New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, twenty four squares of ground in the Sixth District.

Local Intelligence.

PENALTY FOR KEEPING BAD DOGS.—If people do not know they should, that the owner of a bad dog is liable to prosecution, especially if the brute is permitted to run at large. Michael Colligan's dog was on the street, and bit Patrick Dey's little son, for which Mr. Colligan was imprisoned in the Rousseau street calaboose. A city ordinance imposes a penalty on the owner. A few cheap but tinctured sausages are far better than city ordinances in such cases.

RECORDERS' RETURNS.—The several recorders returned the following amounts to the Administrator of Finance for the week ending April 19, 1873:

First District, Recorder Houghton	$219 50
Second District, Recorder M'Arthur	155 50
Third District, Recorder Leclerc	50 00
Fourth District, Recorder Billings	12 00
Fifth District, Recorder Parsons	12 50
Total	$449 50

The recorder of the Sixth District has failed to make any response for two weeks. Administrator Brewster would like to hear from him.

Captain L. Malone, chief of Metropolitan detectives, has been sick for over two weeks, and his condition has been such as to excite alarm; but last evening he mended, and will possibly be at his desk again in a short time. His disease is chills and fever. We can not afford to lose men like the captain, whose ability and integrity are beyond question.

INFANT CRUSHED.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday car No. 53, Claiborne and Canal streets line, driven by J. M. Dancos, ran over an infant child of Henry Drew at the corner of Columbus and Claiborne streets, crushing the life out of the little girl almost instantly. Dancos was arrested and held to await the result of an investigation.

TWO KINDS OF HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.—It is now officially announced that counterfeit Havana lottery tickets are sold in New Orleans. This is nothing new to some people as spurious tickets have been printed in this city for years. We saw them before the war, during the strife and since the unpleasantness. Not more than six months ago our reporter was shown a handfull of the bogus, all printed within less than a hundred miles of the Parish Prison. The chances for one of these to appear in the list of drawings are about as distant as are the chances of some men to smuggle themselves into heaven. The spurious tickets are so unlike the genuine that persons who are familiar with the good tickets find no trouble in pointing out the defects. Without doubt most of the tickets hawked about the streets by sly looking men are imitations.

COURT ITEM.—Two suits have been entered in the Fourth District Court against Marshal Packard and sureties for an alleged illegal seizure. The defendants will have no reason for alarm until a deposit for costs is made with the clerk, a prerequisite which the plaintiffs have neglected.

METROPOLITAN MILITIA RETURNED.—The militiamen who were ordered to Amite to quell a threatened disturbance returned home yesterday morning, none the worse for an excursion. On arriving at Amite, their presence alone had the effect to quell all riotous spirits. Colonel Flanagan found three men at the courthouse who were armed; they were placed under arrest and their arms taken from them, and released on parole to report in the morning. They complied with their parole, and as there seemed nothing very definite against them, they were told to go home. The Metropolitans enjoyed the trip, making the duty something like a pleasure excursion, when not in ranks. It was evident their excellent conduct and soldierly bearing had good effect.

TAKING TIME.—During Monday night a pretty bold thief entered the bedroom of Captain St. C. Thomasson, in the St. James Hotel, by going through the transom. When inside the rascal stole the captain's fine gold watch and a pocketbook. Taking these things, the fellow let himself out by unlocking the door. The watch is of Tobias' make, made in the year 1827, and the owner sets great store on it.

SHAVING.—Jo Valladen is in prison, charged with burglary and larceny, the complainant being Charles Martin, keeper of a barber shop near St. Mary's Market, who states that Jo stole twenty-three razors. Of course accused puts in a denial.

Dewberries and new Irish potatoes are born.

The Omaha *Bee* buzzes about Canada Bill and the game of three card monte, the reporter in his account stinging the authorities for permitting such rascally tricks to be played on greedy greenhorns. That paper states that no other city in the country can produce more bad games and more squealers than Omaha.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Valenthe Steinnage, seventeen years of age, accidentally fell into the Old Basin, at the head of St. Claude street, while fishing yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered, an inquest held and an appropriate verdict rendered.

