Shreveport merchants has also been occasioned, and business considerably checked. A great deal of dissatisfaction has consequently been expressed, and even our river and commercial editor very nearly lost his temper. But the blockade is only temporary, and there is much excuse for the road. The unfavorable events of the fall and winter greatly retarded the operations of the company; by the terms of their contract the road is to be completed to Fort Worth by the first of June, and thus they are forced now to crowd the transportation of their materials to the exclusion of everything else, or run the risk of failing to meet the terms of a contract on which they have $10,000,000 at stake.

A Bloomington, Illinois, woman celebrated her tin wedding the other day, and when the neighbors came in to see what the noise was about, they found that she had quite spoiled the teakettle that she was applying to the outside of her husband's head.

The British Steamship Andean.

A visit to this magnificent steamship now lying at the head of Josephine street, in the Fourth District, will repay the lover of beautiful marine architecture for all his trouble. She is of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's line, and a companion to the Jamaican, Bolivan, Caribbean, Californian, West Indian, Venezuelian, Mexican, Cuban, American and Australian, now running on this line, between this port and Liverpool direct, and thence by way of Port au Prince, Kingston, Progresso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, to this port.

The magnificent iron steamer now lying at her wharf and loading with cotton for Liverpool, and expecting to clear on Wednesday next, was built by the famous ship builder, Thomas Ryden, at Liverpool, in 1872. She has 2100 tonnage capacity, and when loaded draws seventeen feet six inches, thus going over the bar readily, with no fear of hindrance. She is of iron throughout, and provided with all the modern improvements—a steam revolving crane for breaking out and handling cargo, steam windlass, three steam winches, etc. The hull is divided into five water-tight compartments. She has accommodations for fifty first class passengers, and carries a crew of fifty-six men, all told. Her officers are: Captain, Joseph Baker; first officer, William Williams; second officer, C. B. Baker; third officer, J. A. Williams; first engineer, George Nelson; assistant engineers, Messrs. Lovett, Morrison and Laird—fine specimens of the modern English sailor.

The agents of this line are Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., while Messrs. Lovell & Bailey, at No. 23 Carondelet street, attend to matters of freight and shipment.

Louisiana Jockey Club—Spring Meeting.

The readers of the REPUBLICAN are referred to the announcement in this morning's paper of the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. Such arrangements have been made as will insure an interesting and successful season, and the attractions of the spring meeting will bring many persons to our city who are admirers of that noble animal, the horse.

NAPOLEON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A series of religious services begun at Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Sixth District, Rev. B. Wayne, pastor, on Friday evening last, will be continued every evening this week, at half past seven o'clock. Different ministers of the city will conduct the services on the successive evenings. These meetings have begun encouragingly, and it is to be hoped will be very successful in their results. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

COLISEUM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services in this church, corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets, to-day at eleven o'clock, and this evening at half past seven o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, baptism during the evening service. Meetings continued during the week every night, except Saturday. The pastor will give Bible lectures on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights; prayer meetings on Friday night. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ECONOMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—The members of class "A" are called upon to pay assessment No. 11, within thirty days from date. See call in special notice column.

A retired actress has been teaching elocution to the children in Carson City, and the old people declare that all the young folks say "beeyoutiful skeey" and "the nobul juke."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Triumphant Record.—In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic. mh26 eod W

State National Bank of New Orleans. New Orleans, March 29, 1873.—At a meeting of the board of directors held this day a dividend of three and a quarter per cent to the stockholders, and a dividend of three-quarters 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, April 14, 1873.
CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.
mh30 2w

Assessment Notice.—Economy Mutual Aid Association, office No. 43 Carondelet street.—The members of "Class A" of this Association are this day notified that assessment No. 11, caused by the death of ALICIA E. MOLLAY, on the twenty-third day of March, 1873, is now due and payable at this office within thirty days from this date.
JAMES B. GUTHRIE, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 30, 1873. mh30 5t

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Southern Railroad Company, New Orleans, March 2, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that the coupons on the second mortgage bonds of this company, due April 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the company's office, No. 15 Camp street, on and after that date.
mh29 5t R. S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

Office of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company, New Orleans, March 24, 1873.—At an annual election for Directors of this Company, held on 6th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:
CHARLES CAVAROC, JOSEPH HERNANDEZ,
L. E. LEMARIE, JOSEPH DONALDSON,
F. F. HOYTON, R. G. HULBERT,
J. N. AVEGNO, CHARLES DE RUYTER,
PASCAL SARTHOU.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on twenty-first instant, Mr. CHARLES CAVAROC was unanimously re-elected President.
mh25 15t J. N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, March 26, 1873.—At a meeting of the board of Directors of this Company, held on the twelfth instant, a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after April 5.
mh31 10t C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Office of Orleans Railroad Company, corner White and Lafayette streets, New Orleans, March 26, 1873.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, April 28 next, 1873, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of deliberate on the proposed increase of capital and amendment to article eighth of the charter of the company.
mh30 1m P. TISSE, Jr., Secretary.

Office of Louisiana Levee Company, No. 23 Carondelet street.—The annual election of Directors of this company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on SATURDAY, April 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. At this meeting stockholders will be called upon to vote upon amendments to the contract under recent act of the State Legislature.
mh30 4t THOMAS L. DIX, Secretary and Treasurer.

The undersigned is the testamentary executor of the estate of his father, the late Edward Barnett. He will continue the notarial business of Mr. E. Barnett, at his late office, No. 12 Royal street, and invites those interested to present papers for signature at once. Those indebted will please make payment.
JOHN J. BARNETT,
Notary Public and Notary Public.

