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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Natchez and Camp streets, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 11 o'clock, on Gentilly road, near the Fair Grounds, contents of a dairy.

Local Intelligence.

ONE MORE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE—More than a week ago Dr. A. H. Burritt, an elderly gentleman residing in the Second District, left his home without leaving any explanation. His friends waited several days, hoping to hear of him, but no tidings came, when they appealed to the Metropolitan detectives. Captain Schreiber learned that the lost man had a son in Huntsville, Alabama, who was telegraphed to. An answer was quickly returned that the doctor was there, well and hearty.

This reminds us of the mysterious disappearance of a French liquor dealer several weeks ago, who lived not far from Christ Church. After he had been absent about ten days, a person notified the detectives, and the subject created almost a sensation. Nothing was heard of the man, and for a time it seemed as if one more mystery had been added to the romance of our city. The subject had barely grown cold when an advertisement appeared for the sale of furniture lately used by the dear departed. An officer looked into the affair and learned that the man had voluntarily absented himself on account of unpleasant social relations, and thus that mysterious disappearance was spoiled.

A SMALL GOLD WATCH.—The person who recently lost a small gold watch, hunting case, should call at police headquarters. The timepiece was taken from a prisoner in the fourth precinct station.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—Peter Hanson, an elderly colored man, was several days ago admitted to a ward in the Charity Hospital, but yesterday had so far recovered as to be able to walk around. He went out on an upper gallery, when the wind blew off his hat, and in his attempts to recover it he fell, falling to the ground, meeting with almost instant death.

IMPORTANT CASE SENT DOWN FOR TRIAL.—Yesterday the case of Michael Hennessey, Morgan Cammack and J. T. Barnett, accused of having possession of about $12,000 worth of State bonds, knowing the same to have been stolen, were before Judge Evans for final hearing. Mr. A. Dalsheimer appeared for Mr. Cammack, and insisted that his client be discharged, as there was but a single item of proof against him, and that one so small as to be unworthy of consideration; but the court deemed it necessary to commit Mr. Cammack to the First District Court for trial, as was Mr. Barnett, bonds in each case being fixed at $3000 and furnished.

In Hennessey's case the bond was the same, but he was sent before the Superior Criminal Court; bail not given. District Attorney McPhelin desired the bonds in each case to be increased, but Judge Evans was content to let them remain as stated above. Very little additional evidence was taken yesterday, and that of a desultory character. The warrants, property of W. Jasper Blackburn, have been returned to him.

PLAYING WITH DEADLY WEAPONS—*A Young Man Killed.*—Sunday evening several young men, intimate friends, met at the residence of Mr. H. H. Walsh, No. 192 Erato street. When the youths were in the room of Mr. Walsh's son, Walter, the latter displayed a shotgun which had recently come into his possession. The lads naturally inspected it, and their conversation ran on the subject of firearms. Howell Reed saw a revolver on the shelf, and took it down to inspect it, and after making a short examination of the weapon, extended his right arm, placing himself in a position as if to shoot, at the same time saying to his companions: "This is the way I would stand if about to fight a duel." Walter Gould and Walter Walsh were near young Reed at the moment, and as young Reed lowered his arm Gould stepped or leaned in front, when the revolver was discharged. The bullet entered the unfortunate youth's head near his left ear and passed through his head, causing instant death. On seeing the result of his action Reed was so bewildered that he was quite unable to control himself. He dropped the pistol and ran home, where he endeavored to explain the tragedy. His relatives returned to the scene with him and witnessed the terrible sight. Coroner Chastant was summoned and held an inquest, whereupon the jury returned a verdict that death was the cause of accident. This awful accident should be a sufficient lesson to parents to keep firearms out of the reach of lads who are apt to handle them carelessly.