COAL OIL.—Mr. R. H. Toor, who runs a grocery store at the corner of Terpsichore and Franklin streets, undertook to fill a lighted coal oil lamp last night, and it burst. Damage to the extent of $75 was done to the stock by the accident. No alarm was sent in. Neighbors extinguished the flames.

FELONIOUS ENTERING.—An unknown thief entered the premises of Mr. C. H. Palmer, No. 531 Baronne street, yesterday evening, and fled when finding that he was discovered by the occupants, making his escape on a Jackson street car. He got nothing for his trouble.

LEGAL UNCERTAINTY.—One of our exchanges has found occasion for a fling at the bar of Louisiana in the action of the bars of Ohio and Alabama. One of them refused to practise before a judge who had accepted a bribe. The other unanimously offers its gratuitous services for the benefit of the tax resister. In using this weapon for what seems its advantage our contemporary does not notice that it cuts both ways. In inveighing against the legal profession of this State, its censure, if just, may not be due to the apathy exhibited for the cause assigned.

In the examples given, which it is alleged they should follow, a judge has prostituted his calling and position or an imperiled community have needed a defender. In either case occurred here the majority of our bar would do the same. But in each case quoted the bar unanimously espoused a side which was just. The cause of the tax resisters is not just, as is shown by the diversity of sentiment upon it. If it were as outrageous as the circumstances in our sister States, the majority of our bar would stand as the bar of those States do. But in another view, the censures of the bar of this State are well earned.

The bar here is not a unit; as a body it has no professional pride. Shining lights it has, whose glory is not eclipsed by any of the names which shine as beacons in the reports of other States. But they and all other members look only to themselves and their own reputation, careless of the ground their indifference may give for slurs against the rank and file. We have a bar association, but beyond preventing the intrusion of strangers into its library, what influence has it?

We have members who denounce the liberty pettifoggers have of appearing in our courts, but who has raised his voice against the abuse in the courts? Day after day we see honorable counsel, whose early life was spent in study, and who now reap the reward the honorable exertions of their manhood have insured them, meeting in the sacred forum men opposed to them whose only claim to recognition of the court is the duplicity they have practiced on their clients; men who laugh at the threat of censure of the court at their malpractice because the court has no jurisdiction over those who are not members of the bar. These reptiles, who crawl where man disdains to climb, use with impunity means for profit the suspicion of which would strike from the rolls the names of any of their superiors who pass their imperfections by. And the courts themselves lend their ermine to the defiling touch. They give the same attention to the impostor that they do to honorable counsel, and until they, by their own motion, lend a hand to the purification of the bar, whose integrity is their support, we may look in vain for an exhibition of integrity and confidence such as the Ohio bar has given to the world.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FESTIVAL.—Odd Fellows' Hall was thronged last evening at the festival for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The tastefully arranged tables are covered with desirable articles, and a bevy of beautiful solicitors at each table abstract contributions from willing guests. The ladies of the "Ivy" table have our thanks for the refreshing dish of strawberries and cream which surprised us last evening.

THE NEW STEAMER.—Perseverance Fire Company No. 13 received their new third class Gould engine yesterday. She is to be tried as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.

BUGGY ACCIDENT.—Monday evening Mr. Ellwood was driving out, having his neice with him in the buggy. The horse was frightened at something which caused him to become unmanageable. When near the corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets the wheels struck, throwing out the gentleman and young lady. One of the lady's limbs was broken and Mr. Ellwood severely bruised. They were both properly cared for by their friends.

Carpenters are at work on St. Patrick's Church, making some necessary repairs.

Simon Graves goes down to the Criminal Court to answer for carrying concealed weapons and for assault and battery. William Johnson keeps him company on a larceny count.

