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 the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a sugar plantation and other lands in the parish of Iberville.

BY G. DE FERIET & CO., at 11 o'clock, in Algiers, sloop Kate B.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 10 and 10½ o'clock, at warehouse No. 74 St. Ann street, furniture, groceries, etc. Also, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on St. Charles street, between Sixth and Seventh.

BY E. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Natchez street, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

Local Intelligence.

Four Metropolitan Police captains are natives of New Orleans, namely: Flanagan, Schreiner, Rapp and Joseph.

No less than four attempts have been made to burn the Academy building in Gretna. Late Saturday night the incendiary nearly succeeded in destroying the house, fire damaging it to the extent of $500. In so small a village as Gretna is, it seems strange that the villain should escape.

The German-American schools experienced a pleasant time on the Fair Grounds yesterday. Before visiting the grounds the scholars paraded through some of the principal streets, showing off to good advantage.

Messrs. A. J. Tardy and P. MacFarlane took holy orders at Christ Church Sunday. The ordination sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Bishop Wilmer.

Green corn is quite abundant, while all sorts of garden truck are quite stale.

BILL FROM ST. MARTINSVILLE.—A bill, not what is sometimes called a William for short, has come down all the way from the gory battle-field of St. Martinsville, and was presented to Police Commissioner Ryan. The particular bill in question amounted to only $175 for fresh meat. This meat when purchased was on its feet, alive and kicking, as many Metropolitans can testify. These feet were what is sometimes termed yearlings, and might possibly have been sold to one of the owner's neighbors for about $50—on sixty days' time. Selling to the State militia is another thing, and an immense profit was the second thing to think of, the first item under consideration being to secure payment, which is secure enough. However, as Major Ryan is a discreet and honorable gentleman, he does not feel inclined to give four prices for an ordinary article. One reason given by the claimant for making out so large a bill is that some of the yearlings were blooded stock. Well, if they were blooded animals, then the Metropolitans wish to know what kind of beasts the ordinary ones are. Another fact is worthy of mention. The claimant, it is stated, was one of those in arms with Colonel DeBlanc, opposed to the State militia. Had he been at home pursuing his regular course of business he could have saved his pets.

ORLEANS FIRE COMPANY NO. 21.—The members of this gallant company enjoyed a successful festival on the Fair Grounds Sunday, and as the Monday papers detailed most of the interesting items, it is unnecessary for us to narrate particulars.

FIRE ON POEYFARRE STREET.—At eleven o'clock Sunday night an alarm of fire was sent from No. 46 Poeyfarre street, caused by a mattress burning. The damage was not worthy of mention, but about half-past three o'clock in the morning the fire broke out afresh, and soon consumed the house, a one-story building. The flames spread to the two-story building No. 48 Poeyfarre street, owned by Mr. McCall and occupied by Mr. J. Molhoyn, which was totally destroyed, and thence to the two-story frame building on Constance street, near Poeyfarre, owned and occupied by Mrs. Grinnell, which was partially destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. Insurance not known.

MORE CONTEMPT.—G. J. Gardner, justice of the peace in Carrollton, was yesterday morning committed to prison for the term of ten days and fined fifty dollars. The contempt consisted in disdaining the authority of Judge Martin, of the parish court. The contempt was committed on the twenty-second instant.

FOR GRAND ISLE.—The steamboat Bosier, Captain Richards, will soon begin to make regular trips to Grand Isle, starting from the head of Harvey's canal every Tuesday and Saturday. She is the best boat ever in the trade.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the board yesterday the following changes were made:

Captain Fortier, of the fourth precinct, was relieved from that command and placed on detached duty.

Captain William McCann was sent to the third precinct.

Captain Schreiber was transferred from the third to the fourth precinct.

Detective Devereaux sent to the sixth precinct, Rey to the second, Ward to the fourth and Jourdain to the eighth.

Sergeant Hearsey was transferred from the sixth to the second and Sergeant Chapman from the seventh to the sixth precinct.

BROAD STREET BRIDGE IMPASSABLE.—All kinds of vehicles traveling along Broad street are reminded that the bridges are taken up at the crossing, therefore persons intending to go toward the Fair Grounds must take Esplanade or Galvez street. The cause is that the dredgeboat must pass through the Broad street canal to perform necessary work.

LOUISIANA VETERANS—*Mexican War*, 1847-48.—A national convention of Mexican war veterans is to be held in Washington City January 15, 1874. [See Washington (City) *Chronicle* of May 16, 1873.]

