New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 6, 1874.

To keep food on weak stomach—bolt it down.

To shorten ocean voyages lengthen the ships.

Miss Clara Morris says she has no nose for tragedy.

The circuses of this world are but fleeting shows.

The best foundation for success in life is to be a good animal.

The first newspaper in the United States was established in 1704.

After all, straw berrying and ice cream-ation is about the thing.

Gentlemen with handsome spring overcoats felt cold enough to wear them yesterday.

The season has advanced far enough for old topers to put grass in their liquor.

A township is laid out at the beginning of its existence. A man is laid out at the end of his.

If a man has a great idea of himself he should keep it. He may never have another great idea.

Shakespeare evidently had cremation designs on Macbeth when he brought Birn'em wood to Dunsinane.

"A life-size statue of Seward, sixteen feet high," says a precise Ohio paper, "is to be erected in New York."

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

Men are never so ridiculous from the qualities which really belong to them, as from those which they pretend to have.

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

William Cullen Bryant and Sidney Howard Gay are preparing a "Popular History of the United States," to be issued in three volumes.

The sage Thoreau sagaciously remarked that the thing most needed in these days is "a better style of men and women."

The Rev. Dr. Talmage says that in the fashionable religious phraseology of the day hell has been spoken of as "the great elsewhere."

The first complimentary entertainment of the season, to be given by the Variety Dramatic Club, will take place to-night at the Varieties Theatre.

Her "Cricket" chirping and going "Barefoot" has been of some service to Maggie Mitchell. She has lately paid $65,000 for property at Long Branch.

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.

"Och!" said a love sick Hibernian, "what a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delicately there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain."

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.

James Parton is one of the most industrious literary men. He often spends three months upon an elaborate magazine article. Parton's time is engaged by the publishers for three years to come.

A Florida correspondent says, that although many persons suffering from consumption in other States have gone there, and been restored to health, there are old-established Florida families fast dying of the same disease.

The money to build the new Globe Theatre in Boston will be raised by selling tickets for eighteen years. These will be $1000 each, will be good for one seat at every performance, and the holder can transfer his privilege transiently or permanently.

An ingenious Frenchman has written a fanciful description of the possibility that after a man dies he sees himself as a child, and as he grows up, loves and marries, and being drawn to earth by a strong impulse, he arrives in time to witness his own funeral.

At the united religious meetings to-night the preaching will be by Rev. Mr. Tudor, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Josephine and Prytania streets, and Rev. Dr. Harris, of England, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Magazine street and Louisiana avenue.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Eudora Tucker, wife of Major T. De S. Tucker, died at her residence yesterday morning, quite unexpectedly. Mrs. Tucker was a native of Ohio. She had been liberally educated, and possessed many fine qualities of character. She was an excellent teacher and a good wife. The funeral will take place this afternoon from No. 147 Gasquet street.

The statue to Rousseau in the vaults of the Pantheon, at Paris, is one of the most remarkable things of its kind. The vault is about ten feet square, with the tomb in the centre. It consists of a plain panel on each side, and out of the heavy slab which covers the top the right arm of the concealed statue is represented as having burst open the tomb, from which it projects at least one foot, with the hand grasping and holding up the torch of truth.

A number of persons who were present at the statuary exhibitions and Old Folks concert, given by the ladies of the First Congsegational Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, last Thursday and Friday evenings, have asked us to request a repetition of those delightful entertainments. It will be remembered that the church was filled on each occasion, and many were unable to get seats. If the ladies could be prevailed upon to give another entertainment, we would suggest that statuary representations and an Old Folks concert be given on the same evening, and for the benefit of the sufferers by overflow. This would be double attraction, and would yield a handsome revenue for a good cause.

SPEECH-REPORT OF SENATOR WINDOM.

We have perused with care this document, so important to the cities and citizens of the Mississippi valley, and shall address some comments upon it.

