

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 24, 1874.

Spades are now trumps in gardens.

Key West has captured a seven hundred pound turtle.

California exempts editors from jury duty, believing they have trials enough of their own.

Victor Hugo says, in "Ninety-three," that eating with one's fingers is "ignoring civilization."

The Texas Mail publishes the following as city news: "Tomorrow is the Sabbath day. Keep it holy."

There is one thing which the most improvident young men are always able to keep, and that is late hours.

Victor Emmanuel's birthday is the same as that of his son, both having been born on the same day twenty-four years apart.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening at Mechanics Institute for a charitable purpose.

Brown English socks \$3 per dozen; linen bosom shirts for \$7, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

General T. Morris Chester, of New Orleans, will deliver an address at the Alcorn University (Mississippi) commencement, June 17.

A new foundry for the manufacture of malleable iron has been established in Chicago. It will afford employment for 600 persons.

Two Belfast gentlemen have been sent to prison for two months, and fined besides \$150 each, for sending an unseaworthy vessel to sea.

By Virginia's new interest law, six per cent is the legal rate, but banks are allowed to charge one-half of one per cent for thirty days in advance.

White Marseilles vests for \$2.25. French diagonal frock coats, \$3.50, factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Tomorrow evening the Gaiety Comique Variety Club give an entertainment at St. Stephen's Hall, corner of Chestnut street and Napoleon avenue.

It has been decided by a Cambridge professor that a man could not live in the moon a single minute. Persons about to emigrate thither will heed his warning.

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.

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake and pretend to do what you are not made for is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.

The Reverend Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, said, in a recent lecture, that a man who is simply honest because honesty is the best policy, is a shawker and a peddler of religion for its accidental results.

A huge Napoleon blue sunshade, with gilt or ivory tips and handle, will be the correct thing this season for the bells of the period. It is not lined, and the reflection upon the face is, we presume, a part of the fashion.

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.

The Bishop of Louisiana will hold an ordination at St. Paul's Church on St. Mark's day, Saturday, April 25, 1874, at 11 A. M., on which occasion the Rev. P. Macfarlane, of Opelousas, will be advanced to the sacred order of priesthood.

The Franco-German war was a godsend to lovers of dangerous sport. In some of the districts in France wolves and wild boars multiplied in such numbers while the hunters were off shooting them, that crops are laid waste and travel is perilous.

A celebration in honor of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, State of Louisiana, will be held on Monday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Addresses will be delivered by several distinguished men of the order.

Queen Victoria will be formally invited by the corporation of the city of London to participate in the entertainment to be given by the city to the Czar, and it is possible that the Queen will take this opportunity to emerge from her long seclusion.

Mr. Gladstone is described by a writer in the Paris Liberte as a thin, pale old man, with two early curls of gray hair framing his forehead. His countenance, says this observing scribe, expresses "not only the absolutism of thought, but the authority of command."

Some of the English papers give currency to a report that a marriage may possibly be arranged between the Princess, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. This peer is one of the richest in England.

The Irish drama, "Ellen Oge," in the Grand Opera House, New York, has been honored by the presence of a number of the Catholic clergy. One of the characters in it is a priest, who appears to decided advantage at every point of action on the stage.

Texasiana, Texas, is about seventy-five days old, built in a dense forest. It now numbers over 3000 inhabitants, and there are two hundred buildings going up. It contains a general ticket office, two railroads, two express companies, two telegraph lines and forty saloons. It is called the "Enchanted Village."

Wilhelm Frederikson, a young artist who committed suicide recently in California, left a strange letter behind him. It closes as follows: "If any minister would humor my friends to say a few words, let it be a Unitarian, if such a man will do the office of this kind to such a miserable wretch who dares to take his life. And now for the 'unknown.' I love to travel, friends, and when there is, the least hope that I may come to a better place than the one I am at, I start with still greater pleasure."

OUR LEVEE SYSTEM.

