New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 15, 1874.

Hell Gate is the pride of New York.

For a barrel two heads are better than one.

The head of navigation—That on the ship captain's shoulders.

Mrs. Stowe signifies her intention of writing no more books.

Never speak ill of homemade sausages. "Love me, love my dog."

It is said there are 1200 shades of the different colors of kid gloves.

Butter is fifty-five cents per pound at Jefferson, Texas, and they spread it thin.

Ex-Judge Edmunds can now study spiritualism at his leisure. He is dead.

"Peace to his ashes" will mean something when cremation is finally adopted.

The Boston *Globe* remarks that "the adherents of Whittier for Senator vote as one man."

Owing to the peculiar spelling of May, the present is the last month of the oyster season.

The honors of Prince Arthur are doubling, and he will soon be Duke of the Irish capital.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May will contain a long poem on Agassiz, by James Russell Lowell.

An anti-cremation philosopher living near Lake Erie thinks the dead should be drowned.

Punch says beauty and bashfulness are often united. Yet the loveliest maiden is admired for her cheek.

Mr. F. F. Wilder, of this city, has opened a branch of the Louisiana State Lottery Company at Shreveport.

The King of Ashantee has signed a treaty with England, but has given no guarantees that he will execute its provisions.

A judge has decided that when a woman owns a ship she may be named in the papers as the master of the same.

The evil of allowing Brigham Young to have so many wives is beginning to be felt throughout the land. They all threaten to lecture.

The managers of the Louisville Lottery cleared about $750,000. They are preparing to pass round the hat again for the public library.

"Is a Sabbath school superintendent justified in wearing a red necktie?" That is the question agitating a Maine debating society.

The sheriff of the parish sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, No. 131 Poydras street, in the First District of this city, saddlery, saddlery ware and movables.

A child without eyes and ears has been born in North Carolina. This was to show the world that the old State has its attractions, although the volcano business was an internal failure.

At a meeting of the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, having in charge the moonlight excursion April 21, it was resolved to start in time to give all who may desire an opportunity to witness the crevasse at Bonnet Carre.

Mons. D. Deleroix's concert, at which Mme. Devoyod acts and Mr. Van Huffien will sing, and the orchestra of the opera, under the direction of M. Momus, will assist, will take place at Grunewald Hall on Friday evening next.

Mr. Joseph Gobay, an actor who was for some years at the old Varieties, and who during the past season has been stage manager at Memphis, is visiting his old friends in this city. Joe is as bright and tidy as ever, and seems to wear a charmed life, to age impervious.

A lady has written to the Boston *Commonwealth* denying the statements published in magazines that the Bermuda Islands are a healthy winter resort for invalids. She says that they are always damp, with wild, tempestuous winds, and only one day of sunshine out of ten in winter. The islands lack tropical fruits and civilization.

The next drawing of the single number tickets of the Louisiana State Lottery has been fixed for Saturday noon. The capital prize is $20,000, while only ten thousand tickets will be sold, at ten dollars each. The managers make a point of inviting the public to witness these drawings in order that all may see that fair play is had.

"Hawthorne," says Joaquin Miller, "speaks of Lord Houghton as the wittiest man in England. But he is a vast deal more than a wit. He is a man brimful of sympathy for all men, and for young artists in particular. A peer of the realm, he is yet as good a democrat—or republican, as you please—as ever cast a ballot in America."

Barnum has engaged Captain Mayne Reid to write a series of plays, founded on his own novels, to be produced simultaneously on the British and American stages. Two of them, already written, have been pronounced by London critics to be equal in dramatic power to any on the modern stage, while superior in picturesque effect.

A Boston letter-writer says that Nilsson is quite conscious of her own personal charms, and she recently met a young lady at the Hub, who remarked: "Miss Nilsson, I am delighted to have the pleasure of seeing you. I have been told so often by my friends that I resemble you," whereupon the singer scanned her for a moment, and coolly replied: "I prefer my own face."

The world has just been deprived of one of the best things ever written, perhaps. It was lost in Vermilionville, and the editor of the *Cotton-Boll* tells, as follows, how it happened: "We have nothing of a racy character to amuse the readers of this column with this week. We tried to catch an idea last Sunday, and this is the result; We assumed the most comfortable position imaginable, rested our elbow on the table and waited for an idea; but just as it came we went to the 'land of nod,' and when we came back it was gone."