Pursuant to a permanent associate organization of Mexican war veterans of 1847-48 to take place in Washington City June 1, 1873, the Louisiana veterans thereof are invited to enroll their names at the office of Colonel G. W. Carter, No. 30 St. Charles street.

The enrollment, when complete, will be forthwith transmitted to General Denver, president, and Colonel A. M. Kenaday, secretary of the organization, Washington City, District of Columbia.

The act of Congress of February 14, 1871, granting pensions and homestead bounty land to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 will be extended by act of Congress to include the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war of 1847-48. Officers and privates from this date, who served in the Mexican war may address the undersigned, at the above office, the officers stating their rank, etc., and the privates, non-commissioned officers the companies, battalion or regiment to which they were attached. Two delegates from each State will be elected by the veterans to the national convention.

J. EDMONSTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Louisiana Cavalry, and Aide-de-Camp on Staff of Major General Winfield Scott, Mexican War of 1847-48.
Assigned to general headquarters of the army by general orders No. 129, at Veuta del Rio, Mexico, April 15, 1847.
Country papers please copy.

Court Items.

Before Judge Gernon yesterday a stalwart roustabout appeared from the dock, and listened patiently while a portion of an affidavit for receiving stolen goods was read to him, when he exclaimed, "I isn't dat man; I'se anodder man; I'm a drunk." The mistake was remedied by putting him back in the dock.

The case of M. M. Cohen came up before the same tribunal, but was continued to accommodate counsel. About the same time the Attorney General filed an information against Mr. Cohen and Mr. Railey in the First District Court.

LOCAL POLITICAL TOPICS.

"It would be a blessing to your race," said a soft tongued Democratic agitator to a colored man the other day, "if Kellogg was dead and in h—l." "Suppose he had died one year ago to-day," was the reply, "where would we now be? The Kellogg amendment to the enforcement act would never have become a law; McEnery would be Governor; not a colored man would dare to call his soul his own, much less presume to hold office, and the kind of men who murdered us at Colfax would rule every parish in the State." Exit Democratic agitator, convinced that the "nigger vote" can't be captured yet awhile.

One of the Western journalists and two of the Congressmen were roped in on St. Charles street by genial fellows who had "met" them "before somewhere." The Bohemian acknowledges he was beat out of $30. The Congressmen denied any losses.

An old sea captain says: "This time last year vessels were leaving here in ballast. They could get no freight. Now there is freight enough here waiting exportation to load fifty ships of a thousand tons each." And yet we are told our commerce is "ruined." The fact is, our advantages are so wonderful that the insane efforts of our own people, devastating war, and drouth and epidemic, with a conspiracy of the fates, are not altogether strong enough to destroy it.

A law-abiding Democrat of Webster parish wanted to be clerk of the court. He took out a writ under a justice of the peace, and with the aid of a constable seized the office by force. He is ready to give it up as soon as troops arrive and put the "iron heel of despotism" on his lily white neck. Let him keep his spirite up. His case is being attended to.

The warlike *Bee* wilts. It says the President's proclamation necessitates a new tack. It nervously hints that resistance had better cease, since it will hereafter amount to *rebellion* and treason against the United States. Still it servilely reserves its opinion until its masters of the Democratic clique speak out. The caucus will meet, and McEnery will hurl a proclamation during the week.

The mercantile classes welcome the President's proclamation as a relief. They say the dog is dead, and that they want its dead body hurried out of sight. But not so with the bummers. They have kept a stiff upper lip so long that nothing short of an earthquake can shake their confidence in their hopeless cause. They smile a sickly smile and swear by all the gods at once that the sourest grapes taste to them deliciously sweet. You have to kick them down stairs and out the door, and even then they won't take a hint. A set of people anywhere else would be somewhat discouraged to see the whole United States army arrayed against them. Not so with these fellows. The stronger their opposition becomes, the more happy do they feel. If, in addition to General Grant, Queen Victoria, President McMahon and Emperor William should also declare for Governor Kellogg, the ecstacy of our political lunatics would be extreme. They would feel proud of the strength of their enemies. "It would show Kellogg could not maintain himself otherwise." If they can extract joy from this sort of a showing they are welcome to it. The Republicans are proud of the strength of their friends. They do not care who suppresses the mob so it is suppressed. They do not care what it "shows" other people so long as it shows them a baffled, ridiculous and beaten foe.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

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

The St. Martinsville Case.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Allow me the space in your columns to refute the misrepresentation the evening press made of my testimony before Hon. Judge Shannon to-day. I deny the statement published in the *Picayune*, as my testimony, more especially where it refers to my consulting Judge Billings and Governor Kellogg in regard to making the affidavit against Mr. DeBlanc and others. I plainly stated in court that I saw Mr. Billings after I had made the affidavit, and that Governor Kellogg did not advise me to make it.

