

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 22, 1874. Ways that are dark—alley ways. Cold and rain has caused a spring halt.

Sweet are the uses of advertisements. The way to serve a good dinner is to eat it.

Women who will wash are not likely to fade. Quassia tea will kill vermin on canary birds.

Missouri girls are called Mo. lasses. So sweet. The moon remains out all night when it gets full.

Some people are positive just in proportion to their ignorance. With sarcastic words, Jennie June makes light of the cork bustle.

Partial culture runs to the ornate; extreme culture to simplicity. Memphis complains of caterpillars, but takes care of the fence. The expense will accumulate without care.

Charles Lamb said, "A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market." The new handkerchiefs, with colored borders, are called "the flirtation."

When a poor dog goes into a church in Salt Lake City his owner is fined \$5. Tailor, measuring a fat customer: "Would you hold the end, sir, while I go round?"

Brown English socks \$3 per dozen; six linen bosom shirts for \$7, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 149 Common street.

Bayard Taylor, who has resided abroad for many years, advises Americans to stay at home. The smart little boy is talking again. He says: "There's two things I s'pose—Sundays and d'ip."

Chicago people eschew oysters on the shell, because they never do things by halves. When thick soles are the only objections against a pair of shoes, the objections will soon wear away.

The Attakapas Register speaks of Mrs. Van Cott as an "exponent of the Scripture," now that she has left us. White Marseilles vests for \$2.25. French diagonal frock coats, \$3.50, factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The dramatic notes of the Louisville Ledger state that "C. B. Hawkins is performing at DeBar's, New Orleans." It is doubted here. Mr. Frank Heiderich, of the Sea Coast Republican, has been appointed collector of customs at the port of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill and the other is killing with intent to eat. A private letter from Meriden, New Hampshire, states that nine inches of snow fell there on the tenth instant, and that sleighs were in demand.

The reporters of Covington, Kentucky, throw dirt at each other when they meet in the street. That is much better than throwing it in their papers. The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York city, will preach in Christ Church, Canal street, this morning at eleven o'clock.

Fine spring cassimere pants, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Come all and see how little money it takes to buy clothing, at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street. Discrimination is as necessary in charity as in everything else, and indiscriminate charity is in many respects more dangerous than in anything else.

A Chicago pork packer, whose pen rent was raised to \$25, exclaimed: "Great Caesar! here's a nice state of affairs—the Gospel going up and pork going down. What's to become of us?" Parties having State or city taxes to pay, as well as city licenses, will do well to call on John Klein & Co., No. 33 Carondelet street, and learn how it is done in the cheapest and best way.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 33 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, furniture and movables. Ten thousand dollars' worth of good luck was distributed among four patrons of the Louisiana State Lottery Saturday. T. Cave, No. 182 Bayou road, sold the fortunate papers to four of his patrons, which made them each \$300 richer.

The Red car on Carondelet street takes you to the depot of the Jackson railroad, at the head of Elysian Fields street, when on each Saturday you can purchase excursion tickets good to return on the following Sunday or Monday. It is said that the custom of having orange blossoms for bridal wreaths was derived from the Saracens, among whom the orange branch, from the circumstance of its bearing fruit and flowers at the same time, was considered an emblem of prosperity.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes sent a sentiment by telegraph to the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, on the occasion of their recent celebration, which, in reference to the difference in time between the two poets, closed with: "He smiles in slumber, for he dreams of you."

Discussing the prospects of a tunnel under the British channel, the Academy, after alluding to various projects (some dating as far back as 1831), says that now the most favored plan seems to be to carry the tunnel through the palaeozoic rocks which underlie the chalk bed of the channel, and which are to be found at a depth not exceeding 600 or 700 feet.

THE MISSTATEMENT OF IGNORANCE.

We do not choose to apply a harsher term to the St. Louis Times, which charges that the opposition to the wing dams of Eads comes from "a most determined clique of speculators and vamps upon the navigation interests." It is the St. Louis press, has the unscrupulous audacity to charge the merchants in council assembled with composing a ring which advocates the construction of a canal for their own personal interests. That this is not reasonable is evident from the fact that the government of the United States is tendered the exclusive jurisdiction of the way, with the construction of the work. It could not possibly be known who will be the beneficiaries of the expenditure, and there can be no basis of organization to divide an unknown quantity or to deal with unnamed persons.

