New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY CONSTABLE JOHN McCORMICK, at 12 o'clock, at corner of Decatur and Mandeville streets, one wood cart.

BY O. VALETON, at 12 o'clock, at the head of New Basin, cabin furniture, bedding, crockery ware, carpets, etc.; also, a portion of the machinery, pipes, pumps, boats, etc., saved from the wreck of the steamer Mary E. Forsythe.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the three-story brick residence No. 207 St. Charles street.

Local Intelligence.

URSULINES SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—As there is at present something of a relish in the public schools giving picnics and entertainments, the happy children of the Ursulines School could not omit falling into this pleasant fashion. Miss S. Ludwig, principal, assisted by Misses D. A Abadie and E. Dolan, congregated the children at the rooms No. 162 Ursulines street, where a hearty collation was laid and musicians ready to furnish measured notes for the scholars inclined to dance. Among the visitors were some of the school directors, parents and friends of the pupils. The happy youngsters for the time quite forgot dally studies in the pleasures before them, and are now better than ever prepared to commit lessons to memory. The children were all neatly attired, and are improving in their books, Miss Ludwig, the long tried principal, well understanding how to command her charge.

COMMITTED.—Henry White, a laborer, was before Judge Gernon on four separate accusations, and the subjects are sent down to the Criminal Court for solution.

B. B. Colburn goes the same route for obtaining a small sum of money from Mollie Robinson and Susan Johnson.

POLICE TRANSFER.—Captain Rapp is transferred from the second to the eighth precinct. Captain Fortier goes to the second precinct.

Let it not be forgotten that the boys of Pelican No. 4 will furnish some rare sport on the Fair Grounds next Sunday, and they want to see all their friends out there. Read the interesting programme in another column.

SIXTH DISTRICT FIRE.—About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on Bordeaux street, near Dryades, adjoining the dwellinghouse owned and occupied by Mrs. M. Long, which was destroyed, with a loss of about $500, fully covered by insurance.

FIREMAN INJURED.—Mr. Ed. Regan, assistant foreman of Jackson No. 18, was seriously injured when going to the Tchoupitoulas street fire yesterday morning. Being near his engine house when the flames first showed, he and Mr. Leamud took the hose carriage and started off. In passing along the street the wheels were run up on a bank of earth and a capsize was the result. The carriage fell on Mr. Regan, nearly crushing him. His injuries were so great that it was necessary to send him to the Charity Hospital. Mr. Leamud was more fortunate.

The driver of car No. 51, Prytania street line, about three o'clock, on an up trip, was, not to put it too flat, very impertinent, and, before he acts unmannerly, should ascertain it none of the stockholders are inside listening. The directors will please look after the youth.

FIRE ON TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.—At half-past two o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was sounded for a fire in a one-story brick house, No. 362 Tchoupitoulas street, owned by Mrs. Shiles and occupied by J. Crewell, a tailor. Only a portion of the building was destroyed, but the stock and furniture were ruined—mostly covered by insurance. The soda water shop, No. 304, used by Mr. Bailey, barely escaped destruction.

WINE AND CHICKENS.—Nothing coarser than these things would suit the taste of a thief who paid Jo Chepot a silent visit Wednesday night, at the corner of Chestnut and Patterson streets, Algiers. The rogue marched off with half a cask of wine and a bag of innocent chickens.

THE JEFFERSON PARISH POLICE JURY.—Judge Martin yesterday issued an order to the sheriff of Jefferson parish, commanding him to take forcible possession of the office of the police jury (left bank), their books, papers, etc., and place Messrs. H. Bonnabel, George Kuntz, James Banman and John Pierce, claiming to be legal jurors, in possession. The order was made on motion of Z. McKay, Esq., district attorney. The jury as above having been put in possession by the sheriff, were served with a writ of injunction from Judge Martin, prohibiting and restraining them from in any way interfering with Mr. Mithoff and his associates in the performance of the duties.