The *Times* did me more justice, but was a little incorrect where it says I consulted Judge Billings, and I refused to say if either Mr. Billings or Governor Kellogg advised me to make the affidavit. I consider such statement calculated to mislead the public.

Respectfully yours,
L. A. MARTINEZ.

The Algiers Police.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Under the head of "S ill Another Outrage," the *Picayune* of Sunday last gives an account of the difficulty on board the steamer Bismarck, at Algiers, on Saturday evening, which account does great injustice to the police of that precint. The *Picayune* says that the Algiers police "declined to assist or take any part in the affair" (quelling the disturbance). This language gives the idea that the police of Algiers neglected to do their duty, which is not so.

The facts are that the patrolmen detailed for duty in Algiers number but four men, and at the time of the disturbance these men were already on their beats, one of which includes over eleven miles, the duty being done by a mounted man. In the judgment of the officer in charge, Sergeant Fuentes, it was not necessary to recall these four night patrolmen, and leave the town entirely exposed, when the force transported from the left bank by the Bismarck, in view of the possible disturbance among the laborers, was ample, nay, more than sufficient. Besides, had there been any occasion to render assistance to the force from the other side of the river, Corporal Bancroft was under orders to be ready with the whole number of the Algiers police, both day and night force.

It is well known in Algiers that the citizens there fully appreciate the readiness of Sergeant Fuentes and his officers and men to do their utmost duty on every occasion.

T. W.

St. Charles Theatre.

The old favorites of our theatre-goers, Harry and Lottie Macarthy, opened at the St. Charles Theatre last evening in their personation concerts. They will only remain three more nights, and their friends, many of whom will attend each performance, will be gratified by a change of programme every night.

It is hinted that, deaths from sunstroke having occurred in New York, the Captain General of Cuba is disposed to quarantine vessels coming from New York, at that port, fearing the disease may become epidemic.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873.

Before United States Commissioner Shannon.

United States vs. DeBlanc and others.—The testimony in brief was as follows:

J. F. Penn—Knew nothing of the case.

Victor Rochon—Gave Mr. Martinet the information that he feared an attack and thought an affidavit should be made.

Gustave Baker—Had heard rumors of an attack. Did not see any of the prisoners engaged in it.

George N. Castile knew nothing of the case.

Charles LaViere knew nothing of the case.

Adolph Pratt knew nothing of the case.

Monroe Baker—The prisoners never troubled the colored people; there were two police wounded, and I was asked to receive them by General Badger, who was stopping at my house, and did so.

Rob Roy Dyon knew nothing of the case.

Alcide Veazey—Resides in St. Martinville and is clerk of the court; the prisoners did not intimidate the colored people; I saw about fifty people leave town to go to the camp; they had been organized about ten or fifteen days; there was a list circulating in town of names of those who would resist the Metropolitans; the officers are new in office.

Mr. Fontenette knew of armed resistance to the Metropolitans.

Edward Ford said one of the prisoners, Mr. Tezant, had threatened him.

Mr. Martinet said he had only made the affidavit on information received.

The defense submitted the case on the evidence offered by the prosecution, and the following decision was rendered by the commissioner:

Before deciding upon the question of the discharge of the parties in this case, I desire to express my opinion in regard to the argument of one of the counsel for the defense, upon the motion to discharge upon the insufficiency of the affidavit. The counsel insisted before me that the civil rights bill, as it was called, was only intended to protect the colored men in their rights and privileges as citizens of the United States. I differ with him in that interpretation of the act of 1866, and hold to the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Field in the Slaughterhouse cases, from which I quote:

"It (meaning the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States), however, finds support in the act of Congress known as the civil rights act, which was framed and adopted upon a construction of the thirteenth amendment, giving to its language a similar breadth. That amendment was ratified on the eighteenth of December 1865, and in April of the following year the civil rights act was passed. Its first section declares that all persons born in the United States, and not subjects to any foreign power, excepting Indians not taxed, are citizens of the United States, and that such citizens of every race and color without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in any State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens.