Every high water crisis brings up, of course, a good deal of old learning and the reputed advocacy of disputed theories. Mr. T. S. Hardee, civil engineer, published in the Times of Sunday last a proposal to relieve the river by wasteways at special points, to be so protected by timber and so restricted by side levees as to do no material mischief to the growing crops or stock of the planters. Against this theory there are two objections stated. One, that stated by Major Barnard, United States engineer, that to draw off the water will be to check the current; to check the current will increase the deposit, and that this will raise the bed and consequently the surface of the river. The other, that such discharge of surplus water on the east side of the river will so fill the lakes as that the reflux water will invade the rear portion of our city. The incidental damage to the oysters, cited by the bon vivant of the Times, we do not at present take into the estimate.

We do not underrate this system of relief by waste way, which, however, an officer of the army some years since carried so far as to propose that the plantations should be fairly fluted with ditches, which would have occupied about as much land as was left for the plow. But still we think this relief system entitled to consideration and even to experiment. The statement that our levees are at least two feet too low, coming from an engineer of such experience, is a practical suggestion about which no one will disagree. Let us by all means have higher and stronger levees.

There is, however, a question touched on by Mr. Hardee, which presents even more difficulties than the precise mode of treating the common danger. It is, under what authority, and by what discipline shall any system be executed and maintained? Mr. Hardee thinks the United States should detail a force of a thousand men, organized and drilled as sappers and miners, who shall be marched down to the river, and employed in the construction and reconstruction of these fortifications. This also involves the proposal that the federal government shall become "the proprietor and guardian of the whole levee." Engineers, like some soldiers, believe in a strong and well organized system; and even some of our own citizens—the savage defenders of State rights—grumble at any proposition to lend federal money, or work with federal agencies for the benefit of the city or State of their residence.

We have stated our difference with Mr. Hardee as to the system proper for adoption. There are practical objections to the United States ownership of the levees and its guard of one thousand men. It would be bad economy to add to the army or to take from its active service such a force. After the construction of the levees, which must be done by contract, and not by soldiers, there would be no use for this thousand men, except at periods of high water. Unless these officers and troops were cantoned along the whole river it would be impossible for them to know when or where they would be needed. The present Levee Company, like the Pope's soldiers, "turn out in good weather," but they have not amounted to a row of pins in the unrelenting overflow. General Jeff Thompson has, like King Canute, commanded the waters to behave themselves; he has spoken pleasant speeches to the waters; he has told the waters jokes worthy of being embalmed in the funniest pages of Traviata; he has even drank to the waters in flowing beakers of Chateau Leoville, but they will not be appeased. They are inexorable.

The river can not be commanded from "these headquarters." By no means, General Jeff. You can do as much as King Canute himself, but you can not sit at New Orleans and watch the muskrats, and fight the crawfish at Milken's bend. Uncle Sam could not do it. But if we institute a home guard, of our own planters and laborers who live along the whole line, who know the weak places, and can watch the muskrats; if we organize the militia of the waters, place them under command of able generals; brigade them; put them in regiments and companies, provide magazines of material, with boats to convey reinforcements to any point attacked by the great enemy; if we lay along this whole line, at least in time of high water, a telegraph wire such as is used in all modern warfare, or even connect with existing wires at principal points, then the best defense can be made that human agency can offer. Do not underestimate the capacity of this home guard. The best defense of a besieged city always comes from its own people protecting their own homes. The planters would exercise a degree of vigilance and effort which could not be expected from the best soldiery, coming a thousand miles to defend the homes of others.

These home guards should be paid liberally. The laborer can not be expected to lose much sleep for the crop in which he is not interested, nor to prevent a calamity from which he can escape. The laborer on a drowned out plantation can take his all on the end of a stick and, like the thousands of itinerant toilers who come here from Europe, look out for "a job" somewhere else. No. The laborer must be paid—liberally. It is here that the aid of the federal government would come in. The Mississippi is a great river. Very well. The States on its banks resist the invasion at great expense of money and labor. Then just as Texas or Nevada or Maine might defend the territorial integrity of the Union by resisting an invasion of the Comanches or Canadians, so may Louisiana resist that great invader the Mississippi, and just as the frontier States mentioned put in their claims for indemnity for these expenses, so Louisiana would ask a contribution from the common treasury in the common defense.