In order to vindicate our merchants from this aspersion, and also to show the true cause why New Orleans prefers the canal we will go back to a history of which our censors and masters of St. Louis are ignorant. It would be too much to ask that they will republish, but we trust they will at least read what we shall now record.

HISTORY OF OUTLET NAVIGATION.

The earlier commerce of New Orleans was principally conducted by way of Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. This avoided the strong current of the river, and saved the cost of towage. The federal government, for the defense of the territory, closed the pass of Manchac, and the commerce was thus confined to the river outlet. As this outlet navigation has been always shallow, large vessels were found unavailable, and even a special craft with shallow draft and great breadth of beam, was adopted. The attention of the Congress was called by the united, but weak West, having then no other outlet to the sea. The survey of Talcott, United States engineer, nearly forty years ago, made known the peculiar obstruction, and the commercial authorities and the Legislature of Louisiana, satisfied that no permanent work could be constructed at the passes, recommended an outlet canal. A survey of location for this work was made by W. S. Chase, captain United States engineers. It was so full and minute that its estimates of construction might be used to-day. Congress took no action upon it.

THE BLOCKADE OF 1853.

It was when the heavy products of the West and South first began to assume their subsequent proportions that New Orleans was alarmed by the blockade of fifty-five ships at the two passes. One ship drawing nineteen feet had been around sixty days at Pass-a-l'Outre; two others, drawing sixteen and a half and seventeen feet respectively, also obstructed this outlet. The Southwest Pass was also closed by three grounded ships. The value of the cargoes of this blockaded fleet, even at the low prices of that period, was \$7,367,339. The financial and commercial consequences of such an embargo naturally excited the factors, bankers and shippers of New Orleans. The Chamber of Commerce sent a committee, composed of responsible men, some of whom still deserve and enjoy the respect of their fellow-citizens. This committee was composed of Messrs. W. Creery, Wilbur, J. B. Morrison, G. A. Fosdick and Skipwith. The Chamber of Commerce received their report, appealed to the State Legislature and to Congress and appointed a committee to go to Washington. The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures of the State Legislature reported, March, 1853, on "the condition of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi," and especially to "the enormous amounts of appropriations from the federal government which have been expended in attempts to remove the obstructions, without any benefit whatever."

This refers to the attempt to open the navigation in 1839 by a bucket drag, at the close of which experiment, in one night of storm twice as much mud was replaced in the channel of Southwest Pass as had been removed in a season; the contract of the towboat company, which was unsatisfactory, and the attempt in 1856, under the direction of United States engineers, to concentrate the current by closing all the passes except two, and the construction of oblique dykes; the improvement of the navigable channel by blasting the mud with gun powder. The merchants of that period were convinced that the river outlets were unmanageable by any artificial means. They turned again to the canal, but as Congress had not favored that work, the merchants determined to resume the construction of the canal as a joint stock and toll company, deeming it better even to tax commerce for its use, than leave it to the irremediable obstruction of the passes.

The following officers, on behalf of the insurance companies, subscribed to the expense of a private and preliminary survey of the canal route and gulf soundings: John Pemberton, President Merchants' Insurance Company; T. A. Adams, for Crescent Insurance Company; Charles Briggs, for Louisiana Insurance Company; James Edwards, for Sun Insurance Company; John Tynes, for Orleans Insurance Company; E. Ganucheau, for Louisiana State Insurance Company; O. Gaillard, for Citizens' Insurance Company; H. Peychaud, for Hope Insurance Company; J. M. Lapeyre, for Louisiana State Bank; A. Miltenberger and others, merchants and factors. This private survey, based on the studies of Chase, Brisson, and other engineers and hydrographers in the service of Great Britain and the United States was favorable. It was endorsed by the Board of Underwriters of New Orleans, and by the Chamber of Commerce. This was on the twenty-seventh of March, 1857. It is possible that the civil war alone prevented the execution of this work. To this experience has been added that of the dredge experiment since the war. With two blockades within the last two years, rendered even more formidable than formerly by the improved means of transportation between the Mississippi valley and the eastern coast.

