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

Local Intelligence.

CLOSING DAY OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL. Both teachers and pupils may justly feel proud of the progress made by the scholars of this school during the last session. The closing exercises yesterday proved beyond a doubt that the scholars have made extraordinary progress since the last examination, to which fact parents and visitors will now cheerfully testify, after yesterday's experience. The programme for the closing day was one that may be considered a fair test, and as each lad acquitted himself so handsomely, it would not be fair to speak of one and not all. Suffice it to say, that as classes or individuals, the school is one of the best in this country. Considering all the advantages this institution possesses, it really is a wonder why parents will send their children abroad for an education which is unequal to that obtained here, and far more expensive. It is very unfortunate that some of our aspiring citizens did not witness yesterday's proceedings.

Although the programme was not one of extraordinary choosing, it contained many gems, such as gave the boys a fair opportunity to display their capacities.

The room was crowded with interested visitors who listened to the proceedings with great attention.

After the declamations and compositions were heard a class in chemistry recited illustrations which were somewhat limited, owing to the time required to prepare for each. Yet they were very interesting and amusing to the audience.

The exercises constituting the second part of the programme were all delivered in a manner quite satisfactory to those present, and complimentary to the pupils and instructors of the school.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Billings, of the high school committee, Superintendent Boothby, Dr. Nichols and Professor Calhoun, which were very acceptably received by the pupils and visitors.

The superintendent stated that the school board was disposed to elevate the standard of this school by throwing around it every attraction possible; that the University at Baton Rouge had ceased to be a public institution by reason of no State aid being granted, and this school, so far as possible, would supply this deficiency, for the benefit of the young gentlemen students of the city.

Interspersed were pieces of excellent music by young misses of the High School, and they acquitted themselves creditably.

The following are the names of the teachers: Principal, Mr. Percival; professors, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Cross, Mr. Jacquet, Dr. Burns.

PROMISCUOUS PISTOL PRACTICE.—Louis Junerarity must be a perfect rusher, and a foolish one, for he fired away with a rusty pistol at a son of Mr. Walter Marks, George Noble and Clarence Rareshide. He was locked up for half punishment.

VERY BAD.—George Spamm, a forty-five year old German, obtained an easy entrance into the Gretna calaboose on a charge of intent to committ murder, and another charge quite as serious.

THE INDEPENDENT MARKETS.—Several keepers of "free markets" continue to defy the new city ordinance, by bringing meat into their establishments during the evening and disposing of the same to the best advantage. It may be that those who paid their license will be able to avoid all penalties further than those entailed in a law suit, but those who failed to take out a license are now in a double quandary. Very few of them have settled their license tax, and those who have not are already noted.

CRIMINAL COURT.—McCormack, tried for manslaughter in killing Leddy Lotz, was acquitted.

Gregory Russell was yesterday on trial for ravishing his fourteen year old daughter, in the Sixth District.

In the case of Theodore Guyol, charged with altering and aiding in altering a deed, the grand jury has returned "Not a true bill."

The following cases have been continued indefinitely: The State vs. Julia Brooks, E. B. Eastman and Job Smith; Owen Fitzpatrick, Peter Blaize, John Johnston, Frank Ward and Daniel Reidinger; Peter Magin, J. Rinaldo. The latter is charged with firing his house in February last.

On motion of the Attorney General, Simon West has been discharged from the Parish Prison.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Lynch has rendered decisions in the following cases:

Seliner Droste vs. Reidinger.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $1100, and it is further ordered that the interventions of C. Conrad and Gustave Schubert be dismissed.

B. Eagan vs. M. Abrams.—The rule on surety discharged.

John Smoker, John W. Cannon et als. vs. Thomas P. Leathers.—Judgment for $5000 in favor of plaintiffs.

Louis Schwarz vs. Prados & Orleac.—Judgment for $1769 04 in favor of plaintiff; and it is further ordered that the civil sheriff place plaintiff in possession.

Charles P. Chouteau vs. C. A. Weed.—Judgment for $25,000 in favor of plaintiff.