Mr. Windom has made an observation which should commend itself to all practical patriots. Speaking of the vast values of internal commerce in annual movement, estimated at nearly five times the national debt, he remarks that "perhaps the most extraordinary feature of our governmental policy touching this vast internal commerce, is the apparent indifference and neglect with which it has been treated," and adds that this indifference "may be partially accounted for by the fact that great moral questions, exciting political issues, and a terrible struggle for the maintenance of the national unity, have engrossed the public mind."

It is a great mistake to suppose that all wisdom perished with the eminent statesman of the ante-war era. The genius and labor of our statesmen is now changing its application from theory to action, from the metaphysical to the physical. Colbert follows Richelieu; Peel succeeds to Walpole. Under a system of moral and material development there can be no limit to the boundaries or duration of our national republic.

We acknowledge the public indebtedness to Senator Windom and the committee for the able and elaborate statement of facts and argument of policy which their report contains. Nothing more profound and enlarged in the scope of its statesmanship has been before the American people; nothing tending so much to consolidate not the power of the government but the ability of the people; nothing better calculated to knit together reciprocal sectional interests, and certainly nothing which will better enable our intelligent and industrious people to bid defiance to the bribes or battalions of any usurper.

To prepare for the adoption of a domestic national policy, Mr. Windom argues the power of the federal government to regulate inter-State commerce by building ways and controlling rates. We will not repeat this reasoning, which is in nothing new, except in the authority which now impresses it. He assumes:

First—That whatever elements of sovereignty existed at the date of Union resided in the people, and were transferred with the power to execute them to the general government.

Second—The theory upon which the people constructed the federal government was: That the people themselves "exercise the powers granted through their special agents appointed for that purpose."

Now those who realize that the late war fixed this doctrine, know that the government will be administered in conformity with this decision. There may be those unconvinced, but the alacrity with which the leading people of the State rights school rush to demand canals, railroads and levees at national expense, proves that the thought of the flesh-pots will efface the inscriptions on the "tables of stone." Whatever this government may have been, it is now a government "of the people and for the people," and this fact must be "respected accordingly."

The practical ability of the government to regulate the railroads having been minutely examined according to the experience of other countries and of this, the report comes to the conclusion that such regulation is impracticable, except by endowing the government with an undue amount of power and patronage to enable it to execute the duty. The only suggestions made on the subject are, first, to compel railway companies to receipt for and deliver weights and quantities; second, to prohibit them from discrimination between persons or places. But this disappointment leads to the application of the power as stated. This consists in a recommendation to build on public account double track freight roads between the Mississippi and the ocean. Upon the proposition that the water routes afford the best competition and cheapest freights the report recommends four national water ways between the Mississippi valley and the East. Of these it argues most at length that from the Mississippi river by the Fox, Wisconsin and other lines into the lakes, with the enlargement of the St Lawrence and New York canals to a capacity for a vessel of 1000 tons. This is called the Northern route, and from its improvement is anticipated a reduction of freight on a bushel of grain passing between the Mississippi river and New York or New England from forty-three and one-half and fifty cents to twenty-two cents. Our friends will see that this fact commends itself strongly to the Eastern and Western vote. In the same spirit the improvement of the upper Mississippi is recommended, but from the stress laid upon the "*up* river" rates of transportation, it would seem as if St. Louis herself is expected to ship grain through Chicago. The evident interest taken in "the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which shall induce the construction of the Caughnawga canal," and admit Canadian ship masters into the lake trade, proves that the advocates of this route look to Liverpool direct, as they have a perfect right to do. The Mississippi route is to be improved in all the upper reaches of the river, and this will cheapen grain going North as well as South. The comparative cost of the two routes will be as thirty-nine to forty-two cents, or three cents in favor of the Mississippi route. The improvements of the upper river are minutely detailed, while the improvement of the outlet is as follows: "The opening of the mouth of the river so as to permit the free passage of vessels drawing twenty-eight feet. Estimated cost, ten million dollars." This extremely curt notice gives no comparison of the modes of outlet improvement. Nothing is said in the speech of jetties, canals or of dredging. There may be some comfort in the hope that we are not to be delivered over to the wing dams of Eads, designed from a phrase in a subsequent part of the speech:

In view of the fact that private companies invariably combine with each other against the public, it is recommended that no aid be given to any route to be owned or controlled by private corporations, but that the four great channels of commerce suggested shall be improved, created and owned by the government, and stand as permanent and effective competitors with each other, and with all the railways which may be within the range of their influence.