An alarm of fire and an additional alarm came in about 12:20 last night from St. Bernard Market, corner of Claiborne street and St. Bernard avenue.

DEAD.—Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, of the Third District, has recently met with a severe loss in the death of their pet monkey, "Jennie." The unhappy event occurred on Wednesday morning, when the pet was placed in a shroud and allowed to lie in state at the house throughout the day. She was regularly "waked" at night, and on yesterday buried with all the pomp and ceremony pertaining to one who held, while in life, so high a station. "Jennie" was in the enjoyment of excellent health up to a short time before her death. Her loss will be seriously deplored by the visitors to Hope's house, and also by the habitues of Captain Swan's "Fire Proof."

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

First District Court.

State vs. Joseph Prince, and Green, alias William Thomas.—Breaking and entering a store. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. Matt Gainie and Benjamin Meyers.—Assault and battery. Plea of guilty.

State vs. Austin E. Smith.—Murder. On trial.

Fourth District Court.

Teutonia National Bank vs. H. Loeb & Co.—Verdict of jury, June 10, $10,000, less $1083 50. Judgment accordingly.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	81	N. E.	Cloudy.
Chicago	69	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	80	E.	Fair.
Davenport	81	S.	Fair.
Galveston	85	S. W.	Fair.
Indianola	87	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	83	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	81	S.	Fair.
Louisville	80	E.	Clear.
Memphis	89	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	82	N. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	87	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	78	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburg	76	N.	Fair.
Shreveport	88	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	79	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paul	60	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	87	.....	Clear.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, Inches.	Fall, Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	1	..	27	0
Cincinnati	01	..	11	11
Evansville	1	..	8	0
Louisville	..	2	4	7
Memphis	..	..	21	11
Nashville	2	..	3	0
New Orleans	26	..	..	..
Pittsburg	21	..	4	2
Shreveport	..	1	27	4
St. Louis	..	2	24	10
Vicksburg	..	4	28	10

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

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, etc., you should use Dooley's yeast powder. Ask your grocer for it. It's a pure baking powder.

Fourth District Court.

At the close of the rule hour yesterday morning, Judge Lynch called up the case of "Jacob Hawkins vs. the New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company." Mr. Albert Voorhies arose and objected to the court going into the trial of that case then. He said that a certain case in which he represented the plaintiff, was to have precedence of trial to that of the former case. He argued that under the rules of court his case must be tried first; that the court had not observed its own rules, and that it was not competent for it to take up the libel case of Hawkins.

Mr. Voorhies was followed by another attorney urging the same views.

The third attorney, who spoke in support of the same views, was William M. Randolph, Esq., who proceeded to urge his views in language which, though guarded and polite, seemed to imply that a favored preference was granted by the court to the plaintiff in the Hawkins' case.

Judge Lynch promptly interrupted the speaker, and informed him that as he understood his language to be a covert attack on the integrity of the court, no such language could be permitted in the Fourth District Court or be there uttered by any attorney, however high his prestige, with impunity. Mr. Randolph disclaimed any intention of attributing any bad motives to the court in relation to this matter, but persistently urged that the court had erred in assigning the cause for trial, as the first in order yesterday. He made a long argument to prove that, under the rules of court, the case had been improperly and prematurely taken up. Mr. Voorhies rose a second time to address the court, when he was informed by Judge Lynch that as he had already been heard on the subject, he could not be heard a second time; that the matter was not of much importance; that there were many attorneys in the case, and that one argument was sufficient for each counsel. Judge Ogden also participated in the debate, and took ground against the action of the court.