We hope Mr. Hardee will modify his plan of federal intervention and propose a plan of domestic organization, protection and compensation. We should even like to see the whole line of levees put under a sort of martial law at the over-

flows by which all would be required and conscripted to labor, and that a commissariat and quartermaster and paymaster should be assigned to serve with this "army of the Rhine." Let us keep all our money at home—get all we can from abroad and pay it out to our planters and laborers for this cruel war against the waters, the muskrats and the crawfish.

VERY INCONSISTENT.

The conduct of those who oppose Governor Kellogg and deny his authority has been so very inconsistent and unreasonable ever since his inauguration that their attacks have become harmless, an intelligent public having long since come to the conclusion that they were instigated by an impure feeling instead of that higher sense of justice the enemies of the Governor would have the world believe prompts their opposition to him. For this reason the REPUBLICAN does not deem it necessary to reply to the stale charges of corruption and usurpation—long since refuted—that are now being repeated in and out of Congress for the purpose of overthrowing the will of the majority in Louisiana. The vituperation and misrepresentation of Senators Boggy and Bayard in support of a new election in Louisiana is nothing better than the rehash that appears in the Bulletin daily, made from the very bad and worn-out material used by the Fusion party in its prismatic efforts to get possession of the State government. We mention this now to remind the foes of the Governor, who are quick to blame, that his friends are not afraid to praise when commendation is justly due. The REPUBLICAN is not willing to admit as correct what a correspondent recently said in its columns, namely, that the Governor "seems cursed with foes quick to blame and friends afraid to praise," for this would be conceding a power to his enemies they do not possess, while it denies enemies of his friends. The REPUBLICAN decries the honor and dishonor that is thus sought to be conveyed to foes and friends for the reason that it believes the Governor is equally beyond the reach of unworthy friends and foes—friends who are afraid to do him justice and foes who have determined to do him injustice. But it is of this latter class of individuals that the REPUBLICAN desires to speak, specially now, for the purpose of showing how very inconsistent they can be.

Among the bills passed at the recent session of the General Assembly of this State is one extending the charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company twenty years. Not having time to properly consider the bill at an earlier day the Governor did not sign it until yesterday, and possibly it would not have commanded his attention had it not been for the urgent solicitations of men who are members of the somewhat celebrated Committee of Two Hundred, a committee selected from our "oldest and best," for the purpose of establishing that the present State government is a fraud, and for that reason should be overthrown by Congress.

Honestly entertaining these views it would seem very inconsistent in them to seek legislation at the hands of a legislative body they denounced as a vile usurpation, and follow up such reprehensible conduct by impugning Governor Kellogg, whose right to act as Governor they deny, to sign the bill. Under the circumstances, the Governor may feel that he is entitled to praise for having completed the act of legislation that extends the charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company twenty years; but the REPUBLICAN will not praise him for the act, though it will not question his conduct for so doing.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE SURGEONS.

It is not to be expected that the Bulletin will cordially approve the acts of Republican officials, or omit an opportunity to say that its editors could have done much better in any given case. It is barely possible that the Police Board, for instance, might have gained some credit with our young and rather violently partisan neighbors, by a timely consultation with the management in the selection of police surgeons. For overlooking this important requisite, however, and taking advantage from others, it comes in for a good scolding, while two of the appointees are alluded to in terms as uncomplimentary as they are unjust. These appointments evidently displease the organ of the discontented. And while the offending members of the Police Board are spared for the present, the appointees are criticised in the following terms:

The three surgeons who are now officiating are Drs. Ames, J. S. Clark and F. Schumacher. The first is an elderly man and is recognized as a physician of experience and skill, while the other two are entirely unfit for their positions, being unable to give a correct diagnosis of the simplest case. Clark recently gave a policeman a certificate for bilious fever, whereas the poor fellow had a severe case of amebiasis, and Schumacher has done things showing an equal amount of ignorance and stupidity.