[Communicated.]

A WARNING TO SHIPMASTERS.

Letter from Major Howell.

There is now a fair channel across Pass-a-l'Outre bar, fifteen feet in depth at extreme low tide, but it is of the utmost importance to the commerce of the city that no attempt be made to take vessels to this pass until seventeen feet is reported. Should vessels be taken to Pass-a-l'Outre before that depth is available, the danger of blockade will be great.

I can not conceive that the shipmasters, owners and agents of vessels in, or coming to, this port, will suffer to be re-enacted a blockade so disastrous as that which recently forced the dredgeboats from Southwest Pass. It is, therefore, earnestly requested of them that they do not permit vessels to go to Pass-a-l'Outre until I am able to report the channel in proper condition for use.

I am not able to predict how soon this may be, but have reasonable hope that on or before the end of this month I can make such report, provided my work is not impeded or destroyed, in the meantime, by passing or grounded vessels.

Southwest Pass is blocked for the season, and on that account those controlling the movements of vessels may grow impatient and be tempted to send their vessels to Pass-a-l'Outre. In view of this, it is important that the warning here given should be observed rather than incur the public odium that will certainly attach to the author of a blockade at Pass-a-l'Outre that will almost hermetically seal the port of New Orleans for months.

C. W. HOWELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

A Navy at Auction—Monitors Sold at a Reduction on First Cost.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

CAIRO, April 17.—This being the day advertised by the government for the sale of three monitors at the Mound City navy yard, your correspondent, as in duty bound, was present. Quite a number of gentlemen from various cities of the West were on hand. Among others we mention Captain David Campbell, Mr. Howell and Mr. Shinkle, of St. Louis; Captain W. H. Brown, the coal king, and Mr. Blaine, of Pittsburg; Captains Swift and Hamilton, of Cincinnati; Captain Drinkwater, of Evansville; Captain N. M. Jones, of Memphis; Captains E. W. Holliday, Samuel Orr, and others, of this city. There were other prominent and wealthy gentlemen present, whose names we did not get.

After a thorough investigation of the monitors, the steam tug and other articles to be offered, the sale commenced at about twelve o'clock, Captain H. G. Carter, of Mound City, being the salesman. The first vessel offered was the monitor Osceola, a stern-wheeler, built at Pittsburg, which went through the war and bears the mark of rebel cannon balls. She was the sister ship of the Osage, which was lost off Mobile, and cost the government $150,000. She was offered with her spars and rigging and one sixteen-foot four-oared boat. The bidding on this boat dragged for a while, but became more lively, and she was finally knocked down to Captain David Campbell, of St. Louis, at $13,600.

The next boats offered were the Marietta and Sandusky. Both were new, never used, built at Cincinnati, costing, first and last, nearly $40,000 each. The bidding on the Marietta was spirited, and, after quite a time, Captain Campbell, of St. Louis, became the purchaser at $16,000. The sale of the Sandusky followed, and the bidding was lively, but Captain Campbell came out winner again, at $18,000. Following this was the tug Lihnonette, in the sale of which there was lively competition. She was bought by Messrs. Brown & Jones, of Memphis, for $3000—all she was worth. This closed the sale of vessels. After this chains, anchors, old iron, furniture, etc., were disposed of, the purchasers of which were mainly from Mound City and Cairo.

New Orleans Underwriters' Agency.

This is an insurance combination from New Orleans, the first from that city whose assets, upon examination by our insurance department, have been found of the character and amount required by the special insurance laws of this State.

This agency represents over $3,500,000 of acceptable assets, over $1,000,000 of which is unimpaired capital, and a gross liability of only $132,825.

The figures need only to be pointed out to command confidence for the agency. When the fact is stated that $200,000 accumulated surplus over all liabilities is deemed amply sufficient collateral guarantee beyond the usual premium receipts, the measure of the security offered in this case, of over $3,000,000, in addition to all premium receipts and existing liabilities, including the required reserve, an appreciative credit and confidence with propriety may be extended to this new insurance agency just officially admitted into this State and authorized to do business.

