New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 6, 1874.

The latest thing in hats—Heads.

A man is thinnest when he's a shaving.

The last cold snap—Breaking off a piece of ice.

Governor Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, is in this city.

The proper desserts for a good actor's benefit—jams.

A horse enjoys his food best when he hasn't a bit in his mouth.

The man of sixty is exempt from jury duty. Many wish to get off like sixty.

W. D. Howells' new story will be called "A Forlorn Hope," with the scene laid in Venice.

A cynic says marriage is very often a dull book with a very fine preface. Sometimes it is "half calf," too.

A young man who has not force enough to read poetry to a sick girl, is considered rather weak.

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

We have received invitations to the picnic to be given by the Standard Club at the Oakland Riding Park Sunday, May 17, 1874.

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

Miss Lydia Thompson acted as doorkeeper for a charity entertainment recently given in Washington. Her taking tickets took immensely.

The steamers Lizzie Hopkins and Henry Tete will make excursions to Napoleonville, leaving New Orleans on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

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.

The steamer La Belle, Captain M. N. Wood, will make excursions to the Bonnet Carre Crevasse Wednesdays and Sundays, leaving foot of Canal street at 2 P. M.

Fine spring casmere 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.

A London advertisement runs thus: "A country priest will say mass once a week for any one who will regularly send him the *Times* newspaper, second hand, on the day of its publication."

The Jubilee Singers, who have been in Great Britain for a year or more, have finished up their tour, and will sail for home next month. They have realized from concerts given in Great Britain over $50,000.

The French students in Paris allege that they are afraid to associate with English and American youths because the latter are so touchy. If they are ever called liars or fools they have a singular way of flaring up.

The widow of the late General Joseph A. Mower has lately been reappointed postmistress at New London, Connecticut. The local papers highly compliment her efficiency and conduct in the administration of her office.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, one of the best newspaper correspondents and most graceful writers of the day, will soon offer a volume to the public of original love stories, entitled "Some Women's Hearts," which Messrs, Roberts Brothers have now in press.

Laconic funeral oration by an Arkansas poker player: "Gentlemen, my partner never killed a man unless he thought he had a reason for it, and when he stacked the cards it was done in the prettiest way you ever see; I'll shoot the man that says he hasn't gone to heaven."

Laughter, pure and simple, says the *Saturday Review*, involving no call upon the thinking faculties, bringing with it no afterthought of seriousness, is necessary to the happiness of collected humanity, and it seems that what is called burlesque is the most convenient means for attaining this end.

Notwithstanding the chances in the last drawing were largely against the company, the Louisiana State Lottery Company announces another grand drawing of single number tickets, to take place on Saturday next. The capital prize is one of $20,000. Those who want a portion or all of this must buy a fraction of or the whole of one of the 10,000 tickets issued.

J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq., will deliver an oration on "Admiral Farragut," Thursday evening, May 12, at Lyceum Hall. This entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to aid in the erection of the soldier's monument at Chalmette. Mr. Pitkin is one of our young men eloquent, and he will make the story of Farragut interesting to his hearers.

There was thought to be a bit of pardonable satire in Miss Dickinson's reply to the invitation to repeat her address on the "Social Evil," at Philadelphia. She thanks the gentlemen, representing nearly every religious denomination in the city, for calling upon her to come to their rescue, in a way that suggests that possibly the work put upon her could have been as appropriately done by the clergy themselves.

We have received from the editor the May number of the New Orleans *Monthly Review*. Twenty-five of its eighty pages are devoted to a continuation of the sketch "Atala." "Commerce" is discussed by the editor, who declares the purchase of Joseph from his brothers was the first commercial transaction on record. An anonymous writer writes of the "Judicial Tribunals of the Past," and states that "the Greeks found a precedent for bribery in the conduct of some of their goods." The writer's application of his argument, showing whether or not he intends to praise or censure bribery, will be given in a future number. Other articles, more or less interesting, are found in the magazine. The *Review* is yet an infant. Better things are hoped for it in the future.

PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There may be the same physical force in a mass of people as in a drilled and disciplined corps of even a less number, but the mob is destroyed by its own internal dissociation, while the silent and serried power of an organized force will either win a victory or secure a retreat. It is to this important distinction that we address ourselves. It has been of this disorderly disturbance in our political forces that we have been compelled to speak in terms which the magnitude of consequences demanded.

