

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27, 1874. Jacksonville, Florida, wants a national bank.

California has 2,000,000 acres sown with wheat this season.

Confidence is all that is necessary to enjoy love or success.

Thanks to Southern Express Company for continued favors.

A lady who had married a Boston gentleman, calls him Hub-by.

A man courts danger when he pays attention to another man's wife.

The prettiest girl here is a newspaper carrier. But then she carries them out of sight.

One swallow does not make a summer, but a circus rider can make a backward spring.

Senator Sumner's furniture and household effects are to be sold on the third of June.

A critical organ-grinder concluded that a mule "had a splendid ear, but a very poor voice."

Argument in company is the worst sort of conversation, and in books is the worst sort of reading.

A firm in Buffalo has raised the wind to the extent of a snug little fortune by manufacturing belows.

A process for making ground glass without grinding has been invented by a Nevada gentleman.

A conscientious man, who failed to put in an appearance, remembered that appearances are deceitful.

Theodore Thomas has commenced his seventh season of summer concerts at the Central Park, New York.

Iron constrictors, classed as good, good ordinary, medium and fine, are sold in New York at prices ranging from \$30 to \$250.

Several exchanges are already afflicted with water-pump correspondence. Each letter breathes a puff and prayer for another week's puff.

A new ballad song has been published, entitled, "O, Speak No More." It will be dedicated either to George Francis Train, or to mothers-in-law.

Newspapers and churches suffer alike from grumblers. Those who find the most fault with them contribute the least toward their support.

Byron said, "Happiness was born a twin." The poor Siamese gentlemen did not appreciate the sentiment, and often wished they were not so much together.

This advice is from the San Antonio (Texas) Express: "If our young men do not wish to fill a gaudy grave they should taper off on robbing stages."

Watering place hotel clerks are practicing the pronunciation of "bestiando." It is a French word, and is derived from the Latin of bonus for a better room.

The Danbury News knows of a beautiful young man who made a call one evening, and after partaking of a little rice cream and cake, asked, "Is there anything else?"

A Western justice of the peace is said to have had 120 out of his 135 decisions reversed on appeal. In the other five cases the parties died before they could appeal.

Mr. E. M. Lawrence, of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, a jolly young Mississippi of the railroad fraternity, is stopping for a few days in this city, a guest at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Vicksburg Herald of the twenty-fourth, reports that the centre span of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, across Big Black river, fell on the twenty-third, leaving the structure a wreck.

A Western orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed: "There is not a man, woman or child in this house, who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but has felt this truth thundering through their minds for centuries."

"What was it, my constituents," shrieked a stump speaker, "what was it, I ask, that first opened your eyes to the righteous claims of this grand old Democratic party?" (Voice in the crowd)—"An eye-opener, judge, that's what done it."

In regretfully acknowledging his inability to give a benefit for Louisiana sufferers, Edwin Booth alludes to his embarrassing position as a bankrupt. He considers his debts as paid. He would be just before he can be generous.

A grave-digger, walking in the streets of a country town, the other day, chanced to turn and noticed two doctors walking beside him. He stopped till they passed, and then followed on behind them. "And why this?" said they. "I know my place in the profession," said he.

Kate Field, in her letters about Spain, gives us the following moral reflection as the result of her study of Spanish human nature: "It is a great mistake to think that good people are the most light-hearted and contented. They are bothered by conscience and worried about everlasting salvation."

The members of the Haymaker Social Club invite their friends to a grand fancy dress and calico May party, to be given at Exposition Hall, on Saturday evening next. Although we notice the name of Mr. Statblefield among the Haymakers, we are certain that this May party is not a farmer's party, and that the only granger to be admitted will be the grandeur with which the entertainment is to be given.

At a lecture on "Pharaoh's Land," given by Mrs. Benton in Boston, that lady described the Egyptian women by saying that many of them would come to the fountain for water bearing a water-jar on the head, a babe on one shoulder, clinging to its mother's neck as best it could, while upon the other shoulder the mother carried a basket, which she steadied by one hand. And what do the men do would be a natural inquiry. "O," said the lecturer, "they sit and smoke and 'daze' about."

MORE BAD LOGIC.

We shall be compelled to put the Pic into the elementary text book, if it does not reason more logically. It vindicates the superior excellence of monarchy by quoting a case in which an English representative has been convicted of bribery, because he allowed his tenants to shoot rabbits within the prohibited degrees of the English game law. No American representative has been convicted of bribery for having granted a similar permission. Therefore a republican majority pronounced "notoriously incompetent" is a worse government than a monarchy. Now setting apart the superior excellence of a government which makes the life of a rabbit equal in value to the liberty of a man, we respectfully suggest that a comparison of the two forms of government can not be fairly made from such accidents.

