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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY CONSTABLE WILLIAM FOLEY, at 12 o'clock, at warehouse, No. 231 St. Andrew street, household furniture.

Local Intelligence.

NEXT SUNDAY'S REVIEW.—It will undoubtedly be an imposing military display which Annunciation square is to present next Sunday morning. Adjutant General Street is a thoroughly posted officer and a strict disciplinarian, but "Badger and his men" will do credit to themselves and the service. Colonel William Wright, Inspector General, and Lieutenant Colonels W. F. Loan and J. W. Fairfax, of General Longstreet's staff, will assist General Street in the duties of the day. We append the order:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Adjutant General's Office,
New Orleans, November 29, 1873.

Special Orders No. 70.]

The First Battalion, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Metropolitan Brigade, First Division, Louisiana State National Guard, and the troop of Metropolitan Cavalry, Louisiana State National Guard, will assemble at Annunciation square on Sunday, December 14, 1873, at 10 A. M., for annual inspection and muster.

The Second Battalion, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Metropolitan Brigade, First Division, Louisiana State National Guard, and the Metropolitan Battery, Field Artillery, Louisiana State National Guard, will assemble at Annunciation square on Sunday, December 21, 1873, at 10 A. M., for annual inspection and muster.

The regimental adjutants and the company commanders will fill up three copies of the regimental and company muster rolls and two copies of each roll to the mustering officer at the time of the muster.

Brigadier General A. S. Badger and staff will be present at the inspection of the Metropolitan Brigade, Louisiana State National Guards.

Adjutant General H. Street, assisted by Colonel William Wright, assistant inspector general, First Brigade, Louisiana State National Guard, will inspect and muster the command.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
HENRY STREET,
Adjutant General.

Benefit—Academy—Katie to-night.

HE WAS REMANDED.—The joker, J. Pons, in for forgery and obtaining money and goods under false pretenses, was before Judge Gernon yesterday and remanded to wait developments. Pons takes things collectively and generally quite coolly, and when told that the police had been looking for him, said that they must be nearsighted, as he had never made any particular effort to avade officers; in fact, had seen detectives daily for months on the central streets. Let us wait and perhaps some of his silent partners will be shown up, for it is not likely that he worked alone.

CLOSING EXERCISES.—A card on our table informs us that the Webster school will give its closing exercises in Lyceum Hall, at six o'clock this evening.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE LAST MONTH.—During the month of November the Metropolitans were not idle, for they arrested 2129 persons. The grades of crime were from petty pilfering to murder. All kinds of assault and battery, 184; breaking the peace, 247; drunks, 817; fighting, 197; larceny, 144; vagrants, 50, violating city ordinances, 206.

Nativities—Canada, 10; England, 53; France, 68; Germany, 169; Ireland, 496; United States, 1216. Married, 559; single, 1548; mixed, 22. Read and write, 1032; can not read and write, 1087; unknown, 10. Occupations—Carpenters, 49; cigar makers, 17; clerks, 65; cooks, 41; laborers, 558; none, 196; peddlers, 22; sailors, 130; servants, 130. Males—1411; females, 718.

Katie—Benefit—Academy.

BRIEF MENTION.—The alarm of fire sent from box No. 515, was needless.

At forty minutes past one o'clock last evening, Nicholas Miles, a brakesman, fell from a Mobile car at the head of Lafayette street, and the engine wheels passed over his legs.

A. Monford, Lorenzo Smith and Julien Victor had a little pistol practice on Franklin, near Customhouse street. Neither of the belligerents took any lead in theirs, but Henry Lee, who was unfortunately standing near, was badly wounded. The three fighters were arrested and Lee was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Three villainous attempts were made Wednesday night to send in false alarms from fire box No. 515. The operator in the City Hall scented fraudulent electricity, therefore refused to call several hundred men from their beds.

Edward Mulligan, a fisherman, was arrested at the corner of Seventh and Levee streets, charged by Frank Stetsan, the mate of the ship Carondelet, with the larceny of a coil of rope valued at $50. He was locked up.

Strange as it may appear, Judge Gernon discharged several merchants who had been arrested for obstructing banquettes on prominent streets. The ordinance is very explicit and the proof was positive. Tell us all about it, judge?

