New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 5, 1874.

Noisy crockery—the cup that cheers.

To keep dry—carry an umbrella and eat salt fish.

Out of the frying pan into the fire—a cremated cook.

Beware of a milkman who wears pumps on his feet.

The most plentiful berries of the season—rob-berries.

All fashion writers agree that there is but little change in gentlemen's pantaloons this season.

Laws, like sausages, would fail to inspire respect if all people knew how they were made.

An Irish benedict said: "If I had been as old as I am now I should have married sooner."

G. P. Marsh says that only 200 of the 6000 words of the Bible are now in any sense obsolete.

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

The quickest time, with the fewest changes to all Northern and Eastern cities, is made by the great Jackson railroad route.

"I want to know whether we are going to keep house or board, before going into this thing," said a young lady at the altar in San Francisco.

At a wedding in Shreveport lately nearly all of the unmarried ladies of the city acted as bridesmaids. There were fourteen of them.

Many persons complain that they can not find words for their thoughts, when the real trouble is they can not find thoughts for their words.

When a man is so organized that he is compelled to commit murder, it is fortunate that there are others so organized that they must hang him.

The *North Louisiana Republican* of April 23, announces the death of Captain R. S. Livingston, an old Ouachita river and Bayou Bartholomew pilot.

A judge in Adair county, Iowa, recently commenced his charge to the jury as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must now quit eating peanuts."

White Marseilles vests for $2 25. French diagonal frock coats, $8 50, at retail at factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A Colorado paper says that men out there will ride fifteen miles to "spark" a girl Sunday night, but the women out there will ride double the distance to see a man hung.

One R. C. Turner, claiming to be an attache of the New York *Times*, has been brought to grief in Galveston, having been arrested and locked up for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Good news to the creditors of the First National Bank is furnished by Receiver Case, this morning. He announces that another dividend of thirty per cent is now ready for payment.

Fine spring casimere pants, $3, $4 and $5, Come all and see how little money it takes to buy clothing, at retail, at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Colonel J. B. Price, of St. Mary, who is largely interested in various Louisiana enterprises, has returned from Missouri with a bride. He married the widow of ex-Governor Price, of Missouri.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, president of the Cavalry Corps Association of the Armies of the United States, has issued a circular for a reunion of that organization at Harrisburg on May 12.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a judgment for $2036, with interest and costs. See advertisement.

Some melancholy man with a turn for arithmetic, has calculated that the people who died in Philadelphia last year would have made a procession one mile long, marching ten abreast.

The Shakespeare Club will give a complimentary entertainment at the Globe Theatre on the thirteenth instant. "Rob Roy" will be played. After the play guests will be invited to join in a dance.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* understands that Mr. McComb, president of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company, has made a proposition to lease the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad.

Our readers will not forget that J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq., will lecture next Tuesday evening at Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of the monument fund of the Grand Army. His subject will be, "The Life and Public Services of Admiral Farragut."

The Variety Dramatic Club will give its first complimentary entertainment this season at the Varieties Theatre on Thursday evening next. The three act drama of "Ambrose Gwinette," and a farce, will constitute the evening's entertainment.

The Rev. M. W. Trawick will preach tonight at the Presbyterian church corner of Josephine and Prytania streets, and the Rev. John Matthews will also preach at the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Louisiana avenue and Magazine street. These services will form two of the series of the united religious meetings now being held by ministers and laymen of the different evangelical churches in this city. There will be preaching every night this week in the churches above named.

General George A. Sheridan, having brought to a close his labors in behalf of his constituents, in Washington, has returned home for further instructions, or something else to do. He was not admitted to his Congressional seat, but does not seem to fret much about it, for he is as fat and jolly as ever. We are glad to welcome the genial George back, not only on account of his good fellowship, but also because his coming is an evidence that Mr. Carpenter's little bill has gone to sleep.

THE LOG ROLLS OVER ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* begins to realize that in dividing the vote upon the Mississippi outlet improvement, it alienated friends. It now sees that the influence which aided it in this neighborly enterprise, never had the most distant idea of helping the Mississippi or its central city, St. Louis. It is beginning to suspect that the favor shown the wing-dam was but intended to divide the lower Mississippi vote, with the possible chance of permanently closing the river outlet altogether. This effected, the next purpose of the Eastern and Northwestern combination was to cut off the whole up-river trade from St. Louis, and so compel her to communicate with the East, and through Chicago—if that city will permit her to make the connections. This selfish desertion of old friends for strangers has not succeeded better than is usual in similar cases.