The organization of political, is directly analagous to that of military bodies. Each has a foe to conquer, and each must give the utmost effect to its movements.

The Republican party is now preparing for a campaign. It needs, then, a plan of strategy, an assignment of leaders, and a drilled obedience of men. It will need the material means of movement; it must, in those movements, leave no camp to surprise, and no flank to be defended. Above all, it must be prepared to act without what the Romans called the impediments of warfare. It must be disencumbered of spoils, and the morally weak, or politically wounded must be sent to the rear. The Republican army must be capable of assault, and must not be compelled to stand always on the defensive. We drop this metaphor. The Republican party of Louisiana must prepare for a severe, possibly a doubtful, campaign. It will be a conflict in which our victory will be easy and permanent if conducted properly, but in which disaster may befall an arrogant confidence and an immature preparation.

Let us see the position of the field:

1. The wily Democracy, having abandoned all its distinctive principles, now fights everywhere under assumed names. In the event of an opposition victory they will reunite and reappear in full force. The watchword which will revive and harmonize them will be "the spoils." These, according to their traditional motto, "belong to the victors."

2. There will be no issue of principle to separate the political combatants. Republican principles have been established in the administration of the government, without further protest. Upon the principles of revenue, of finances and the demarcation of State and federal powers, the men of former parties have so intermixed that one party can not be complimented for having carried an enactment upon these great questions when it has only been enabled to do so by the vote of its political opponents. A very recent illustration of the truth of this has been afforded by the vote and veto on the finance bill. This abatement of party rigor is fraught with danger to the Republican party. The fight of the freebooter combines in fraudulent fusion all to whom the fury of a political conflict is of more consequence than the demonstration of a political principle. The Republican party has everything to lose in such a fight and nothing to gain.

We are delighted to know that out of the "noise and confusion" of our parish convention, has come an admirable plan of campaign operation. The resolutions adopted are eminently excellent and should be copied in sentiment by every Republican convention in Louisiana. It is of vital importance that all ward and parish nominations shall be fair. There should be nothing packed or put up. Every man should be satisfied that himself and his friends had a fair show. The effect of nominating conventions must be either the harmonious support of a fair ticket, or the split and scratching of a ticket got up by cheating or packing. The mode of choice provided by the resolutions is a registry of the ward voters, with due notice of nomination, and with such guards against fraud as are provided in actual elections. This mode of choice is republican. It acknowledges the equality of every voter, and the equal eligibility of every candidate qualified according to the rules published by the party. After such election of delegates and officers "all persons refusing to abide by the results of said elections shall be deemed and held as disorganizers and bolters from the Republican party." They can go into fusion with the opponents of the Republican party.

So much for deciding who are the chosen nominees of a Republican majority. Observe this rule and there can be no division or desertions. The party will poll a full and harmonious vote at any election. But the resolution proceeds to admonish the voters as to the general qualifications of all nominees for office. They employ the usual party generalities thus—

We pledge our hearty co-operation in carrying out, in both the State and national governments, such laws as will reduce the burdens of the people by securing an economical and honest administration of public affairs, and such as will guarantee the protection of life, liberty and property to every citizen, and the peace and prosperity of the country.

But they specially advert to an evil which the constituent body is called on to correct in their choice of candidates.

In the present exigency of the party and the State, it becomes necessary that discreet, sober-minded and honest men should make and administer the laws, and to that end it is a matter of prime importance, and as such we commend it to the voters of the State that the people, in the selection of candidates for office, should make the selection themselves, and not permit cliques to act for them; and that they should see to it that the candidates nominated are men competent to understand their interests and disposed to represent them fairly, who will go into and remain in public life under the controlling conviction that as officials they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

Remembering that there will not probably be an election of executive officers next fall, this admonition is directed to the choice of law makers, and perhaps of judges. "Sober-minded and honest men are needed to make and administer the laws." Men must be chosen "competent to understand the interests of the people and disposed to represent them fairly." The danger of clique and lobby representatives will be sufficiently guarded by observing the rules of nomination, but the continued domination of the Republican party will depend upon sending honest and sensible men to the Legislature, and none others. The Republican party and its organs will have in the next campaign perhaps more than average responsibility for all the bad laws passed and for any indefensible acts done by the Republican majority in the last Legislature. Let, then, the next nominees be men not subject to reproach for any such malfeasance. We have honest men enough in the Republican party; let them be sent to the front, and the rogues, if there be any, to the rear. If men be borne down by the weight of their personal dishonesty, as their gains are individual, they have no right to expect a party or the press to make their cause its own.