Isaac Ackerman and Robert Howard went courting on Dryades street Wednesday night. One lost $15, the other $48, for which Margaret Williams and Lizzie Davis were policed.

Wednesday afternoon a boy about eight years old was run down by car No. 12, on Canal, near Claiborne street, and was rather badly injured about the ankle. The driver was not arrested, for the reason that the parents of the boy refused to prosecute, being satisfied that he was not to blame.

Wednesday night, at half-past ten o'clock, a fire was discovered in a room on the third floor of the house No. 269 Old Levee street, which had originated in some very unaccountable manner. The blaze was suppressed before much damage resulted. The building is owned and occupied by Mr. G. Sambola as a candy store.

The alarm of fire about seven o'clock last evening was sent from No. 193 St. Louis street, without sufficient cause. As No. 13 was rolling to answer the alarm, the steamer collided with another machine, and went to the gutter, nearly killing one of the horses. The driver, Wilson, was badly bruised. The fire amounted to nothing.

The Next Woman's Movement on the Legislature.

A few weeks ago a committee, consisting of Mrs. D. L. Case, Mrs. Ann Patrick and Mr. Benjamin Hunter, representing the woman's rights agitators of St. Louis, inaugurated a movement to make women eligible to office on the school board and as county superintendent. The following is a rough draft of the bill which has been framed and will be presented to the Legislature this winter:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri, represented in the General Assembly, That any woman, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years or upward and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of the State.

SEC. 2. That any woman elected or appointed to any office under the provisions of this act, before she enters upon the discharge of the duties of the office, shall qualify and give bond, as required by law, and such bond shall be binding on her and her securities.

In the State of Iowa this law has been in force two years.

In Michigan it is embodied in the constitution.

In Illinois, this law was established last spring.

Petitions will be put in circulation immediately, to accompany the bill to Jefferson, when the Legislature opens.

The committee have called upon most of the members of the St. Louis delegation, and say that the bill is very favorably received.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

Superior District Court.

Charles Germain vs. Thomas McClellan.—Petitioner owns five-eighths, and defendant three-eighths of the towboat Rochester; petitioner acting as captain and having the right, as principal owner, to control her within reasonable limits, collecting the earnings, etc.; that since November 17, defendant has prevented petitioner from collecting said earnings, and damaged him to the amount of $5000. Injunction issued, on bond of $1000.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Assault and battery—Isaac Bohm, Nancy Johnson, Henry and Francis Jordon, Murray Parker, D. Ratti, Bill Williams.

Assault with intent to murder—Henry Jones.

Horse stealing—Manuel Polico.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. William John McCall, Dan Carr, alias Buffer, and William Conners.—Willfully setting fire to a dwelling house, etc. Panel exhausted, and 100 talesmen ordered for to-morrow.

Second District Court.

The succession of Mrs. Margaret McVicar has been opened.

Fourth District Court.

Daniel Edwards vs. Emile Tanneret.—Exception maintained.

Fifth District Court—Important Decision by Judge Cullom—The Act of Incorporation of a Banking Institution Must Conform Strictly to the Provisions of the Free Banking Act—Any Substantial Omission Strikes the Act with Nullity.

Workingmen's Association Accommodation Bank vs. George T. Converse et al.—Suit on defendant's bond of $30,000, signed by Arthur Poincy, $2500; E. K. Bryant, $5000; J. Levy, $5000; W. P. Converse, $2500; T. M. Converse, $5000, August 1, 1872, to secure his faithful performance of the duties of book-keeper, etc. Petitioners allege incorporation under the banking act of 1870; that defendant was clerk, etc., and between July — and September 27 failed to account for $11,373 78, and in consequence the bond sued on is forfeited and the sureties become responsible.