DEFENDING HIS HOME—*A Soldier Killed.*—Late Saturday night Henry Duchar, Aleck Wallace and Henry Curtis, colored men, were on Delery, near Burgundy street, returning home from church. At or near the above named locality they met several soldiers, twelve or fifteen, who saluted them, it is said, in gross terms. It is probable that the salute was returned, though such does not appear by evidence thus far produced. The three men, finding that they were unable to withstand their assailants, ran into Duchar's house near by and they were pursued by two or three of the soldiers. One of them, Warren Hicks, of the Third Infantry, Company D, stationed in the barracks, held a pistol in his hand in a threatening manner, and as he entered the dwelling Duchar succeeded in finding an old musket, which he discharged at Hicks, killing him in his tracks, when the others fled. The musket was loaded with buckshot. Duchar seemed to instantly comprehend the situation, and bidding his family farewell, started for the Barracks, thinking that he was amenable to the military authorities. On reaching the Barracks he was told by an officer that they had nothing to do with the case. He returned home and yesterday morning was arrested by order of Captain Joseph, fifth precinct.

Deceased joined the army in Newport, Kentucky, and had been here but a few days. He was twenty-two years old, and came from Michigan. It is stated that he and his companions were on a drunken spree, and that nothing but liquor was the cause of the assault. Doubtless an inquest will verify these statements. Deceased's captain sent the body to the Barracks and buried it last evening. One of the soldiers, soon after the tragedy, was caught hiding in a yard in the Third District and arrested, when he acknowledged that he was one of the riotous party.

TWO CARGOES OF WHISKY.—Frederick Therman and George Beevis, sailors, belonging to the bark Theresa, were out for a cheap lark, Sunday evening, and when they returned to their vessel, head of Roffinac street, quarreled about taking one more toddy. Therman was still thirsty, and insisted on Beevis returning with him to a bar-room and spend the balance of his money. Beevis objected, desiring to go on board, and when in the act of starting, was attacked by his companion. They fell together, and during the fight Beevis was severely stabbed in two places. Therman was arrested, and Beevis properly cared for by Captain Taylor.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, February 14, at 6 P. M.:

One of albuminuria, 1 of anæmia, 1 of angina, 2 of apoplexy, 1 of asthma, 1 of burns, 1 of cancer, 1 of cancer of the liver, 1 of cancer of the stomach, 1 of catarrh, 1 of cholera infantum, 1 of congestion, 1 congestion of the bowels, 3 of congestion of the lungs, 27 of consumption, 2 of infantile convulsions, 3 of croup, 2 of adult debility, 2 infantile debility, 1 of chronic diarrhea, 1 drowned, 1 of dysentery, 3 of chronic dysentery, 2 of diphtheria, 1 of epilepsy, 2 of erysipelas, 1 of scarlet fever, 1 of malarial fever, 1 of typhoid fever, 1 of hemorrhage of the lungs, 2 of heart disease, 1 of hooping cough, 1 of inflammation of the bladder, 1 of inflammation of the heart, 2 of inflammation of the liver, 5 of inflammation of the lungs, 1 of inflammation of the stomach, 2 of inanition, 3 of lockjaw, 1 of laryngitis, 2 of infantile marasmus, 4 of old age, 1 of typhoid pneumonia, 1 from poison, 1 from premature birth, 1 of scrotula, 9 of small-pox, 1 of softening of the brain, 1 from suffocation, 1 from suicide, 3 of trismus nascentium, 1 of ovarian tumor, 1 unknown, 2 from wounds; total 116. In addition to the above 6 were stillborn. Number interred from public institutions 30; on certificate of coroners, 13; on certificate of midwives, 3.

BRIEF MENTION.—Constance Barrett, a cab driver, drove his right arm through a pane of glass, in McCloskey's restaurant, damaging both glass and arm. He was placed under arrest and sent out to the Charity Hospital.

John Conery, corner of Howard and Terpsichore streets, called in Officer Sullivan to arrest Richard Johnson and Stephen Pum, as they had shot at him with intent to kill. When arrested one had a pistol and the other a razor.

Richard James, a levee laborer, was nearly mashed as thin as a sheet of blotting paper, at the head of Conti street, by a cask of bacon rolling over him. His left leg was broken.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

Supreme Court.