William S. Peterkin vs. George Martin.—Petition dismissed.

A VERDICT.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Louis Tarne came to his death at the hands of Richard Bell. This is the pound driver case.

The evidence against E. E. Smith, defaulting letter carrier, has been rolled up mountain high. The evidence is such that he will scarcely dare to plead not guilty to the charge.

AN OLD QUESTION COME AGAIN.—In the year 1870, the Bank of the Consolidated Association of Planters, in this city, was burglariously entered at night and a large quantity of bonds and other securities stolen. Among the number were several waterworks bonds of $1000 each, drawn in favor of the Commercial Bank or bearer.

The robbery was notorious, and the bank, through its cashier, advertised at once in the daily papers a full description of these bonds, and warned the public not to negotiate for them. Subsequently, in September, 1871, the bonds were purchased in Baltimore by Mr. Labatt, of this city, who brought them here and sold them, through Townsend & Lyman, of this city, to P. O. Fazende, who sold them to Numa & Avegno. The bank then sought to recover them.

The counsel for the plaintiffs then endeavored to show that these bonds came under the article of the Civil Code, applicable to stolen property, and hence were recoverable wherever found by the true owner.

Mr. Austin, for defense, combatted this position, and maintained that the rules of commercial law were applicable, and that any negotiable instrument purchased in good faith for a valuable consideration, carried a title good against the whole world. Many authorities, including the case of Rozetti, 29 An., were cited, in which the modern theory has been adopted, that negotiable instruments purchased before maturity in good faith and for a fair consideration, are protected in the hands of innocent holders.

Judge Hawkins, Superior Court, sustains this position, and decides that the defendants were holders for a valuable consideration before maturity and in good faith, and the bonds could not therefore be recovered.

A Pennsylvania woman, who has for years been afflicted with a cancer, and has been treated by eminent physicians without obtaining relief, dreamed that a stranger came to her house and gave her some medicines, saying that they would effectually cure her. Next day, on going to the door and looking out, she saw the identical man of her dreams approaching the house. He offered her a bottle of medicine to cure her cancer. She took it, followed his directions, and is now—as bad as ever.

Miss Alcott is said to be engaged on "The Cost of an Idea," a graver work than her late books, which have been so popular.

Memorandum on Cholera.

The American Public Health Association, by its executive committee, submits the following memorandum respecting the most available means for arresting and preventing the fatal prevalence of malignant cholera in this country:

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera, are:

1. Neglected privies. 2. Filth-sodden grounds. 3 Foul cellars, and filthy and badly drained surroundings of dwellings. 4. Foul and obstructed house drains. 5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable. 6. Unventilated, damp and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence, or of excessive moisture remain, these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying, and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application, at the same time, of quick lime and coal tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers and closets; and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of personal health.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera, and arresting putrefaction, are readily understood and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular; and we respectfully recommend that the statement, and the following rules and methods, be given to the press and to all principals of schools, superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels and public institutions, and to the masters of ships and steamboats, and the conductors of passenger trains throughout this continent; believing, as we do, that by the timely and continued application of these measures the prevalence of cholera may be prevented. But let the fact be remembered that there can be no substitutes for thorough cleansing and fresh air.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For privies, water-closets, drains and sewers, eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfectant fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy vaults, sewers and drains, gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of copperas and carbolic acid; and, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers and ditches, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal tar, or coal tar itself; coal tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables and open drains.

Other disinfectants, such as the solutions of sesquichloride of iron or of chloride of zinc are effectual in privies and drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walls and in damp places, and whitewashing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows: One pound of sulphate of zinc to six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of pure and strong carbolic acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If the acid is not at hand, then use the solution of zinc in water. The same disinfecting solution is excellent for bed pans and chamber vessels, and for soiled floors or defiled surfaces.

Apartments, bedding and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhea, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE OBSERVED.

1. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of pure water are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

2. That general cleansing, scavenging and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance; and that whenever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be constantly disinfected.