The defendants except: 1. There is no such corporation; 2. No corporate existence August 1, 1872, during that year nor since, to enable it to make a valid contract; 3. The act of incorporation does not give the domicile, and that article twenty-one of the act before the notary is not in the act as published; 4. The act was never published in the official journal. "Article twenty-one. The stockholders shall not be responsible for loss or damages incurred by said association beyond the amount of capital stock held or owned by him or her respectively," published as article twenty-two. As a mere corporation this discrepancy would not be fatal. R. S. 686 and 690. The object of the incorporators according to articles one and two, was to establish a bank, and the act should have been drawn in strict compliance with the banking act. Revised Statutes, section 277, provides that such corporations may exist for twenty-five years, which is the limit in the act, and have a corporate seal, which the act does not mention. Section 278 requires a notarial act to be published in the official journal, and section 278 that it shall contain the names, residences and amount of shares of the stockholders. The act does not comply with these conditions. The association was never legalized under the law, but is a mere corporation. The existence of banks must be *strictijuris*. At common law the right of banking belongs to every one. This right has been restricted by national and State constitutions and legislative enactments. The formation of banks has become a part of the sovereign power. The courts can not authorize those legally proposing to organize a bank to dispense with any of the legal conditions. It is objected that the defendant can not set up the illegality of the existence of the association, as he has contracted with it. Angell & Ames' Corp. 381. This case does not apply. In United States vs. Amedy, 11 Wheaton, 392, the court held it was sufficient to show the existence of the insurance corporation without proving its legal existence. The policy and attested copies of the act of incorporation were offered in evidence. There is nothing of the kind in the present case. That was a criminal case, and not one brought by the corporation to enforce its rights. In the case at bar, the corporation is called upon to establish its legal existence. It could be no party to a criminal case. In Steam Navigation Company vs. Weed, 17 Barbour, 378, Parker, J., said a party who had had the benefit of a contract could not question its validity. The contract was not an act of banking. It was not a question of a violation of a statute, but whether the corporation had power to contract, not of illegality, but of authority. There was proof of the existence of the corporation in that case. The case of the Trustees of All Saints' Church vs. Lovett is similar. The existence of the corporation was established, and the court was only called on to pass upon its power. In Meikel vs. Germania Trust Society, 16 Harrison Ind. R., 181, the court said persons contracting with an association are estopped from denying its legal existence at the time of the contract. This defense was made at the trial on the merits, and not in limine, as in the case at bar. If the defense had delayed this exception till then, they could not have made such a defense. Silvernagle vs. Flucker, 21 A., 118; Dyona vs. Steamer Osceola, 17 A., 277; Lewis Hausson & Co. vs. Homer et als., 23 A., 254. If the defense had been set up in abatement it would have been effectual. In Mutual Fire Insurance Company vs. Horner, 17 Gris. Ohio, 407, the defendant was a member of the company, and set up that they had failed to comply with their charter. The court said corporations are to be limited strictly to the powers conferred, but it does not come with good grace from a corporator after aiding to put a corporation into action and partaken of its benefits to deny its existence, in order to escape from its responsibilities. In the case at the bar the defendants were never members of the association, and this case has no weight. In Doyle vs. Peerless Petroleum Company, 44 Barbour, 239, a suit in equity, the court held that any advantage taken of a defect in the organization of a corporation must be by action at law by the State taking steps to dissolve it. Tarbell vs. Page 24 Ills., 47, and Rice vs. Rock Island Railroad Company, 21 Ills., 93, maintain the doctrine that a stockholder can not plead informality to escape his liability. There is no analogy between these cases and the one at bar. Eagle Works vs. Churchill, 2 Bosworth, a suit of a foreign corporation against a resident of New York and Pease & Brooks' Paper Works, vs. Willett, 1 Robertson, 131, are similar, and decide under New York code, section 426, in relation to proof of foreign statutes and charters. They do not apply to this case. In Boston Belting Company vs. Simonds the non-existence of the corporation was set up with a general denial. The court, Wyly J., say the defendant admitted the capacity of the plaintiff to stand in judgment. The case at bar is not crippled by such pleadings, and can not be controlled by this case. The pivot in this case is that the Workingmen's Accommodation Bank never had any legal existence and can not claim the rights of a person *in esse* or stand in judgment without having a prima facie existence. *Nullus commodum capere potest de injuria sua propria.* If the plaintiffs were defendents they would be estopped from setting up their legal nonexistence for the same reason or take advantage of their disregard of law. Bigelow on Estoppels, 466, 467. If the law be at all imperative, no corporation can possibly exist unless there has previously been a faithful compliance with its conditions and pre-requisites. The free banking act, R. S. 275, authorizes the business of banking upon the terms and conditions and subject to the liabilities and penalties therein provided. The corporation can not have any legal existence until these terms are complied with. Mokelumne Hill Canal and Mining Company vs. Woodbury, 14 Cal., 425; Unity Insurance Company vs. Cram, 43 N. H., 636. The failure of the company to obtain the certificate of the district attorney or judge, and to have the act duly recorded, is not a mere informality within the meaning of section eight, act of 1852, but a substantial omission which strikes the act of incorporation with nullity. Field vs. Cook, 16 A, 153. Two acts of incorporation have neither of which are according to law. Under the decision just cited they are nullities. If they are, how can the plaintiff sue and be sued, or be permitted to transact business and enjoy banking privileges under the free banking act? The Workingmen's Accommodation Bank failed to organize by a substantial compliance with the free banking act of this State, never had a legal existence, and is therefore not such a corporation as the courts can recognize. The exception must be maintained and the case dismissed without prejudice to the rights of the alleged incorporators should they see proper to institute suit in another form.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decision:

Henry Henricks vs. George Robertson.—On the twenty-second day of July, 1869, the plaintiff rented one-half the premises situated on Claiborne, between Laharpe and St. Bernard streets, in the rear of the St. Bernard Market, for a period of five years from the first of August, 1869. That he rented for a grocery store, etc., and as a dwelling for himself and family. The lessor was fully aware of his object. The store was well stocked with Western produce, wines and liquors and other articles of merchandise, yielding him a profit of over $3000 annually. He represents that, for the last few months, he was continually annoyed, vexed and harrassed by his lessor, and his (lessor's) family, who occupy the other half of the premises. That, without cause, they almost daily abuse and shamefully insult the membars of his (petitioner's) family, by the use of profane and vulgar language calculated to injure his feelings and his sense of propriety. That the improper conduct of his children in these respects is encouraged by him through motives of malice, and that it is of such a nature as to force him to relinquish his right to the unexpired term of his lease and to vacate the premises and thereby cause him to lose his business. That he has ofttimes remonstrated with the said lessor, but never with any effect. That, in effect, it amounts to a violation of his part of the contract of rent in fact and in law, and obliges him to sue for the annullment of it. He alleges that these intolerable outrages will have the effect of destroying his business and will entail upon him an actual damage of $6000. That if allowed to enjoy the peaceable use of the premises during the unexpired term of the said lease, his business would unquestionably yield him a net profit equal to that sum." He asks for $2000 as exemplary damages, making a total of $8000. He prays for the annulliment of the lease and for judgment for $8000 damages, with five per cent interest from judicial demand.

To these allegations the defendant first filed an exception, setting forth no cause of action, which was overruled. He then filed an answer pleading the general issue and praying for the dismissal of plaintiff's action.

The evidence comprises about four hundred pages of written manuscript. It establishes the fact that lease was made as alleged—that the parties each occupied one-half of a double tenement. That there was a cistern which stood on the line separating the lot. That water could have peen drawn from it by each occupant without going on the premises of the other. That there was a plank partition wall between them, through which each could hear the conversations of the other, particularly when it was vulgar and insulting. That there were two children, a girl and a boy, both of remarkably good conduct and who were strictly watched over, and one of whom was promptly and well flaggelated by his mother and father as often as they were apprized of his misconduct. The teacher testified that the boy was a most amiable, silent, sedate scion. Both the ladies proved up the most amiable characters; such as acted well their domestic parts, and made their neighbors know them. They They are both shown to be "perfect women, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort, and command."

The evidence shows that in the midst of all this amiability, and other domestic and social attributes of female character, their voices on one occasion were for war, which they waged against each other in pugilistic style. The husbands, plaintiff and defendant, together with a policeman, stepped up promptly and separated them before the rencontre amounted to more than a little face slapping. The gentlemen, although proven by abundant testimony to have been as "mild manner'd men withal as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," made warlike declarations, and one prepared for the combat. The policeman, however, succeeded in preserving the peace as to the gentlemen, and after the "tumult dwindled to a calm" peace resumed its mild dominion, and for a season reigned in Warsaw.