The public need, in fact must have, insurance, but it must be insurance beyond question of the ability of the companies to meet all losses on risks they voluntarily assume.

Boston and Chicago have warningly pointed the finger of caution as to the security of the companies assuming to insure. The measure of confidence and patronage should be the extent of the security offered. It is unnecessary to be more specific on this question.

Many of the largest mercantile houses of this city were the first to take out large risks through this agency, well knowing its stability and the integrity of its officers.

The management of the New York department has been placed in the hands of that well known underwriter of over thirty years' experience, R. W. Bleecker, whose office is at No. 1 John street. We recommend a call upon him for other and further information by all requiring insurance.—*New York Evening Mail.*

The law of juries—many are called, but few are chosen.

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, April 22, 1873.

The Council met this day at twelve o'clock M. in regular session.

Present—Hon. Louis A. Wiltz, Mayor, presiding, and Administrators Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider and Turnbull.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Communications from the Mayor and Administrators.

The following communication from Mr. Fitzenreiter was received and, on motion of Mr. Lewis, was ordered to be inserted in the journal and printed:

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, April 19, 1873.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the inadequate supply of water existing in this city, and would urge the necessity of remedying this want. A considerable misapprehension exists with regard to our present works. I beg leave to submit the following report:

PUMPING ENGINES AND RESERVOIR.

The works are supplied with two double acting engines and one reservoir, one-half of which was destroyed last year; the remaining portion is of but limited use, and its entire destruction would not be very detrimental to the water supply. Each engine has two cylinders and two pumps. The new engine is so arranged that it can be disconnected, and when necessary one-half of the machinery can be worked, thus virtually giving us three sets of pumping machinery, which is sufficient under present circumstances to guarantee against the entire stoppage of the water supply. The capacity of the engines is as follows:

NEW ENGINE.

Seven to ten strokes per minute, forcing 1020 gallons to each stroke; extreme capacity in twenty-four hours, 14,688,000 gallons.

OLD ENGINE.

Twelve to seventeen strokes per minute, forcing 466 gallons to each stroke; extreme capacity in twenty-four hours 11,407,680 gallons, thus making a joint capacity of 26,095,680 gallons. These figures are taken from the records of this office showing what the engines ought to do. I find from actual observation that the old engine, when worked with sufficient pressure to keep head of water in the vicinity of Canal street, ranging from twenty-five to thirty feet, does not supply more than one-half the water that the new engine does. As for the capacity of the new engine, I think she fully comes up to the figures laid down; but the old engine must be set down for 7,000,000 gallons, furnished with sufficient pressure to be serviceable. Now these two engines force through the same main, and can not be worked at the same time; consequently the serviceable capacity of the works is what the new engine can furnish, and not some 23,000,000 gallons, which I believe they generally get credit for. An improvement could be made by furnishing the engines with separate force mains adapted to their power. The only force main is not of sufficient size for the new engine; leading from the old engine, it is used by the large engine by connection made almost at a right angle. These engines at night force into the reservoir; during the day they force into the pipes, the latter giving better head of water. The reservoir pressure, at a distance from the works, furnishes water at an elevation of twenty-nine feet; the new engine can and has furnished it as high as forty-seven feet near Canal street, but to keep it at that it will be necessary to prevent the waste from street plugs. There are some sixty miles of pipe laid, without regard to uniformity in size, ranging in diameter from four to thirty inches. This irregularity in the distribution of the pipes is one of the disadvantages that we labor under that can not well be remedied at present, but it will have to be before the works can be made as serviceable as they ought to be.