Members of the bar are notified that on Saturday, the twentieth day of February, 1875, cases on the city docket will be called and set down for trial for the week, commencing with Monday, the eighth day of March, 1875.

Superior District Court.

State ex rel. Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company vs. Mayor and Administrators of New Orleans.

State ex rel. Warner Van Norden vs. same.

Both cases consolidated, and tried together.

Mrs. Phileppina Zimmerman vs. D. W. Fitch.—Petitioner alleges her step-son, C. H. Zimmerman contracted with defendant for the sale of the jewelry store on Canal street; that the sale was without consideration, except debts to defendant and other creditors; that he was insolvent, and defendant was aware of it; that the sale was collusive, and intended to defraud other creditors; that petitioner is a creditor to the amount of $1200; that defendant is disposing of the property, which amounts to about $40,000, and that there are doubts of the solvency of the custodian. Injunction prayed for and issued on bond of $5000, with order for the appointment of a receiver.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Earle and Garvey.—Murder. On trial, a full jury being obtained.

First District Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Assault, etc.—William Haywood, R. Mascaro, J. D. Lefevre, John Leary and Bell, Jacob Schilling, Dennis Downing.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Larceny — Marshall Ballet, Andrew Vicker, Francois Belknap, James Williams, Eugene Jones, Mrs. Cameron.

Assault and battery—J. Williams, Eugene Doherty, Bell McGee.

Knowingly receiving stolen goods—George Gerry.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault—Michel Carroll.

SENTENCED.

State. vs. John Henry—Larceny; one year.

State vs. Pierre Walker.—Larceny; one year.

State vs. same.—1. Entering a dwelling house in the night time, etc. 2. Larceny. First count, three years; second count, one day.

VERDICT.

State vs. G. L. Lambert et al.—1. Wounding less than mayhem. 2. Assault and battery. G. L. Lambert and Charles Foster, guilty on first count; James Robinson, guilty on second count; Dennis Henry, not guilty.

JURY.

Thirty-six names have been ordered to be drawn from the wheel for a jury for March.

Second District Court.

Successions of Francois Pace and Joseph Alphonse Pessou opened.

Albert Fasnacht prays to be emancipated.

Fourth District Court.

Louis Lalourie vs. Mrs. Julie Mazue.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Jeremie Collum vs. Edmund H. Trepagnier.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decisions:

Isaacson, Seixas & Co. vs. Hibernia Insurance Company.—Plaintiffs sue on an open river policy for goods worth $510, shipped on Era No. 13, but invoiced as on Lotus No. 3, the plaintiffs' clerk neglecting to enter the change. After notice of the loss of the Era No. 13, defendants collected the premium, and were aware the goods had been on the Era No. 13 instead of the Lotus No. 3, but subsequently refused to pay the amount insured. The defendant pleads there was no error on their part and no liability for loss; that the collection of the premium was according to regular custom and an oversight, and should have been deducted. The policy being an open one, would cover a shipment on any good boat if the plaintiffs had not stipulated for a particular one—the Lotus No. 3. The collection of the premium after knowledge of the boat on which the goods were shipped and notification of the loss was not a confirmation under the authorities cited—18 Ohio, 116; 2 Pars. Ins., 33; Thomas vs. Scott, 3 R., 256; Marigny vs. Union Bank, 5 R., 354; Cobb vs. Parham, 4 A., 148, because the contract did not exist. Until the acceptance of the premium there was no contract of shipment on Era No. 13, expressed or implied. 5 Mar., 89; 1 Hen. Dig., 512; 2 ib., 1011; Mesurier vs. Vaughan, 6 East., 382; Hall vs. Molineaux, ib., 385; Ionides vs. Pacific Ins. Co., 2 Eng., 644; Sea Ins. Co. vs. Fowler, 21 Wend, 600; Duer Ins., 169; Arnold Ins., 49, 172; Herne vs New England Ins. Co., U. S. S. C., Oct. T. 1874. The collection of the premium, after the insurance company was made aware of the shipment on Era No. 13, was an approval and an agreement to pay the policy. Judgment for $510, less a credit for salvage.

