New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

Real bawl dresses—baby clothes.

A new town in California has been named Sumner.

A man with large feet should never stand upon trifles.

Texas has 140 newspapers, 110 of which have been started since the war.

There are now thirty-eight signal stations established in the United States.

Young ladies should be first to set good examples, for young men follow them.

Georgia promises to become wealthy and prosperous by manufactures of all kinds.

"A wooden oath" is what Hood called the slamming of a door by an angry person.

Labor is ennobling, but many consider that a very little of it will answer the purpose.

The refinement that carries us away from our fellow creatures is too nice for this world, and is not profitable.

Ladies hold the office of notary public in the State of Missouri. Governor Woodson has commissioned three of them lately.

Virginia papers say that never since the war has the tide of Northern emigration set so strongly toward that State as at the present.

"Robert Browning," says a critic, "doesn't look like a poet nor talk like a poet." Some people think he doesn't write like one.

It is proposed to make stage scenery fire proof by using wire cloth instead of canvass, and iron frames instead of the wooden ones now employed.

A doctor writes to the Baltimore *Sun* that the nervous disease known as hydrophobia can be produced by the bite of a perfectly healthy dog.

One of the Lelands is about to erect a new and magnificent hotel in San Francisco. Like all hotels built now, this will be the largest in the world.

A Chinaman thus describes a trial in our courts: "One man is silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word."

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield is ordered to the naval station at New Orleans, relieving Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Carmody, who is ordered to settle his accounts.

You can save five hours in time to Louisville and eight to St. Louis and Chicago over any connecting line from New Orleans by taking the Jackson railroad. Through Pullman sleepers on all trains.

Altos and basses seldom make any trouble in choirs; it's the sopranos and tenors, as a rule, who are "cranky." Just why this should be so, would prove an interesting object of discourse for an enterprising debating society.

A farmer, giving his full name and address in the New York *Tribune*, declares that the Grangers benefit nobody but the few men at their head, and they have already taken $3,000,000 out of the pockets of the farmers.

"Courtship," observes that great authority, the Rev. Laurence Sterne, M. A., the polite author of "A Sentimental Journey," "consists of a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as not to be understood."

A young man who is in doubt about everything has been writing to the papers to find out which arm a gentleman should give a lady in walking. It is a terrible thing to spring such a question upon a poor quill driver. Let the youth stop in his mad career and offer both arms. He will not go far wrong.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day at 4:30 P. M., on the premises, the contents of store known as Red Store No. 1, situated at the corner of St. Philip and Levee streets, in the Second District of this city, consisting of the stock in trade, merchandise on hand, fixtures, counters, etc.

One of the few correct portraits of Charles II. has been discovered on the famous charter of Connecticut, now hanging in the office of the Secretary of State at Hartford. It is by Samuel Cooper, who painted Cromwell, Milton and others, and after the Restoration became miniature painter to Charles II., and is a work of great value.

Mrs. E. Friederich, residing at No. 136 Laurel street, was the holder, on Thursday last, of one-fourth of the combination ticket Nos. 42, 67, 75 of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $6000. The lady became possessor of this wealth by purchasing two bits' worth of ticket at the office of Mr. F. M. Crozat, No. 218 St. Andrew street.

A correspondent who has been tracing the lineage of Miss Edmonia Lewis, the sculptress, says she is half Indian and half African, but that the blending of these two natures is not altogether perfect. While her jet black hair on one side of her head is short, crisp and crinkled, like that of the African, on the other side it is long and wavy, more like that of the Indian.

Protector Steam Fire Company No. 2 will open the ball at Carrollton Gardens by giving a grand promenade concert and soiree there on Sunday next. No more delightful place for summer amusements can be found than this open air and flowery ball room. The entertainment of music and dancing will be such as all can appreciate, and the admission has been fixed at popular prices.

The opportunity offered for the purchase of bargains in clothing by the closing out of the vast stock of H. B. Stevens & Co., is one which no person should neglect taking advantage of. The house being thus closed out is one of the oldest in the city, and has occupied the first rank among the retail establishments of the Southwest, consequently the stock is all that could be desired in the matter of style, cost and material. No such a stock has been closed out in this city for years, and we venture to say that none will ever be offered which will surpass it in desirability.