Judge W. H. Cooley, in a masterly and able argument, showed that the action of Judge Lynch was authorized by the rules of court, and by the practice which has obtained and still obtains in the other district courts of the parish, in reference to jury trials. He vindicated the action of Judge Lynch as sanctioned by law, expediency, and the long-continued practice of the courts. He was followed by Judges Cotton and Dibble on the same side. Those gentlemen made able and forcible arguments in defence of the action of Judge Lynch, who remarked, when passing upon the motion to take up the case of Mr. Voorhies, substantially as follows:

I am sorry to see that certain attorneys have thought proper to endeavor to fasten and engraft upon the issue of a pecuniary nature presented in this cause, a political character. This court is no place for politics. I am no political judge. I am acting in the interest of no party, class, or clique, but in the interest of all the people of this great city. Some of the attorneys of the New Orleans Printing Company have used language which might be taken to imply that I had unduly and improperly given a preference in the trial of this cause. Political capital is sought to be made at this time. The court room is crowded, and arguments have been delivered more to the bystanders than to the court. But this court shall not be used for declamation on political subjects, or for a school of oratory for those who want to deliver themselves of political harangues. Its present judge will have no rule of action but the law and his oath of office. He has held several important positions in the State of Louisiana, in all of which he has acted so as to leave behind him an unsullied, unimpeachable record. He will do so as judge of this court, under his solemn accountability to his conscience and the people of this city.

The judge then explained how the continued and partly tried case of the Teutonia National Bank was to be taken up on Wednesday at 12 M. On the docket were three other cases: first, the case of Croft vs. Faylor, continued by consent of counsel; second, Jacob Hawkins vs. the New Orleans Printing Company, and third, Duncan vs. New Orleans Printing Company. The first case having been continued by consent, the case of Hawkins had to be called to be reassigned, and the large array of witnesses discharged for that day, it being known that the case of the Teutonia National Bank would occupy all of Wednesday. The case of Hawkins being the first on the docket was fixed for the next day (yesterday). The judge's explanation satisfactorily settled the whole matter, and showed that the case of Hawkins vs. the New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company was properly taken up yesterday at 12 M.

New Orleans University.

Closing the week of examinations in the different branches, the exercises of the annual exhibition of the New Orleans University will take place this evening at Wesley Chapel, on Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras streets. The exercises will consist of declamation, dialogues, papers, tableaux, music, etc. The New Orleans University has been founded some three years, and was incorporated under act No. 91 of the last Legislature. The school buildings are located at the corner of Camp and Race streets. The school is under the management of Rev. I. S. Leavitt, principal, and Frank G. Cummings, Miss Annie E. Seaton and Mrs. L. J. Hammond, assistant teachers. The public are invited to attend the exhibition.

Court Items.

An application for writ of habeas corpus in favor of Henry Lott, a police officer, attached to Sergeant Taylor's Uhlans, was made in the First District Court, by William R. Whitaker, Esq. It appeared that Lott had been charged with a contempt of court in resisting the execution of a fieri facias issued by Justice Falls, seventh justice of the peace. The patrolman was sent down under a commitment which did no state a contempt, but averred a conviction on a statutory and criminal offense. Judge Abell promptly discharged Mr. Lott from durance vile, it being clearly shown that the commitment was radically defective.

University of Virginia.

We call attention to the notice in another column of the meeting called for this evening of the alumni of the University of Virginia at the office of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

William D. Cabell, Esq., of Virginia, is in our city, and will endeavor to organize, by private subscription, a classical, literary and scientific school, under the auspices of the university.

Disappearance of the Cholera.

Up to last evening no case of death by cholera had been reported during the week, with a single exception, and that was one of those anomalous cases which are known to the profession as coroner's cholera.

Indiana drug stores sell whisky on Sunday under the name of "lavender."

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

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

"Lucus a non Lucindo."

"Edward Booth, Senator," has charged Governor Kellogg as the cause of high taxes and depreciation of State and city credit, and for proof of his assertions refers to a report of the grand jury of this parish. This report, if it proves anything at all, proves nothing against Governor Kellogg. Besides, it is a well known fact that a charge made by that body, even in a matter of which they are cognizant, is by no means conclusive, as the records of the Criminal Court will verify. How much less is this report to be received when it is concerning a matter in which they have no jurisdiction! H.