We do not choose to discuss the difference between the English people and the subjects of the Shah of Persia, nor to assign the Queen of England her proper position in the category of monarchs. The argument has not been made to-day that the King of England has been chosen by the people, nor is the evidence wanting that that same people cut off his head, or run him out of the country if he systematically violated his compact with the people. Even now the Queen may save herself and office by the simple expedient of tossing a prime minister out of the window, and replacing him with one whom the people send into his place. We do not then take this confession that a representative under a monarchy will commit what he knows to be bribery, as sufficient to enter a nolle prosequi against monarchies, and renounce the defense of republican institutions. Nor do we accept the free rabbit hunt as any evidence, except of a disposition to be bribed and a very cheap estimate of the value of a vote, so we do not as the Pioneyne suggests—

Find in such incidents conclusive evidence of the depravity of morals and hostility to popular rights which are inseparable from all monarchial and aristocratic institutions. To adopt the Pioneyne rule of logic, suppose we should say that in neither Massachusetts nor Tennessee has a representative been convicted of bribery. It would have nothing german to the comparison of systems. The constituent of an English member may sell his vote for a rabbit skin. A Kentuckian or a Louisianian may have a more just estimate of the market value of a vote, one may have been bribed because he is a fool, while the other is unpunished because of a superior intelligence. A comparison of the two systems can be only made from history, special examples are unjust. There was a king of France shouting to his subjects of one religion set to kill his subjects of another religion set. Then were the courts of Europe at the same old date on an immoral par with Basin street? Such special capacity for cruelty and vice, prove no more than the massacre of thousands by the French Republicans of 1793. Perhaps the people who tolerated both governments were unfit for any other. To show the Pioneyne the illogical deductions from limited and special facts, we will put in a little item about the kings. A grand duke under the autocracy of Russia, has been arrested for the crime of theft. How is that for high, Mr. Pic? Those diamonds must have been valuable. It must have been very important to stop kings' sons from stealing jewelry, otherwise this scandal of the royal family would not have been tolerated. If this young spark had copied King David, with regard to Uriah the Hittite and lady, not a word had been said about him. If he had flogged or kicked the soul out of some insignificant Russian flunkey, the court journals would have been dumb. Had the Prince, as many princes and nobles have been, from the royal "father of a good many of his people" in one English reign to "the first gentleman in the kingdom," bankrupt in purse, character and morals, in another, it would have proved nothing for or against monarchy. We expect to the Pioneyne plan of putting a fresh murder, riot or larceny upon every breakfast table and contrasting it with the just and kindly rule of the kings. Queen Victoria may taste the hospital gruel of a sick soldier; she may bestow money upon a sergeant wounded in extending her empire over the territory of her royal brother of Ashantee—it may be the very money she declined to give her farm laborers in a demand for better wages and easier hours. All this proves nothing either for or against monarchy as a principle. Let the Pioneyne abandon this argument of general conclusion drawn from particular and selected instances and adopt some more logical mode of proving the superiority of the king over the republic.

ST. LOUIS FLANKED. While the Future City has kindly neglected her own interests to take charge of ours, a startling conspiracy has been consummated against her. She is to be flanked out of her upper tier by the "Northern route," which the amiable Windom has commended to Congress. First notified of this conspiracy along the whole Northern route by its legislative position, St. Louis dropped the outlet of her trade to look after the inlet. She complains vehemently of the plot sprung upon her, and raves like any other gambler outwitted by the superior adroitness of his antagonist.

In this case she has been outwitted by her apparent partner, Chicago. The legislative weakness of the Mississippi was first shown by a willingness to accept a work without survey, because it could be done for nothing. The same work, if unsuccessful, would postpone and even obstruct the outlet. The introduction of this scheme after New Orleans had chosen another mode, divided the friends of the outlet. Chicago first threw an explosive into our magazine, and then organized her "Northern route," uniting upon the works between the Mississippi and the East more than one hundred and

fty votes in the lower house of Congress, with the millions of men and money, interested in the cities, railroads, canals, lake and river shipping of the Northwest and East. St. Louis then finds herself in a contest where she has to meet power with weakness and unity with division. St. Louis will perhaps receive permission to expend private money and obstruct outlet navigation. Chicago, Milwaukee and New York will receive corporate, national and international aid to deepen their rivers and outlets to the ocean. It has fallen to our duty to warn St. Louis that Montreal has more power in Congress than St. Louis and New Orleans. The REPUBLICAN has reminded St. Louis that Chicago and Connecticut have been coquetting with Canada for the purpose of securing a free passage through Canadian waters and a reciprocal exchange of Canadian and American productions.