CONTINUED DEFAMATION OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The emissaries of monarchical and hierarchical government must hear with intense delight the continual declarations of the Louisiana press that the republican form of government is a failure, and that the paternal government of kings or the patriarchal protection of a hierarchi s far better than a government of brute numbers.

We can very often see the influence on the press of an interest which it does not dare to avow, but if we were disposed to expose ourselves to an action of libel we might say that we can conceive but one motive a press can have to defame its own country—a small share of the secret service money of the kings who wish to defame and overthrow the republic. We expressly disclaim imputing any such motive to our contemporaries, because we have no proof to offer that it is so. One thing is very plain, however, that there can be no hope of inducing our own people to overthrow their own government for the purpose of depriving themselves of the right of suffrage or the exercise of power. It was some years since proposed to the negro that it was better for him to vote for a representative pledged to deprive the confiding constituent from any right ever to vote again, but the argument did not convince those to whom it was addressed.

We will adduce a few specimens of these assaults upon republican, popular and representative government.

The *Picayune* speaks of "the decline and chaos into which this confederacy has fallen." It also remarks:

And this (the alleged delivery of certain States to Africanization and corruption) is to go before the civilized world, and into history, as the demonstration of the benignity and excellence of the great republic, and of the best government the world ever saw!

This is "sarcastikle." It has also said that "the equality of all men is a dictum, the falsity of which every politician from Jefferson down has confessed," and "that the principle of mere numerical strength has been but tolerated in this government, and has been expressly repudiated in the organization of the Senate."

We have still another specimen of hostility to the republican form of government here:

The sad experience of these Southern States, since the reconstruction laws were put in operation, ought to convey a lesson that should satisfy all honest and intelligent minds of the peril and impracticability of all permanent republican institutions which rest upon the bare force of numbers, and concede to all men, without regard to education, character, intelligence or condition, a like share in the making of laws and in the direction of the government.

These extracts are founded apparently on an unreasoning discontent. So far from this confederacy "having fallen into decline and chaos," it was never so prosperous and never more united. Neither Mr. Jefferson nor any other Democrat ever admitted the unequality of men as political integers.

1. The Democratic States of the West and South extended the right of suffrage without property qualifications to all who bore arms.

2. The representation of States in the Senate was not founded on any doubt of equal human capacity for self-government. This was shown by the fact that representation in the House of Representatives was based on the positive numbers of people, without regard to property or intelligence. The ratio of representation was the ratio of numbers. The Senate in the Southern and Western States is never based upon property, or political divisions. The number of senators bears a fixed and regular relation to the number of Representatives in the lower house. Each is based on a different multiple of the same numerical constituency. And in that constituency men, women and children are equal political integers.

Of course the plan of a foreigner is even better than that enacted by the founders of the American republic. "The Duke de Broglie's plan is based on even better ideas than our Senate." Being a duke renders this obvious. But what is this "better idea?" If it is intended "to represent all the interests of the country and the various classes of the people," American republicans have chosen numbers as the basis of relative power. Should it be decided that representation in the American Senate should be based on the comparative interests of capital and industry, we apprehend there would be no objection on the part of Boston and New York. If on comparative intelligence, New England could, perhaps, register as many knowing how to read and write as any other portion. As for the various "classes of the people," we should have them to create, since there is and has been none since our revolution. The constitution expressly forbids titles of nobility, and certainly it would require a foreign army to roll back the wave of republican equality and reinstate the aristocratic laws of primogeniture in this country.

Now, what does our *democratic* (?) contemporary mean? Does it wish to impose a property limitation on the right of suffrage in the United States? Is it prepared to advocate a change in the constitution of Louisiana, to base representation or capacity to hold office upon any other qualifications than those which exist at present? Let it show its hand.

That there is a strong sentiment here in favor of monarchy and autocracy, is undeniable. That there are those who habitually cry that this government is a failure, is notorious; but since they propose to overthrow this government, what do they propose to establish in its place? Let some one say, or quit defaming the government under which they live, and for which they propose no substitute.