THE NEW ELECTION.

Before these lines will go to press the bill for ordering a new election will have probably been defeated. The reasons *pro* and *con* as indicated in the debates of yesterday show substantial objections against any such legislation. It is not a safe precedent to so meddle in the affairs of a State as to set aside an election on any grounds, for if the people of a State be not capable of reforming their own errors; if the federal government must be a dry nurse to keep a State from tumbling into anarchy, then indeed is self-government in a rickety condition. Any misgovernment of a State by its own authorities denotes some defect of popular capacity, and if the people of the State are not to be trusted to reform their action then must that State become a ward in chancery, whose action and estate must be confided to some superior in authority and intelligence.

This incapacity for a just self-government is even predicated of Louisiana, when one of the advocates of a new election says on the floor of Congress: "If the federal troops be withdrawn the Kellogg government would *be banished out of existence* in less than a month." What a fearful libel against our people is this. It may be doubted from the figures of the census whether the opponents of the Kellogg government have a majority, and yet that government would be "banished out of existence"—that is, killed—in less than a month. The inference, then, is that we have not a government republican in the form of governing by the majority, but that a minority, better skilled in the use of arms than the majority, will put to death a government elected by that majority. Then this is a government of force, not of choice. We can not believe that a few men, famishing at the street corners for office, could influence the property holders and business men to rise and shoot all who hold office adverse to themselves. We know they would not be permitted by the solid men and interests of the city to commit such a heinous outrage upon republican civilization, but what an argument is this for opening the chances for these irrepressible applicants? Every famished candidate might single out his antagonist—not to meet him in open discussion, but to go for him with pistol and bowie, and so obtain the office competed for as a part of the personal spoils of a captured foe. Why should Senator Saulsbury thus make us out Modocs? And why should he not perceive that every one of his hearers sees in his declaration the strongest possible reason for affording as few opportunities as possible for this reign of terror? We regret that this calumny should be spread against our people. It tends to discourage capital and labor. Immigrants may not be willing to bring their families where a stray ball from the volley that decides a parish election may "banish out of existence" some loved one wholly innocent of politics. Men having capital for investment will give a wide berth to a people who repeal by power of arms a government whose public securities they may have just paid their money for.

Let the motion to take up the Louisiana election bill result as it may, the line of reasoning adopted by those who advocate its consideration, must satisfy every one who respects State rights or values human life that it is an unsafe and unnecessary experiment. It may not be amiss to remind Congress that an election at this period would be particularly perilous. We are now under high water. Every hand is at his post. Directly there will be need of all the labor in the land to secure and cultivate our crops. To turn the famished politicians upon us now would be worse than the waters. Having ascertained that there was a majority of votes against them in any parish, they might, if the federal troops were out of the way, proceed to banish these obnoxious voters "out of existence." Even Mr. Carpenter, we may suppose, must see that to postpone this banishment until the crops shall be laid by would be far more economical. Let these people make something to pay salaries, good Mr. Carpenter, or the offices will not be worth the gunpowder it may take to secure them.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Some of our contemporaries are endeavoring to revive the excitement against the exercise of executive clemency toward convicts which was raised against Governor Moore in 1869-61. It will be remembered by those who lived here at the unhappy period referred to that the Governor was freely charged, first with opening the prison doors to recruit the ranks of the Democracy, and afterward continuing the practice to raise soldiers to fight for the Confederacy. The action of the executive provoked much angry comment, but as the Democracy rallied to his support in the first instance, and the opponents in the latter one were immediately voted "enemies of the South," and threatened with summary vengeance, the affair finally blew over, or the excitement was superseded by a greater occasioned by the danger to the city threatened by the "Yankee invader" who "came here for the sole purpose of plunder." Thus Governor Moore not only escaped, but gained some cheap eclat for his patriotic action in supplying the ranks of the gray coats with some more "gallant boys."