The evidence does not disclose what damages the plaintiff has suffered, if any. What he would have realized from his business, had he been permitted to pursue it quietly to the end of the term for which he leased the premises, is not a fair standard of damages. The probabilities are that, instead of realizing a profit, he may have suffered a loss. This theory of damages has long been established by our courts and is sustained by sound reason.

Despite the quarrels these gentlemen and their families indulged in, the plaintiff's business is shown to have been well sustained. The evidence is about equally balanced as to the causes that led to the disturbances between them. Plaintiff's witnesses—those who knew anything about them—said the defendant was to blame, and the defendant's as unequivocally declared that the fault lay at the door of the plaintiff. The burden of proof being upon the plaintiff, it devolved upon him to establish the correctness of his demand by evidence amounting to more than probability. He should have made his claim certain. See Mummy vs. Haggerty, 15 An., 268; Carver vs. Harris, 19 An., 121; Byrne vs. Grayson, 15 An., 457; 16 An., 121; 18 An., 29, 116. Taking the evidence as my guide, I am convinced that both parties are responsible for the lack of harmony between them, and were it not that I must give judgment against the plaintiff on his prayer for the nullity of the contract of lease, I would condemn both parties to pay the costs in equal proportions. As the matter stands there will be judgment dismissing plaintiff's demands, and in favor of defendant for costs.

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	66	S. W.	Cloudy.
Chicago	41	N. W.	Threatening.
Cincinnati	62	S.	Light rain.
Davenport	37	N. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	72	S. E.	Fair.
Indianola	76	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	37	N. E.	Light rain.
Leavenworth	39	N. E.	Light rain.
Louisville	65	S.	Clearing.
Memphis	70	S.	Clearing.
Nashville	72	S.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	74	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	33	N.	Fair.
Pittsburg	74	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	74	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	66	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	27	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	76	S. W.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	36	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	26	S. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	in.
Cairo	8	..	27	4
Cincinnati	..	15	29	11
Davenport	..	20	0	4
Keokuk	..	..	1	3
Leavenworth	..	24	1	0
Memphis	11	..	17	4
Nashville	12	..	25	0
New Orleans	7	..	..	..
Pittsburg	4	..	19	1
Shreveport	2	..	16	0
St. Louis	23	..	8	7
Vicksburg	20	..	20	0

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

The Farragut Memorial Tablet.

The mural tablet in memory of the late Admiral Farragut, executed under the direction of Launt Thompson, is now finished, and will be unveiled Wednesday evening next in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, under the direction of the New York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The tablet is erected by this commandery, and the services will be in charge of the following committee, representing that body: Surgeon Robert Watts, U. S. V.; Major James E. Montgomery, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier General C. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier General Jacob Sharpe, U. S. V.; Surgeon Charles McMillan, U. S. V.; Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., and Com-

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Mr. J. C. McCollom appeared at this theatre last night as *Pauline* and *Claude Melnotte* in Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons." This charming poem and love story has ever been a popular one with theatre-goers, particularly so with the ladies, and it has been said that all fair young creatures imagine themselves for the time to be *Paulines*, and even *Juliets*, when listening to the glowing words of the bogus prince, or the impassioned speeches of a *Romeo*. Be that as it may, the "Lady of Lyons" has its attractions. It has been more frequently repeated than any modern play, and it is a most perfect picture of word painting, and the leading characters have always been favorite ones with the best actors and actresses on the stage. The proud *Pauline* finds a fitting representative in Mrs. Bowers, and Mr. McCollom makes just such a *Melnotte*, with his fine appearance and noble bearing, as would make it seem natural that he should be able to woo and win one so much above him in social rank. As a whole, the play was better performed than any during the present season, for the play, and the business of it, is old and the actors were nearly perfect. Mr. Davis might make up a little better for *Colonel Dumas*, but otherwise he gave a correct representation of the bluff old French soldier.

The great historical play, "Mary Stuart," equal in merit and interest to "Elizabeth," will be produced to-night for the benefit of Mrs. Bowers. The fine acting of this lady, and the standard excellence of the plays in which she appears, should not be given to empty chairs.

Academy of Music.

The little comedy of the "Happy Pair" and the new drama of the "Blade-o'-Grass" were repeated at this house last night, and in the numerous characters she assumed, Miss Katie Putnam appeared to the best advantage. To night she will essay *Fanchon*, in the touching domestic drama of that name. Her conception of this character is original, and it is one of her best.