3. That, whatever differences of opinion there may be respecting the epidemic phenomena of different periods, the paramount importance of thorough cleanliness and disinfection is to be kept in mind; and that, in the words of the chief medical officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhea which the epidemic can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patients power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterward, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and that if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cess pools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly, or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease.

4. Cleansing and purity, skillful disinfection, temperate habits, and wholesome diet with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of cholera. The watchword against this destructive enemy should be: Remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and wherever it appears, let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants and special cleansing.

Poetry of Motion.

An excursion on the railroad from Jackson, Mississippi, to Vicksburg has extorted from a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* the following passionnate declamation:

Called hence to Vicksburg, you proceed by the railroad, as it is still called, to that place, about fifty miles, occupying usually five hours, uncertain all the while of your fate, and desiring to proceed to St. Louis you must perforce return by the same rickety contrivance to Jackson. Juliet's abhorrence to marrying Paris, alone suggests a parallel. "Bid me leap from off the battlements of yonder tower, or walk in thievish ways; chain me with roaring bears, or shut me nightly in a charnel house o'er canopied quite with dead men's rattling bones; bid me walk into a new made grave;" bid me do anything rather than ride on that railroad again.

A New Ballot Box.

A ballot box has been patented in England and the United States, and is now being brought to the attention of the authorities of States and cities. By the application of two simple principles, which will be explained, absolute safety against the opening of the ballot box, except by the authorized parties, has been secured. Nobody can get into the box without leaving the plainest evidence of violence to betray him behind him, and the collusion of an impossible number of persons is necessary to effect an entrance to it, beside which every one of them would betray himself in the effort. This invention does not, of course, prevent fraud. But it requires any fraud perpetrated to be done either before the ballots go into the box, or after they come out, in the counting of the votes. Frauds of that kind are preventable by vigilance. The kind which has been nearly always successfully committed when committed, has had to do with stuffing the ballot boxes, for which end they have been opened with duplicate keys. Access to the contents of this ballot box is obviously impossible, as we will show; so the chances to commit the kind of fraud known as ballot box stuffing is out of the question.

Let us explain. The box, as now exhibited, is of sheet iron, the material easiest for transportation. The boxes can be made, however, of glass, or of any material thought best. The box is an ordinary cube in form, the top side being the lid of a tin caddy. Internal shoulders run from all sides to the top of the lid. On the front side the lid slopes, and on the slope are the very simple but perfectly secure fastenings. Upon this incline which the lid makes is a sliding panel, shutting with a catch, and openable by a provision on the handle of the key. When the panel is released or slid from its position covering the key hole, a square of thin glass, about seven-eights of an inch by one-sixteenth thick, is slipped into a "snug," which it accurately fits. The panels (there are three) are then shot back, at once fixing themselves and the seals. It is now impossible to insert the keys in the locks without smashing the seals all to pieces, and a flaw in any one would show that tampering had been attempted. If these seals were imitable, their likes could be substituted, but they are inimitable, and are rendered so by the fusion of red and white glass blown into sheets or panes. On each sheet, while in a fresh state, is spread paper ruled into squares. On each square devices of any arbitrary kind are then penciled. Removing the paper, asphaltum is applied to the glass surface. It eats away of the red glass pretty much all, except where the devices are penciled. Those it leaves intact in red, with here and there a separate, eccentric streak of red, different in every case. These squares are then cut by a diamond and become the seals. The seals are photographed, and, while the same process gone through with would not produce any such seals at all, the photographs of them preserve their resemblance intact. These photographs are posted on the pages of little blank books, and one book containing the seals on each box at a polling place is given to the officers of election, to each candidate, or to the representative of each, or of each committee. Every book holder thus becomes a check on all the rest. If the seals are smashed that shows. If the seals are changed each book shows. And without smashing the seals no human being can get into the box except by breaking the entire thing all to pieces. The panels thus covered by the seals fasten the lid and box together by a screw on the inside, just as the knives of a jack plane are screwed together.