The proceedings of the executive session of the Senate just published show that since Governor Kellogg has been in office he has interposed the hand of mercy between about half a hundred unfortunate persons and the full punishment meted out to them by the law. His pardons and reprieves were submitted to a full Senate, composed of members from every part of the State, and by that body approved and consented to. If any Senator had had reason to suppose that the executive clemency had been improperly interposed, he should have given his information and reasons at the proper time and place and obtained a reversal in the Senate. If those citizens who are now so much distressed because the Grant parish prisoners are brought to account on a charge of having murdered a hundred or so of their neighbors because they were "arrogant," and so indignant because Isaac Sadler has been pardoned of the stupendous offense of shooting a cow, had been attending to their own business in time, they might, perhaps, have averted some of the releases which now so worry them. The pardon of fifty prisoners in one year in a great State like this, with an ample list to select from, is not a great matter. But great or small, if sufficient reasons existed for the pardon of even a greater number, we hope our Governor would have had the nerve and justice to do it. There are cases in which a man has an actual right to a pardon, and doubtless the majority of those who have been set at liberty within a year had established some sort of a claim of this kind.

We believe Governor Kellogg takes the ground that he can exercise the pardoning power only during the session of the Senate. Hence all the cases have been reported at one time. Some of them date back a long time. The Dicksons, for instance, convicted of killing Thomas C. Kirk, were pardoned by Governor Warmoth, and had been running at liberty for several months. Lately, however, Senator Thomas, General Bragg and other relatives requested Governor Kellogg to send the pardons to the Senate for confirmation, which was done, and the constitutional advice and consent obtained. A number on the list were convicted and sentenced by courts composed of officers commissioned by McEnery. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Zack McFarlane, these convictions were illegal, and the prisoners, never having had a fair trial, were entitled to their discharge.

We do not hold, with the Governor, that his power to pardon is limited to the time the Senate is in session, believing that an error may be cured at any time; yet as he acts upon his own construction, it throws the reports of all the releases upon the public at the same time when the proceedings of the executive session are made public. Doubtless much of the advice offered the Governor in favor of prisoners has been questionable. Yet it came mainly from judges and juries who tried the cases; from ministers of the gospel, and these were largely reinforced by that very numerous class of men in this city who are proverbial for signing any paper that does not contain a subscription. A gentleman who knows some of our "merchants, bankers and shrewd financiers," holds himself ready to undertake to procure five hundred signatures in favor of the St. Philip canal one day, and the same names in support of Eads' jetties the next. If the occasion be a petition to a judge, to Congress or to an actress praying her to accept a complimentary benefit, it is all the same. The polite old gents sign everything gaily, including petitions for pardons; everything, in short, except an obligation to pay money. But this is the weakest defense the Governor could make in case he thought proper to defend at all. On a recent occasion, in one of the country parishes, the most indignant persons at a meeting of citizens for the purpose of passing resolutions condemnatory of a pardon were three or four who had signed a petition to the Governor asking for it. We believe, however, they had this excuse for their conduct; the offense for which the convict was sentenced was against some negroes. What aroused their ire was the ungrateful fellow came back and stole some of the old and respectable's horses. That made great a difference, of course.

A SYMPATHY COMPELLING FIGURE.