We have adverted to the cessation of contest on principles. Let us, then, put up men whose personal character will disarm personal opposition and attract personal support. The same abatement of party strife will operate against us. If our opponents bring forward an honest, intelligent and sober candidate, and if we present in opposition a man ignorant, dishonest and immoral, the same influences of personal and representative worth will operate to keep Republicans from going to the polls for the bad man, or even in sending them to vote for the good man. It is not improper to remind our friends that the Republican party elsewhere is not so zealous to vindicate any political error or shortcoming among us as it might have done when our government at the South was entirely experimental. There comes a time when even the parent bird ceases to feed its offspring and leaves them to provide for themselves. It would be even an imputation upon the wisdom of past action to intimate that it required perpetual supervision and enforcement. Let Republican Louisiana assume the care and responsibility for its own acts and stand upon its own merits. We shall have no fear of its capacity to do so.

We can not do otherwise than applaud the wisdom of the resolutions, which will prove a proper model for party action everywhere. Carry out these sensible rules of nomination and election, and the Republican party may receive the accession of valuable members. Reinstate the Slidell system of ward cliques, shoulder-hitters, free doggeries and political frauds, and the Republican heart elsewhere as well as at home will sicken, and the strong arm of the Republican party will be paralyzed.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

There was quite a little flurry in the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting on Monday night. It seems to have come to the attention of the Committee of Seventy, by way of rumor, no doubt, that the Chamber of Commerce had dared to express a political opinion! Such a heresy could not be tolerated for a moment, unless perchance it happened to be a very correct and sound opinion, which would make a difference, you know. So the Committee of Seventy, which is our political consistory, sent a delegation to see about it. The old gentlemen who were in attendance at the Chamber were a little scared at first, when they heard they were accused of having had a political opinion, and a wrong one at that. But innocence is ever strong. They knew the charge to be founded in mistake, and made haste to put themselves on record as being entirely devoid of a political idea of any kind. So there was great relief and satisfaction all around.

Now we are sure the Chamber of Commerce will never improve the advantage the septuagints have given it. If the chamber may not discuss politics, religion, morals, or anything else beside cotton, soap, tar, pork and beans, and cent per cent, the committee ought to be forbidden to trench upon the Chamber's prerogative. For the latter is composed of amiable old gentlemen, who do not wish to become involved in any wrangle about things they do not comprehend. Therefore, while claiming to be equal in dignity to the committee, the Chamber virtually admits itself to be subordinate to it when it submits itself to criticism.

It strikes us that it is no special concern of one voluntary committee of citizens whether or not another amateur body has any ideas at all, political or otherwise. If our Chamber of Commerce is made up of American citizens, they doubtless have their individual opinions, and ought not to be ashamed of them. There are at present but very few political questions before the American people. Nearly all those subjects which once agitated Senates and political conventions have passed away. In their day they had strong friends and violent enemies. And the very subject which brought this discussion into the Chamber on Monday night, the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, is still one of the most important political questions of the day. Congress is divided upon it. And yet, when the Committee of Seventy are assured that the Chamber of Commerce had no intention to entertain any political question—only the highly commercial one of internal improvements, the apology was deemed highly satisfactory! So much for modern ideas of politics and statesmanship.

There is another question upon which Congress and the President differ in their views. The Northeast is arrayed against the West and the South. It is the most unsettled political question of the day, and yet we would value an opinion upon this subject, while anything about it from the Committee of Seventy would excite ridicule. We refer to the financial policy of the United States. The difficulty with the Committee of Seventy is that they employ wrong terms to express their meaning. They call the squabbles over the possession of offices in this State, politics, and want to exclude the Chamber from any voice in the work of filling them. As the latter body is not in the pay of aspirants for public places, it very cheerfully gives the right of way to the septuagints, and with it the privilege of stating the case in very bad English.

Instead of drinks, Western men now say, "It is a long time between pledges."

THAT EXPLANATORY LAW.