We premise what we may have to say in this connection with the remark that probably there was no thought to please the Bulletin when the above gentlemen were appointed. No man can serve two masters, nor can the police board please the Republican party, with its various interests, and from which the board derives its authority to make appointments, by making selections from the opposition. Placed thus between two opposing interests, a choice must be made, and very naturally the friendly one carries the day. So much for the principal reasons.

The Bulletin is a trifle wild in its description of the personnel of the appointees. Dr. C. P. Ames will, no doubt, be astonished to learn that he is an elderly man, seeing that, with all his acknowledged ability and skill, the greatest obstacle he has had to contend with, since he first began to serve the public professionally, has been the objection urged against him by gray beards that he is too young. The Doctor is certainly not much, if any, above thirty years of age. Thus, we are left in the dark as to whether the Bulletin approves the appointment of Dr. Ames or not, since it evidently does not know who he is. Per-

haps there is the same mistake in reference to Dr. Clark and Schumacher. We are not personally acquainted with the latter named gentleman, but learn he is worthy of his position, and is moving around rather lively after his aspersions. As for Dr. J. S. Clark, we can avouch that he is an educated gentleman, of refined manners, and is held in high repute as a medical authority by the members of the Board of Health and other competent authority. He is the son of a physician, and is himself a graduate of Georgetown College in the District of Columbia. The only reason we know of, why the Bulletin should be displeased with him—that is the only one of a public or political character, is the unfortunate error he committed when a mere youth of enlisting in the Union army and serving the cause of the stars and stripes faithfully till the close of the war. We do not expect the Bulletin to forgive him for this youthful indiscretion, but we honor the doctor for regarding it as the most creditable choice he ever made. We pass by the aspersions sought to be cast upon his skill for several weighty reasons.

1. They come from non-professionals, who may by the merest chance be no better informed in this case than they are as to the identity of Dr. Ames.

2. They appear to be prompted by an inappreciable dislike against a very worthy gentleman, founded, perhaps, upon some prejudice which misleads the mind and distorts the judgment of all who are afflicted by it.

3. There are no tangible facts cited in support of the charge that he is ignorant of his professional duties. The case that is alluded to is only partially stated, and would not prove much if it were truly related in its entirety, word for word.

It is not our province to enlighten the Bulletin in a matter which it has intrusted to its own reporters. We can only say that its version of the bilious-fever-malpractice case is not quite fair. It was one in which the official physician did not make a personal diagnosis; but received it from another M. D. It may have been right or wrong, but as the patient was not before the officer, he is not to blame for the mistakes of others. Possibly he or Dr. Ames, or any other good physician may have been led into the same error. For it is a fact known to all medical men that the incipient symptoms of very many diseases are so similar that the most experienced practitioners withhold their opinion of what ails the patient until further development. We have never heard of a case of malpractice alleged against either Dr. Clark or Dr. Schumacher by any competent medical authority, and can not see why the services rendered to his country by the one or the acceptance of an office, which was coveted by some one else, by the other, should stir up the ire of our usually amiable contemporary. Let our police board and our police surgeons alone, if you please, Mr. Bulletin, and when "Governor McEmery" comes into power we shall concede your right to have your own way, and limit ourselves to reasonable criticism.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

The message of the President on the return of the finance or currency bill without his approval throws some new light upon the laws already in force. His objections to the bill are stated to be that it will not, in effect, probably, add a dollar to the amount of currency in circulation, which would of course be such a disappointment to the friends of the measure as to lead to an additional attempt at inflation. There are two ways to meet and combat a difficulty like the one stated by the President. One is to meet it half way, attack it before it has acquired much momentum. The other is to wait until it comes. The President has chosen the former, and thereby assumed the risk that it would surely be presented. And it seems to us that the very argument herein employed to reconcile the West and South to a loss of their favorite measure ought to have disarmed its Eastern opponents. Since it added nothing to the volume of currency, it was not what the rural districts required. Since it afforded no competition to the capitalists of the large Eastern cities, it was not what they feared.