One of our city papers has two ways of reporting cases of breach of the laws. For instance, Ellen Meaux, a young lady of a rather dark complexion, is incarcerated in the station for stealing four dollars. Here there is no great harm done. Ellen stole only four dollars, and gets no sort of sympathy. But Mr. Heyman beat some New York merchants out of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Governor Dix sent a requisition for his surrender, which Governor Kellogg very properly complied with. Here is a great case of outrage, kidnapping. "What are we coming to," say the Mrs. Grundys. What! Is a man no longer to be allowed to defraud his neighbor out of princely sums? Must the gentleman who struck the New York commercial community for one hundred and thirty thousand dollars be treated like Ellen Meaux, a common four dollar thief? And, when the noble beat resisted the officers, and refused to submit to the authority of two States, a "myrmidon" beat him shamefully. Why should the man who successfully skipped off with one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, be insulted by a vile police officer who never stole a cent, and whose pay, were he to work, and toil and moil all his life would not amount to the "winnings" of the distinguished and high-toned prisoner for a very short period in New York city. We sincerely hope that Mr. Heyman is not guilty of the charge laid at his door. But he ought not to have attempted to resist the officers. If he had escaped, the *Bulletin*, *Times* and *Picayune* would have set up a scoffing laugh at the awkwardness of his captors. But they were determined men, bound to do their duty. Hence there is no mockery—nothing but cheap indignation for interfering with a gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with $130,000 of other people's money. And all the time poor four-dollar Ellen languishes in prison because she did not steal enough to secure the respect of the gentlemanly conductors of our "first-class family newspapers." If poor Mr. Heyman had done no more than Ellen he would have received no more sympathy than she did. But as he is believed by his champions to have rather distinguished himself, and been basely kidnapped, there is some prospect of an indignation meeting.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The first section of the act creating the Superior Criminal Court confers special jurisdiction upon that tribunal for the trial of persons charged with the offense of carrying concealed weapons. This is important information to young gents who are in the habit of making walking arsenals of themselves, as Judge Atocha is very much opposed to the practice, and has declared it to be his intention to impose the severest penalties of the law upon all persons convicted of its violation. There is no doubt that many of the numerous cases of violence that are reported almost daily spring out of the habit nearly every third man on the street has of carrying a pistol, a knife or a sword cane. With these ready weapons of defense at hand, the slightest affront becomes a deadly insult that can only be effaced with blood, and the smallest affrays spring at once into tragedies. We hope Judge Atocha will try his hand at putting a stop to the barbarous practice, even if he has to make a few of the culprits feel the weight of the law.

DIED.

WRIGHT—At New Orleans, April 13, 1874, Mrs. LUCINDA WRIGHT, wife of F. R. Wright, aged twenty-one years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Frank Smith, No. 235 Carondelet street, between Calliope and Clio streets, on Wednesday Morning, at ten o'clock.

FRESH VACCINE

FOR SALE BY

FREDRICKSON & HARTE,
Druggists and Chemists,
No. 139 Canal street,
Touro Building.
ap15 3t 2p

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

AND

PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

May always be found freshly prepared at

139.....Canal Street.....139
Touro Building.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
ap15 3t 2p Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.

To the Presidents and Members of Police Juries.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 14, 1874.

The unprecedented rise in the Mississippi river has rendered all the means provided for the protection and maintenance of the levees of the State entirely inadequate for the purpose, and serious disaster is threatened unless some extraordinary means are taken to meet the emergency. I recommend that you at once take such measures as may seem to you best for the protection of the levees in your own parish, taking care not to interfere with any works which the Louisiana Levee Company may be prosecuting, and co-operating with the engineers of that company as far as practicable. Any assistance that the State engineers can render you will be given.

Prompt, vigorous and concerted action may yet save many thousands of acres of cultivated lands from overflow. I earnestly urge that you at once take some measures in the direction indicated, and I doubt not the next Legislature will devise some means to reimburse your parish for the outlay you may incur. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
ap15 2p Governor.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, April 18, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. ap15 5t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 7, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 3, 1874, EDWARD CLAREN, a citizen of New Orleans, was robbed and murdered and his body thrown into the New canal, near Howard street in this city; and, whereas all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed,

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the said Edward Claren, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this seventh day of April, in the year of our of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap3 2p

NOTICE

TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

We will pay old State and City Taxes and City Licenses at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.
mh17 30t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 1, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the eighteenth of February, 1874, WILLIAM F. O'ROURKE, of West Pearl river, St. Tammany parish, was, without provocation, shot at and killed at a point in Lake Borgne, twelve miles from the east end of the Rigolets, within the limits of the parish of Orleans, and

Whereas, all efforts of the local authorities to discover and bring to justice the murderer or murderers of the said William F. O'Rourke have failed—

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the said William F. O'Rourke, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap3 2p

AID FOR THE LAFOURCHE SUFFERERS.

Major H. F. Springer, of New Orleans, is hereby authorized to receive subscriptions, either in money or provisions, in behalf of the Lafourche sufferers, the same to be by him transmitted to the relief committee at Thibodaux for distribution.

COMMITTEE:
O. CROSIER, President;

Henry Franklin,	Louis Langman,
Cecil Vivian,	M. McCoy,
William Murrell,	Benjamin Lewis.

By order:
FRED. COLLIN,
ap12 2p Secretary.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.