JUDGE ATOCHA'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury impaneled under the law creating the Superior Criminal Court, were on Monday charged by Judge Atocha in regard to their duties. It has not often been our good fortune to read a clearer, more concise or able address from any bench than we find this admirable charge to be. No attempt is made to confuse the mind with obtruse legal principles, whose meaning, like certain jewels, are decidedly hard to find, but of questionable value. His views as to the honorable duties of a juror ought to be carefully considered by all. Instead of deeming it irksome to serve the State in such a capacity, it should be esteemed a high post of honor, as it is indeed one of great responsibility. In this connection we are glad to observe the judge has declared his purpose to make the jury rooms the fit abode for gentlemen, furnished with such conveniences as are supplied to all well regulated public and private offices. The surroundings of a man have a powerful influence upon his character. So much so that it would be folly to expect patience and careful attention from a juror put up in a dirty, ill-ventilated apartment, badly provided with furniture, and that of the most dirty and repulsive description. The

ever present impulse of men so situated is to get out as soon as possible, no matter how. We have heard of judges even who would hurry up a jury to hang a man because he was in a hurry to go to his dinner. With this promise of a pleasant consultation room, which the jury may rely upon, because Judge Atocha is a man who will strictly keep his word, comes the information that excuses for exemptions from jury duty will be scrutinized very closely. This is a hint to citizens that they are expected to be ready to obey with alacrity the call of the State for their services, and not attempt to shirk their duty by urging frivolous reasons. He points out very lucidly the details of the duties they are expected to perform, and the manner in which their business is to be transacted.

It will be seen that Judge Atocha confirms our prediction that he would keep a sharp eye upon those who daily offend against the law by carrying concealed weapons. He attributes two-thirds of the crimes against persons to this pernicious habit. Fortunately, the public sentiment is with him in this matter, and those who are sent to prison for secretly harboring the means of taking a cowardly advantage of their fellow men, need expect little sympathy. As well may a man undertake to execute the laws of *sum et terra* in his own behalf, as to take the law into his own hand on every little occasion of affront or incivility. Not that it is necessary to tamely submit to outrage. Nature has provided all with sufficient means of defense for all ordinary occasions, and the gun maker and cutter have not added commendable improvements by their inventions.

It will be well for every citizen to read this charge, as well as the members of the grand jury, since it shows a well settled purpose on the part of the judge of the Superior Criminal Court to enforce the laws and extend their protection to all, whether rich or poor, ignorant or enlightened, black or white. CONGRESS YESTERDAY PASSED A BILL WHICH WILL RECEIVE THE HEARTY APPROVAL OF EVERY PERSON IN THIS STATE. It is not often that we have under consideration subjects which command such unanimity. We allude to the bill to authorize the President to issue food and supplies to the people of Louisiana who have been devastated by the overflow. It is worthy of note that on this occasion the representatives of a great and generous nation did not stop to make captious inquiries before authorizing the relief. No member arose in his place and inquired if the people of Louisiana had not brought the disaster upon themselves by neglecting their levees, or refusing to pay taxes, or in any other easily supposed ways by which things are permitted to go to ruin for want of attention. The volumes of abuse that have been showered upon Congress from this section were forgotten in a moment. Gentlemen voted for our relief with as much apparent alacrity as they had once before done for their own back pay, and never thought to throw it up to us that we have adopted some of their legislative acts as a sort of staple commodity in our political discussions. All of which proves to us that however the Americans may quarrel with each other in prosperity, they are truly friends and brothers when a great calamity invades any section of the country.

LA POLITIQUE.