The further information is afforded by the President that four million dollars of national currency to which certain States were entitled under the late act, remain undrawn, and that the same States have not availed themselves of their right to apply for and receive twenty-five million dollars of national currency, and have it withdrawn from other States. This is most assuredly a new question to many people. The general impression here is that all the currency authorized by law had been applied for and drawn, and that a pretty general equalization under the law had taken place.

The President will find few to dissent from his desire to resume specie payments, though financial doctors will still disagree as to the speediest means to reach such a result.

This is, we believe, the first important measure that has passed Congress since General Grant was first elected President that he has not received his approval. He has vetoed one or two unimportant bills, involving only local interests, and has, we believe, always been sustained. There is no doubt he will be sustained in the present instance, as the vetoed bill only had four majority in the Senate.

It was reported yesterday that Senator Finckhback intends to apply for an injunction against the proposed contract between the State authorities and the owners of the St. Louis Hotel property, on the ground that it is injurious to him as a taxpayer. Whatever foundation there may have been for the rumor we do not know, but presume the necessity for such a step on the part of the Senator will be removed by the action of the Attorney General, who, it is reported, is about to apply for an injunction in the same matter.

Texas talks of annexing Northern Louisiana to that State.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, April 22, 1874. To the Hon. Mayor Wiltz and committee appointed to receive contributions for sufferers by overflow:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith tender you the Academy of Music as a full and complete benefit for the said sufferers, to take place NEXT MONDAY, April 27. If accepted, please appoint a committee of well known and popular citizens to attend to the outside details, such as advertising, selling tickets, etc. An immediate answer is solicited.

Respectfully,
D. B. WILTZ,
Proprietor and Manager.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 23, 1874.

D. Bidwell, Esq.:—You are invited to the twenty-second instant, (tendering the Academy of Music and company for a full, clear benefit for the sufferers by overflow, to take place on MONDAY, April 27, has been accepted.

As managers, I have by your request selected the following named gentlemen: Robert Brewster, Charles T. Howard, A. S. Badger, L. St. Martin, Robert Strong, J. W. Patton, William Connor, Fred. M. Thayer, M. Gardner, E. A. Burke, M. W. Bigney, J. Hernandez, A. M. Holbrook, M. F. Applegate, J. Limet, T. G. Tracy, J. Haasinger, D. B. Egery, C. H. Hyams, Eugene May, George H. Brough, John Hawkins, A. Luria, A. L. Custer, selling tickets, etc. J. B. Bluff, Chairman.

Resolved, That the Variety Dramatic Club tenders its services to the Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, for the purpose of giving a performance for the benefit of sufferers of the overflow.

Resolved, That the above resolution take effect, provided the Mayor appoint a committee to make all financial and other necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and present to him the foregoing resolutions.

In accordance with the above the following named gentlemen were appointed on said committee: THE HON. L. A. WILTZ, Mayor, G. W. Booth and A. P. Michel.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL J. HART, President.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 23, 1874.

Resolved, That the Mayor and committee be authorized to accept of the offer of the Variety Dramatic Club to give a performance for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow, to take place on MONDAY, May 1, at the Globe Theatre having been tendered, the benefit will be given on FRIDAY, May 1. A committee of conference will be appointed, as requested.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and Chairman of Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1874. To the Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

Dear Sir:—I am instructed by the Shakespeare Club to tender a benefit performance for the relief of the overflowed poor, at such time as may be agreed upon, and in case of acceptance, respectfully suggest that you appoint a committee to confer with the Committee of Arrangements of the Club.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. BOLL,
P. H. WIDSON,
E. A. BURKE,
Committee of Arrangements.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 23, 1874.

Resolved, That the offer of the Shakespeare Club to give a performance for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow is accepted with many thanks. The Globe Theatre having been tendered, the benefit will be given on FRIDAY, May 1. A committee of conference will be appointed, as requested.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and Chairman of Committee.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 20, 1874. To all State and parish officers in the overflowed districts of Louisiana, and to the citizens generally:

The calamity which has so unexpectedly overtaken our State when all indications pointed to a speedy renewal of agricultural and commercial prosperity, and which has been the result of a 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 overflow of the Mississippi, and the loss of our great rivers and by the floods consequent upon the recent heavy rain storms.