Sarah E. Carroll, executrix, vs. Johnson & Goodrich. Suit on note of $5000 by defendants to plaintiff's husband. Exception that the citations on defendants were to answer the personal suit of plaintiff, the word executrix being omitted. The petition names plaintiff as executrix, and the prayer is for the use of the estate of the deceased. The nature of a demand is to be learned from the allegation in a petition and the prayer. Neither the title nor the citation are a part of the demand, any more than the caption of an indictment is a part of it. Arch. C. P., 27; People vs. Jewell, 3 Wend., 319; State vs. Brickell, 1 N. Car., 354; McClure vs. State. 1 Yerger, 260; State vs. Hunter, 2 Harr., 533. Exceptions overruled.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, February 15, 1875.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to-day:

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	26	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	19	N. W.	Fair.
Corsicana	42	N. E.	Light rain.
Davenport	3	N. W.	Light snow.
Galveston	45	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	53	N. E.	Light rain.
Keokuk	14	N. W.	Light snow.
Lacrosse	6	N. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	25	S. E.	Cloudy.
Louisville	22	W.	Clear.
Memphis	38	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29	N.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	53	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	12	N. E.	Light snow.
Pittsburg	9	W.	Clear.
Shreveport	40	N. E.	Light rain.
St. Louis	16	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	4	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	42	N. E.	Light rain.
Yankton	3	N. W.	Clear.
Augusta	58	N. W.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	21	N. W.	Clear.
Mobile	43	N.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	50	N.	Cloudy.
New York	15	N. W.	Clear.
Savannah	52	E.	Fair.
Key West	79	N. E.	Fair.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above Low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	16	15	11
Cincinnati	..	7	11	8
Davenport	..	..	4	2
Louisville	..	2	6	11
Memphis	..	20	16	1
Nashville	..	4	9	10
New Orleans	5	..	*2	8
Shreveport	..	..	22	0
St. Louis	..	2	4	6
Vicksburg	3	..	29	10

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Amusements.

At the St. Charles Theatre last night Miss Katy Mayhew appeared for the first time in a new play called "Which is the Wife?"—original, in three acts, and written by Mrs. Caroline A. Merighi. The play has in it the material for a good acting drama. The story is that of a young American traveler in Venice, who marries an Italian girl, refined and accomplished above her station, called *Madalena Rocca*. The girl's brother opposes the union, and the marriage was a secret one, confided only to a "mutual friend" of the American. The young man is summoned home, and when on the ship, bearing him from his love and beautiful Venice, he sees the girl thrown into the sea by her maddened brother. Of course, she does not die; but the husband is forced to continue his journey, thinking his wife dead. Within a year in New York he is persuaded to marry an heiress. *Madalena*, played by Miss Mayhew, appears in America, as an Italian singing girl, accompanied by the brother, *Benedetta*, and the second wife is confronted. The Italian brother is insane for revenge; he comes to kill. The girl relents, and promises the latest wife to make no claim for herself. It is a sort of compromise case, however, where the two wives reckon without the people. The husband claims his first wife, and she, under her promise, denounces him, with her own heart breaking. The mutual friend has his love, and it is for the second wife, by whom he is despised, he works a fool's revenge through the crazy brother, who aims a dagger at the too-much-married and unhappy man, which blow is received by *Madalena*, causing her death, and the play ends. The ending is not satisfactory. It leaves no possible chance for any one of the characters to be happy after the death of the heroine. The mutual friend should have been killed by mistake, the second wife should have been magnanimous, and the devotion of the little Venetian should have been rewarded with the sole possession of a not very valuable husband. There are many good situations in the piece. It can spare a little talk, and can be made more effective with more action. Of Miss Mayhew there is only good to be said. She is an earnest little actress, and will become a favorite. She sings well, and is unhackneyed in her style. She has a voice capable of pathos in expression, and enough of vivacity to give the opposite lights of joy against the shades of sorrow. A better idea of her powers would be conveyed by saying she could play *Fanchon* to the life.