"This legislation was supported upon the theory that citizens of the United States, as such, were entitled to the rights and privileges enumerated, and that to deny to any such citizen equality in these and other rights was to inflict upon him the badge of the denial subjecting them to an involuntary servitude. Senator Trumbull, who drew the act, and who was its earnest advocate in the Senate, stated, on opening the discussion upon it in that body, that the measure was intended to give effect to the declaration of the amendment, and to secure to all persons in the United States practical freedom. After referring to several statutes passed in some of the Southern States, discriminating between the freedman and white citizens, and after citing the definition of civil liberty given by Blackstone, the Senator said:

"I take it that any statute which is not equal to all, and which deprives any citizen of civil rights which are secured to other citizens, is an unjust encroachment upon his liberty, and is in fact a badge of servitude which by the constitution is prohibited."

This is the language of one of the four judges who delivered minority opinions against the majority, the division being five to four—a bare majority of one. I shall adhere to this construction of the civil rights act, believing it to be the true and correct one.

I hold that the act in question, so far as it affords protection to citizens in their rights and privileges, includes all citizens, and not a special class, as has been urged before me. I believe, also, that this interpretation will yet prevail in the Supreme Court upon the accession of a new Chief Justice in place of the late eminent jurist who held it, and so far as regards my action in the cases arising under the statute referred to, I shall interpret its scope and meaning as before indicated until a more authoritative decision is given upon the subject than even the slaughterhouse cases.

In this case there is no proof to justify the detention of the prisoners. I regret that there should be those imbued with tears which induce them to suggest to others the making of affidavits without just cause. Those who engage in this kind of work would look better to me attending to their own business. To be candid, the defendants have been unjustly put to the expense of time and money, but this is a sacrifice they must be content to endure for the good of the body politic.

Supreme Court.

The following is the full text of the opinion of Justice Taliaferro in State ex rel. John M. Bonner vs. B. L. Lynch:

This is a suit brought under the intrusion act, in the name of John M. Bonner, alleging that at the general election, held in November, 1872 he was elected judge of the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans having received a plurality of the votes polled for that office, there having been three candidates—T. J. Cooley, B. L. Lynch, the defendant, and himself; that notwithstanding he was duly returned elected to said office and commissioned by H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, the defendant has intruded into and taken possession of the said office and is unlawfully holding and exercising the duties thereof. He prays to be recognized as judge of said Fourth District Court, and to be put into possession of the same; that the defendant be decreed a usurper of that office, and his pretensions thereto be rejected and no allowed.

The defendant excepted to the proceeding taken against him by the relator on several grounds, a song which are the following:

That the relator shows no cause of action; that the matters alleged are not of judicial cognizance; that the contesting of votes is not a judicial function, and the court is without jurisdiction ratione materiæ; that the suit is under which the relator claims to proceed does not embrace his case; that he is therefore without a standing in court.

The defendant answered the petition by denial. He alleges that he was duly elected to the office claimed by the relator, and returned elected by John Lynch, James Lo ustner and George F. Bovee, the board of returning officers, and in pursuance thereof that he was duly commissioned by the acting Governor, Pinchback.

The exceptions were sustained and the case dismissed. The relator has appealed. The relator shows a commission from Governor H. C. Warmoth, dated November 30, 1872. The defendant produces a commission from acting Governor Pinchback, dated December 16, 1872.

We decided in the case of Kennard vs. Morgan, and again in the case of Hughes vs. Fitzpatrick, the board of returning officers composed of John Lynch, George F. Bovee, James Longstreet and Jacob Hawkins was the legal returning board of the State at the late November election. That board, it appears, returned the defendant Lynch as elected judge of the Fourth District Court of Orleans and upon the return in the hands of the defendant issued a commission to him according to law; and holding an office under such commission can not be said to have intruded into or to unlawfully hold the office.

But it is said the returns are only prima facie proof of the results of the election. That is true, the question, however, as to the election of officers is a political question, and courts of justice have jurisdiction over them only so far as the political department may have authorized them to exercise jurisdiction. If there were no statute authorizing the trial of contested election cases before the courts, they would not without authority do so. 12 An. 56.