In her supreme arrogance St. Louis would accept no instructions from those of whom she assumed the commercial direction. A recent meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade was attended by delegates from Buffalo and Philadelphia. These delegates made elaborate arguments in favor of reciprocity. This subject was affirmed by the convention, with the reservation that as the United States abrogated the reciprocity treaty, the initiative to restore the treaty must come from her. It is known that the English commissioners admit some general effort to adjust the commercial relations of the British provinces with the United States, and it is understood that merchants of Canada and the United States are in conference with our diplomatic department and committees in an effort to make trade and navigation reciprocal between the two. The New York Tribune has taken open ground in favor of the treaty, and at the close of a long and able article to prove the loss the United States sustained by the abrogation of the treaty, says:—

It is clear that few more important topics could occupy the attention of the authorities at Washington than the consideration of the commercial relations between the United States and the British North American provinces. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Fish, without yielding to all the pretensions of our neighbors, will make, should be included in a treaty which may be negotiated, and the right of Canadian vessels to navigate Lake Michigan and use American canals contiguous to and connecting the great lakes, should be placed on the same basis as the right of American vessels to navigate the St. Lawrence river and use the canals of Canada.

Now, it will be observed that while the New York end of the "Northern route" is working for a reciprocity of manufactures, food, lumber and fuel, the Chicago end demands a right of reciprocal navigation of the rivers, lakes and canals of both countries. With this tremendous combination, uniting also the fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, and the corn consumers of Connecticut, the "Northern route" of Mr. Windom may be looked on as an actual enterprise. The REPUBLICAN has shown that the up river receipts of St. Louis will be cut off by this combination. We can not see what she is to do about it. Chicago and the Eastern railroads threw out the Eads tub to occupy St. Louis until the "Northern route" should be organized. At present the prospect is that Chicago, conducting the grain and provision trade with the import and distribution of Eastern and foreign goods, the never-is-but-always-to-be city is likely to continue in the future tense indefinitely. Having nothing more to ship to New Orleans, except some local plantation supplies, it is likely the Eads bridge and the Eads jetty will about finish up those magnificent aspirations for foreign trade which began with direct steamship trade with Liverpool, and wind up by exporting and importing through her great, energetic and sagacious superior—Chicago.

A HALT IN THE IMPEACHMENT. The advices from Washington are not favorable for the success of General Butler's grand scheme to impeach Judge Durell. It appears that the hero of Fort Fisher has once more exploded his mine too soon, and the enemy's works are unharmed. Judge Poland, of Vermont, holds that there has been no formal action by the Judiciary Committee in the matter, and he now declares his purpose of joining the minority in asking to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. The Bulletin will also please take notice that the very point which it proclaimed as the one upon which the committee based its report, is urged by the Republican members as a reason why he should not be impeached at all. This is his decision in the Louisiana election case.

We have never believed Judge Durell would be impeached at all, for the simple reason that he has not been guilty of an impeachable offense. Neither have we expected the Judiciary Committee would report against him. When the telegraphic dispatches, therefore, informed us that he had agreed to do so, by a vote of six to four, we were not a little surprised, as we had no reason to question the accuracy of the reporter who sent the news. But we are aware that the reports of congressional committees are sometimes set aside, especially those on Louisiana affairs. So, accepting it as a fact that General Butler had over-persuaded some of his colleagues to join him in this matter, we set it down