THROUGH MAILS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The St. Louis *Republican*, with the reference "it has been suggested," indorses an elaborate article from the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. In our article the argument is made that if the separate corporations controlling the whole line of rail between New York and New Orleans will use their combined credit and congressional influence they can put on a line of postal and travel steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz as easily as from Buffalo, Dunkirk or Erie to Duluth or Milwaukee, and much easier than from Philadelphia or Baltimore to Liverpool or Bremen. We made an elaborate exposition of the argument and evidence in this case, because we desired to bring forward a proposition by which the capital and interests of the inboard rail lines could be brought to aid certain public enterprises at the South. We are gratified at the adoption of the idea by the St. Louis *Republican*. We are, sincerely gratified at its copying some principal facts from us without acknowledgment of the same. Thus:

There is already a direct daily mail service between New Orleans and New York, and it would cost the government no more to send the Mexican mails over this route. The service is paid for by the mile. The saving would therefore be the difference between 2800 miles of ocean mail service and 900 miles across the gulf. With the passenger traffic, the savings in the mail service and lessened insurance on freight, there is in favor of the line a practical bonus of two millions and a half of dollars, enough in itself to start the enterprise.

When any copyist is willing to take responsibility for the facts and matter which we have furnished, and considers the larceny of sufficient value to conceal, we are more encouraged than even if credit had been honestly given. We accept an indorsement by our contemporary of our suggestion, though it seems to have a confused idea that the work ought to "recommend itself to the serious consideration of the government" and "enlightened capitalists." Our intention was to commend it to neither. What we claim for our "invention," in the language of patentees, is the idea of a combination of railroad companies for the purpose of obtaining a mail contract, from our own and foreign governments—of buying, building or hiring them to put on a joint stock ferry from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, as the mail and passengers have been carried from Columbus to Cairo, under the nose of the St. Louis *Republican*.

We wish the valley press to comprehend this suggestion. It has nothing to do with "Congress or capitalists." It appeals in the case stated to $35,000,000 actual investments, to some ten or twelve corporations, located along a line represented by ninety-three votes in Congress. Instead of pressing a lobby scheme for mail pay, we propose that these rich and powerful corporations shall do in this case what they are doing in similar cases elsewhere. We propose that they will solicit Congress; that they will drum for travel and specie shipments; that they will recommend this inboard route over their roads instead of the coastwise route with its delay and insurance. We propose to reunite the South to the rest of Union by the only known cement—the development of material interests common to combined interests. The article employed by the St. Louis *Republican* has been submitted to the chief railroad authorities to whom it was addressed, and their reply when received will be published.

If the principle suggested be well received, we had intended making a similar estimate of the longitudinal roads from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Detroit, together with the navigation interests on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers, all tending to and terminating at New Orleans. It will be for these interests to combine and demand mail contracts between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro and also to Aspinwall. At a proper time we shall explain the argument and evidence. To these the St. Louis *Republican* is welcome, with or without acknowledgment. If the original idea be successful, it is a matter of no consequence to us who shall claim the credit of having carried it out.

Our friends of the *Bulletin* are still wrestling with their own conundrum about the $250 warrant. It is such a straightforward, simple proposition that they are unable to grapple with it successfully. Let us enlighten them. The claims against the $95,000 were duly presented to the Auditor and settled. Auditor's warrants were given in settlement. When the whole amount to the credit of an appropriation has been drawn against, or, as bankers call it, checked out, it is said to be exhausted. Such is the case with this $95,000, except the small sum of $12 50. But as the collections have been backward during the past few years, the Treasurer is not always prepared to pay warrants as soon as they are drawn. Holders who require money at once are therefore compelled to sell their warrants to those who can afford to advance money and wait. Of course they pay much less than their face for them. These are called outstanding warrants, and are annually reported to the Legislature. The little warrant in question, which was properly drawn and charged to the appropriation or account, has not yet been paid. Mr. Clinton has never said it has been paid. No one has ever said so. We had numerous cases of the kind last fall, when such of our business men as who had not lost their checking power were unable to get their checks cashed at the banks. In those days a man might draw for all the money he had in a bank, and yet his unpaid checks, duly certified, be passing around from hand to hand for many days afterward. The *Bulletin's* little warrant is nothing more nor less than an unpaid check which has been drawn before the money to satisfy it has been collected and handed into the treasury. We have been thus diffuse in order that our young friends may be able to comprehend one of the simple and elementary principles of finance.

General George B. McClellan is announced as a probable candidate of the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey.