The following decision being short, we present it in full:

No. 4972. City of New Orleans vs. Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, appellant. From Superior District Court. This case is identical with the case of the Salamander Insurance Company, decided by this court in 1873, and reported at page 650 of the Twenty-fifth Annual.

We adhere to the views then expressed. Act No. 57 of 1874 can have no effect in this case, which is to collect taxes levied in 1872 for 1873, as laws can not have a retroactive effect under the constitution of this State.

If the act of 1874 was to *interpret* the acts of 1871 and 1872, as seems to be its purpose, it is unconstitutional, because trenching upon the jurisdiction of the judiciary. To *interpret* laws is not within the powers of the General Assembly; it is not a legislative, but a judicial function.

It is, therefore, ordered that the judgment appealed from be affirmed with costs.

It will be seen by this decision that the "explanatory act" passed by the late Legislature has been declared to be inoperative and void. This is the famous insurance companies' bill, by which it was sought to evade the payment of a capital tax upon taking out a one thousand dollar license. The history of the origin of this bill is slightly obscure. It may have originated in the Legislature voluntarily. Some close observer or attentive student of political and financial philosophy may have conceived the idea that some such concession as act No. 57 provided for was due to the insurance companies. But as there were very few members of the late General Assembly who had both the taste and the talent for looking into questions of ethics, and the time to frame them into laws, we are forced to look upon the plea with great suspicion, the more especially as there was some hard talk about certain insurance employes who spent a portion of their time for several days together in the legislative lobbies. There were those who openly charged the insurance companies with having bribed members enough to secure the success of this bill. But this report was doubtless a slander, for we believe that a respectable old Democratic insurance agent would no more tempt a man to do wrong than an average member of the last Legislature would accept a bribe. This view settles that question and leaves us as much in doubt as to how the insurance bill ever got into and through the Legislature as Topsy was of her origin. "I 'spec I growed."

But however that may have been, the labor was all in vain. It was explained in the REPUBLICAN of March 21 that this was an attempt on the part of the Legislature to usurp the functions of the Supreme Court. Act No. 57 was really intended, we believe it certainly was calculated to reverse the judgment of Judge Hawkins, affirmed by the Supreme Court, in the case of the city vs. the Salamander Insurance Company. Having no other effect or meaning, it has been very summarily set aside.

OUR KIND GUARDIANS.

A few days since an anonymous letter from a suppositiious sugar planter was published in a St. Louis paper; it complained of the charges on produce at the port of New Orleans, and deemed it better for the planter to give his business to St. Louis. This was accompanied, of course, with a statement to show that though the price of cotton might be a little better at New Orleans, yet the superior economy of sales and purchase of goods afforded by St. Louis more than equaled the difference, leaving the balance in favor of that omniverous city. And now comes a criticism from the St. Louis *Times* upon our article showing "The approximate damage by the flood." When we state that our estimate of actual damage corresponds with sufficient accuracy with that of a committee of business merchants who made the same estimate in detail, we are sufficiently justified in our accuracy to disregard the comment of a dry land editor who writes of that he can know but little about. We did not carry our estimate into the region of imagination, nor did we care to appeal to distant sympathy for "the average misfortune of the individual." Had we undertaken what we expressly declined to do, we must in justice have credited this loss by the charities which have been poured upon our unhappy people from the national coffers and the private purse. It was our object to state what the world lost by our non-production of certain staples. Our own personal losses could not well be computed until they shall have been ascertained in the future. But the *Times* startles us with this complaint:

The article from which we quote is exceedingly palliative, and evidently intended to inspire confidence among the mercantile creditors abroad of the business houses of New Orleans.

And has it come to this that because we did not desire to contribute to a panic, but desired a suspension of foreign apprehension until the flood has passed, that we are to be censured? Did we not put enough lampblack upon our pallet to suit the sombre tastes of our critics? We may suppose that the St. Louis *Times* wishes to magnify our losses, to depreciate the credit of our merchants, that the sugar and cotton commerce of New Orleans may be the sooner transferred to St. Louis. If such be not the object of the St. Louis *Times*, why speak of "a calamity worse than a fire," of "plantations swept clear of everything valuable." What basis of credit is this:

Nothing can be produced this season on many of the plantations, because there is nothing to work with; and those implements which have been spared on others are unfit for service. The probabilities are that four-fifths of the land overflowed will remain uncultivated for several months, while changes may be wrought in the face of the country forming some of the farms which will render them worthless.