The Opera.

Halevy's comic opera, in three acts, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," was witnessed last night by a small but appreciative audience. M. De Quercy was most felicitous in the role of *Hector de Biron*, his acting being remarkably fine. Mme. Lagye appeared to be suffering from a cold or from some disagreeable effect of our changeable climate. Toward the closing scenes, however, the oppression which seemed to mar her vocal powers wore away, and her duo with M. Gadilhe was rapturously applauded. We must compliment over and over again Mme. Jaume on easy, graceful and natural acting.

To-morrow, at the matinee the comedy, in three acts, "Bataille de Dames," and Paer's one act opera, "Le Maitre de Chapelle;" in the evening "Barbe Bleue."

The New Orleans Mint.

Secretary Richardson's report to Congress contains the following statement of matters in which the people of New Orleans are much interested:

During the last few years our subsidiary silver coins have been sent in considerable amounts to Central and South America, where it is understood they circulate as full valued coins. It would be better for us to manufacture coin according to standards and values legally prescribed by those countries than to encourage the export of our subsidiary coin, which is intended for home circulation.

In connection with this subject, it should be stated that applications have been received from some of the South American governments to supply them with coins of their own standards. These applications could not be granted for want of lawful authority. As an act of comity to friendly States who have no facilities for coinage, and for commercial reasons, it is recommended that authority be granted for the execution of coinage of other countries, when it can be done at our mints without interfering with home demands for coin.

No coinage has been executed at the New Orleans Mint since the year 1861, but the machinery, with inconsiderable exceptions, is still there, and reported to be in good condition. As that section of the country will, at no distant period, require a large supply of coin, estimates for the amount required to place the mint in condition for coining operations, and for its support during the next fiscal year, have been submitted, and it is hoped will receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

Katie—Benefit—Academy.

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, December 10, 1873.

[No. 2417—Administration Series.]

An ordinance imposing and levying a park tax for the year 1874.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. for park purposes, on the assessed valuation of all property, as per assessment rolls, be levied and assessed for the year 1874, in accordance with section seven of act No. 84, extra session, approved March 16, 1870, to be collected in said year, with the other city taxes in addition thereto.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, December 1, 1873.

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

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, July 12, 1873.—Notice is hereby giver that the unredeemed notes issued by the old "Southern Bank" must be presented for payment within one year from the first publication of this notice, at the office of the Auditor of this State, who, on receiving satisfactory proof of the publication of this notice for one year, as aforesaid, will surrender any funds he may hold for the payment of the said unredeemed notes.

jy13 eowly J. GARR, Cashier.

Office Mississippi Valley Navigation Company—South and West, New Orleans, December 5, 1873.—Pursuant to requirements of the charter an election for directors will be held on the fifteenth instant, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 73 Carondelet street. Certain proposed amendments to the charter will be submitted to the stockholders for their action.

de7 11 15 CHARLES R. BENTON, Secretary.

Notice of Election.—Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 7, 1873.—An election by the stockholders for twelve Directors of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, No. 124 Canal street, on MONDAY, December 15, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. C. C. LEWIS,

de5 12t Secretary.

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 19 Camp street, New Orleans, December 9, 1873.—Members of this association are hereby notified of the death of Joseph Wald, who died in this city, May 30, 1873, and J. L. Levy, who died in this city, June 14, 1873, and are called upon to come forward without further notice and pay at the office of the association, No. 19 Camp street, $1 25 on each, on or before 4 P. M., January 10, 1874.

de7 7t R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.—Office American Mutual Insurance Association of New Orleans, No. 25 Commercial place, between St. Charles and Camp streets.—In conformity with the charter, the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office, No. 25 Commercial place, on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

de12 14 18 21 24 28 B. MEYER, Secretary.