DIED:

McCANN—Friday morning, May 22, 1874, at eight o'clock, ELLEN McCANN, aged sixty-eight years, a native of Ballisodare, County Sligo, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last thirty years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John McCann, and her son-in-law, Peter Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 337 Thalia street, between Franklin and Liberty streets, To-day (Saturday), May 23, at 2 P. M.

STORE FOR RENT

AND

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

MUST BE SOLD!

Consequently persons who wish to buy seasonable clothing,

Cheaper than was Ever Offered Before,

should call at once.

H. B. STEVENS & CO.,

Corner St. Charles and Common streets.

my23 2t 2p

CANAL STREET, CITY PARK AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 26 St. Charles street.

OFFICERS.

J. S. SMITH, President;
T. H. HANDY, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HENRY, J. S. SMITH,
W. H. BELL, WILLIAM FAGAN,
JOSEPH RAYMOND, T. H. HANDY.

R. M. HARRISON,
Secretary.

New Orleans, May 10, 1874. my10 12t 2p

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the duly authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. my22 t jyl

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. ap29-2p

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.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

NOTICE.....NOTICE
DR. ALLEN, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street.
Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform.
Teeth filled with gold so as to prevent further decay. All operations will be done in the best manner possible. fel7 1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY BRICK, slated MANSION, containing all the modern improvements, situated on the Mississippi river, one mile below Jackson Barracks. Attached there is a large orchard, containing 1000 different fruit trees, of which 300 are orange bearing trees. Also, several outbuildings for kitchen, servants' rooms, carriage house, stables, etc.
For further information apply to J. A. Fernandez No. 46 Old Levee street. my15 1m

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1874.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket Nos. 42, 67, 75 class 120, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $6000, on Thursday, May 21, 1874, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of F. M. Crozat, No. 218 St. Andrew, between Magazine and Camp streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

MRS. E. FRIEDRICH,
No. 136 Laurel street, Fourth District.
my23 1t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 19, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Ascension parish, was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside, in that 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 David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth 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:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. my20 2p

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR REPAIR OF STREETS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, May 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 4, 1874, at 12 M., for furnishing lumber required for the repair of plankroads, street bridges and crossings, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Bids to be made for payment in street improvement bonds, at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar, the city reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

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 amount of $100 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

The certificate of the Administrator of Finance must accompany the proposal.

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

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for lumber for streets."

my23 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR REPAIR OF WHARVES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, May 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 4, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing timber and lumber required for the repairs of the city wharves according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. Bids to be for payment in wharf improvement bonds at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar.

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

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 amount of $500 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract. The certificate of the Administrator of Finance must accompany the proposal.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded will have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for lumber for wharves." JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

my23 td

PROPOSALS FOR BOILERS TO DUBLIN AVENUE DRAINING MACHINE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, May 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, at this office, will be received until THURSDAY, June 4, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing and erecting at the Dublin avenue draining machine, one set of new boilers, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Bids to be made for payment in new consolidated bonds, drainage series, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, the city reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance the sum of $500 in cash, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract. The certificate of the Administrator of Finance must accompany the proposal.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudication is made. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Boilers."

my23 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Department of Texas,
San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until twelve o'clock M. TUESDAY, the sixteenth day of June, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows:

Forage at the following named posts: Austin, Texas; Forts Bliss, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, Griffin, McKavett, Quitman, Richardson and Stockton, Texas; Forts Gibson and Sill, Indian Territory, and San Antonio, Texas.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

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

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

By authority of the Department Commander:
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster. my22 6t

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF AN ANNUAL ELECTION held in the city of Natchitoches, on May 4, 1874, for six Councilmen:

Names of persons voted for.	Number of votes.
Louis Dupleix	133
W. H. Boullt	123
Joseph Ezernack	127
John G. Lewis	121
King Knickalberry	101
Andrew Murdock	120
M. H. Carver	134
S. W. Kile	133
Sam Parson	136
R. Merity	122
George Duncan	131
George Henry, Sr	125
Shedrick Brown	1
H. Gradney	1
E. Rivers	2

We, the undersigned members of the Returning Board, do hereby certify that the following named persons: Louis Dupleix, M. H. Carver, S. W. Kile, Sam Parson, George Duncan and Joseph Ezernack, having received the largest number of votes cast, are duly elected as Council men of the city of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
LOUIS M. KENNER,
G. CASANAVE,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON.

my23 1t

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF AN ANNUAL ELECTION held in the city of Natchitoches, on May 4, 1874, for Mayor:

For Mayor.	Number of Votes.
J. F. De Varges	131
H. Hertzog	125

We, the undersigned members of the Returning Board, do hereby certify that J. F. De Varges, having received the largest number of votes cast, is duly elected Mayor of the city of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
LOUIS M. KENNER,
G. CASANAVE,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON.

my23 1t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, May 16, 1874.