We have shown that Senator Windom and a majority of his committee have taken strong and almost exclusive ground in support of "the Northern route." This route improves the routes between the Mississippi and the lakes; aks for a reciprocity of navigation between Canadian and American waters, and includes as a section, such enlargement of the New York canals as will pass a vessel of 1000 tons. It has even seeped through the bomb-proof cranium of the *Democrat*, that Senator Windom meant St. Louis no good. The projected "Northern route" is intended to take every grain of wheat and corn to Montreal or New York. St. Louis will, like New Orleans, be left off the line of European trade. Immigration and other imports will be supplied by "the Northern route." *St. Louis will sympathize with New Orleans.*

Here is what the *Democrat* says of this "Northern route." This is the disrespectful language which is applied by that astonished journal to the Senate Transportation Committee:

The committee recommend, respecting the Northern route, first, the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to supply navigation of five feet depth, which the committee assert will afford "the shortest and cheapest connection between the centres of wheat production and the Eastern markets." We maintain that this assertion is false, and have repeatedly given facts to prove its falsity. When the full report of the committee is received, we shall take occasion to examine its authority for a statement so at variance with facts which we believed to be well established.

This much as to the wheat route. Now for the corn route:

Second, the committee recommends the Hennepin canal, "from a point on the Mississippi river, near Rock Island, to the Illinois river at Hennepin, thereby affording the shortest and cheapest route from the largest areas of corn production to the East." The egregious falsehood of this statement may best be appreciated by a glance at the map of the corn surplus given in the St. Louis memorial, or at the crop map of corn given in the census report of 1870, which show that the greatest "area of corn production" in the West lies, not between Hennepin and Rock Island, but south of Hennepin and of the Illinois river.

As a third step, the committee recommend the enlargement and improvement of the Erie canal, or else of the Oswego and Erie to Albany, or else of the Champlain canal.

So the assertion of this transportation committee that the wheat area and the wheat route to Eastern markets lies north of St. Louis "is false." It is an "egregious falsehood" to say a canal "*from*" the Mississippi river near the mouth of Rock river, to Hennepin, a point on the Illinois river, is "the shortest and cheapest route from the largest area of corn production to the East." Apparently this committee was not as much under the control of "the St. Louis memorial" as had been supposed. We apprehend that when St. Louis shall examine this proposal to connect the upper Mississippi with the lakes by a canal not exceeding three hundred miles in length, it will assume a more formidable aspect. The *Democrat* will find that in its arrogant and uncivil treatment of New Orleans, St. Louis has found herself at the mercy of Chicago and New York. But the best is to come. The Eads organ is out against log rolling:

On the whole, the log-rolling element in the report pretty effectually destroys its value, and compels us to conclude that Congress will do nothing on the subject that is worth doing until the people of the West take pains to send representatives who will demand justice for their interests.

Oh, my! It's log-rollin' they are, is it? Why this quarrel reminds us of the old joke about the Mississippi gambler and his New England antagonist, which we will typify and apply thus:

Eads Ring—"I should like to know where in hell *all* the aces in this pack has got to?"

Committee Ring—"Wall; two on 'em, I guess, is up *yure* sleeve, and the balance is down in my *bute*."

CUBA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

No government can be conducted upon sympathies. It must look wholly to the interests of its own citizens. No doubt the Republicans of the North would like to carry the banner of abolition to and across the tropics, if it could be done without complicating the commercial and diplomatic relations with European powers. Wars, direct or consequential, are very serious evils, and a crusade for the liberties of a foreign country has occasionally involved domestic troubles of a serious character. Foreign issues very seldom unite the people at home. Reasoning on sympathy—calculating on apparent interest, it would seem that Cuba, free and protected, would constitute the true welfare of the American Union.

Leaving, then, to the diplomatic department of the government to prosecute a policy consistent with its estimate of the public interest, we are compelled to take such leaks and intimations of its purposes as are developed from official or semi-official sources. Among the latter we may regard an article from the *National Republican*. It is elaborately written—addresses deliberate citations from the best international jurisconsults, and presses certain considerations which would seem to reconcile the sympathies and interests of the government in regard to the liberation of Cuba. Passing over a resume of the material interest to be presented by such recognition, and the legal justification of such a measure, we confine ourselves to quoting the intimation that no complication of our foreign relations will impede an early and definite action on this important subject.