Mr. Henry Marston, the patentee, and a resident of Washington, though a citizen of New York, patented this arrangement in England last spring. He took the box to the office of the London *Times* in the fall. That paper stipulated in advance of noticing the box that it should be given over to the custody of experts whom it picked for three months, to see if they could get inside the box without breaking the seals. Two hundred and fifty pounds were put inside as an incentive. The experts tried for the time specified, and could not break the seals, and could not make others just like them for substitution. On December 6, last year, the *Times* stated these facts in an exceptional and quite favorable article upon the invention. Since then the box has been patented in the British empire and the United States, and has been exhibited to the authorities of several cities and of the District of Columbia, securing from all attestation of its complete security and admiration for its simplicity. Its general introduction, indeed its compulsory adoption by law, is only a question of time, because it entirely neutralizes ballot box stuffing, and by so much is about the best aid to pure politics and free government which mechanical genius has yet supplied to the world.

The Great Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal Project.

The plans of Commander Selfridge contemplate no Utopian scheme; on the contrary, his project of a canal, approved by some of the ablest engineers of the United States, is merely a direct cut of twenty-eight miles from the head of ship navigation on the Atrato river to the Pacific ocean, twenty-two miles through a flat plain, and the remaining six over a broken country, which requires three miles of deep cutting and three miles of tunnel. His plan does include a system of eight locks up of ten feet lift and as many down, or eighty feet in all; but so far from being over mountain ridges, they are situated on the level part of the work; and so far from being filled by uncertain mountain streams, the whole canal and locks are fed from the Napipi river, which has an average volume through the year of 3,000,000 cubic feet an hour, a supply ample for five times the amount of commerce that is calculated would at present use the canal.

So far from involving large expense and continuous repairs, the construction of this canal will be through its whole extent in rock, and, once completed, will remain as enduring as the hills, while the running expenses will be but little more that the pay and subsistence of the necessary employes. But it is not the intention of this article to any more than correct, if possible, any erroneous impression in regard to the plans of Commander Selfridge. The President, with great good sense, has ordered a commission of distinguished officers, who will probably this fall examine all the surveys and plans that may come before them, and their report will not only give us the best route, but, no doubt, such an opinion upon its feasibility as to set at rest any uncertainty that may remain with persons who have but an indefinite knowledge upon the subject.—*St. Louis Globe.*

A Cool Conversation.

They treat perfect strangers in a very familiar style in Detroit. The landlord of a boardinghouse interviewed one pleasantly the other night. One of the landlord's boarders was out late attending his lodge, perhaps, and the landlord was in bed with his room door open into the hall. He had been asleep, and was turning over to get the other side asleep, as a steak is turned on a griddle, when he saw a man standing near his bureau. He supposed it was the boarder returned, and this is what followed in the way of an interview:

Landlord—"Hello, Joe, do you want matches?"

Boarder—"Never mind; you needn't get up."

Landlord—"Have you heard Frank say when he was going?"

Boarder—"I think he'll go next week." The intruder retreated toward the door.

Landlord—"Be sure you put me in mind of that quarter when you settle."

Boarder, well retreated—"That's all right," and he disappeared into the parlor, which was the next room.

The landlord addressed himself again to sleep. He was awakened by some one opening the front door, coming in, striking a match and going into the parlor. He saw it was his boarder with whom he thought he had been conversing. He got up, related his experience, and upon examination they discovered that the house had been gone through by a burglar, who had entered by one window, made his exit by another, and cleverly gone off without carrying much of anything away. He then remembered that the intruder had spoken all his words in a low voice calculated to lull the suspicions of a drowsy man. It was a very rare sort of interview, and shows how interviewers may sometimes be mistaken in their men. It is always safe not to be too positive.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Woman's Sufferings from Liquor.

The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought them to more sorrow, shame and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens—nay, hundreds of thousands—of women who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes, scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, going through all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and dispair, because those whom they love, love wine better than they do the women they have sworn to love. There are women by the thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow and the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty—and not unfrequently the beggary—the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands are enough to make all women curse wine, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.—*Dr. Holland.*

Shakespeare Italianized.