No statute conferring upon the courts the power to try cases of contested elections or title to office authorizes them to revise the action of the returning board. If we were to assume that prerogative, we should have to go a little further, and revise the returns of the supervisors of elections, examine into the qualifications of voters, and short, the courts would become in reality, instead of mere offices for counting, compiling and reporting election returns. The Legislature has seen proper to lodge the power to decide who has or who has not been elected in the returning board. It might have conferred the power upon the courts, but it did not. Whether they be wise or unwise in their duty to enforce its provisions, and not to legislate.

The only power the courts have and in this intrusion into office law is to decide if one or neither of the contestants has a legal title to the office, and the commission of each is the evidence of that. It is alleged in the relator's petition that B. L. Lynch was returned as elected to the office of judge of the Fourth District Court, and that he was commissioned by the Governor. Having no power to revise the action of the board of returning officers, we have nothing to do with the reasons or grounds upon which they arrived at their conclusion.

Admitting everything alleged in the petition to be true, it appears that B. L. Lynch was returned by the legal returning board as having been duly elected judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans and commissioned then upon by the acting Governor of the State and therefore it is shown that the petition discloses no cause of action.

For these reasons and for the reasons we have given more at large in the case of Kennard vs. Kaiser, decided at this term, we think the defendant has a good title to the office, and the judgment in his favor. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment of the District Court be affirmed with costs.

Chief Justice Ludeling and Justices Howell and Morgan concur. Justice Walker dissents.

The following opinions were rendered to-day:

BY CHIEF JUSTICE LUDELING.

No. 4366. Charles Hodges, appellant, vs. Graham, Hodges & Co.—From the Fifth District Court of Orleans. Reversing. The difficulty in this case arises from the attempt of the plaintiff to change his garnishment process into a revocatory action. This cannot be done. 14 An. 56. The grounds on which the plaintiff claims to set aside the transfers to their partnership assets were given in payment of an individual debt of one of the partners. This is an unwarrantable interference with the individual creditor of the partners. His remedy is by a direct action, judgment to remain undistributed.

BY JUSTICE TALIAFERRO.

No. 4402. State ex rel. Bonnemere, Wooldridge & Co. vs. James Graham, appellant.—From Fourth District Court of Orleans. The act approved April 4, 1867, imposed a tax of one quarter of one per cent on gross sales. Merchants engaged in Western trade contested on the ground that their sales were made on consignment from persons residing out of the State and that property was exempt from import duties. State ex rel. Hoard, 25 An. 324. The act of April 20, 1871, authorizes the Auditor to issue warrants to parties who had paid this tax, notwithstanding. This suit is to compel the Auditor to issue $161.70 to plaintiffs under this act.

The defendant's answer sets up the limit of the State debt to $25,000 on that relator's claim forms no part of the current expenditures; that the General Assembly was without power to pass such an act, and that the repayment would be a violation of article 111 of the constitution of Louisiana. We regard the act of April, 1872 as creating a debt of more than half a million of dollars. This would increase the State debt to more than $25,000,000. It is in violation of article 111 of the constitution, which provides that whenever the General Assembly shall contract a debt exceeding $100,000 it shall provide adequate means of payment. Article 104 provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of appropriations.

The decision of the court in State vs. Kennedy can not be referred to as authority, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided contra. 5 Wallace, 124.

The act of April 4, 1865 has never been held in violation of the constitution.

Judgment annulled; Justices Morgan, Howell and Wyly concurring.

Chief Justice Ludeling dissenting: If it be conceded that a debt was created by act approved April 19, 1871, still the Legislature did provide for the payment thereof by making the certificates receivable for taxes. The General Assembly was vested with the discretion to say what ways and means should be provided for the payment. Cooley on Const. 11. 157, 38 Barb. 193; 2 Ind. 537; 5 Md. 276; 49 Barb. 81; 25 Ill. 207; 22 Ala. 5 5. I can not recognize that the act created a debt.

No. 4452. State ex-relations V. Allain et al. vs. James Graham, appellant.—From Eighth District Court of Orleans. Same point involved as in Wooldridge vs. Graham. Judgment reversed.

Superior District Court.

State vs. S. Jamison.—Judgment for taxes on $2000 reduced to $1000.

First District Court.

State vs. Henry R. Tobergs.—Obtaining money under false pretenses. New trial granted and accused released on his own recognizance.

State vs. M. M. Cohen and Charles E. Railey.—Information filed for conspiring to murder. Charles R. Railey entered a plea of not guilty. Bail fixed at $5000.