The only improvement that ought to be made at present is the laying of additional pipes, extending the same to sections entirely without water. We should not hesitate in this for the fear that the machinery can not furnish the water, for I do not hesitate to say that the machinery can furnish double the quantity of pipes with water that are in use to-day. The increased length of pipes does not increase the consumption of water comparatively. For years past the quantity used has, in but one instance, reached 2,000,000 per day, and that was last year, when there was the greatest scarcity of water; that amount would not have been necessary, but it had to go to feed leaks and plugs that were left running continually. I have known of forty-five plugs closed off in one day, shortly after entering on duty in this department.

I attribute the scarcity of water to this simple fact. During the past four months I have, in few instances, found it necessary to employ more than one-third of the power to furnish an abundance of water; the profitable results of the stoppage of water has been the decrease of the consumption of fuel during the past two months. The reduced quantity of coal consumed can not be equaled by any months, even in years when the reservoir was in good order. Every gallon of water furnished requires a proportionate amount of coal to supply the same, a matter that few think of in the manner that water is wasted at times. In connection with this matter I would advise the purchase of a number of modern fire plugs that can not be so easily opened as those in use at present; a number sufficient to place in localities most addicted to waste would answer. All that is required at present would be the purchase of say thirty miles of pipe, which would be sufficient to extend three mains through the Fourth into the Sixth District. The extension of the mains in the upper portion of the Third District to its lower limits, and two mains running parallel to each other from Felicity road to Elysian Fields, skirting the outer area of the present water districts. Extensions for domestic purposes could be made from time to time on application by those requiring water, which would by increased revenue pay for itself. The above extensions properly made could supply a larger section and protect the same better than double the length of pipes does to-day.

After extensions have been made, other improvements can be added, such as improving the present reservoir and placing additional reservoirs at convenient points. The more reservoir room you have, the more economical will be your works, and the better will you be protected in the event of a large conflagration. As for the quality of the water furnished that can be materially improved, and at but comparative slight cost. There is sufficient room in front of the works that could be used for the construction of filtering basins, which would furnish water far superior to that we now use; if it would not in filtering rapidly through gravel come out as clear as crystal, it would, after passing through one or more reservoirs and many miles of pipes, be water fit for all purposes, and much to be preferred to the water used that is furnished by summer rains.

The city owns a large river front, which could at small cost be fitted into basins for this purpose. Water settled and filtered in this manner is better than the water furnished by any of the rivers within fifty miles of this city. The largest that could furnish this city will probably in a few years have its banks lined with inhabitants, and then where will be your pure water? The cost to furnish pure water from any source but the river in our front would never repay itself. Experience, at other points, has taught that it is not impracticable to procure pure water from the Mississippi.

Hoping that the suggestions I have made will meet with your approval, and that you will enter into this matter and assist in devising means to improve the water supply, for no city needs water more than this, and none so scantily supplied—well knowing our limited financial condition, I yet feel sanguine that with your authority and assistance it will be found practicable to do something in this matter. The improved system of drainage that is now being put into operation will turn our swamps into high lands and protect a scattered population in the rear of the city against overflow, while the half of the thickly built up portion of the city is at the mercy of an almost daily conflagration.

In closing, I would state that the Fifth and Sixth Districts could be protected by three or four parallel lines of wells throughout the districts, which wells could be fed by pipes laid at low water mark, and connected with the river; these could be so arranged as to furnish water at all times for cleaning gutters and extinguishment of fires. I will close this by requesting your authority to prepare specifications of cost, etc., with a view to their adoption in the improvement and extension of the water supply.

CHARLES FITZENREITER,
Administrator.

Mr. Schneider made the following report, which was received:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
April 21, 1873.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I have the honor to report that in answer to official notice, the following proposals for the sale to the city of forty wharf improvement bonds were opened in the Mayor's parlor on the sixteenth instant at 11 A. M., viz:

William Henry, forty bonds, at 72.
J. C. Bach, ten bonds, at 75.
M. Carvin, forty bonds, at 82½.
U. H. Waldo, twenty bonds, at 69.
Richard Jones, ten bonds, at 72½.
Richard Jones, ten bonds, at 73½.
B. B. Osgood, one bond, at 72½.
Eager, Ellerman & Co., ten bonds, at 81.
Eager, Ellerman & Co., ten bonds, at 83.
Peter Markey, twelve bonds, at 71.