Our Gallic neighbors of *l'Abelle* are like the great philosopher who is so intent on the pursuit of an abstract problem as to be unaware of the siege and sack of the city of his residence. While the waters roar and rush around and the air is vocal with the sobs and sorrows of a starving people, *l'Abelle* writes a homily on "The Policy of the President of the United States toward the Southern States." Of this policy it is said that it consists "in an active intervention to install in power a usurping Governor." This French criticism on a Republican government says the country needs to be enlightened upon the theory of the President relative to federal intervention, for the events which occurred in Louisiana in January 1872, whence the usurpation of Kellogg and the actual employment of troops in Arkansas "indicate a certain confusion of ideas of the President relative to his duty, and to the exercise of the right of intervention." What would the President do better than consult an organ so profoundly skilled in French politics? Why not retrocede Louisiana to France and give a President appointed by the Legislature? Why not cite the example of a brave country conquered by the intrigues, and divisions of its own rulers? Why not explain the merits of a city besieged, ravaged and almost destroyed by its own communists, and the trial of thousands for the offense of civil war? On all these subjects *l'Abelle* would furnish excellent authority, but as an expounder of a constitutional government its opinions are too foreign for adoption.

At the present time Louisiana is asking of this government, headed by a President whose policy is said to be to install and protect "usurping governors," some help in his misery. The partisan press sees no trace in its warfare, and tends to exasperate the very power from which aid is asked, against the object of our prayer. It would be, perhaps, wise to ask what will be the policy of intervention in our struggle with high water and starvation? Will the President do these things? We can see no other object in this persistent censure of everything in this country, except to disgust our people with the government, and impel them to petition for intercession to France, just as the Shreveport parishes, discontented with being in a party minority, ask to be transferred to Texas.

If the President of the United States and the Republican party were as intolant and vindictive as their Fusion opponents in Louisiana, the waters might close over every head and habitation in our State without a finger raised to the rescue. Happily for humanity this is not the case. The cities of the North and West, the

President and the Republican majority in Congress look only at their duty, and do not listen to the obloquy of their really insignificant opponents. Even the negroes, denouncing daily by the same Fusionists; fearing, in time of election, for their lives, are now guarding and laboring on the levees for protecting the property of others. In a mere partisan there is neither justice, gratitude nor care for others, and no policy of a President toward the Southern States would be satisfactory except that which would give to the Fusionists all the offices of the Southern States.

The *Bulletin* indulges itself in the rather too common habit of self-praise to an extent which goes beyond the limit of half-slander. In one paragraph we learn the paper is poor and a female; in another that she has been tempted to "come down," but that she has refused, though "large sums" were offered for silence. We are informed that if we demand it, the names of our friends who have attempted to bribe this Ishmaelite of journalism will be given. We certainly have a great curiosity to know whether any Republican has been so dishonest, silly and indiscreet as to do such a thing, and will be thankful for any information on this point. Of course we do not suppose the *Bulletin* would listen to any proposal of the kind, but have reason to think it, or "she" would not let such a splendid opportunity for making a sensation pass without improving it. Let us have the information then, by all means, done up in the customary sensational style, including big head lines, exclamations points, and all the fixings. If we have any friends who would muzzle the *Bulletin*, we will mark their names off our visiting list when the fact is proved.

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 29 2p

A CARD.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-eighth of single number ticket No. 6912, class E, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of \$20,000, on Saturday, April 13, 1874, said ticket having cost the sum of \$1.25, at the office of T. Cavaler, No. 182 Bayou road, near St. Claude street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. MRS. E. MAHENAY, No. 213 Bourbon street, mh17 29 2p

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GRAND BENEFIT EXCURSION TO THE BONNET CARRE CREVASSE

STRAHER W. S. PIKE, CAPTAIN JOHN J. BROWN. For the benefit of the crevasse sufferers in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberia, on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874, at 12 M., for leaving by wharf, at the head of Canal street, at 3 P. M., sharp, returning by moonlight, in time to witness the procession of the "Disciples of Thespis."