There is much balm in these words: "The four great channels of commerce suggested shall be improved, *created* and owned by the government." This lets the dam builders out. Congress will never allow the Eastern railroad ring to overflow the cotton and sugar crops with wing dams, nor to dump into the river ten miles of concrete blocks, to infest the channel or to be removed at the cost of the nation. We shall be at least spared the destruction of our crops and commerce, if not allowed improved modes of navigation.

The report of the House Committee on Commerce renders improbable any appropriation for any of these new works at this session. Yet, in looking to the appropriations for the upper Mississippi, we suspect the same tendency to reverse the trade of the valley and make its *debouchure* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Long Island sound instead of the Gulf of Mexico. The appropriations recommended for the upper river are over $325,000—for the outlet $130,000. From this review of the transportation report we infer:

1. That no legal impediment exists to expenditures for the construction of internal and inter-State improvements.

2. That in view of the debt and finances of the period no federal appropriation will be made at this session for the construction of new works.

3. That the tendency of congressional power and purpose is to improve transportation rather in the direction of the Northern than of the Southern and gulf ports.

4. That the question, "How we should cut the cake if we had it?" lately under discussion between St. Louis and New Orleans, may be safely, perhaps indefinitely, postponed.

RATIONS.

The acknowledged dependence of a large portion of our people upon the sympathies, public and private, of others, raises some right upon their part to regulate the application of their generous donations. This so far at least as to see that they shall not be misapplied in their distribution. It is to be regretted that Senator Alcorn should have implied any doubt of this just administration, especially since it has been coupled with some sectional imputations which Hon. Mr. Cameron seems inclined to resent. This doubt and this spat, between Senators, seem to threaten a reduction of the appropriation intended by Congress.

There seems then a dilemma among our benefactors. It is to withhold supplies indispensable to save human beings from suffering, or to bestow a charity which may be perverted in its way to do good, and even so applied as to encourage idleness.

Let, however, the charitable world obey its impulses in giving and let us do our duty in seeing that this charity shall be conscientiously applied as intended. Indeed, it is of more consequence to ourselves than to these donors that these rations shall not be misapplied. We do not like to see a people live on largesses; from the days when "bread and the circus" was the sole demand of the degenerate Romans to that on which European colonies in America depended on the home ships for food, this systematic dependence has always engendered political insignificance. We deprecate it accordingly and assure our friends in Congress that if they will award the aid, the Republican administration will, so far as depends on its agency, see that it goes to the purposes for which it was intended.

But the question recurs, shall this distribution of rations be perpetual? An immense extent of our arable land is under water; the crevasses are in good part open, and our relief will come chiefly from the decline of the rivers. Then the same danger will be repeated next year, unless some immediate steps shall be taken to guard against its recurrence. We will but add to the annual appeal to Congress for rations, the annual loss to the nation of a crop of cotton, sugar and rice upon these abandoned lands. We assume that Congress and the people of the Union will not see their fellow-citizens perish by starvation, and that they will not like the loss of crops and revenues to result from the abandonment of a highly productive region. Why, then, should not Congress commence the work of reparation at once? Why should not the Governor, even, call the Legislature together to devise some plan for the immediate prosecution of these works? If these rations can be employed to some extent to pay for the labors necessary to repair the broken levees, would it not assure our charitable friends that their gifts were well applied? Would not Congress and the American consumers of cotton, rice and sugar see that these rations would not merely subserve the cause of humanity, but also likely prevent the recurrence and necessity for their repetition? We expressly decline to argue the power or propriety of the donors prescribing the condition upon which their rations should be issued. The importance of a direct and honest application is before us. It is important to secure the confidence of our generous friends. Let us then consider how this may be effected. If the sordid and sensual motto of the Romans under the Emperors was "bread and the circus," let the noble sentiment of the American citizen be "bread and honest labor."