State vs. Bill Smith alias John Johnson.—Burglary and larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. Frank Fatenbulz, Frank Bennett, Joseph Grant and James Cross.—Burglary and larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. Charles Fassie.—Murder. Not a true bill.

State vs. O. H. Shonhauser and E. E. Duffy.—Forgery. A true bill.

Same vs. Same.—Altering and adding and assisting in altering a bill of exchange. A true bill.

Same vs. Same.—Robbery and larceny. A true bill.

In the above cases the bail was fixed at $1000, and afterward reduced to $500 in each case.

Same vs. Same.—Keeping a disorderly and tippling house. A true bill. Bail fixed at $2000 and afterward reduced to $500.

State vs. Joe Hardy.—Larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. William Gardner.—Larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. John Morris.—Larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. Mary Johnson.—Larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. Caroline Ward.—Larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. James Mack.—Assault and battery. Plea of not guilty.

Fifth District Court.

Jos. O. Robert vs. Francis Fernandez.—On exceptions the court said: A due bill being a promise to pay is really evidence of a debt. C. C. 2483. Under the French law, credit being a mere personal right of the editor could not be sold. But this is now considered a mere subtlety of the law. The assignee may bring the action in his own name. Story, Prom. Notes, sec. 131. Exceptions overruled.

Luxury, health, economy insured by using Dooley's yeast power. Elegant light rolls, buiscuits, etc., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For All Localities and Climes.—A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompt disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventive, it neutralizes the infective principle of the blood and thus by destroying the primary source of the ailment. Bitters as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism and general debility, it is unrivaled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers. may27 3t eod W

New Orleans Board of Tobacco Inspectors.—Notice is hereby given to the public that the New Orleans Board of Tobacco Inspectors are prepared to inspect any and all tobacco offered for sale in this parish, according to law. That their office is established at No. 26 St. Charles street, room No. 5. All rules and regulations established by law relative to the inspection of tobacco will be enforced. The attention of all dealers in tobacco is respectfully called to this notice.
may25 3t* T. FESNOW, President pro tem.

Notice.—Office American Mutual Insurance Association of New Orleans, No. 25 Commercial Place, between St. Charles and Camp streets, New Orleans, May 21, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that whoever may concern and to the public generally that, by a resolution unanimously accepted by the Board of Trustees at their special meeting, held on the seventeenth instant, P. LEURBIE, Esq., has ceased to be President of the Association.
By order of the Board.
may22 3t B. MEYER, Secretary.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, April 26, 1873.—A general meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at its banking house, at twelve o'clock M., on May 26, 1873.
By order of the Board of Directors.
may7 td THOMAS LAYTON, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed by W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHARLES BATCHELOR,
ap3 1y Proprietor, New York.

Office Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, New Orleans, May 15, 1873.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Common street, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.
may16 td L. E. LEMARIE, Secretary pro tem.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF G. G. GORIN & CO., BANKRUPTS.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1214.

WHEREAS, GEORGE G. GORIN, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of said firm, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the seventh day of June, 1873, at 10 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, May 9, 1873.
may27 2t R. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF C. A. WEED, INDIVIDUALLY, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 389.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE ARE notified that the fourth general meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy, Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, on the fourteenth day of June, 1873, at 9 M.
may24 7 E. H. NORTON, Assignee.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

JEANETTE HILBER VS. PINCUS GOLDSTEIN, for Judgment—No. 4264.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-fourth day of February, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Jeanette Hilber vs. Pincus Goldstein, for Judgment—No. 4264.

In this case, the court considering that the law and the evidence sustains the plaintiff's demand, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment herein in favor of the plaintiff, Jeanette Hilber, and against the defendant, Pincus Goldstein, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains existing between them, and authorizing the plaintiff to carry on business on her own account as a public merchant.

It is further adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff do have judgment against her said husband for the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars, with legal interest from judicial demand until paid, and costs of suit.

Judgment signed March 4, 1873.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

EDWARD H. GANNON,
ap26 my11 27* Deputy Clerk.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BROAD STREET BRIDGE TAKEN UP.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City Hall, New Orleans, La., May 26, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the bridge over Canal Carondelet at Broad street has been taken up, and that crossing is available at Galvez bridge to the Fair Grounds.
JAMES LEWIS,
my27 1t Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, May 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, DULY INDORSED AS such, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the offices of the United States quartermasters at the several posts named below, except Galveston, Texas, and Caddo Station, Indian Territory, until 2 M., on the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JUNE, 1873, to supply grain at places and in quantities, more or less, as follows, viz:

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

16,950 pounds Oats, 33,900 pounds Corn.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

19,710 pounds Oats or Barley, 39,420 pounds Corn.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

1,172,850 pounds Oats, 7,341,6 pounds Corn.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

794,24 pounds Oats, 1,588,480 pounds Corn.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

170,160 pounds Oats or Barley, 253,520 pounds Corn.