The twenty bonds offered by U. H. Waldo, twelve of those offered by Peter Markey and ten offered by William Henry, being at the lowest rates, were purchased and duly canceled.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
Administrator.

Financial Business on Final Passage and Other Bills on Third Reading.

Mr. Calhoun called up the ordinances described as follows, which had been read twice. Said ordinances being now on third reading were severally passed by a unanimous vote, the yeas and nays having been called on each:

"Providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named," beginning with Johnson, Armstrong & Co., $168 50.

"Providing for the payment of the account therein named," viz: Dr. O. Anfoux, $2350.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Fitzenreiter reported unfavorably on the petition of Rodolf Gyrdy for permission to have a refreshment saloon on the public way, near Poydras market, and the report was adopted.

The President, in behalf of the committee of the whole, reported unfavorably upon the proposition of George L. Bright for the collection of back taxes, and the report was adopted.

The President, again in behalf of the committee of the whole, in relation to the communication of Charles W. Boothby, division superintendent of public education, suggesting that the public schools, which were city property, needed repairs, reported against repairs being made because of the want of means, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Brewster, in relation to a complaint against a coffeehouse, at the corner of Poydras and Franklin streets, kept by —— Stanley, for being disorderly, reported that he had referred the matter to the Chief of Police, who, having caused an investigation to be made, was informed that the complaint was not well founded. Therefore Mr. Brewster reported unfavorably on the petition, and the report was adopted.

Ordinances and Resolutions Offered.

In behalf of Mr. Sturcken, absent, the resolutions described as follows, were offered and were severally adopted, viz:

For the relief of H. J. Mullan & Co.; for the relief of Vincent Cupidon; for the relief of J. G. Dobbins; for the relief of Miss H. Fitzgerald; for the relief of Richard L. Robertson, and for the relief of S. Raihart.

Mr. Fitzenreiter presented a resolution, which was adopted, relating to the license tax and the water rates to be charged to street sprinklers.

Mr. Brewster offered an ordinance, which passed, to regulate the office hours of the Recorders and the order in which cases shall be taken up.

The following ordinance, submitted by Mr. Calhoun, was read twice:

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:

I. W. Patton, criminal sheriff, for the maintenance of prisoners, turnkey fees, fuel, etc., during the month of March, 1873, approved by Administrator of Police, $5120 25.

J. McPhelin, district attorney, for twenty-six convictions, from April 1, 1873, to April 14, 1873, inclusive, approved by the judge of the First District Court, $390.

W. J. Kelly, for medicines furnished indigent persons in the month of March, 1873, approved by Administrator of Police, to be paid out of the Sickles bequest, $145 60.

T. H. Thomason, agent, printing tax discount blanks for Department of Public Accounts, in April, 1873, approved, $3 50.

A. Hero, Jr., for copies of release of mortgage on city markets, in March, 1873, $11.

New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company, printing 250 copies of opinion in case of Myra Clark Gaines, in February, 1873, approved, $75.

For election expenses, February 10, 1873, as per statement furnished by Charles H. Merritt, registrar of voters, and to be paid on vouchers, certified by him according to law, $408.

The seneca ordinance, offered by Mr. Lewis, passed, but on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the vote by which it passed was reconsidered and it was laid over:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance be and he is hereby directed to issue new consolidated bonds, drainage series, at par, in settlement of the following claim, under contract entered into by ordinance No. 1015, Administration series:

James J. O'Hara, for constructing a wooden revetment along the Lake shore, from New canal to Upperline, etc., on account, $6000.