Requisitions 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 requisitions 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 appeals that have been made to the great cities of the North, East and West will doubtless, in due time, bring a generous response.

In the meantime, let me enjoin upon you patience, forbearance and reliance upon those who have undertaken to avert, 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 you increased population to this city already overcrowded, and to deprive people, who will ever lament the effects that are being made for your relief. I recommend 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 (H. 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 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 twenty-third.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
By the Governor,
P. G. DESLOUDE,
Secretary of State, ap21 2p

NOTARIES.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Office No. 141 Canal Street.

Passports granted with despatch, and prompt attention given to all.

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—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Total premiums, Less reserve for unexpired risks, Net earned premiums, Reinsurance, Losses on fire, Losses on marine, Expenses, Interest, Commissions, Rebate paid to the assured, Semi-annual interest on capital stock, Five per cent paid, August, 1873, Five per cent payable in February, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Cash, Bills receivable for premiums, Bonds, city and others, Stocks, Gas Company and others, Branch office taxes, etc., Premiums in course of collection, Suspense account, Agency premiums for December, Warrant account, Louisiana Cotton Factory, Property corner Canal and Camp streets, Other real estate, Due by insurance companies.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital stock, Unintended risks, Interest on capital stock, Interest and dividends uncollected, Bills payable, Claims unsettled, Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total, Above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company, J. T. YATES, President, J. W. BUCKNER, Secretary, Sworn to and subscribed before me, the ninth day of January, A. D. 1874, P. CHARLES CUYELLER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets, GEORGE URQUHART, GEORGE URQUHART, H. G. RALLY, GEORGE W. BARCKO, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, A. SCHREIBER, CHARLES LAPITTE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets, H. EIMER RADEB, H. ENSTEFER, GEORGE STROMBERG, Board of Trustees: Henry Abrams, N. A. Baumgardner, The Eugene, H. B. Grogrove, Sigmond Stutz, J. Keiffer, Theo. Lillenthal, E. Lillenthal, Louis Schneider, R. Seig, Louis Schwartz, J. W. Wilderman.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets, Real estate, City bonds, Bank and railroad stocks, Notes secured by mortgage, Mortgage bonds Old Fellows' Hall, Bills receivable, Premium in course of collection, State bonds, Insurance stocks, Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company, Stock of Live Steam Cotton Press, Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company, Harbor Protection Company, St. Louis Hotel Association, Mortgage bonds, Turner's Association, Mortgage bonds Old Fellows' Hall, Judgment on mortgage notes, Cash on hand, New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets, Total, Above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company, G. W. NORT, Secretary, STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1874, P. CHARLES CUYELLER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1874, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1874, payable on third Monday in July next.

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.

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, FORTUNE INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining the security of Life Insurance with the profitable investment of money.

Parties desiring SAFE AND SECURE LIFE INSURANCE at its actual net cost in this old and reliable company are requested to make application to the undersigned. COPEES & OGDEN, General Agents, No. 44 Carondelet street. This company paid during the last year nearly \$1,500,000 losses by death, and declared dividends to policy holders in cash \$1,125,000.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Aug. Bolin, S. H. Kennedy, J. S. Walton, T. F. Minton, Samuel Smith, Wm. S. Pike, T. A. Adams, F. Winters, R. Peale, Charles Cavanaugh, G. Nelson, W. H. Schmidt, L. B. Cain, Paul Fouchey, S. Forchheimer, George Forrester, J. Cameron, A. Chiappa, T. J. Semmes, J. H. Ludwigsen, J. A. DuBois, F. S. Holliday, J. H. Ogleby.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Paid fire losses, Paid marine losses, Paid river losses, Paid return premiums, Paid taxes, Paid contingent, Paid real estate, Paid expenses, Paid dividends.

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IN BANKRUPTCY. ESTATE OF BLOCK BROTHERS—NO. 1302. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Block Brothers, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of their creditors; that the payment of any debts due to the estate of said bankrupts, or the delivery of any property belonging to and in the hands of the bankrupts on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.