Hitherto certain complications have existed which prevented the government from affording that moral support to the Cubans which otherwise would have been given. These complications do not now stand in the way. There is no longer a Republican government in Spain, nor is there any probability of the establishment of one. Why then should we afford that government a moral support in crushing out the extension of our own system in this part of the world?

Then comes the lawful application of the law of public interest:

It can be shown that our inaction in the Cuban question has imposed upon the people of the United States an actual loss of upward of $200,000,000. If this be the consequence of treaties, if our obligations under such instruments are so injurious to our interests, is there any reason why they should not cease to bind us?

The concluding paragraph of this article encourages the probability of the report that the President only waited on Congress for the initiative:

We would impress upon Congress the advisability of their resolving upon immediate recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, and authorization of the President to negotiate a commercial treaty with it. It may be inferred that the President will lose no time in giving effect to such a resolve.

This is encouraging. We in the South have to wait for the drum tap of the government. Our forces are properly in hand, but impatient, and eagerly await the command "On with the flag of freedom! To the tropics."

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

The Republican Parish Convention for the parish of Orleans finished its labors yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*. The session has been extended beyond the time usually occupied for the work of such bodies, and its proceedings have been accompanied with rather more than the usual amount of boisterousness displayed upon such occasions. The proceedings of yesterday were notably lively at times, and reminded us of the complaint once made by General Cass, a distinguished political leader of his day, against the "noise and confusion" of a convention that he had occasion to speak of. That was a Democratic convention, and at that time they were the only political conventions in this country whose proceedings were characterized by a turbulence that materially interfered with anything like a reasonable solution of the subjects brought before them. But this kind of proceeding with the business of a political body called together in the name of the people and supposed to be in their interest, is no longer monopolized by the Democrats. The Republicans—at least that portion of them residing south of Mason and Dixon's somewhat celebrated line, and embracing men without regard to color or previous condition—are fast excelling anything in the way of "noise and confusion" at conventions that was ever produced by the Democracy in its wildest and most untutored state. But in referring to this fact at this particular time we do not wish to be understood as desiring to compliment our Republican friends, nor would we have our Democratic friends think for one moment that we desire to rob the Democratic party of the "horns" it has so long worn as the great promoter of noise and confusion in political assemblies. Our object at this time is merely to point to the progress the Republicans of New Orleans are making in respect to an old Democratic custom, and remind them that if they are actually contesting for the "horns" worn so long by their Democratic opponents an impartial judgment will hand them over without delay.

DRIFTWOOD BLOCKADE.

Such casual visitors and hydraulic theorists as Mr. Eads have taken no account of the impediment which their experimental wing dam will probably create. We have deplored the danger from back water overflow; we have explained that to narrow the river by a wall of concrete will fill the channel with masses of this hard stone which will infallibly obstruct and endanger navigation, and now comes a gentleman who has lived in New Orleans longer even than Mr. Eads has years, and states a new and most formidable objection to the dam. He has even sent us a drawing showing the probable effect of this work in collecting the floating driftwood which comes down in such quantities, and predicts a raft at the mouth of the Mississippi worse because of our greater commerce—than those of Red river. Imagine these concrete walls growing more and more narrow as they approach the mouth of the river, until they are narrowed to less than the eighth of a mile. The immense trees of sweetgum and sycamore shake against and dislodge the concrete. They hang and clog the passage. A timber gorge is formed on the surface of the water, and filling the channel with a new mischief—the snags. Is it reasonable to suppose that ship owners will consign their vessels to such risks? Or that insurance companies will take risks on ship or cargo without charging for this new risk? Our commerce is to suffer in any event from this extraordinary attempt to blockade the Mississippi and send its trade by rail and canal direct to the Eastern and Canadian ports.

The slurs and insinuations against the police which sometimes find their way into the opposition papers rarely fail to be sufficiently answered immediately after by acts. Last week, for instance, a few robberies were reported, but the perpetrators escaped. As there was not a policeman on hand at the time, it was held to be a great offense, and the whole force came in for a share of vigorous scolding. This week opened, however, with a case in which officers Elmore, Connors and Gibson behaved with the utmost promptness, gallantry and success. They had a lively contest with two reputed thieves, and with some assistance finally succeeded in making them prisoners.