The Caucus Bill.

A special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Democrat* of the thirteenth gives the following particulars of the recent caucus action of the Republicans in Congress:

A caucus of Republican members of the House lasted until twelve o'clock, and evoked considerable discussion over the bill with reference to affairs in the Southern States, reported last night. The first objection to the bill interposed by moderate Republicans was the last section, declaring what constituted invasion of a State, and giving the President, under special emergencies, authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. This led to an acrimonious debate, but it was finally carried by a majority vote.

The third section also provoked a lengthy debate. This was to prohibit the Southern States from fixing a poll tax at any higher rate of capita than was established at the time the several States were admitted into the Union under the reconstruction act. This section was declared by many members to be unconstitutional and in conflict with section two, article one, of the constitution, which prescribes that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Attention was called to the fact that many of the New England States have a variable poll tax. While a majority were in favor of retaining the section it was finally yielded, and the bill as a whole was agreed to.

The following is an abstract of the bill, as passed:

That if two or more persons, within the authority of the United States, shall invade any of the United States of this Union, for the purpose of forcibly overthrowing the existing government of said State, or any constituted authority of the same, for the purpose of interfering in any unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of said State, or of the United States, or if they shall conspire with any person for this purpose, they shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, fined not exceeding $10,000, and confined at hard labor not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court.

Carrying firearms shall be taken as presumptive evidence of an attempt to intimidate, under this act. For this offense the penalty is not less than $500 and not more than $2000 fine, and imprisonment not less than one year and not more than three years.

Section four severely punishes registering officers who shall wilfully or corruptly refuse or neglect to give persons entitled to vote full and safe opportunities to register in the manner prescribed by law. The penalties are not less than $500 nor more than $1000 fine, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years, or both.

Section six punishes those who take away ballot boxes from the legal polls of election and from legal custody. The penalty is a fine not less than $500 nor more than $3000, and imprisonment not less than two years.

Section seven provides that if any of these riotous actions cause murder, all engaged in these unlawful acts shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction shall suffer the penalty of both fine and imprisonment.

Section eight gives the district courts of the United States concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts in all cases arising under this act.

Section nine defines the powers and duties of supervisors of elections, and gives them extended powers.

In section ten the provisions of existing laws as to the appointment and duties of special deputy marshals for cities and towns of 20,000 inhabitants are extended to the several counties, parishes and voting precincts in such district, and such deputies may be selected from any portion of such districts.

Section eleven carefully guards the election of members of Congress.

Section thirteen relates to the preservation of ballots and all other papers of elections.

Section fourteen relates to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. It provides that whenever, in any State or part of a State, unlawful combinations, as set forth in sections fifty-two to ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes and in the first and second sections of this act, shall be organized and armed and be so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of the State or of the United States within said State, or when a State's authorities are in complicity or shall connive at unlawful proceedings of such powerful armed combinations, and whenever, by reason of either or all of these causes, the public safety shall become endangered in such district, in every case such combination shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States; and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown. It is provided that all the provisions relating to the suspension of the habeas corpus shall apply in this case.

The Drift of It.

Nearly all the local news which the daily papers of New Orleans furnish the public is gathered at the central police station from the daily reports from the different stations. In consequence there is usually the general tone of a police report about the item and a sameness which might suggest that one reporter did the work for all the papers. Seldom is there a chance for much exercise of the imagination of the ambitious reporter, and the recording of fires, fights, drunks and vagrants becomes monotonous. In time this becomes unendurable, and the result is an indulgence of repressed feeling almost startling. But care must be taken to be in harmony with the general character of the paper, and when reporters of different journals have the same opportunity at the same time, a comparison of their work is interesting.