The partnership which has existed between Edward Barnett and Marcellin Garnier, under the firm of E. Barnett & Co., since the decease of Mr. Barnett, has been dissolved by the death of Edward Barnett, the undersigned will continue the notarial business, for the account of the deceased, No. 12 Royal street, and invites those interested to present their papers for signature.
SAMUEL T. GARNIER,
Notary Public.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The best in the world. This dye is perfect—free from all ill effects, no disappointment, no ridiculous tints of disagreeable color. Remedies the effects of bad dyes in a few weeks. Produces immediately a superb shade of natural brown and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. This genuine dye, signed by W. A. Batchelor, sold by all druggists.
CHARLES BATCHELOR,
oct 1 ly Proprietor, New York.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Taxpayers, Look to Your Own Interest.

OFFICE OF H. H. HARRIS, STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Second District, No. 40 Rampart street, New Orleans, March 18, 1873.

ACT NO. 4 OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1872, for the relief of delinquent taxpayers, provides that all back taxes that are paid within NINETY DAYS from March 14, 1873, shall be upon the assessed valuation of the property, all penalties, interests and costs being remitted.

Special attention is called to the act hereunto annexed.

[No. 46.

An act for the relief of taxpayers, remitting all penalties and interest to all delinquent State taxpayers, provided said back taxes are paid within ninety days from and after the passage of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the delinquent taxpayers of the State are hereby relieved from the payment of interest and penalties imposed upon them for non-payment of taxes when due; provided, however, that the same are paid within ninety days from and after the passage of this act, in default of which all interest and penalties to remain as heretofore.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 14, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
P. G. DESDUNES,
Secretary of State. mh19

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT, No. 40 Rampart street, New Orleans, March 11, 1873.

PARTIES INTERESTED WILL PLEASE TAKE notice that the State licenses for the year 1873 and all State taxes for 1872 are now due, and should be paid immediately.
mh12 20t* H. H. HARRIS, Collector.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Controller of the Currency, Washington, March 21, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to Charles Case, receiver, at the office of said receiver, No. 56 Natchez street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
mh26 2m Controller of the Currency.

PROPOSALS FOR TREATMENT OF SMALL-POX.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, March 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, March 31, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., for the treatment of the indigent cases of small-pox. Parties offering will state in their bids that they include the cost of transporting sick to hospital, and the cost of burying those that die.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be directed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the treatment of indigent cases of small-pox."
CHARLES FITZENREITER,
mh26 Administrator.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 22, 1873.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of John S. Walton as Administrator of Finance in and for the city of New Orleans, to wit: A bond dated March 30, 1872, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, signed by John S. Walton as principal, and John M. Hoole for twenty thousand dollars and Duncan Sinclair for five thousand dollars as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said John S. Walton of his duties as Administrator of Finance 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 last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.
By the Governor:
P. G. DESDUNES,
Secretary of State. mh25 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 21, 1873.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bonds of John Cockrem, as Adjutant General of Louisiana in and for the city of New Orleans, to wit: A bond dated March 22, 1872, in the sum of $25,000, signed by John Cockrem as principal, and Lafayette Folger, Theodore Lilienthal, W. S. Schmidt and Thomas Hasam as sureties, the first two for $5000 each and the last two for $7500 each; and a bond dated March 16, 1872, in the sum of $25,000, signed by John Cockrem, as principal, and L. Folger, William Henry, Albert Baldwin and Thomas Hasam as securities, the first two in the sum of $5000 each, and the last two in the sum of $7500 each, the said bonds being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said John Cockrem of his duties as Administrator of Ampoumements aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bonds, to file their objections to the cancellation thereof, in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-first day of March, A. D., 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.
By the Governor:
P. G. DESDUNES, Secretary of State.
mh22 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 21, 1873.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of Daniel C. Byerly, as Clerk of the Third District Court in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated April 12, 1870, in the sum of $5000, signed by Daniel C. Byerly, as principal, and Cas. A Breaux and J. O. Chalon as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said Daniel C. Byerly of his duties as Clerk of Court aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in 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 last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.
By the Governor:
P. G. DESDUNES,
Secretary of State. mh22 30t

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, SIXTH DISTRICT, New Orleans, March 18, 1873.

PARTIES INTERESTED ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the State licenses for the year 1873 and State taxes for the year 1872 are now due, and should be paid immediately.
JOHN CARSTKAMP, Collector.
Office, Magazine street, between Napoleon avenue and Bellin street. mh19 1m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, No. 10 Gravier street, New Orleans, March 17, 1873.

AS I AM PREPARED TO ISSUE TAX RECEIPTS from the fund of 1872 and licenses for 1873, the payment of back taxes will be dispensed with in the case of prompt application, on the assessment and collection of taxes for 1872 only.
mh18 30t N. C. SOLDIER, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCES, New Orleans, March 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received at his office until noon of April next, for the printing of the laws of the State of Louisiana, which, between the present and March, shall be passed by the Legislature, and the publication of the laws of the State, which shall be passed during the present session, in the city of New Orleans, in such newspapers as may be selected by the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids to be for publishing the laws for the entire session, and shall state the price per square of one hundred words for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion, and shall be accompanied by the name of the proposed publication, and the name of the proposed sureties, who must be residents of the State of Louisiana, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the publisher, stating that the required cash deposit has been made.

Bids to be for publishing a list for banquettes complete and to be endorsed "Proposals for banquettes on St. Andrew street."
JAMES LEWIS,
mh20 4t Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 314 Camp street, near St. Mary.

ALL TAXES ACCRUING IN 1872 MUST BE PAID at my office within the the time prescribed by law. Failure to comply with this demand will involve the legal penalties.
J. W. FAIRFAX,
mh25 Collector Fourth District.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIFTH DISTRICT, Algiers, March 5, 1873.

PARTIES INTERESTED AR