We challenge and controvert the accuracy of this whole picture. It can have but one purpose—to cripple and destroy the credit of our merchants abroad. It is to invite these ruined people to send whatever crops they may make to St. Louis. Of such a change of trade the New York *World* says:

St. Louis derives the advantages which its rival has lost, and which, added to those of the tobacco and flour trades, have given wealth and influence to her mercantile classes.

This is a foul blow given by the *Times*. It is the more foul that it tends to destroy our credit in the midst of our misfortunes. But what is Democratic sympathy for the commercial sufferings of others? The *Times* regards no more for those people in their miseries than a drayman thundering through the street would care for the sick headache of the sleepless invalid. The *Times* is driving on to party and commercial supremacy, and will derive from our overflow two arguments:

1. The starvation of colored laborers may diminish the Republican vote.

2. The total ruin of the planter will so cripple our merchants that our sugar and cotton must be marketed in St. Louis.

Such is the kind guardianship of our affectionate sister. It corresponds very well with the proposal of Mississippi to subdivide and partition Louisiana among her neighbors. Our territory assigned to Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi, our kind guardians of St. Louis will administer on our commerce.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, May 9, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

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

Entrance on Union street. my6 3t 2p

I. O. O. F.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, I. O. O. F.,
New Orleans, May 5, 1874.

By a unanimous vote of the committee of arrangements the thanks of the Order are hereby tendered Brother Philip Werlein, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street, of this city, for the use of one of his celebrated ESTEY ORGANS, officiated upon by himself at the celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the I. O. O. F. in this city, on the twenty-seventh of April.

J. M. HARDING,
my6 1t Secretary of Committee.

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. R. 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

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,
ap26 7t 2p President.

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 33 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 8000 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,
ap28 Administrator.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together under the name and style of HOEY & O'CONOR, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, at Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange place.

NICHOLAS J. HOEY.
JOHN H. O'CONNOR.
New Orleans, May 1, 1874. my1 10t

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Thomas Feehan et al. vs. Steamboat Mollie Moore.

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

THE STEAMBOAT MOLLIE MOORE, her tackle, etc., now libeled by Thomas Feehan et al. for the causes set forth in the libel, now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of May, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

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

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

The New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company vs. ship Bombay.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana, No. 10,516.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SHIP BOMBAY, her tackle, etc, now libeled by the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

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

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 16, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap16 30 my5 17 United States Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

George Bement vs. Steamboat St. Mary.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana, No. 10,512.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, May 18, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Custom-house on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz—

THE STEAMBOAT ST. MARY, her engines, furniture, tackle, etc., as she now lies near the Second District ferry landing, Algiers.

Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 5, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
my6 United States Marshal.

American German National Bank vs. William Stackhouse et al.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 7104.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in of the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1874, at 11 A. M., at the Montgomery Auction Rooms, No. 80 Camp street, the following described property, viz—

ONE SAFE, THREE CORNICES, FIVE DIVANS, THREE BOOK CASES, ELEVEN PICTURES, SIX LOOKING-GLASSES.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 23, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap23 30 my6 United States Marshal.

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	37,808 14
River	99,763 28
Total	$197,373 97
Add unterminated risks, March 31, 1873.	16,815 78
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 08
Paid taxes		8,134 45
Paid contingent		1,530 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 54
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	45,835 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
Premiums in course of collection	30,924 21
Amount due by agencies	51,376 79
Cash on hand and in Europe	37,847 17
Suspense account	59,389 58
	56,927 37
Total	$442,288 85

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. Fosdick,	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. Marqueze,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Linn,
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		$414,633 55
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—	137,382 61
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,670 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 37
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 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	3,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,662 77
Other real estate	28,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,465 76
Total	$774,565 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 19
Bills payable	1,716 09
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

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

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

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

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART,	M. PAYRO,
H. GALLY,	PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK,	AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD,	E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE,	J. TUYES. jal7 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets $798,454 61

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden,	E. F. Del Bondio
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt
B. Seig,	Isaac Seherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. E. Wildermann,	K. Weissenbach
oc25 1y	

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—		
On fire risks		$731,285 30
On marine risks		92,530 18
On river risks		183,563 44
Total premiums