Rusconi is translating Shakespeare into Italian prose, and an actor is now playing his Hamlet in Rome. The translator renders a familiar passage as follows: "Oh, why does not this too hard flesh steep itself in tears! Why has the Omnipotent forbidden suicide! Oh God! Oh God! how stupid, sad and discolored all the things in this world seem to me! Fragility, thy name is woman. Hardly a month before the shoes could be worn out with which she accompanied the body of my poor father to the tomb, all in tears, as Niobe, she, she herself, oh heavens! a brute deprived of the assistance of reason would have felt the grief longer." It is well that we see not ourselves as others see us, for much reason has the spirit of the great master to exclaim "save me from my friends"—especially Italian friends.

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	90	N.	Cloudy.
Chicago	75	E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	89	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport	90	S. W.	Fair.
Galveston	84	S.	Fair.
Indianola	84	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	91	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	92	S.	Clear.
Louisville	84	.....	Fair.
Memphis	90	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	90	.....	Cloudy.
New Orleans	88	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	91	S.	Fair.
Pittsburg	84	S.	Fair.
Shreveport	90	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	89	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	90	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	93	.....	Fair.
Fort Benton	64	.....	Cloudy.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	8	26	1
Cincinnati	..	2	7	1
Davenport	..	2	1	11
Evansville	..	1	7	0
Louisville	..	1	4	4
Memphis	..	2	22	0
Nashville	..	13	8	5
New Orleans	..	1		
Shreveport	..	1	27	8
St. Louis	..	1	21	7
Vicksburg	..	2	34	0

The river here is three feet one inch below high water mark of 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Danger.—At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patent research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted. je24 3t eodW

Office of the St. Charles Street Railroad Company, corner of Carondelet and Eighth streets, New Orleans, June 27, 1873.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified to meet at this office on MONDAY, July 28, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., to vote upon the increase of the capital stock of this company.
je27 1m V. RIVIERE, Secretary.

Office Board of School Directors City of New Orleans (Sixth District), No. 39 Burgundy street, June 27, 1873.—The teachers of the Public Schools will be paid for the month of April, 1873, in Lyceum Hall, SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth instant, at 10 A. M., commencing with the First District.
J. G. BADENHAUSEN,
je27 Secretary Board of Directors.

Temporary Office of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company No. 14 Common, corner of Camp street. je26 3t

Southern Bank, New Orleans, June 25, 1873.—In accordance with the articles of association, passed before Robert J. Ker, notary public of this city, on the twenty-eighth of May, 1873, the following named gentlemen were appointed Directors of this institution, viz:

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, ERASMUS JOHNSON,
JOHN T. MOORE, JAMES JACKSON,
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JR., THOMAS LAYTON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, THOMAS LAYTON Esq., was unanimously elected President and JULIAN GARR Cashier.
JULIAN GARR, Cashier.
je26 3t

Southern Mutual Gaslight Company.—An election for seven directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 64 Magazine street, second floor, on MONDAY, July 7, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.
JOHN C. DELAVIGNE, Secretary.
New Orleans, June 23, 1873. je25 10t

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 121 Canal street, New Orleans, June 21, 1873.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the seventh 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 6d

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. 135 Common street, on THURSDAY, July 3, 1873, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
S. B. MOODY, Secretary.
New Orleans, June 17, 1873. je18 5d

Passengers to Liverpool.—The magnificent clipper ship MATAUKA, 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. K. MILLER & CO., Agents,
je6 1m No. 19 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,
oc3 1y Proprietor, New York.

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 175 feet in depth. Terms reasonable for either rent or sale. Apply at the corner of State and St. Charles streets, or at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, to C. B. FISH.
mh9

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 1873.