DISCIPLES OF THESPIS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the RECEPTION COMMITTEE at the Taboucaux and the Varieties Theatre, April 21, 1874. W. S. PIKE, Chairman; T. C. Herndon, Dr. S. Choppin; Germain Vincent, Ed. Toby; J. E. Walsh, J. Henry Behan; J. C. Dent, Joseph Collins; William Miller Owen, John Thorn; Joseph P. Hornor, S. S. Moody; Wash. Marks, F. A. Minor; W. C. Simmons, Jr., Joseph H. De Grange; A. E. Brown, W. M. Madlen; J. J. Melon, Alfred France; Maran Stoddard, John Wilson. The members of this committee are requested to report to the chairman at the theatre, at 7 P. M., for duty. Carriages will approach the theatre from the direction of Dauphine street, and pass out Canal street. ap22 29 2p THESPIS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. (ESTABLISHED 1845.) Assets \$25,000,000 Annual income over \$8,000,000 PURELY MUTUAL. The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returned to policy holders. NO STOCK HOLDERS TO ABSORB PROFITS. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Dividends declared annually in cash, which can be applied to reduce the annual premiums, or to increase the insurance. Policies issued for the special protection of WIVES AND CHILDREN. Policies issued to SECURE THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. Also, TORTURE INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining the security of Life Insurance with the profitable investing of money. Parties desiring SAFE AND SECURE LIFE INSURANCE at its actual net cost in this and all other cities, are requested to make application to the undersigned. COPES & OGDEN, General Agents, No. 41 Carondelet street. This company paid during the last year nearly \$1,500,000 losses by death, and declared dividends to policy holders in cash \$1,712,254.40. LOCAL BOARD: Aug. Bohm, E. H. Kennedy, J. S. Walton, E. F. Minton, Samuel Smith, Wm. S. Pike, T. A. Adams, F. Wintz, E. Peale, Charles Carver, R. O. Nelson, W. B. Schmidt, L. B. Cain, Paul Pourbeur, S. Forchheimer, George Forster, J. H. Chappelle, T. J. Semmes, J. H. Ludewigen, J. A. Duffile, F. S. Sampson, J. H. Oglebay. MEDICAL EXAMINERS: D. C. Holliday, M. D. John W. Caldwell, M. D. ap22 29 2p

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873: On fire risks, \$414,933.55; On marine risks, 191,139.32; On river risks, 42,754.56. Total premiums, \$648,827.43. Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873, \$125,650.93. Less return premiums, 11,770.50. Net earned premiums, 511,406.00. Balance on fire, \$192,770.97. Balance on marine, 118,123.22. Balance on river, 4,759.89. Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account, 17,401.43. Commissions on agency business, 7,720.27. Rebate paid to the assured, 20,773.40. Semi-annual interest on capital stock, 25,000.00. Five per cent paid August, 1873, 25,000.00. Five per cent payable in February, 1874, 25,000.00. Reserved for unexpired claims, \$43,701.75. The company has the following assets: Cash, \$80,997.16; Bills receivable for premiums, 15,077.16; Bonds, city and other, 125,000.00; Stocks, Gas Company and other, 67,514.50; Pledge and mortgage notes, 275,759.59; Premiums in course of collection, 106,370.52; Suspense account, 3,579.79; Agency premiums for December, 11,612.22; Warrant account, 4,759.89; Branch office, 4,524.21; Louisiana Cotton Factory, 1,970.50; Property corner Canal and Camp streets, 70,693.77; Other real estate, 25,532.99; Due by insurance companies, 2,402.70. Total, \$774,506.77. Depreciation, 75,000.00. Cash market value, \$756,943.93. LIABILITIES: Capital stock, \$500,000.00; Unexpired risks, 125,650.93; Interest on capital stock, due in February, 25,000.00; Interest and dividends uncollected, 11,115.19; Bills payable by holders, 1,716.69; Claims unsettled, 3,361.75; Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses, 10,145.97. Total, \$675,944.28. The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. HINCK, Secretary, J. TUNES, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874. P. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 149 Gravier street, New Orleans.

WE ARE STILL PAYING STATE AND CITY TAXES DUE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1874.