Perpetuating a Nuisance.

During the hottest hours of mid-day yesterday a band of sturdy street laborers were at work on Delord street shoveling the dirt, filth and decaying vegetation out of the gutter along the neutral ground between Tivoli circle and Dryades street, and scattering it in the street, there to boil and steam and cook and breed contagion in the neighborhood. We have before now referred to this worse than useless waste of time and labor, and have published the protest addressed to the Council by the Board of Health on the subject. It is clearly demonstrated that the less gutter-offal is allowed to dry up in summer weather, the better for the health of the neighborhood. Water is nature's own purifier, while decomposing vegetable matter is the greatest sower of the seeds of disease. Gutters should be cleaned by allowing hydrant water to fill them, while the deposits therein should be washed through as far as possible, and, when accumulated at one point, should be received in carts and taken away. This fact is understood and practiced in every city but ours.

A Quarantine.

The fact that yellow fever is now very severe in Havana and other ports in the Gulf, will, it is thought, induce the Board of Health to order a quarantine without delay.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 83°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of June 11, 73°. Rain June 12, eight-tenths of an inch.

Anxious for Annexation.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald*, of the eighth instant. It is from the Washington correspondent of that journal:

It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress all of the Central American States were consolidated into one mission, and the President was empowered to locate the minister plenipotentiary at the capital of any of the States of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador or Nicaragua. The consolidated mission was given to Colonel George Williamson, of Louisiana, under the title of minister resident to the Central American States. It was stated at the time that the President takes great interest in fostering friendly relations between the United States and the Central American States, and his selection of Colonel Williamson was not only on account of his reported skill as a diplomatist, but because he believes he would be instrumental in encouraging more intimate commercial relations.

Colonel Williamson is instructed to make a tour of the several countries, and report which capital, in his opinion, would be the most suitable for the permanent establishment of the legation. It can now be stated that the President favors Guatemala, on account of its nearer proximity to the United States. Since the appointment of Colonel Williamson, the President has been called upon by two citizens of one of the Central American States, accompanied by the minister of their country. The citizens had previously called on the President and said they were delegates from their country on official business to England, and they desired to communicate with him in regard to several matters of interest to their country.

The President received them cordially, but said, as their country had a duly accredited representative, he could hold no intercourse with them except in the presence of their minister. They subsequently, through their minister, made an appointment to call with him. When the interview took place they referred to the character of their business abroad, and proceeded to assure the President that there was a very strong feeling in their country among all classes in favor of annexation to the United States; and in this statement the minister coincided. The delegates were quite earnest in regard to the matter, and asked the President when, in his opinion, such a result could be reached.

The President replied that in the only case where he had favored annexation he had been met with a strong remonstrance from the people, and, in his opinion, annexation of a detached State, separated by Mexico, would be a distant event; at any rate, States in that quarter would have to wait until the final status of Mexico was determined, and in the President's opinion our progress southward would keep pace with the extension of railroads in that direction.

Of the five Central American States, but one, Guatemala, has a minister resident in this country. Senor Vicente Darton, and he represents the country adjacent to Mexico. He is also the charge d'affaires of San Salvador, and for the present which one of these Central American States is most anxious to be annexed is a matter of conjecture.

Excitement at Jackson.

A Jackson, Mississippi dispatch to the Memphis *Appeal* mentions a little difficulty between parties well known to the police authorities in this city:

Jackson's streets have again reverberated with the musical crack of revolvers, and a drayman's mule is dead. The well known C. S. Bell has been drinking excessively lately, and is undoubtedly not in his right mind. He displayed a pistol on the street to-day, and leveled it on Deputy Sheriff Steele. Steele started to disarm him when Bell fired, killed the mule, and then ran. Steele followed after him, and Bell turned and fired again. Steele pulled on him, but the cap failed. Policeman Scott sent a bullet after Bell, who returned the fire and then fell to the ground. Bell was picked up and taken to jail with all the symptoms of death agonies, but an inspection showed that he played 'possum to save himself, as he was not touched. This is the third time that the sessions of the circuit court have been enlivened with shooting in sight. The circuit judge favors the removal of the courthouse.