An ordinance, introduced by Mr. Lewis, to pay an installment to the Louisiana Portable Railroad Company on its contract for filling the Canal street canal, passed unanimously, the yeas and nays having been called.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lewis, lies over:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for 5000 barrels of lake shells, to be delivered on Canal and Washington streets, for the repair of shellroads.

Petitions, etc.

The President presented the undermentioned petitions, etc., which were referred or disposed of as stated:

From Dr. White, president of the Board of Health, in relation to the appointment of sanitary inspectors and their salaries. To the Administrator of Police.

From F. Losberg and others, for the removal of a stable in the neighborhood of their residences. To the Administrator of Police.

From Frank N. Butler, attorney for P. Irwin and the City Railroad Company, threatening to invoke the authority of the Superior Court to punish the Council for a contempt, unless it proceeds to the improving of Poland street, in accordance with a judgment rendered by that tribunal. To the committee of the whole.

From Santiago R. Mayol, for permission to have a steam engine in his tobacco factory, corner of St. Ann and Rampart streets. To the Administrator of Commerce.

From E. Chapatte, for permission to have a soda stand on the levee, at the head of Canal street. To the Administrator of Commerce.

From F. J. Kunholz for cancellation of assessment on goods destroyed by fire. To the Administrator of Assessments.

From Gustave Kohn, for reduction of assessment. To the Administrator of Assessments.

From Thomas Dryden, to be relieved from taxation for the year 1865. To the Administrator of Assessments.

From Mme. E. Pechaud, for reduction of assessment. To the Administrator of Assessments.

From J. D. Rouse, attorney for Mrs. Johanna Shugru, complaining of excessive assessment on her property. To the Administrator of Assessments.

From Mrs. Mary Strauss, for relief from over assessment. To the Administrator of Assessments.

The Council then adjourned.

DANIEL SCULLY,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A special meeting of the American Union Club will be held at No. 110 Carondelet street, up stairs, on FRIDAY, twenty fifth instant, at 7:30 P. M. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
E. E. ADAMS, President.
ap23 3t

Virus in the Air.—We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus and a specific for the diseases it generates has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome. ap23 3teodW

Office of the Ammonia and Thermo Specific Propelling Company of America—No. 175 Common street.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the annual election for fifteen directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the fifth day of May, 1873, at the office of the company, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the thirtieth of April to the ninth of May, inclusively.
ap20 fmy5 B. L. MILLAUDON, Secretary.

Notice.—Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank, No. 14 Camp street, New Orleans, April 19, 1873.—A sale of FORFEITED PLEDGES held by this bank will be made by Messrs. R. M. S. B. J. Montgomery, Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, instant. Parties interested are notified to redeem or renew their pledges by the payment of interest due, before that date.
ap20 10t T. D. VAN BORS, Cashier.

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 odors. 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.
oc3 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONITION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CHARLES WHITING VS. H. FRANKO—NO. 1145.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, TO WHOM THESE presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Blanche C. Reichard, having purchased at a sale made by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1873, in deed book No. 5, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to sections 2350 and 2351, of act No. 96, of the General Assembly of 1870.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the civil sheriff of the parish aforesaid, on the eighteenth day of March, 1873, in a suit entitled Charles Whiting vs. H. Franko, No. 1145 of the docket of this court, at which sale Blanche C. Reichard became the purchaser for the price of $2470.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways and advantages belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Julia, Baronne, St. Joseph and Carondelet streets, and being thirty-three feet one inch six lines front on Julia street, by a depth of one hundred and ninety-two feet, more or less, and forming part of a lot designated by the number one on a plan drawn by Louis Surget, on the fourth of October, 1842, and deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, late a notary public in this city. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Jacob Devine, as per act passed before Joseph Cohn, a notary public in this city, on the thirty first day of January, 1870.