WHEREAS, It appears from information received from the Auditor's office, and from other sources, that many just claims exist against the State, which under article 139 of the constitution can not be paid for want of appropriation, which cases are justly entitled to legislative relief; and

Whereas, On the other hand many fraudulent, or, at least, improper claims, have been in previous years hurriedly passed upon and provided for in various general appropriation bills; and

Whereas, While it is but just that all legitimate claims should be promptly liquidated, it is equally essential that claims of every description should be carefully scrutinized before being passed upon; and

Whereas, The law makes it the duty of the Auditor to investigate unliquidated claims against the State and make recommendations concerning the same to the Legislature;

Now, therefore, in order to arrive at the true merits of such outstanding claims and to enable the Auditor to make the proper recommendations in such cases, favoring those which are just and rejecting those which are fraudulent, parties having claims against the State on which they desire legislative action are hereby requested to forward them to the Auditor, together with such vouchers and proofs as will enable that officer to ascertain the merits of the same; and no claim will receive the executive approval unless they have been presented and passed upon in the manner herein indicated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. je20 3m 2p

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.

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

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, June 27, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., in the City Hall, the revenues of the public markets for the month of July, 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. 707, 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 complete the contract. Bids to be made in currency.
B. M. TURNBULL,
je21 24 25 26 27 Administrator of Commerce.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, June 13, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS of ballast, curb, gutter, square stones, spars, boilers and obstructions of whatever kind, being or remaining on the levees or the wharves of the city, to remove the same within thirty days from the publication of this notice, or the same will be dealt with in accordance with ordinance No. 2107 of the City Council, passed June 17, 1873.
B. M. TURNBULL, administrator.
je19 30t

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 12, 1873.

By authority of the City Council, I offer a reward of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for such evidence as will convict any person, hereafter arrested, of the atrocious crime of arson committed within the limits of this city during the current year, to be paid in each case on the certificates of the Prosecuting Attorney and the Judge of the Criminal Court.
LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.
je11 tawlm

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YAZOO RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Monroe, La., June 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE received at this office until twelve o'clock M., THURSDAY, July 31, 1873, for the removal of eight or more wrecks, now obstructing the Yazoo river.

Specifications and all necessary information will be furnished upon application at this office.

Proposals must be made upon blank forms, to be obtained at this office.

They must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Improvement of Yazoo River."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
W. H. H. BENYAURD,
je27 6t Captain Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR POISONED SAUSAGES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, June 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for the furnishing of poisoned sausages from this date to the first of July, 1873. Bids must be made for each sausage.
R. BREWSTER, Administrator.
je27 4t

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. 36 Natchez street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
mh28 3m Controller of the Currency.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

H. J. Fische vs. Mrs. M. Raymond—Second Justice Court in and for the Parish of Orleans. No. 4025.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 140 Girod street, on MONDAY, June 30, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.,

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
je21 25 29 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

F. Ramer vs. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Woodall, et. Solido—Same vs. Same—First Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, Nos. 253 and 259.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, First Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, June 30, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 42 Dauphine street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
je19 25 29 JOHN HURLEY, Constable.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25.....Commercial Place.....2

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

(Strictly Fire.)

Parties desirous of insurance have the privilege of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the year, or in lieu thereof to the usual rebate. Insures against fire risks exclusively, in city or country, at the lowest rates of premiums.

S. E. LOEB, President.
O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies.
B. METER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Belling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	Charles Toebeman,
F. Rohbert,	M. Ancona,
B. Broderick	H. Marquart,
William Hippel,	L. Schormann,
H. Haller,	J. B. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	
je29 6m	

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872.....755,841 24

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Pavye,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Laitte,	J. Tuyes. je14 1y

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 24, 1873		$405,712 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$195,721 59	
Marine premiums	189,500 58	
River premiums	20,491 47	— 405,712 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$309,511 45
Fire losses	$74,322 86	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	19,185 77	
Total	$247,144 83	
Taxes, etc	19,233 88	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,562 19	— 275,040 87
Profits		$33,470 58

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,834 00
Real estate	60,800 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,053 19

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.
P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,