ANY CITY LICENSES FOR 1874. On the most liberal terms. JOHN KLEIN & CO., ap22 1m 2p, No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 20, 1874. To all State and parish officers in the overpowered districts of Louisiana, and to the citizens generally: The calamity which has so unexpectedly overtaken our State when all indications pointed to a speedy removal of agricultural and commercial prosperity, calls for the highest exercise of your judgment, forbearance and humanity. The State government has done and is doing all that its resources will allow to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been reduced to destitution by the disastrous crevasse in the levees of our great river, and by the floods consequent upon the recent heavy rain storms. Regulations have been made by the State authorities and by our Representatives in Congress upon the general government for immediate aid, and I have reason to believe that the regulations thus made will be promptly responded to. The Mayor of New Orleans, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a well chosen committee of distinguished citizens are doing all that can be done to send immediate assistance to those most in need of it, and the special money has been made to the great cities of the North and West with double, in due time, bringing a generous response. In the meantime, let me enjoin upon you patience, forbearance and confident reliance upon those who have undertaken to do, as far as possible, the evils which now threaten you. Supplies of money, food and clothing will be forwarded to you without one moment's unnecessary delay. To send your distressed population to this city, already overcrowded with unemployed people, will only exacerbate the efforts that are being made for your relief. I re-commend that you organize in each parish a committee of trusted citizens who will undertake the proper distribution of the supplies sent. Forward the names of the committee so organized at once to the president of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Mayor of New Orleans, to the chairman of the relief committee (I. N. Marks, Esq.) or to myself. As far as possible enable the laborers of the inundated districts to make their way to those parishes which are not under water, where their labor is still needed and will meet a just reward. Relax no efforts to diminish and control the overflow, which now afflicts you, and it may be that even out of this dire calamity some good may come, through the attention of the nation at large being so painfully concentrated upon the question of making the building and maintenance of the levees of the Mississippi, as also the preservation of a proper outlet for the river, a national work. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. G. DESLOUEN, Secretary of State, ap22 3p

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, April 15, 1874. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874, for graving the west side of Rampart street between Damme and Hospital streets, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer. Bids to be made for grading in cash, and also for payment in street improvement and street as for payment in the rate of seven and one-half cents on the dollar, in conformity with the charter, the City to have the option of accepting either, and also reserving the right to reject all bids. All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, an evidence of their intention to abide by the conditions, the amount of \$200, in cash, which shall be forfeited to the City in case of failure to bid. Bidders whose contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day of adjudication. No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance that the required deposit has been made. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for graving the west side of Rampart street, New Orleans, April 15, 1874." JAMES LEWIS, Administrator. ap22 29 2p

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY WITH DISINFECTANTS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, April 15, 1874. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874, for supplying the city with disinfectants, with necessary acids, as follows: 1. BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY, with necessary acids. 2. ZINC IODINE. 3. PERMANGANATE OF POTASH, in bottles 200 bottles to be furnished immediately. 4. CARBOLIC ACID: 100 surface disinfectant, five barrels to be furnished immediately. 5. All of which to be furnished in such quantity and at such time as will be needed and recommended by the Board of Health, to be used in the disinfection of buildings and machinery for a draining machine, and for the disinfection of the city. Bids to be made for payment in cash, and also for payment in new consolidated bonds, drainage seats, at par, at the option of the City. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be accompanied by plans and specifications, both general and in detail. The proposals to state the kind of disinfectants, including boilers, engines, pumps, foundations and buildings, and to state the quantity of each, and the amount to be paid for the same. The contractor to deposit with the Board of Health a sample of each disinfectant, all of proper grade, and to be examined by the chemist of the Board of Health, and not in conformity with the samples to be rejected. The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing the City with disinfectants, New Orleans, April 15, 1874." JAMES LEWIS, Administrator. ap22 29 2p

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW DRAINING MACHINE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, April 15, 1874. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874, for supplying the city with a new draining machine, with necessary machinery, as follows: 1. A new draining machine, with necessary machinery, to be used in the disinfection of buildings and machinery for a draining machine, and for the disinfection of the city. Bids to be made for payment in cash, and also for payment in new consolidated bonds, drainage seats, at par, at the option of the City. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be accompanied by plans and specifications, both general and in detail. The proposals to state the kind of disinfectants, including boilers, engines, pumps, foundations and buildings, and to state the quantity of each, and the amount to be paid for the same. The contractor to