A. SAUVEUR, Judge.

JOHN I. O'BRIEN, Clerk.
New Orleans, April 21, 1873. ap21 27 my1 11

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER MORALES, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1295.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alexander Morales, of the parish of St. Charles and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.
apls 2 3t F. E. NORTON, Assignee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

CASEY & SLOOD,
John Casey. Austin Slood
SODA, MEAD AND PASTRY,
No. 187 Canal street,
Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets
Next door to the entrance of the Varieties Theatre
ja26 1y

FOR RENT.

LAKE SHORE RESIDENCE FOR RENT or For Sale.—That desirable house in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, formerly the residence of Captain Joseph Walker, containing parlor, three bedrooms, two cabinets, dining room, breakfast room and one finished attic room, with a handsome garden and shrubbery, and large grounds surrounding the house. House completely furnished throughout. Apply to
W. H. BENNING,
No. 75 Camp street.

FOR RENT—THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED raised Cottage, No. 42 St. Andrew street, between Annunciation and Chippewa streets, containing parlor, three bedrooms, dining room and spacious kitchen. The sleeping rooms on the shady side of the house, are delightfully cool and unsurpassed for summer comfort. Large paved yard, two cisterns, flowers and shrubbery. Rent till the first of October, $35 per month, and $40 per month after that time. Possession given on the first or fifteenth of May. Apply on the premises. ap22 2w

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW RAISED cottage in the Sixth District, on State street, between St. Charles and St. Patrick streets. The house has all modern improvements. The grounds have a front of 50 feet, by 175 feet in depth. Terms reasonable for either rent or sale. Apply at the corner of State and St. Charles streets, or at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, to C. B. FISH.
mh9

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Management announce to the citizens of New Orleans the engagement, for a short season, of

PAULINE MARKHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.

And will produce in rapid succession all of the new and popular Burlesques and Extravaganzas of the day. The initial performance,

Monday, Evening, April 21.

Presents the Markham Troupe, in connection with W. S. Cavanagh's Specialty Organization, in the grand mythological burlesque and extravaganza entitled CUPID AND PSYCHE, with new scenery, music, costumes, appointments, etc. Pauline Markham Matinee Saturday noon.
ap20

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY

AND STANDARD BOOKS.

For sale by

ROBERT J. HARP, AGENT,

At his large BOOK DEPOT, Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans. ap20 1w

ALDEN EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Just received direct from the factory at Anna, Illinois:

20 barrels APPLES, 100 pounds each.
40 boxes apples, 3 pounds each.

We would call the attention of the retail grocers to the above FRUITS, which are equal to the green fruit when properly prepared.

J. L. DENNICK & CO.,
No. 66 Tchoupitoulas street,
ap22 1m Agents for Anna, Illinois, Factory.

MOSS.....MOSS

MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.

Cash paid for Country Moss.

J. M. FERGUSON,

Factory No. 99 Peters street, above Canal.
mh4 1y

FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE.

OCTAVE FORSTALL, ALFRED DELAVIGNE
No. 64 Magazine street, New Orleans.
Dealers in LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, FIRE BRICKS, KETTLE TILES, FERTILIZERS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, NAVAL STORES, etc.
Sub agents for Blood Fertilizer Manufacturing Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the style of FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE, and will continue the same business at No. 64 Magazine street heretofore carried on by Octave Forstall, who will personally attend to the settlement of the affairs of the old firm.
OCTAVE FORSTALL,
ALFRED DELAVIGNE.
New Orleans, April 1, 1873. ap7 2m

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee Street.
Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. mh4 3m

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

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,
No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
ja4 1y

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,

GUNMAKER,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,

Ammunition of Every Description

AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,

No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds.
ja26 1y

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED,

H. SPILLMAN,

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

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. no20 6m it2p

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

ON THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000.

$5000.

$4500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR!

Shares in Proportion.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price of Tickets or Shares.

THE POLICY PLAN

DRAWS DAILY

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de21 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 22, 1873.

CLASS 95.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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24	29	39	46	56	59	30	59	53	25	63	49	75	--

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-second day of April, 1873.

R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap23

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,