All the parties accused of implication in the great forgery case, who have been away on bond, have returned to stand trial. Among them are Steele and the irrepressible McBride.

"It appears to me," said a small, apple-faced man, "that they make a great deal of fuss about this fellow Shakespeare. I'd just like to know what it is all about. Why, if it wasn't for his writings he never would have been heard of."

A retired sea captain, who had made the tour of continental Europe and the Holy Land, was asked how he was impressed by his visit to Jeruselem. "Jeruselem," said he, "is the meanest place I ever visited! There is not a drop of liquor in the whole town fit to drink."

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 89.]

An act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the treasury under an award made by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington the eighth of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That immediately upon the payment of the sum of money awarded to the United States by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva to be paid by the government of Great Britain, the same shall be paid into the treasury, and used to redeem, so far as it may, the public debt of the United States, and the amount equal to the debt so redeemed shall be invested in the five per cent registered bonds of the United States to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 90.]

An act to place colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pension.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all colored persons who enlisted in the army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being borne on the rolls of their regiments as "slaves," shall be placed on the same footing, as to bounty and pension, as though they had not been slaves at the date of their enlistment.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 91.]

An act fixing the time of holding the fall term of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fall term of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska shall hereafter be held at Omaha upon the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in the month of October of each year.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 92.]

An act creating the collection district of Southern Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters of the main land of all that portion of the State of Oregon lying south and east of the north bank of the Siuslaw river, shall constitute a collection district by the name of the southern collection district of Oregon; and a port of entry shall be, and hereby is, established for said district at Coos bay, in Coos county, of said State; and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at Empire city.

SEC. 2. That ports of delivery shall be, and are hereby established in the collection district aforesaid, at Ellinsburgh, at the mouth of Rogue river, Port Orford, out at Gardner, on the Umpqua river; and the collector of customs of said district is hereby authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, three deputy collectors, to be stationed at the ports of delivery aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the collector of said district shall be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees allowed by law, and a commission on all customs money collected and accounted for by him, such salary, fees and commissions not to exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and said deputy collectors shall each be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 93.]

An act to provide for the payment, in gold, of certain wages to seamen in foreign countries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That moneys paid under the laws of the United States by direction of consular officers or agents, at any foreign port or place, as wages, extra or otherwise, due American seamen, shall be paid in gold or its equivalent, without any deduction whatever, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 94.]

An act to authorize pre-emptors or settlers upon homesteads on the public land to alienate portions of their pre-emptions or homesteads for certain public purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who has already settled or hereafter may settle on the public lands of the United States, either by pre-emption or by virtue of the homestead law or any amendments thereto, shall have the right to transfer by warranty, against his or her own acts, any portion of his or her said pre-emption or homestead for church, cemetery or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads across such pre-emption or homestead, and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right to complete and perfect the title to their pre-emptions or homesteads.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 95.]

An act to provide for the care and preservation of the cemetery near the City of Mexico, purchased in accordance with the act of September twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized to provide, out of the ordinary annual appropriations for establishing and maintaining United States military cemeteries, for the proper care and preservation and maintenance of the cemetery or burial ground near the City of Mexico, in which are interred the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States, and of citizens of the United States, who fell in battle, or died in and around said city; and that this cemetery shall be subject to the rules and regulations affecting United States national military cemeteries within the limits of the United States, so far as they may, in the opinion of the President, be applicable thereto.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 96.]

An act to establish the customhouse value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the par of exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coin in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the director of the mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That all in payments by or to the treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the sovereign or pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills, and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported where the value is, by the invoice, in sovereigns or pounds sterling, and in the construction of the contracts payable in sovereigns or pounds sterling; and this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States; and all contracts made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-four pence to the dollar, or four dollars forty-four and four-ninths cents to the sovereign or pound sterling, shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with these provisions be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 97.]

An act to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the national currency act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all national banks which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock, as required by law, and all national banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Controller of the Currency, be required to pay the deficiency in the capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders, pro rata, for the amount of capital stock held by each; and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for such association, upon notification from the Controller of the Currency, until otherwise notified by him; and if such banks shall fail to pay up their capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Controller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of the fiftieth section of the national currency act.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-seven of said act be amended by adding thereto the following: "And provided further, that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such association or its property, before final judgment in any such suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal court."

SEC. 3. That all banks not organized and transacting business under the national currency act, and all persons, companies or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers or savings institutions, except savings banks authorized by Congress to use the word "national" as a part of their corporate name, are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm or partnership; and every such bank, corporation or firm which shall use the word "national" as a portion of their corporate title or partnership name six months after the passage of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day thereafter in which such word shall be employed as aforesaid as part of such corporate name or title, such penalty to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to cause to be examined each year the plates, dies, but pieces, and other material from which the national bank circulation is printed in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same; and such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of national banks which are in liquidation, or have closed business, shall be destroyed under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Controller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the expense of such examination and destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banks and bank plates.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 98.]

An act to confer upon the superintendent of the United States Military Academy the power to convene general courts martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall have power to convene general courts martial for the trial of cadets, and to execute the sentences of such courts, except the sentences of suspension and dismission, subject to the same limitations and conditions now existing as to other general courts martial.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 99.]

An act authorizing deputy collectors and other officers of the customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of any collector or surveyor of customs from his office, he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize some officer or clerk under him to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such collector or surveyor in his capacity as disbursing agent; provided, that the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 100.]

An act to authorize certain postmasters to deposit public moneys in national banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any postmaster, having public money belonging to the government, where there are no designated depositaries, treasurers of mints, or treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, within the county, to deposit the same, at his own risk and in his official capacity, in any national bank in the town, city, or county where the said postmaster resides; but no authority or permission is or shall be given for the demand or receipt by the postmaster, or any other person, of interest, directly or indirectly, on any deposit made as herein described; and it shall be the duty of all postmasters who have made any such deposit to report quarterly to the Postmaster General the name of the bank where such deposits have been made, and also state the amount which may stand at the time to their credit.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 101.]

An act to fix the compensation of the deputy collector of customs at St. Paul.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation, including official emoluments of all kinds, of the officer appointed in pursuance of the second section of the act entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Duluth, and to create St. Paul, in the collection district of Minnesota, a port of delivery," approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; provided, however, that said officer may be required, in addition to his duties as such deputy collector, to perform the duties of an inspector of the customs, without additional compensation.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 102.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," and the amendments thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to soldiers and sailors' homesteads," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended so as to read as follows: That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing sections to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 103.]

An act for the relief of the State of Connecticut and other States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money appropriated, to continue the settlement of accounts presented under the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to pay to the governor of Connecticut, or to his duly authorized agents, any amounts advanced by the said State in payment of chaplains, extra surgeons, or assistant surgeons employed by said State in said capacities during the late war, the said claims to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury upon vouchers filed, provided, that certificates of actual employment are filed with the accounts.

SEC. 2. That when the vouchers of other States for payments made to chaplains, extra surgeons, or assistant surgeons situated similarly with those of Connecticut are filed, the Treasury Department shall adjust and settle them according to the provisions of the foregoing section.

Approved March 3, 1873.

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 11, 1873.

[No. 2167—Administration Series.]

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

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.

R. L. Bruce, forage	$50 00

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	169 00
John Laskey, iron work	34 40
G. L. Gettworth, oyster shells	11 00
Henry Oertling, lumber	459 85
Witham & Rovira, timber	90 12
Witham & Rovira, timber	629 15
L. Lambert, iron works	13 00
A. De Monasterio, rent	25 00
Henry Ringgold, rent	30 00
F. Vonder Haar, rent	25 00
Noel Cohey, rent	25 00

BUREAU OF WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Henry Oertling, lumber	242 00
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware	59 51
Len Higby, towing nuisance boats	310 00
Fred. Klees, lumber	144 00
Gubernator & Terry, timber	1671 00
D. C. McCan & Son, iron work	26 75

BUREAU OF DRAINAGE.

Henry Oertling, timber	18 48
Lawrence Duffy, iron work	246 75
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware, etc.	157 20
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware, etc.	89 12
J. Hickey, hire of tarpaulin	76 00
Ruth & Larkin, repairs to boiler	100 00
Mrs. M. D. Shaw, hardware	117 75
Gubernator & Terry, lumber and timber	2167 20
D. C. McCan & Son, iron work	297 50
John W. Madden, blank books and stationery	163 75
Vizard & Wilmuth, pine wood	50 00
Thomas Forester, brick work	210 60
Thomas Hasam, lumber and timber	1454 05
Total	$9103 18

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

John W. Madden, blank books and stationery	$82 00
Total	$9185 18

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 10, 1873.

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

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:

DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Poisoning the Sick.—There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the great vegetable restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, the barrel, the Logshead, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself as well as upon the finely engraved government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's bull upon the comet. je11 3tEodW

All ex-officers, soldiers, sailors and employes of the United States army and navy, now in or near New Orleans, who served in the military division of West Mississippi under the late General Edward R. S. Canby, are respectfully requested to assemble at the Mechanics' Institute SATURDAY EVENING, June 21, at seven o'clock.

Thomas B. Noland, S. M. Eaton, James Lewis, Charles W. Lowell, William Roy, W. S. Long, William Wright, George W. Combs, S. W. Scott, R. A. Bray, Octave Rey, W. B. Barrett, and other ex-soldiers. je13td

Passengers to Liverpool.—The magnificent clipper ship MATAURA, 1509 tons register, Henry L. Townsend, commander, will be dispatched for Liverpool on or about TUESDAY, the first of July; has first class accommodations for eight or ten cabin passengers. This vessel is the favorite California clipper, formerly known as the Neptune's favorite, and is expected to be in Liverpool inside of twenty-five days. Parties wishing to have a pleasant sea voyage will find her a most comfortable conveyance. Fare $125 in currency.

For freight or passage apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 29 Carondelet street. je6 1m

Louisiana War Veterans Mexican War, 1846-47.—Louisiana Mexican War Veterans will enroll and organize as a permanent association at the office of Colonel George W. Carter, room No. 2, No. 20 St. Charles street.

Louisiana Mexican War Veterans throughout the State may enroll by letter addressed to the undersigned, stating place and date of muster, discharge, and their company, battalion or regiment.

Pension and Homestead Bounty, act of February 14, 1871, extended to all Mexican War Veterans, including sailors and marines.

Two delegates from each State, in person or by proxy, will be elected.

National Convention of Mexican War Veterans to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, January 15, 1874.

Muster roll will be forwarded to Washington City on or before the thirtieth of July next. Enrolling fee, fifty cents, to be forwarded to the secretary.

N. B.—Sailors on sail or steamship transports, teamsters, train wagon masters, post couriers and agents in the service of the Mexican war will be enrolled.

J. EDMONSTON, Lieutenant Colonel Cavalry, Mexican War, 1846-47.

W. A. CAMPBELL, Secretary. je6 6t

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

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, New York. oc3 1y

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Leassaier & Wise vs. Steamboat Southwestern—No. 10,215.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT SOUTHWESTERN, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Leassaier & Wise, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of June, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of May, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

my20 3t je10 15

Mathew Jakes vs. Steamboat Texas—No. 10,216.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT TEXAS, her furniture, boats, etc., now libeled by Mathew Jakes for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do h