Workingmen's Accommodation Bank, New Orleans, December 10, 1873.—In conformity with article seven of the charter of this bank an election of seven directors for the ensuing year, by the stockholders, will be held at the banking house, No. 94 Canal street, on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Notice is also hereby given that on the same day, time and place, action will be taken on the amendments to the charter submitted by the Board of Directors. JOSEPH MENARD,

no11 20t Cashier.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, New Orleans, December 6, 1873.—The annual election for twelve directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Association, No. 102 Canal street, on MONDAY, the twenty-second day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de6 td G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Notice.—The annual election for directors of the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company, for the year 1874, will be held TUESDAY, December 16, 1873, at the office of the company, No. 76 Baronne street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

WRIT OF ELECTION.

PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, December 3, 1873.

WHEREAS, official information has reached me of a vacancy in the representation of the parish of St. Landry in the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, occasioned by the death of Hon. B. R. Gantt,

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my writ of election, in accordance with section thirty of act No. 93, approved November 20, 1872, directing the supervisor of registration of the parish of St. Landry, within three days from the receipt hereof, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy on a day to be named by him in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereto attached, in the city of New Orleans, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. de4 2p

WRIT OF ELECTION.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, December 2, 1873.

WHEREAS, official information has reached me of a vacancy in the representation of the parish of St. James in the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, occasioned by the death of Hon. John Hedgepath,

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my writ of election, in accordance with section thirty of act No. 93, approved November 20, 1872, directing the supervisor of registration of the parish of St. James, within three days from the receipt hereof, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy on a day to be named by him in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, in the city of New Orleans, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. de3 2p

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, December 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., for the sale for a term of one year, beginning January 1, 1874, of the revenues of the public markets of the city, as per specifications on file in the office of this department.

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

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for sale of revenues of Public Markets."

B. M. TURNBULL,
de11 12 13 16 17 Administrator of Commerce.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, December 6, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FURNISHING OF VEHICLE license numbers for the year 1874 will be received by the undersigned at this office until FRIDAY, December 12, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

The numbers shall be in accordance with specifications, which may be seen in this office.

A bond for $1000 will be required as guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
de6 5t Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Controller of the Currency,
Washington, October 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans, Louisiana, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof to John Cockrem, receiver, at the office of said bank, at No. 3½ Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
no16 3m Controller of the Currency.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Margaret Mullany, wife of Thomas McNamara—No. 35,963.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
de9 12 15 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Jean J. Lemoine—No. 36,774.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Nicholas Dabon has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean J. Lemoine, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
de3 7 11 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mary A. Brewer — No. 36,210.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, George Hamilton Brewer has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mary A. Brewer, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
de4 3 12 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Elenore Pauline Gaillard— No. 36,697.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Emile A. Albert has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Elenore Pauline Gaillard, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
de4 3 12 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Prosper Rideau — No. 36,782.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Arthur Rideau has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Prosper Rideau, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
de12 16 20 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Simon Bielliet—No. 35,675. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
de9 13 17 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of D. E. Morris—No. 36,231. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
de10 14 18 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles Bienvenu — No. 36,695.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the final account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
de9 13 17 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF BERNARD MOSES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, December 3, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Bernard Moses, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1874, at 9 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

MEDICAL.

DR. CURTIS' RETURN

TO NEW ORLEANS.

DR. E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., Author of "Manhood," "Medical Essays on Marriage," Etc.,

Begs leave to announce to the citizens of New Orleans and the surrounding country, and especially those who have already placed themselves under his care, that he has returned to New Orleans for the season, and may be consulted, as heretofore, at his old rooms,

No. 9 Rampart street,

Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

DAILY—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS—From 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. only.

DR. CURTIS has devoted twenty years of his practice, and adopted as his specialty the treatment and cure of

Nervous Diseases

Arising from physical debility, exhausted vitality abuses of the system, and all others appertaining thereto.

Dr. CURTIS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of Ignorant Advertising Charlatans, from whom they have received no benefit, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year demonstrates its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. CURTIS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

The Medical Times says: Dr. Curtis system of treatment, the result of twenty years successful practice, differs from all others in general use, and commends itself to the afflicted as the only true source of relief. Many cases pronounced incurable have yielded successfully to his remedies.

Dr. Curtis on "Manhood."

TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION.

Revised and Corrected by the Author, E. de F. Curtis, M. D., F. R. C. S., etc.

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost and how regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the Impediments to Marriage, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, etc. the results of twenty years successful practice.

CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman.—London Times.

CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—This book should be read by the young for instruction,