FORT DUNCAN, TEXAS.

149,790 pounds Oats, 297,9 pounds Corn.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY.

14,62 pounds Oats, 285,240 pounds Corn.

FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS.

262,510 pounds Oats, 56' 620 pounds Corn.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS.

216,720 pounds Oats, 433,640 pounds Corn.

FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.

13,46 pounds Oats or Barley, 26,934 pounds Corn.

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

421,940 pounds Oats, 843,880 pounds Corn.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

289,660 pounds Oats, 1,778,60' pounds Corn.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

115,47' pounds Oats, 1,030,94' pounds Corn.

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS.

145,920 pounds Oats or Barley, 2-7,840 pounds Corn.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 615,470 pounds of Oats, more or less, at Caddo Station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, for Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

Bids will be received for 1,498,699 pounds of Oats, more or less, to be delivered at Denison, Texas; also for 959,643 pounds of Oats, more or less, to be delivered at Galveston, Texas; also for 1,124,77' pounds of Oats, more or less, to be delivered at Austin, Texas.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each place according to the present distribution of troops, but the government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

All grain to be well sacked; the sacks to be good, new burlaps, the corn in good, new, double gunnies.

All grain to be inspected on behalf of the United States at the place of delivery.

Delivery of the grain to commence within thirty days after notice of the award of the contract has been given.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post, from the products of the neighboring farms and settlements; and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Separate bids must be made for each post in triplicate, and for each article.

Blank forms of proposals can be had on application to the quartermasters of the above named posts, or to the undersigned.

By order of the Department Commander:
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.
may27 6t

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, May 21, 1873.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY May 28, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., in the City Hall, the revenues of the public markets for the month of June, 1873.

The lessees will be required to conform to all the city ordinances relating to markets, and will have the privilege of collecting the revenue according to ordinance No. 787, as amended.

Accepted bidders will be required to make a deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash for each market at the time of sale, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to compete the contract. Bids to be made in the aggregate.
R. M. TURNBULL,
may22 23 24 27 28 Administrator of Commerce.

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. 26 Natchez street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
may22 3m Comptroller of the Currency.

CITY TAXES OF 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT ON THE cash portion of the bill will be allowed to all persons who pay their city taxes for 1873 on or before June 15, 1873.
LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
may17 to 15 Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until the twelfth day of May, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., to establish a skiff ferry at the head of Levee and Jackson streets, in the Second District, as per Ordinance No. 2129, Administration series.
R. M. TURNBULL,
may16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 Administrator of Commerce.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, May 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNsigned, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., to establish a skiff ferry at the head of Upper Line street, in the Second District, as per Ordinance No. 2140, Administration series.
R. M. TURNBULL,
may23 24 27 28 29 30 31 jn2 4 5 Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, Administrator's Office, New Orleans, May 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNsigned will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY NOON, twenty-eighth instant, for supplying the City Workhouse and Boys' and Girls' Houses of Refuge with fresh beef for a term of one year from the first day of June, 1873, in accordance with specifications on file in the department.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All parties making proposals for the contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Police, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of $200 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded will have their deposits returned on the day the adjudications are made.

No bid will be received unless the certificate of the Administrator of Finance is inclosed therewith, to show that the required cash deposit has been made.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for furnishing fresh beef to the City Workhouse and Boys' and Girls' Houses of Refuge."
may22 td R. ARKWRIGHT, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Supervising Architect, May 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until twelve o'clock noon WEDNESDAY, June 4, as follows:

1. For the purchase of the Marine Hospital lot in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the buildings thereon.

2. For the purchase of the buildings, to be removed by the purchaser within sixty days from date of acceptance of proposal.

3. For the purchase of the land without the buildings.

This property is eligible located and consists of the square of ground bounded by Gravier, Broad, Common and White streets, and is nearly two acres square.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of possession.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the interest of the government to do so.

All proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Marine Hospital property at New Orleans, Louisiana," and addressed to the undersigned.
A. B. MULLETT,
may22 12t Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans