New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY CONSTABLE E. B. FALLS, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground, with buildings thereon, in the square bounded by Berlin, Milan, Laurel and Live Oak streets.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 10½ o'clock, at corner of Tchoupitoulas and Common streets, goods and merchandise. Also, at 12 o'clock, at Merchant's and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground on St. Philip street, between Rocheblave and Tonti streets; also, hulls of steamboats B. L. Hodge and Rapides. Also, at 5 o'clock, at warehouse No. 74 St. Ann street, office furniture, etc.

Local Intelligence.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Norman Whitney goes to the Criminal Court to be tried on a charge of arson. The papers were forwarded by Judge Staes. The examination did not develop anything more than has already been published.

One more unfortunate, of the soiled dove persuasion, No. 97 Basin street, weary of man's inhumanity to woman, voluntarily swallowed a large dose of morphine Friday night, intending to end her days, but the poison failed to go far enough to call in a coroner. Mollie McCormack was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Saturday passed, by mistake, without a shower of rain. Something must be wrong.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire sounded between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of an unoccupied house on Music, between St. Claude and Rampart streets, owned by Mr. Fabian. Policemen were promptly there, and used every exertion to stop the flames, but were finally compelled to call for firemen. They discovered that fire had been started under the house, evidently by some malicious person. The house was saved, but the kitchen building was destroyed.

The alarm at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a large amount of smoke issuing from No. 230 Poydras street, a restaurant kept by Peter Manzelle. The damage amounts to but little, as an early discovery prevented a great disaster. The fire originated through carelessness.

HOW DO THEY KNOW.—When a jury in an uncommonly important case has gone into retirement to deliberate on a verdict, there is invariably a number of men about the courthouse who can tell you almost exactly how the twelvemen agree or disagree, if they remain out more than an hour or so. On several occasions these stories were subsequently proved very correct. Now the question is how did anybody know what number was for acquittal and how many otherwise. The next time a circumstance of this kind comes under the reporter's notice he will surely make a note of the case and publish the facts, names, time, suit, etc., so that the interested court may take proper steps to learn where the leak is. Pulling a few of the knowing ones before the bar to explain would have a good effect.

LETTER CARRIERS AND POSTAL CARDS.—Says Postmaster Ringgold: "Carriers will make four daily deliveries and collections in that portion of the city lying between Canal and Delord, and from Canal to St. Ann, and from the river to Rampart, leaving the office at 8 and 11 A. M. and 1 and 2:30 P. M. From Delord to Melpomene, and from St. Ann to Elysian Fields, two collections will be made, leaving the office at 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Above Melpomene and below Elysian Fields, and back of Rampart, two deliveries and collections will be made, leaving the office at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Concerning postal cards the following is the law, and it seems as if some people in our midst have never read it:

SEC. 148. That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar or indecent character, or any letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which scurrilous epithets may have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, shall be carried in the mail; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or for delivery, any such obscene publications, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined no more than $500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offense.

RIVERSIDE ROWING CLUB.—This sterling club was organized about three weeks ago and already numbers on its roll nearly fifty members, composed partly of the bone and sinew of the First District. The following named gentlemen were elected as officers at their last election: John Hurly, president; P. Gallagher, vice president; Jacob Miller, secretary; R. E. Diamond, treasurer.

Young gentlemen desirous of joining this staunch organization are requested to send in their applications to R. E. Diamond, Louisiana Hotel; S. J. Hart, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, or Jacob Miller, No. 82 Canal street.

A committee has been appointed to confer with the St. John and Pelican boat clubs relative to the coming regatta at Baton Rouge, on the fourth and fifth of July.

The initiation fee will be kept at a small figure until the first of July, 1873.

A committee has been appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for a boathouse and to build as soon as practicable.

Fifteen new members were admitted at their last meeting. Success to the enterprise.

The matinee ballad concert at Exposition Hall yesterday was an enjoyable affair, notwithstanding the very warm weather. The music was certainly of the best order, and of course satisfied a discriminating audience. Although a matinee of this description at this season of the year is an innovation, yet our citizens will soon come to appreciate it. Ladies, especially those who can not easily leave their homes at night, will favor a repetition.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Sunday school of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. James Morrow, pastor, indulged in a picnic at the Barracks yesterday, and the children enjoyed themselves exceedingly well. The school is under the supervision of Mr. Monk, assisted by Messrs. Barnes and Westerman. The happy children sang, romped and ate to their hearts' content, returning home refreshed and brightened by the diversion.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION FESTIVAL.—Firemen, and all other citizens, should to-day make a private note of the fact that on the sixth and thirteenth of July this excellent association intends to furnish something extraordinary in the way of a public festival on the Fair Grounds. A great programme has been laid out for participants, sufficient to amuse all the world and the rest of mankind. As this community is indebted to the association for many favors, and as it seldom asks for remuneration in any form it is expected our citizens will turn out en masse to make the event a successful one.

Fourth of July falls on Friday this year.

A VERY PLEASANT OCCASION.—A fair test of a gentleman's standing may be obtained from the estimation in which he is held by those who are brought in daily contact—in fact the report of those who see him hourly is the surest guide to go by to ascertain his worth as a citizen and a business man. Recently circumstances arose which induced the Southern Express Company to change the field of operations of one of its most cherished subordinates—Colonel A. B. Small. When this became known to his companions and fellow laborers they considered that the sharp edge of regret might be smoothed a little by procuring a testimonial of their esteem for him. Something substantial and useful was agreed on by the employes of the Southern Express Company of this city. Mr. Jacobs, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, was delegated to furnish a pitcher, two goblets and salver, all of purest silver and finest finish, to be inclosed in a rosewood case, lined with blue satin. The order was neatly filled, and Mr. Fred Holyland's artistic hand was employed to finish the engraving—and well he performed his duty. The monograms of Mr. Small's initials are something really superb. The salver contains the following: "A token of esteem to A. B. Small, superintendent, from employes of Southern Express Company, southern division, New Orleans, June, 1873."

The presentation was made last evening, at a restaurant in Union street, with appropriate ceremonies, preceded by indulging in a splendid supper. Speeches suitable to the time were made by several gentlemen, and many regrets were uttered because the recipient was to be separated from so many warm friends. Mr. Small will probably never know a pleasanter event during his lifetime, and if his future fortune will be only half as good as the hearty wishes that will follow him he will be healthy, wealthy and wise. He is to take charge of a Texas division for the express company.

THE JACOBS ARSON CASE.—The Carrollton jury last evening returned a verdict of guilty against the husband and wife, without capital punishment. To Detective Harris is due, in a great measure, the conviction of these parties.

THE TRUNK SKELETONS.—Coroner Grayer, yesterday, commenced to hold an inquest on the remains of two children found in a trunk owned by Mrs. Moore, found in a house at the corner of Royal and Poland streets. Several witnesses were heard, but as yet there is no direct testimony uncovering the mystery. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow morning.

CUTTING.—Officer Blair last night brought into the first precinct station a man named Lewis Couragoun, who had been fearfully cut in the throat by some one whose name he did not know. He had been employed on the Jackson railroad at Pass Manchac, and thinks it was for the purpose of robbery, it being pay day. He says he was forced to walk from that place, where he was cut, until he met the officer. He was sent to the hospital.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received, through the house of George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, the following:

LONDON'S HEART. By B. L. Farjeon, author of Grif, Joshua Marvel, Blade o' Grass, etc. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Farjeon has presented to the reading public, under the above title, another of his enjoyable novels, which is already in high favor with those who have had the pleasure of reading it in *Harper's Monthly*.

THE RED ROVER. A Tale. By J. Fennimore Cooper. Published by Appleton & Co., and illustrated by Darley.

The Appletons are reproducing a complete edition of Cooper's works, having already finished the "Leather Stocking Tales," "The Spy," and "The Red Rover." Those who were delighted with Cooper's tales a quarter of a century ago will be glad to renew a pleasant acquaintance, while those who have grown up since will find no author more charming.

HARPER'S HAND BOOK OF TRAVEL IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By Fetridge, for 1873.

The Harper's have added somewhat to their celebrated hand-book, including advertisements of interest to the traveler from many of the important localities noticed. It is as complete a guide for the European tourist as any work we have ever seen. Its continued and steadily increasing success for eleven years is a sufficient test of its great value and popularity.

PURPLE AND FINE LINEN. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. G. W. Carleton & Co., publishers, New York.

No one who begins to read this novel can fail to recognize a certain charm and brilliancy of style. The rapidity with which incident follows incident, the freshness shown in the painting of every character, the novelty of its dramatic situations, its witty dialogue, and the daring nature of its subject, all go to make up a work of originality, vigor and sprightliness. Its lesson is wholesome, and it well deserves to count its readers by the thousands. The story is essentially a New York one, and the people who figure in it are genuine New York people. Almost every conceivable scene of life among fashionably dissipated New York classes is placed before the reader, and these scenes Mr. Fawcett draws with the hand of a master.

BETSY AND I ARE OUT.

Carleton has sent us a copy of this much advertised work, with what appears to be abundant evidence that Mrs. Emerson is the author. The volume consists of a number of poems by Mrs. Emerson entitled "A Thanksgiving Story," consisting of a series of twenty-one graphic pictures in verse, supposed to be narrated by the different relations of an old-fashioned New England family, who are gathered together about the old home fireside on a wintry Christmas evening. Among the stories related is the famous ballad of "Betsy and I are Out," which has been in a mutilated and feeble form, so widely printed and spread over the United States, with another name as author.

Mrs. Emerson declares that she is the author of this poem, that she wrote it in the year 1869, that several manuscript copies were made by her and passed among friends and acquaintances, and that, in the year 1871, without her knowledge or consent, it was printed in a Western newspaper as by another author, and that she is now prepared to substantiate and prove her claim to its authorship.

BRESSANT: A Novel. By Julian Hawthorne. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.

Mr. Hawthorne is comparatively a new candidate for public favor, but a hasty glance at "Bressant" satisfies us he will be successful. He writes well, and appears to understand the philosophy of courtship and the innumerable dangers that beset two stricken people.

MARGARET MAITLAND. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Zaidee," "Quiet Heart," "Self-Sacrifice," "Miss Majoribanks," etc. One volume, cloth, full gilt back. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Margaret Maitland" is a work which will stand out, amid the fictional issues of the present season, like a pure diamond in the midst of paltry paste. It is one of the most fervid and impressive narratives that has ever fallen from the press. With a power possessed by no female writer of our day, unless it be by the lamented Grace Aguilar, its fair author strikes, on every page, for the hearts and intellects of her readers, and rarely fails to touch the first or take the latter captive. As a picture, 'Margaret Maitland' has scarcely ever been approached — certainly never excelled. What Raphael was among ordinary artists, this work is among works of fiction; and as but few ever reached the lofty platform occupied by that great artist, so we can point to but a very limited number of modern works which, for beauty, freshness, power and gorgeousness of execution, will at all compare with 'Margaret Maitland.'"—*London Athenæum.*

It is published complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, full gilt back. Price $1 75. "Margaret Maitland" will be found for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, to any place, post paid, on receipt of $1 75 by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For only $20 you can buy a French china dinner set at Navra & Offner's, No. 174 Canal street.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

Superior District Court.

James Stafford vs. city of New Orleans.—Petition sets forth that petitioner is a merchant of the city, has paid his taxes and license, that his place of business is corner of Decatur and St. Peter streets, that he is interfered with by the Chief of Police with the sanction of the city authorities, and prays for an injunction.

Semmes & Mott vs. Antoine Dubuclet and Charles Clinton. Petition for mandamus. Petitioners allege that they are the holders of twelve warrants of $1000 each, issued to their order, under act of March 13, 1873, and numbered from 627 to 638; that they presented them June 20, 1873, to the State Treasurer, and payment was refused; that the State Auditor has $16,995 14 belonging to the general fund. Prayer for mandamus commanding the Auditor to pay the money to the Treasurer, and commanding the Treasurer to pay the warrants. Defendants ordered to show cause June 25, 1873.

First District Court.

State vs. Schonhausen and Duffy.—Forgery, etc. Verdict, not guilty.

Third District Court.

James Trudeau vs. James S. Clark.—The plaintiff herein claims from the defendant, James S. Clark, the sum of $100 for professional services as physician, rendered to him or to his family. On the first of June, 1870, the defendant filed before the Second Justice of the Peace a general denial in answer to plaintiff's demands, but, subsequently, that is, on January 7, 1871, said defendant filed before this court a supplemental answer, in which he avers that "at the time the services alleged to have been performed by plaintiff, he (plaintiff) had not made the affidavit before a justice of the peace, nor had the said affidavit been recorded, all of which is required by law." On the trial of the case before the lower court, a judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for the amount claimed, and from that judgment the defendant has appealed. From the inspection of the record in this case, it appears that said case was tried by my predecessor in office, and that a judgment was rendered on the thirteenth of February, 1871, not only reversing the judgment of the lower court, but decreeing in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff. On a new trial being granted, I am now called upon as the judge of this court to pass upon the respective rights of the parties to this controversy. It is admitted by counsel, both for plaintiff and defendant, that Dr. Trudeau, the plaintiff herein, is a regularly licensed physician, having practiced medicine in this State for more than ten years before the passage of the act of 1870, relative to physicians; that his professional services were rendered to the defendant herein some time before the passage of the said act, and that the value of his services for the amount sued upon has been proved. The only main question, therefore, which remains to be inquired into by this court is: "Whether the Dr. James Trudeau, the plaintiff herein, has any right of action against the defendant James Clark, to recover from the latter his *honoraires* for professional services performed previous to his making the affidavit required by the "act relative to physicians," of his having a diploma from a regularly incorporated medical institution in America or Europe. "By the section 2677 of said act, approved March 14, 1870, and embodied in the book known under the title of Revised Laws of Louisiana, it is provided that no person shall be allowed to practice medicine in the State of Louisiana without first making affidavit before a duly qualified justice of the peace in the parish wherein he resides, of having received the degree of doctor of medicine from a regularly incorporated medical institution in America or Europe, and designating its name and locality." "By section 2678 the justice of the peace before whom the affidavit is made is required to furnish the person making it a certificate of the fact, and also to transmit a copy of the affidavit to the parish recorder, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose." Section 2679 declares that any practitioner failing to comply with the requirement of section 2677, above quoted, shall not be permitted to collect his fees or charges for professional services by legal process, and moreover, shall pay a fine of $20 for each and every violation thereof." "According to section 2681 the provisions of the act relative to physicians shall not apply to persons who who have been practicing medicine for the space of ten years in this State without diplomas, nor to female practioners of midwifery as such." By an attentive perusal both of the act of 1861, relative to physicians, and of the act on the same subject, of the fourteenth of March, 1870, it will be perceived that this latter is but the re-enactment, *verbatim*, of the former. Now, in order to determine whether or not the plaintiff herein has a right of action against the defendant, two propositions must at first be inquired into: First—Does said plaintiff, James Trudeau, belong to that class of practitioners embraced within the exception contained in the section above quoted, 2681? Second—Does the act relative to physicians, approved March 14, 1870, repeal the act of 1861 on the same subject matter?

1. It is contended, on the part of the defendant, that no practitioner can avail himself of the exception contained in section 2681, but those physicians, or rather *soi disant* physicians, who, without diplomas, and however they be, have been practicing medicine for the space of ten years in this State, and that a physician having a diploma from a medical college or faculty, and having been practicing in this State for fifteen or twenty years, however learned, however skillful he be, can not claim the benefit of that exception, and, therefore, has no standing in justice to recover his *honoraires;* or if he has not, in compliance with section 2677, above quoted, made, before practicing medicine, an affidavit of his having received the degree of doctor of medicine from a regularly incorporated medical institution of America or Europe.

This proposition, with due deference to the learned counsel for the defendant, is a proposition that does not seem to be warranted either by law or by reason, and which, therefore, I can not assent to. From an examination of the act of March 14, 1870, relative to physicians, the true intention of the Legislature may be easily ascertained. In framing that act the law maker had two objects in view, two commendable objects, indeed: To protect the honor and reputation of the medical body in this State against the ignorance of the charlatans, who daily insult over and debase the science by falsely holding out themselves to the world as doctors of medicine, and also to protect the society against the impositions of those charlatans whose criminal conduct as practioners has already caused so many tears to be shed in so many families. The section 2681 must be construed in a sense leading to a reasonable conclusion rather than an unreasonable one. If, consequently, that section 2681 dispenses from the formalities required by section 2677 the persons who have been practicing medicine for the space of ten years in this State without diplomas, on the presumption arising from their practicing during that long period that they are sufficiently learned and qualified, *a fortiori*, does that section give the same advantage, the same privilege to the physicians who have been practicing medicine in this State, like the plaintiff herein, for the space of over thirty years with a diploma? Were it otherwise, were the section 2677 to be interpreted as applying only and exclusively to the persons who have been practicing for the space of ten years without diplomas, and not to the persons who have been practicing for the same space of time with diplomas in this State, and because of their having diplomas, such a narrow interpretation would certainly lead to an absurdity; it would not only countenance and encourage the ignorant man to the prejudice of the man of learning, but it would also endanger the security of the families.

"The letter of the law, although unambiguous, may be disregarded with the honest intention of seeking the spirit, and when leading to an absurd conclusion it must be rejected for one that is reasonable."—16 L. 264; 8 N. S. 430; 5 N. S. 141; 7 A. R. 62. The persons not allowed to practice medicine in this State without first making affidavits of their having received the degree of doctor of medicine, are the physicians who had been practicing medicine for a space of less than ten years at the time when the act of March, 1870, was enacted; but I do not think the prohibition contained in said act does apply to the persons who had been practicing for more than ten years in this State, with or without diplomas.

2. It is a general principle, a principle consonant with right and justice, that the law can provide but for the future. It being admitted in the suit at bar that Dr. Trudeau, the plaintiff, has rendered his professional services to the defendant previous to the passage of the act of the fourteenth of March, 1870, relative to physicians, I do not think said act is applicable to this case arising from a right of action acquired by plaintiff before its passage. The defendant, it is true, in support of his defense relies also upon the act of 1861, relative to physicians. That act is expressly repealed by section 3990 of the law of 1870, known as the Revised Statutes of Louisiana, which declares "that all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this law, and all laws or parts of laws on the same subject matter, be and the same are hereby repealed." Moreover, the act of 1861 relative to physicians, being the same, *verbatim*, as that of March 14, 1870, and containing the same exception in favor of the persons who have been practicing medicine for the space of ten years in this State (without diplomas) should receive, at the hands of this court, the same interpretation as that given to the act of March, 1870.

For these reasons judgment affirmed.

Fifth District Court.

E. C. Benton vs. F. C. Mahan.—Suit for damages for malicious prosecution. Verdict for plaintiff of $6500, without interest.

Mr. Latham's Disclaimer.

Governor Kellogg has received the following letter from Mr. Latham, whose name appears in the *Herald* of Saturday in connection with certain railroad matters:

OFFICE NO. 33 CARONDELET STREET, New Orleans, June 21, 1873.

My attention has been called to an article in the evening *Herald* newspaper, in which my name appears, and I am informed was used by General Thomas, who has been in this city for some time in the interest of one Mr. Ward, and I learn left town last night. Thinking that you might think that I had made such a statement, or had authorized any one else to make it, I feel it my duty to disclaim ever having made such statement, or having had any conversation in relation to that subject with General Thomas, the editors of the *Herald* newspaper, or any other person, so I can not conceive how Thomas could have made the statement unless coming through Ward.

I wish to assure you that my feeling of friendship for distinguished favors shown to me by you would preclude me from in any way saying or doing anything to injure you.

With sentiments of esteem I remain, your obedient servant,

F. W. LATHAM.

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	87	S.	Fair.
Chicago	75	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	89	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	82	S. W.	Clearing.
Galveston	88	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	91	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	89	S.	Clear.
Louisville	87	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	91	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	88	E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	89	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	80	S.	Clearing.
Pittsburg	76	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	79	N. E.	Light rain.
St. Louis	84	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paul	60	S.	Fair.
Yankton	76	S.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	..	28	0
Cincinnati	..	1	8	0
Davenport	..	..	11	7
Evansville	..	8	9	1
Louisville	..	..	5	7
Memphis	1	..	23	9
Nashville	..	10	10	0
Pittsburg	..	4	2	6
Shreveport	1	..	27	7
St. Louis	..	..	23	10
Vicksburg	..	14	35	6

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Reinforcement Demanded.—When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undefiled, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, dullness, nervousness or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure. je18 3t eod W

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street. New Orleans, June 21, 1873.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the eleventh instant, a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share was declared payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1873. C. C. LEWIS, Secretary. je22 td

Notice.—Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, June 22, 1873.—The stockholders of this corporation are hereby notified that the stock books of this company will be closed on the thirtieth of June, 1873, and no transfers allowed after that date until the dividend is declared. By order of the Board. je22 3t H. PERALTA, Secretary.

The annual meeting for the election of nine directors of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 185 Common street, on THURSDAY, July 3, 1873, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. S. D. MOODY, Secretary. New Orleans, June 17, 1873. je18 td

Passengers to Liverpool.—The magnificent clipper ship MATAURA, 1500 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. E. MILLER & CO., Agents, je6 3m No. 29 Carondelet street.

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, oc2 1y Proprietor, New York.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Resolutions.—Hall Radical Republican Mother Club, New Orleans, June 21, 1873.—WHEREAS, The exigencies through which the Republican party has lately passed demands an expression of sentiment from the Republicans of the Third Ward. Therefore,

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse his Excellency Governor William P. Kellogg, and emphatically pledge him our undivided support so long as his course shall tend to strengthen the Republican party of our State.

Resolved, That we believe in the time-honored maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils," and while we do not deprecate any Republicans coming to our State and proving in time by their works their worth, we are unalterably opposed to bringing men from abroad to fill places of trust and emolument after the victory is gained.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask Judge Gernon to recommend to his Excellency, the Governor, for appointment, some good home Republican, in place of J. P. Sikkins, imported from Washington, and who is now filling the position of First Assistant Clerk in the First Municipal Police Court, and also a Mr. Lynch, Affidavit Clerk in said court; and we likewise most respectfully request his Excellency, the Governor, to appoint said Republicans in place of said Sikkins and Lynch.

Resolved, That we look with deep suspicion on the new party movement, and greatly fear it is the snare of the Democracy to decoy the Republicans into their political power in this State.

Resolved, That five more members be added to the committee of eight, to be appointed by the Chair, who, in addition to their former duty, shall wait on the Governor and Judge Gernon in relation to the changes in the clerkships of the First Municipal Police Court.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican.

The following committee was appointed in compliance with the foregoing resolutions: Moses Briggs, W. L. Evans, S. S. Francisco, William Hubbard, J. Reynolds, William George, W. W. Johnson, Charles Montaldo, W. G. Elliott, C. F. Ladd, W. R. Mason, George Williams, George Devezan.

GEORGE DEVEZAN, President.
S. S. FRANCISCO, Secretary. je22

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

The Harbor Protection Company vs. Steamboat Fontenelle—No. 10,253.

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

THE STEAMBOAT FONTENELLE, her boats tackle, etc., now libeled by the Harbor Protection Company, 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 in July, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Fontenelle should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-first day of June, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD, je22 jy5 12 20 United States Marshal.

D. C. McCan & Son vs. Steamboat May-flower—No. 10,233.

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 MAYFLOWER, her tackle, furniture, etc., now libeled by D. C. McCan & Son 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 first Monday of July, 1873, 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, ninth day of June, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD, je10 21 jy2 6 United States Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Aristide Miltenberger vs. John F. Pol-lock, Administrator—No 6165.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, July 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city—

1. A TRACT OF LAND, OR SUGAR PLANTATION, immediately in the rear of the estate of P. P. Babin and Messrs Allen and Hamilton, about eleven miles above the courthouse of the parish of West Baton Rouge, containing about twenty arpents front, more or less, with all the depth thereunto belonging, the side lines opening in the rear, bounded above by lands of J. T. and William Nolan, and Allen Hamilton; in front by those of Allen Hamilton and said estate of P. P. Babin; below by those of the estate of P. P. Babin, and in the rear by those of John A. Bird, James L. Lobdell and Abraham Lobdell (the said boundaries being those existing on the second of February, 1860, date of the mortgage), together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, including all lands found within said boundaries, with the exception of a small lot containing two arpents, situated in the front of said land, with boundaries as then established, to wit: On the second of February, 1860, and belonging to Zenon Allain at that time. Two small tracts in the back part of said lands, with the boundaries as then established, one belonging to Evariste Enger, and the other to Louis Lavigne at that time, and another tract or lot, belonging to the school district, whereon the public school house was at that date located.

2. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated in the said parish of West Baton Rouge on the south side of the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad, and about half a mile therefrom, acquired from J. T. Flynn, of East Feliciana, on the tenth of April, 1854, and designated in the Receiver's receipt as the southwest quarter of section number fourteen, in township seven, of range eleven east, containing about one hundred and sixty acres.

3. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, also situated in the said parish of West Baton Rouge, to the south of said railroad and fronting thereon, known as the Joe Richley tract, and designated as the northwest quarter of section thirteen, in township seven, of range eleven east, containing 170 63-100 acres.

4. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated in said parish, on the south of said railroad, and fronting thereon, containing thirty-nine superficial acres, bounded on the north and west by lands of J. T. and W. Nolan, on the east by those of Stephen Pipes, and on the south by those of A. Lobdell at the date of said mortgage; together with all the buildings and improvements on the said tracts, as will appear by reference to the said act of mortgage, a copy of which is on file in said suit.

Terms—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States treasury notes.

Cost of deed, stamps, etc., at the expense of the purchaser.

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

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal, District of Louisiana. my31 je7 21 28 jy5

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Guillaume Betheze vs. J. M. Lacaze and wife—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 1654.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Seventh Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, June 23, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, and all the buildings and improvements thereon, in square No. 17, bounded by Berlin, Milan, Laurel and Live Oak streets; the said lot is designated by the No. 25, in square No. 17, on a plan of 2693 lots of ground, situated in said Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, dated February 15, 1849, drawn by A. S. Phelps, and deposited in the office of J. R. Beard, a notary of the city of New Orleans; the said lot measuring 30 feet 10 inches 4 lines front on Milan street, by 120 feet deep on Laurel street, all American measure; said property having been acquired by Mrs. Marie Fontaine, wife of Jean Marie Lacaze, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1865, as per act before John T. Michel, notary public, parish of Jefferson.

Terms—Cash.

my23 je8 22 E. B. FALLS, Constable.

MEDICAL.

BUREAU OF MONADIC MEDICINE. Surgery and Midwifery, No. 163 Bienville, corner of Rampart street, near Canal street.

Medical Department—Cures Palsy, Fevers, Erysipelas, Epilepsy, Insanity, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and in a few days all painful affections and inflammations of the Brain, Spinal Cord and Nerves, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, Bones, Joints, etc. Ten dollars a week for the treatment and cure of any disease.

Surgical Department—Reduces Fractures, Tumors and Dislocations; speedily cures Impotentia and Sterility, Scrofula, all Urethral and Seminal Discharges, Venereal, Scrotal and Skin Diseases, frequent or difficult Urinations; preserves limbs from amputation and the Bladder from Lithotomy by dissolving stones, etc., and cures Ulcers, Cancers or Strictures without pain.

Midwifery Department—Positively cures all diseases of the womb and its appendages, all unusual discharges, ulcerations or irritations, and when the menses are painful or obstructed from any cause whatever, the cause is removed and health restored in a few days.

Letters addressed to postoffice box 1171, New Orleans, Louisiana, will receive attention. Office hours for ladies 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 6 to 8 P. M. For gentlemen from 1 to 6 P. M.

LANCELOT H. EVERITT, Coronated Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy, Member Elect of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Hunterian Society of Medicine, Philosophy and Belles Letters of the Universities of London, Edinburg, St. Andrew's and Louisiana. fe20 1y

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—HAPPY relief for young men. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an institution having high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mh25 3m eod

FOR RENT.

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 70 feet, by 178 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

LOST.

LOST—TWO VALUABLE BOOKS, VIZ: LIVES of Eminent Civil and Military Engineers of the United States, by Stuart; and The Logic of Mathematics by Gregory. The borrower will oblige me by leaving them at the office of the United States Engineers, No. 25 Rampart street, care of Major Howell. D. S. WALTON. je22 1t*

NOTARIES.

A. BERO, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ly eod

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

P. F. KENDALL VS. HIS CREDITORS—NO. 4950.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the creditors of P. F. KENDALL will be held before J. G. Kustis, notary public, on Monday, the thirtieth day of June, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., to deliberate upon his application for a respite.

FRANK WALL, Deputy Clerk. New Orleans, June 18, 1873. je19 22 29*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, June 20, 1873.

THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF ALL PRIVATE markets in the city of New Orleans are hereby notified that the following ordinance will be rigidly enforced from and after SATURDAY, June 21, 1873.

By order of the Administrator of Commerce.

H. P. PHILLIPS, Superintendent of Markets.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 18, 1873.

[No. 2165—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of private markets in this city to bring any meat into the same before the hour of 2 A. M.

Be it further ordained, That the owner or owners of said private markets be hereafter required to close their places of business at 12 M. each day.

Be it further ordained, That any party violating any section of this ordinance shall be fined not less than $25 for each offense.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 17, 1873.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy: DANIEL SCELLY, Secretary. je21 2t

SALE OF MAR