CARONDELET HOUSE,

No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Two squares from Texas steamship office.
de31 4m MRS. E. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL JAMISON, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—Nos. 1345.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL JAMISON, OF NEW ORLEANS and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the thirtieth day of April, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given, that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 14, 1874.
ap15 22 29 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. SARAH OPPENHEIMER, WIFE, ETC., VS. Louis Michaelis—No. 3542.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-sixth day of March, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Sarah Oppenheimer, wife, etc., vs. Louis Michaelis—No. 3542.

On motion of Brangbn, Buck & Dinkelspiel, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof in support of said plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twenty-first instant be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Oppenheimer, and against defendant, Louis Michaelis, her husband, decreeing a separation of property and dissolving forever the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do have the full control and administration of her property, and that she recover of the said defendant, her husband, the sum of $5000, with legal interest thereon from July 5, 1865, until paid and costs of suit, with special lien and privilege and mortgage granted by law to married women for the protection and recovery of their rights and claims.

Judgment rendered March 26, 1874.

Signed March 31, 1874.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

ap1 15 30 PAUL T. ABADIE, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1372.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT BY AN INDENTURE bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D., 1874, T. and S. Henderson, of the city of New Orleans, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to the undersigned as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of T. and S. Henderson, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Dated this thirty-first day of March, A. D., 1874.

ap1 15 my1* H. S. BELL, Trustee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. J. FARRELL,

GENERAL COLLECTOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Orders left at Billiard Depot,

No. 162 Common Street,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Promptly attended to. mh18 1m

NOTICE.....NOTICE

DR. ALLEN, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street.

Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform.

Teeth filled with gold so as to prevent further decay. All operations will be done in the best manner possible. fe17 1y

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Thomas Feehan et al. vs. Steamboat Mollie Moore.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,513.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT MOLLIE MOORE, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Thomas Feehan 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 May, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 14, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap15 25 my6 19 United States Marshal.

Anderson Slade et als. vs. Steamboat St. Mary.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,502.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT ST. MARY, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Anderson Slade et als., 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 April, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States marshal's office, New Orleans, March 30, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap2 7 15 19 United States Marshal.

R. M. Peterson et al., vs. Ship Sterling and Steam Towboat Equator.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,496.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SHIP STERLING AND STEAM TOWBOAT EQUATOR, their tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by R. M. Peterson 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 April, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ship Sterling and steam towboat Equator should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, March 30, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
mh31 ap7 15 19 United States Marshal.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Thomas O'Neill vs. Michael Lipp—First Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2134.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT 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 at my warehouse, No. 139 Julia street, on SATURDAY, April 25, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

ap15 19 25 JOHN HURLEY, Constable.

George Wertzmuller vs. Mrs. Mary Fourchet—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 9647.

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 stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 25, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 129 Chippewa street, between Richard and Market streets—

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

ap15 19 25 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

J. P. Searls vs. H. Malone and George H. Rareshide, as surety on appeal bond—Second Justice's Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 3272.

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 stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my office, corner of St. Charles street and Commercial alley, on SATURDAY, April 25, 1874 at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHTS, TITLES AND INTEREST of George H. Rareshide in and to a certain suit, as now pending in the Fourth District Court, parish of Orleans, George H. Rareshide vs. Beaumont & Fakes, and numbered 33,412 on the docket of said court.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

ap15 22 25 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

LOST.

$25 REWARD—LOST.—ON THE EVENING or night of April 11, 1874, the following notes and drafts, to wit:

DRAFT, dated New Orleans, March 10, 1874, drawn by Gumbel & Mayer, their order, and accepted by S. Gumbel & Co., payable November 1, 1874, amounting to $930.

DRAFT, dated New Orleans, February 19, 1874, drawn by F. W. Cason & Co., their order, and accepted by Jacques Levy, payable October 1, 1874, amounting to $375 87.

DRAFT, dated New Orleans, March 31, 1874, drawn by Silvermagel & Co., their order, and accepted by Levy & Haas, payable February 15, 1875, amounting to $1506.

DRAFT, dated Yazoo City, Mississippi, February 7, 1874, drawn by R. N. Pearce and A. L. Holt, individually, order E. Schaeffer, and accepted by Barksdale & Smith, payable November 15, 1874, at office of W. Hogan, New Orleans, amounting to $643 75.