THE TAX BILLS FOR THE CITY TAX OF 1874 having been prepared and completed at the rate of two and one half per cent, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly passed at its last session, this department is now prepared to receive payment of said bills in cash as the law requires.

Taxpayers have but a limited period of time to settle their taxes, as all tax bills not paid before the eighteenth day of June, 1874, will be turned over to the City Attorney, who will proceed to the collection thereof in the shortest possible delay, with such penalties, costs and charges as the law may authorize.

The interests of taxpayers require an immediate payment of their taxes.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
my17 Administrator of Finance.

MINERAL WATERS ON DRAUGHT.
ICE COLD AND PURE.
The following waters at FIVE CENTS a glass: VICHY, KISSENGEN, BITTER KISSENGEN, BLUELICK and BLADON WATERS.
R. HUBERWALD,
Druggist and Chemist, No. 165 Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphine.
my3 Su W Sa 1m

INSURANCE.

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	$206,695 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	$176,535 90
Marine losses	158,374 45
River losses	45,535 61
Total losses paid	$392,445 96
Rebate in lieu of dividend	87,917 62
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69—520,979 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	76,890 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,575 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 65

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,	Chs. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Frederichs,	Edward Toby,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Vose,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezes,	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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH ELLISON—NO. 1419.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 22, 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 Joseph Ellison, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-second day of June A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at the Custom house building, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
my23 je21 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF H. F. GIVEN & CO. AND L. J. Doize—No. 1373.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, January 30, 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 H. F. Given & Co. and L. J. Doize, of 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 tenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
my23 je10 United States Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF CAROLINE BAROUSSE, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1332.

WHEREAS, CAROLINE BAROUSSE, 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 her 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 thirtieth 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 Kellogg, on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, May 15, 1874.
my16 23 29 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

ELIZA C. HUNTER VS. ANDREW WALLACE Hunter—No. 5961.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE FIRST day of May, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Eliza C. Hunter vs. Andrew Wallace Hunter, No. 5961.

In this case, by reason of the law and the evidence being with the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Eliza C. Hunter, and against defendant, Andrew Wallace Hunter, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them, and authorizing plaintiff to enjoy the fruits of her separate industry and property. It is further ordered that defendant pay costs.

Judgment signed May 6, 1874.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

EDWARD H. GANNON, Deputy Clerk.
my23 je7 23

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Take this Route if you wish to save time and transfers. With double daily trains from New Orleans to New York, and but one change.

J. H. SMITH,
General Southern Passenger Agent,
ap25 2m corner Camp and Common streets.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from depot head of Elysian Fields street:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	4 P. M	Mail	10 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	4:45 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M.

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.
This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, St. Louis and Charlotte.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
my13 S. H. SCRANTON,
General Superintendent.

STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The following new first class, full-powered Clyde built screw steamships are intended to sail regularly between NEW ORLEANS and LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW and NEW YORK:

	Tons.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Captain Stewart	2000
STATE OF MINNESOTA, Captain Hamlin	2000
STATE OF ALABAMA, Captain Flint	2400
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Brace	2500
STATE OF VIRGINIA, Captain Sadler	2500
STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain Cooper	2500
STATE OF NEVADA (building)	2500
STATE OF FLORIDA (building)	2500
STATE OF DAKOTA (building)	2500

The steamer

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Will sail from New Orleans for Liverpool, direct, SUNDAY MORNING, June 14, 1874.
From her wharf, post No. 33 Third District.
Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.
Return tickets issued available for TWELVE MONTHS, at reduced rates, and through tickets to all parts of the United Kingdom and Europe.
A stewardess and surgeon are attached to each steamer; no charge is made for attendance and medicines.
Money orders granted free of charge.
Prepaid emigration tickets issued here to parties desirous of sending for their friends.
These vessels cross the bar at all times without detention.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

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