An accident Saturday morning, reported as usual by the police, is described in three different ways by the Sunday papers, each being a fair representation of the tone of the paper's management. The *Picayune*, respectable, sober and venerable, chronicles the event as one not out of the usual course and deserving of no more attention than being brought to the attention of its polite readers in very nearly the words of the police account:

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Yesterday at about 4:30 P. M. a colored man, named Joseph Stevenson, aged twenty, while trying to catch drift wood from the river in a skiff, at the head of Upperline street, Carrollton, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

The conductors of the *Times*, not possessing the claim on popular favor which long residence is supposed to give, gushingly sympathizes with every bereavement, no matter who the sufferer may be. This is the foreign account:

A WATERY GRAVE.

A sad accident occurred yesterday evening at half past four o'clock, resulting in the death of Joseph Stevenson, colored, aged twenty years. It appears the unfortunate man was in a skiff engaged in catching drift wood in the river at the head of Upperline street, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. Before assistance could be given, Stevenson was borne down by the rapid current and sank to rise no more in life. His body has not yet been recovered.

But the *Bulletin* has no sympathy to waste on any thing but the national sorrow over Louisiana. What bloodthirsty feelings prompted the reporter who concocted its unchristian paragraph are easily surmised, but the paragraph itself would be an appropriate inscription under Nast's picture of a negro with a bullet in his brain lying in the burning ruins of a school house, entitled "One vote the less:"

DROWNED.

A negro man named Josephson—a Senegambian adventurer, was in the Mississippi trying to catch drift wood; the said individual was in a skiff, when he reached over to catch a big fat log, and tumbled over into the water, from which submersion he was instantly drowned, thus ending the existence of one more moke who was connected with the upholding of the usurpation.

Lecture by Justin D. Fulton, D.D.

This learned gentleman will deliver a lecture in Ames Chapel Tuesday evening, his subject being the "American of the Future." He delivered this lecture before the Mississippi Legislature last Friday evening:

AN INTERESTING LECTURE—A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF "THE AMERICAN OF THE FUTURE."

Dr. Justin D. Fulton delivered his lecture on "The American of the Future" last night to a fair audience, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The speaker began at eight o'clock, and for one hour and a half held an attentive audience closely to the line of description of the American of the past, the present, and what he hoped would be the American of the future. The burden of his plea to his countrymen was for a more thorough and general education of all classes and races. We need it in the North to counteract the influence of the unceasing stream of ignorance pouring in from every clime. We need it in the South, where a great unlettered body of citizens has just been elected to citizenship. The American of the future must be the one who will do the greatest good for the greatest number. Men of broad, national, philanthropic views, of culture and Christian character, are the need of the hour.

These ideas presented in many forms, introduced in a variety of ways, embellished and enforced by wit and humor, were impressed upon every one present, in a manner they will not soon forget. The lecturer has a sharp, nervous and impressive delivery. His ideas crowd upon him thick and fast, and he pours them out in an unceasing torrent.

He follows out his theories, and wherever they carry him he goes. He had kind words for Alexander H. Stephens, whose patriotism he was surprised to find was broader than his own. He complimented Andrew Johnson as one who had educated himself, and lifted himself from the tailor's bench to the presidency. He passed a high eulogy on Bishop Haven, who, like the Moravian missionary, was doing a great work among the freedmen by lifting them up through the schools and churches.

At the conclusion of his lecture, Rev. Dr. Mays moved that he be requested to repeat it to-night at Staub's Opera House, free; but Dr. Fulton said he could not remain longer than to-day. It was finally agreed that he should deliver a different lecture this morning at nine o'clock at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, free to all. The students of the university have been specially invited to attend. The subject will be "The Force That Wins."

The audience last night was evidently carried away by Dr. Fulton, and he will never have any trouble in finding hundreds to hear him in Knoxville whenever he visits us again, which, we trust, will be soon.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
February 14	60	69	72
February 15	50	55	51

Lowest point during the nights of February 13 and 14, 50°.

The bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have fixed upon March 1, as a day for fasting and prayer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Rally. Rally!—There will be a mass meeting of ex-Union soldiers and sailors held at Turners' Hall, on Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 16, at 7:30 P. M., in pursuance to adjournment of a similar meeting held January 19, at Clay's Hall. The committee then appointed will render a report of their action. Come one, come all, to Turner's Hall.