SENATOR ALCORN'S REVENGE.

The State of Mississippi had the bad taste, last year, to choose Ames for her Governor and reject Alcorn. In this, of course, the voters only exercised their legal right of choice. But the day of retribution is at hand. That poor State is now, like this, visited with a very grave affliction from overflow, and is an applicant for charity at the hands of the general government. At such a moment the voice of political opposition is hushed. Not a Senator, from Maine to California, has an objection to urge. All the bitterness engendered by the late war and the questions springing out of reconstruction is allayed or forgotten, and the men who voted millions to suppress civil war consented to give sufficient to relieve the necessities of our suffering people. But there was one exception to this rule of noble generosity. Senator Alcorn, who was one of the signers of Carpenter's minority report in the Louisiana case, suddenly recollected the wrongs that he had suffered from the people of the State who made him Senator, but rejected him for Governor. He prated of prudence and the errors of the past at a moment when thousands of the people of this State and of his own constituents were threatened with starvation. The hour of peril was thus chosen for the hour of reckoning, and the warm impulses of charity chilled by the cold recital of human errors committed long ago. Louisiana has but one Senator, while Mississippi has, apparently, one too many.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

No sooner had our Professor Fontaine announced his full faith in the prophesy of Eads than he was caught up and translated into the confidence of the Washington ring. Such is the Professors enthusiasm for the wing dam, to be constructed perhaps upon the Manico patent lattice caisson, that he left this afflicted city under water from the flood, and betakes himself to lecture on "the physical phenomena of the Mississippi." He has been called to this work by almost exclusive invitations of numerous members of Congress, who wish their faith strengthened and desire arguments wherewith to defend themselves from the charge of having abandoned the interests of the Mississippi to a speculative experiment. If the professor shall succeed no better than in a previous endeavor to commend the Manico patent, we shall have no particular apprehension. It is to be apprehended that the financial phenomena connected with the obstruction of the Mississippi outlet would, if expounded by a competent expert, prove far more instructive than anything unscientific.

When a man is given to liquor, let no liquor be given to him.

DIED.

TUCKER.—At 6 A. M. on Wednesday, May 6, EUDORA CLIOLA, wife of T. DeS. Tucker, after a short but painful illness of fourteen hours.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2:30 P. M. This Day, from her late residence, No. 147 Gasquet street.

McGINNIS—May 6, at 2:30 P. M., T. McGINNIS, aged fifty eight years, a native of Ohio, and a resident of this city for the last nineteen years.

The funeral will take place This (Thursday) Afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church on Louisiana avenue. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Notice.—The members of Linwood Lodge No. 167, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to assemble at the lodge room THIS AFTERNOON at two o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Past Master, T. McGINNIS.

Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. HENRY ABEL, Secretary.
my7

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 6, 1874.

Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. McKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice;

Now therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee.

One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of sheriffs and police authorities: Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion, light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. my7 2p

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

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.

P. 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

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 27, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. ROUX, a citizen of New Orleans, was mysteriously assassinated in the public streets; and, whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

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

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap28 2p

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

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.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Louisiana.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 31, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE CONTRACT Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of May 30, 1874, (to be decided by June 10, 1874), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

8019 From Covington by Parkersburgh (n. o.) and Lima (n. o.) to Indian Village (n. o.), 47 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Covington Tuesday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive At Indian Village next day by 12 M.;
Leave Indian Village Wednesday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Covington next day by 6 P. M.