Without assuming that the captured persons were, at the time of the arrest, engaged in any unlawful attempt, we concede to the officers the full credit due for their heroic exertions. It is positively asserted by our contemporaries that the prisoners are, however, notorious housebreakers. This implies that it is a matter of public notice that they are lawbreakers, and yet permitted to run at large. Doubtless the police have frequently taken them in, while a jury has quite as often let them go. Their names do not appear among the list of the pardoned, so our inference is a fair one that the fault that these notorious cracksmen are permitted to run at large lies at the doors of the First District Court. But this does not imply that either the judge or the district attorney is to blame. It may have been a packed or corrupt jury, or an absent witness. All we have to urge upon the point at present is, that it was not the fault of the police that they and hundreds of other men who have been arrested and subsequently turned loose are not serving their time in the State prison. Our police are very active and have long enjoyed a good reputation for efficiency, but the manner in which criminal justice has been administered here for some years—say twenty-five or thirty—is enough to discourage and demoralize the best police corps that was ever organized. We believe, however, the era of crime in New Orleans has about terminated, and our gallant officers will find co-operation in the jury room.

SYMPATHY FOR THE OVERFLOWED.

Instead of regarding Louisiana as a marsh which may be overflowed without exciting the sympathy of other parts of the Union, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives due weight to the danger of the wing dams, republishing the pointed protest of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, as follows:

The New Orleans people are very much opposed to Captain Eads' plan for improving the mouth of the Mississippi. They claim that it will so obstruct the flow of the river that New Orleans and the surrounding country will be likely with every rise of the water to be inundated. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN alludes to the present condition of the river in a way that makes us wonder that any one dare live in that region. The levees are brimful, and passing steamboats create a swell sufficient to dash the water over their tops, and thus add to the danger. Captains are besought to keep their boats in the middle of the river, and some go so far as to ask them to stop altogether. The REPUBLICAN says of the engineers who are watching the flood:

"They make the distinct point that while the river is a way of commerce to the upland States, its banks are the home of the planter and merchant of Louisiana. While the citizen of St. Louis only employs the river as a medium of pleasant travel to the women and children of his household, the citizen of Louisiana reposes all that is most dear behind the frail protection of a hillock that shuts out the inexorable water."

The protest against the Eads improvement is on this account strong and earnest.

CONDENSED MILK,

CRESCENT BRAND.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1874.

To the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Crescent Brand, No. 55 West Eighteenth street, New York:

GENTLEMEN—Having thoroughly and critically tested the condensed milk prepared by you, I take pleasure in reporting that I find it to be as represented,

Pure Cow's Milk, Combined with the Best Refined Sugar,

And having compared the

CRESCENT BRAND,

With various brands of condensed milk sold in the market, I pronounce yours to be superior to any others in PURITY AND RICHNESS.

I have no hesitation in recommending the CRESCENT MILK as food for infants.

Yours, respectfully,

D. C. HOLLIDAY, M. D.

The CRESCENT MILK is for sale at wholesale by

H. B. Gogreve,	H. Pohlman,
Hirsch & Adler,	Schneider & Zuberbier,
W. G. Lyon & Co.,	J. G. Spor,
J. T. Moore & Co.,	B. Riehl,
Myers & Levy,	McGrath & Compton,

And wholesale grocery houses generally.

And at retail at the following houses:

V. Baab,	J. W. Platt,
Gus. Beck,	A. G. Phelps,
Clark & Meader,	J. K. Renaud & Co.,
John Cottraux,	Swarbrick & Co.,
W. H. Henning & Co.	G. Sciaccaluga & Co.,
F. Limongy,	Toby & Co.

my5 6t

NOTICE.

The NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, edited by DR. S. M. BEMISS, and published by JAMES A. GRESHAM, No. 92 Camp street, New Orleans, for May, 1874, is ready for delivery.

This number completes the first year of the new issue of this old and influential journal. Those desirous of having their numbers bound can do so by leaving them as above.