C. LANDRY, President.
T. W. WICKHAM, Secretary. fe13

Notice.—A General Meeting of the stockholders of the Lower Coast Packet Company will be held at the office of the company, on FRIDAY, the twelfth day of March, 1875, at 2 P. M.

fe11 13 26 mh16 V. J. WOOD, Manager.

Office of Orleans Railroad Company, corner of White and Gaharne streets, New Orleans, February 7, 1875.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company on FRIDAY, March 12, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to take in consideration an amendment to the charter proposed by the Board of Directors to reduce the capital stock of the company from $100 to $50 a share.

fe7 td P. TISNE, JR., Secretary.

LOST.

LOST,—CERTIFICATE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED and sixty-three, one share, dated May 6 1874, of La Variete Association, in favor of C. J. Nicelson. Application is made for duplicate after due notice. fe11 13 19

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

United States vs. Bark Galathea.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, district of Louisiana, No. 10,598.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed, in above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE BARK GALATHEA, her tackle, apparel and furniture, etc., now libeled by the United States, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

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

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 20, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
ja21 30 fe6 15

United States vs. Schooner Ella L. Trefethern.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,603.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER ELLA L. TREFETHERN, her tackle, boats, apparel, etc., now libeled by the United States 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 March, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 27, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
ja28 fe9 24 28

New Orleans Towboat Association vs. Ship Hannah Morris.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,605.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SHIP HANNAH MORRIS, now libelled by the New Orleans Towboat Association, Joseph Leach, manager, et al., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

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

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, February 11, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
fe12 23 mh5 15

United States vs. Schooner Richard B. Locke.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,601.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER RICHARD B. LOCKE, now libeled by the United States, 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 March, 1875, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 26, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
ja27 fe9 24 28

Adam Wagner et al. vs. Steamship City of Houston.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. District of Louisiana, No. 10,604.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF HOUSTON, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by Adam Wagner et al., 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 March, 1875, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, January 29, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
ja30 fe9 20 28

United States vs. Schooner Anita.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,602.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER ANITA, now libeled by the United States, 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 March, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libellants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, January 26, 1875.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
ja27 fe9 24 28

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Fourth District, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLlectible this year) and licenses for the current year are now ready, and parties interested are requested to make settlements at once, thereby avoiding costs.

fe14 1m J. W. FAIRFAX, Collector.

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT, Berlin street, between Magazine and Camp, New Orleans February 13, 1875.

STATE LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR and State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due, and parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.

JOHN GARSTKAMP, Collector.
fe14 1m

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, No. 169 Gravier street, up stairs, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLlectable this year) and licenses for the current year now being ready; parties at interest are requested to make settlements at once, thereby avoiding costs.

fe13 20t N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City Hall, New Orleans, February 3, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until MONDAY, February 15, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for the repairs to be made on the Liverpool steamship wharf, in the Third District of this city, in accordance with plan and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, and in conformity with ordinance No. 2938, Administration series, adopted by the City Council February 2, 1875.

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

E. A. BURKE,
fe9 Administrator of Improvements.

CITY LICENSES—DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, February 12, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING RATES OF DISCOUNT WILL be allowed on cash payments of licenses for 1875, to wit:

From the twelfth to the twentieth of February instant, inclusive, five per cent.

From the twenty-first to the twenty-eighth of February instant, inclusive, three per cent.

fe12 123 ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after December 28, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:00 A. M.	Express.....11:30 P. M.
Mail.....5:00 P. M.	Mail.....11:15 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after November 16, 1874.

Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only	3:30 P. M.
Through night express, daily	4:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:	
Coast accommodation, Mondays only	10:10 P. M.
Express and mail, daily	3:45 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

R. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
D. B. ROBINSON,
Acting Superintendent.
my13

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HARAM.
S. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr.

W. Newton Mercer, L. P. Genevee, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. P. GENEREE,