8123 From Manderville, by Bayou LaComb (n. o.) and Bon Fouca (n. o.), to Indian Village (n. o.), — miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and propose schedule.

8124 From New Iberia to Loreauville, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Iberia Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Loreauville by 12 M.;
Leave Loreauville Monday and Thursday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at New Iberia by 5 P. M.

8125 From Homer, by Haynesville, State Line, Palestine, Calhoun and Magnolia, to Hope Station, Arkansas, on the Cairo and Fulton railroad, 86 miles and back six times a week.
Leave Homer daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Hope Station next days by 6 P. M.;
Leave Hope Station daily, except Sunday, at A. M.;
Arrive at Homer next days by 6 P. M.

8126 From Shreveport, by Knox's Point, Bayou La Chute and Loggy Bayou, to Coushatta, 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Shreveport Monday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Coushatta Wednesday at 12 M.;
Leave Coushatta Wednesday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Shreveport Friday by 6 P. M.

For forms of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, etc., see advertisements of December 1, 1872, and March 31 and December 1, 1873, inviting proposals for mail service in Louisiana, to be found at the principal postoffices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Louisiana," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ap9 16 23 30 my7 14 Postmaster General.

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.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF A. E. BRIDGE AND F. E. Bridge, individually, and as members of the firm of Bridge & Son, bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1386.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. E. Bridge and F. E. Bridge, individually, and as members of the firm of Bridge & Son, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition.

W. A. WELLS,
my7 14 21 Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LAGAN & MACKISON, AND Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1385.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lagan & Mackison, and Matthew D. Lagan and James Mackison, individually, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition.

ap30 my7 14 WILLIAM A WELLS, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH HOY & CO., Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1272.

WHEREAS, W. J. PATTISON, OF PASS CHRISTian, Mississippi, individually and as a member of the firm of Joseph Hoy & Co., of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

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

Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 28, 1874.
ap29 my2 9 E. LORW, Deputy Clerk.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

Assets.....$25,000,000

Annual income over..... 8,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL.

The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returned to policy holders.

NO STOCK HOLDERS TO ABSORB PROFITS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Dividends declared annually in cash, which can be applied to reduce the annual premiums, or to increase the insurance.

Policies issued for the special protection of

WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Policies issued to SECURE THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. Also, TONTINE 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.

COPES & 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 $1,742,554 40.

LOCAL BOARD.

Aug. Bohn,	S. H. Kennedy,	J. S. Walton,
E. F. Mioton,	Samuel Smith,	Wm. S. Pike,
T. A. Adams,	F. Wintz,	E. Peale,
Charles Cavaroc,	S. O. Nelson,	W. B. Schmidt,
L. B. Cain,	Paul Fourchy,	S. Forcheimer,
George Foerster,	F. Camerden,	A. Chiapella,
T. J. Semmes,	J. H. Ludwigsen,	J. A. Dufilho.
F. S. Sampson,	J. H. Oglesby,	

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

D. C. Holliday, M. D. John W. Caldwell, M. D.
ap22 3m Fr Sa Su

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 G. O'CONNOR.
New Orleans, May 1, 1874. my1 10t

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 Customhouse 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.

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eighth Annual Statement.

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

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1874.

Fire	$59,302 55
Marine	37,808 14
River	99,763 28
Total	$197,373 97
Add unterminated risks, March 31, 1873.	16,813 78
Total	$214,187 74
Less unearned premiums, March 31, 1874	15,745 00
Total	$198,442 74

Paid fire losses	$61,292 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		1,520 31
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	4,993 93
Harbor boat stock	650 00
City bonds	1,320 00
Bills in course of collection, net	43,786 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	37,917 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	33,233 29
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,090 29
Bills receivable	30,944 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	$442,238 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. Bringier,	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. E. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	R. E. Doran,

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		$414,632 55
On marine risks		101,188 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 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 94
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 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,877 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 63
Suspense account	3,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,324 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	$774,505 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 18
Bills payable	1,716 00
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. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

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