NOTE, dated Summit, Mississippi, March 22, 1874, drawn by H. Hiler & Co., order of Lehman, Godchaux & Co., payable October 1, 1874, at the office of Meyer, Weis & Co., New Orleans, amounting to $1359 74.

NOTE, dated New Orleans, February 20, 1874, drawn by Samuel Friedlander, order of Lehman, Godchaux & Co., payable eight months after date, amounting to $652 68.

NOTE, dated New Orleans, February 14, 1874, drawn by Stephen Ciolina, order of Lehman, Godchaux & Co., payable ninety days after date, amounting to $1369 71.

The public is hereby cautioned not to negotiate for the above named papers, as payment on the same has been stopped. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of same at Lehman, Godchaux & Co.'s, No. 10 Chartres street, and no questions asked. ap14 3t

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT from the second of March, 1874, Mr. L. CARBO has ceased to be director and agent of the Ocean Saw Mill, and all business communications should be addressed to C. E. GAUTIER, manager of the Ocean Saw Mill, corner Bordeaux and Water streets, or to Messrs. M. PUIG & CO., No. 57 Customhouse street, New Orleans. Ocean Saw Mill box, No. 2226, New Orleans Postoffice. ap11 3t

THE FIRM OF THOMPSON BROTHERS is this day dissolved by limitation. The undersigned will continue the rice commission business in his own name and for his own account, assuming all the liabilities of the old firm.

PHILIP KEY THOMPSON.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, I have the pleasure to recommend to my friends my brother, Philip Key Thompson, and trust that they will continue to him the same patronage as has been heretofore extended to the old firm.

ap9 10t THEODORE J. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—FINE location; large grounds; stable; southern exposure; handsomely furnished. Also, horse and carriage for sale. Apply No. 473 Camp street, corner of Orange street. ap10 6t

FOR SALE.—HORSE AND CARRIAGE. HORSE fast trotter in harness; paces under saddle. Carriage handsome and in good order. Address TTT, Republican office. ap10 6t

LANDS.....LANDS.

The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana has LANDS in various parishes of the State which are offered for sale on most favorable terms, and will be sold in lots of fifty acres and upward, affording opportunity to men of moderate means and freedmen to obtain homesteads with a small outlay of money. To ACTUAL SETTLERS sales will be made for a portion cash, and the balance on time with mortgage. Applications to be made at the bank, in New Orleans.

J. F. DELERY, Cashier.
New Orleans, March 27, 1874. mh28 30t

BANKS AND BANKING.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, 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. F. GENERES, President.
SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer. mh24 1y

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.

GRUNEWALD HALL,

No. 22 Baronne Street.

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

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades,

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of M. Castro.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,359.—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 administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ap15 19 23* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of J. M. Isaacs.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,181.—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 C. M. Soria, testamentary executor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ap15 19 23 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James O'Dowd.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,953.—Whereas, Mrs. Emma Adeline O'Dowd has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late James O'Dowd, 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.

ap15 19 23* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of August Rabe.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE succession of August Rabe, No. ——, for the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, are hereby notified to present the same to J. H. Ferguson, attorney of said succession, No. 17 Commercial Place, and all persons indebted to said succession are notified that prompt payment will be required.

HENRIETTA RABE,
ap15 1t* Administratrix.

Succession of Patrick O'Donnell.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,595.—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 administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ap15 19 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Jean Toulandon, Jr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,426.—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 administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

ap15 19 24* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF LAGAN & MACKISON— No. 1395.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 14, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, against the estate of Lagan & Mackison, and Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap15 25 United States Marshal.

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eighth Annual Statement.

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

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1874.

Fire		$59,302 55
Marine		37,809 14
River		99,763 28
Total		$197,373 97
Add unterminated risks, March 31, 1873.		16,813 79
Total		$214,187 76
Less unearned premiums, March 31, 1874		15,745 00
Total		$198,442 76
Paid fire losses	$61,392 47	
Paid marine losses	11,391 14	
Paid river losses	20,191 50—	$93,175 20
Paid rebate		20,037 24
Paid reinsurance		9,049 47
Paid return premiums		1,217 03
Paid taxes		8,136 45
Paid contingent		1,526 31
Paid r