The publisher takes this occasion to thank the profession and also the druggists of New Orleans for their liberal support, and he would also respectfully solicit their patronage for the forthcoming volume. my5 1t

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public that he has removed from No. 107 St. Charles street to

No. 197 Canal Street,

Where he has a well selected stock constantly on hand, and will make to order in the finest style, every description of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best of work and a fit guaranteed.

F. SELLES.

ap30 1m eod — No. 197 Canal street.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fifth of April, ELISHA E. EASTWOOD was brutally murdered near the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed,

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Elisha E. Eastwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth 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:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. my1 2p

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, Corner Common and Baronne streets, New Orleans, April 26, 1874.

From and after May 1 the discount of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT will be allowed upon all gas bills paid at this office, WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER PRESENTATION excluding Sundays and legal holidays. It is hoped that this extention of time will enable all consumers to secure the reduction in price without inconvenience.

JAMES JACKSON, President.

ap26 7t 2p

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF TAXPAYERS

Of the Parish of Jefferson, Left Bank.

At a meeting held at Mr. Theo. Soniat's plantation, May 3, 1874, Mr. Charles Lebreton, acting as chairman and Mr. L. Soniat as secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

WHEREAS, By virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved March 12, 1874, being No. 58, entitled "an act to construct an earth road in the most direct line from the western limits of the city of New Orleans to Williams street, in the city of Kenner," etc., the police jury of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, has appointed a jury of freeholders to locate said road and to expropriate and estimate the damage.

That said jury of free holders, at a meeting held on April 15, 1874, have located said road across the properties of this parish at a point of 1200 feet, more or less, on the south side, and parallel to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad.

That the said road, as located on the north side of the river swamp, is unnecessary and uncalled for; that it is impracticable, on account of the low lands, and will be of no use and benefit to the majority of the taxpayers of this parish, as the levee road amply answers the present necessities, but will inure solely to the advantage of a few enterprising speculators at the expense of the taxpayers.

That the amount in bonds which will be required to defray the expenses of said road, added to the large debt already imposed upon this impoverished parish, will be equal to a confiscation of our properties.

That the compensation established by the jury of freeholders is inadequate.

That the said act of the Legislature is contrary to the laws of this State, and is unconstitutional.

That the said police jury have expressed their intention and determination to proceed to the construction of said road, irrespective of the wishes of the people.

Wherefore be it resolved, That we, the majority of freeholders and taxpayers of this parish, protest against the action of the police jury in the premises.

That we denounce it as a bold scheme of unscrupulous speculators, concocted for their individual gain, to the detriment of the taxpaying population, and of no benefit to the parish.

That we will oppose to the best of our abilities and resources, and by all legal means, the construction of said road.

That we deny to the police jury the right of way.

Furthermore, we declare that we will maintain the nullity and invalidity of any bond or obligation issued by the said police jury in consideration of any work done on said road; that we will refuse to pay and resist the enforcement of any tax levied for the payment of any of said bonds. Therefore we give due notice to the public not to negotiate any of said bonds.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, to the mayor of the city of Kenner and to the president of the police jury of this parish.

A true copy: L. SONIAT, Secretary.

my5 1t*

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

AND CITY LICENSES FOR 1874.

On the most liberal terms.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

ap22 1m 2p

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH A. HINCKS, individually, and as a member of the firm of P. J. Pavy & Co., Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1387.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Hincks, individually and as a member of the firm of P. J. Pavy & Co., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.

ap28 my5 12 — WILLIAM A. WELLS, Assignee.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR SQUARE BLOCK PAVING AND BANQUETTING BARONNE STREET.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 5, 1874, at 10 A. M., for constructing square block pavement and flag stone banquettes with stone curbing (wherever necessary), on Baronne street, between Common and Canal streets, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Bids to be made for payment in cash, or in street and assessment bonds, at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

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

Bidders are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance the sum of $300 in cash as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, which sum shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract. The certificate of the deposit must be accompanied with the bid. Bids without such certificate will not be considered. The deposit of any party to whom the contract is not awarded will be returned on the day the adjudication is made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for square block pavement and flag banquettes."

my1 5t — JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

NOTICE.

United States Internal Revenue Special Taxes, May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

THE LAW OF DECEMBER 24, 1873, REQUIRES every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the First District of Louisiana liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to S. A. Stockton, Collector of Internal Revenue, at room No. 5, Customhouse, New Orleans, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ap2 9 16 23 30 my5

PROPOSALS FOR TOWING NUISANCE BOATS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, at 10 A. M., May 5, 1874, for towing and removing the nuisance boats at the head of Robin and Toledano streets, for one year from the date of the contract, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

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

Bidders are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance the sum of $100 in cash, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, which sum shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

The certificate of deposit must be accompanied with the bid.

Bids without such certificate will not be considered.

The deposit of any party to whom the contract is not awarded will be returned on the same day the adjudication is made.

Proposals to be indorsed, "For towing nuisance boats." JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

my1 5t

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 Church street, Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 10,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in the main ship channel, harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, will be received at this office until noon, May 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

ap28 6t

PROPOSALS FOR WATER PIPE.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, New Orleans, April 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until MONDAY, May 11, 1874, at 12 M., for furnishing to the city 3000 feet of eight-inch water pipe, and 2000 feet of four-inch water pipe; total, 10,000 feet. Said pipe to be according to specifications on file in this office.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the sum of $300 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded will have their deposits returned to them on the day of adjudication.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance certifying that the required deposit has been made.

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

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Water Pipe."

CHARLES FITZENREITER, Administrator.

ap23

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Balthazar Steck.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,816.—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 curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

my1 5 9*

Succession of Marie Rosalie Peltier, widow of Laurent Bouchas.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 20,533.—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 dative tutor administering this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

my5 9 13*

Estate of the Late James O'Dowd.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of the late James O'Dowd are hereby notified to present the account of their respective claims and evidence by which they are established without delay to Mr. E. Tomatis, No. 23 Commercial place, or to the undersigned.

my5 10t* — E. A. O'DOWD, Curatrix.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF BRIDGE & SON—NO. 1386.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, March 25, 1874.

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 Bridge & Son, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt 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 choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

mh26 my5

ESTATE OF BLOCK BROTHERS—NO. 1368.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, April 23, 1874.

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 bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; 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 choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ap23 my5

LOST.

LOST.—ON THE TWENTY-SECOND OF APRIL, at the corner of Bienville and Galvez streets, a large, black NEWFOUNLAND DOG (mixed pointer) with very small white spot on breast. The finder, or anybody giving information to recover him, will be liberally rewarded by calling at No. 404 Bienville street. my3 2t

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	$59,802 55
Marine	37,803 14
River	99,763 28
Total	$197,373 97
Add unterminated risks, March 31, 1873.	16,813 76
Total	$214,187 74
Less unearned premiums, March 31, 1874	15,745 00
Total	$198,442 74
Paid fire losses... $61,392 47	
Paid marine losses 11,591 14	
Paid river losses.. 20,191 50—	$93,175 20
Paid rebate	28,937 24
Paid reinsurance	9,049 47
Paid return premiums	1,217 03
Paid taxes	8,134 45
Paid contingent	1,520 81
Paid rent	6,047 56
Paid expenses, salaries, etc.	16,192 30
Paid dividend	125 00
Total	$164,399 61
Less profit and loss, and interest account	22,617 03—141,782 58
Net profit	$56,660 16

ASSETS.

Bills receivable	$184,546 86
Furniture	4,933 93
Harbor boat stock	650 00
City bonds	1,320 00
Bills in course of collection, net	43,766 80
Cash	125,856 74
Total	$361,274 33

The above is a just and correct transcript of the books of this company.

New Orleans, March 31, 1874.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.

WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

City of New Orleans—Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirteenth day of April, 1874.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1874.

At a meeting of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT, on the capital stock of the company be declared, payable on demand. ap15 1m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, $564 129 19, viz:

Fire premiums		$206,805 51
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 26—	33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$178,535 90	
Marine losses	158,374 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	87,917 62	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69—	510,979 27
Balance reserved		$19,686 66

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$59,427 75
Bank and other stocks	12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	33,235 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,090 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,376 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,389 58
Suspense account	56,927 37
Total	$442,288 35

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs,	N. M. Benachi,
Ant. Carriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Foedick,	Chn. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Fredericks,	Edward Toby,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Vose,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezo,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	R. R. Decan,

John S. Wallis. mh27

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		$414,533 55
On marine risks		101,180 33
On river risks		42,374 56
Total premiums		$558,088 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—	137,382 51
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91—	260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 87
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00—	50,000 00—417,914 58
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 76

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16