that the House Judiciary Committee was about to undergo such an experience as the famous Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections did at the close of the last Congress. As Judge Poland refuses to consent, and the other minority members are likely to remain firm, there is likely to be no report this session, when the matter will drop and be no more heard of. The Bulletin will then be forced to adopt some such formula as this in its partisan diatribes upon the good judge: "A majority of the highest tribunal in the world, the House Judiciary Committee, declared he ought to be impeached." Of course, there will be no explanation of the reason why, seeing they thought so, that they did not impeach him, any more than that the other highest tribunal did not upset this State government and install the minority candidates. We freely forgive the Pioneyne for supposing us premature in asserting that the enemies of the judge had signally failed, and that he stood before the world acquitted of any offense. Our neighbors are not very close observers, and hence are frequently misled, and thus mislead their readers. Within four weeks we shall have the pleasure of reminding them that our sagacity proved a safer guide than their prejudice, even though they were apparently sustained by the testimony of official action. When they can realize their pious wishes and report the impeachment of Judge Durell for his action in the Louisiana case, they may claim the precedence of us in the work of estimating American character.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE. Recent events have served to prove that the charges of inefficiency preferred against the police two or three weeks ago were not well founded. They have been making thorough work in arresting and bringing to the lockup certain parties who are invested by common consent with the character of notorious criminals. A case of overzeal is reported, the merits of which we are unacquainted with; but in no instance has it been said that any member of the force failed to show a proper degree of energy, bravery and skill where there was an obvious duty to perform. Yet their late detractors are quite silent. As they are deprived of the luxury of grumbling, they are determined to say nothing at all.

Several cases of alleged robbery have been thoroughly investigated by the police, in which suspicion pointed strongly toward persons very near to the losers as the real culprits. In one or two instances the persons robbed have begged the police to be further inquiry drop, as it would be more painful to them to know to a certainty that the suspected persons were actual thieves than to lose all the property they had. The necessity for guarding the honor of families has been often successfully pleaded as a reason for ceasing to pursue an almost captured criminal. Most of the reported robberies have been set down to the credit of Pierre Bertin and his accomplices, when the evidence that he has been in the city since his escape from the Penitentiary rests upon a very weak foundation. We seriously doubt whether he has been here at all. In this connection, too, it may be remarked that not a single person who has been pardoned by the Governor has been captured or caught in any dishonorable act. Hence the appellation of "Kellogg's pets" given to the perpetrators of the few robberies that have occurred has no significance.

The whole matter may be summed up in this wise: 1. There have been no very serious losses from robbery. 2. The police have succeeded in catching nearly every suspected culprit, except in cases where the prosecutor has implored them to stop the search. 3. None of the recipients of executive clemency have, so far, abused the confidence reposed in them. 4. None of the opposition papers which have been making market money upon sensations which had no truth in them have corrected their own blunders.

The truth is well known, however, without their help. If it was true, as the Bulletin asserts, that the Times and Pioneyne have turned their backs upon the people and espoused the cause of Republicanism, it may be taken as an evidence that that party is largely in the majority. For it can not be successfully disputed that the two papers thus "held up to public scorn" and the Republican represent at least four-fifths of the voters of the city. Leaving to the Bulletin the other fifth, which is a very liberal estimate, and we may say to it and its constituents: What are you going to do about it? We have never been afraid to say what we thought was right and for the good of the people, even when assured by better authority than the Bulletin that nineteen-twentieths of the people were opposed to us. But we have been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have lived to see the time come when it is possible for a man to express his honest convictions in this city and yet remain unmolested. The reason for this immunity may be unknown to our young countrymen. We will let out a bit of a secret. It is because the majority of the people here are truly Republicans at heart, and will declare themselves such when it becomes a little more fashionable to do so.

When the butchers held a meeting the other day, and invited a number of Republicans to join in their proceedings, there were no restraints of secrecy imposed upon the members. On the contrary, there was a great demand on their part for the edition of the REPUBLICAN which published the report. And subsequently, when "many anxious inquirers" wanted to know the names of some of them, in order to withhold patronage from them for fraternizing with the Republicans, a prodigious number came forward and offered their names. Some of these were used, and now the gentlemen mentioned are sending around marked copies

of the Sunday Republican for the information of those who want to know.

The fact is, the Republicans have at last succeeded in capturing the whole city, and the more sagacious journals recognize the change, and have too much sense to oppose it.

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. Holders of such bonds are invited to present the same 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 the 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 of Liquidation. my27 2 2 1/2

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 Pitt 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 murderer or 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

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 2, 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 day 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 hereto attached, this third day of May, 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. P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. my1 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 2, 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 Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do 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; of set, speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this sixth day of May, 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. my27 2p

NOTICE TO VETERANS OF 1814-15.

The Veterans having received an invitation from Joseph A. Deane, Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be present and assist in the ceremony on decoration day, at Chalmette, on SATURDAY NEXT, the thirtieth instant, you will therefore meet on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, at the Customhouse, Canal street, for the purpose of taking the train for Chalmette. This invitation is to all the veterans of 1814-15, and you are all respectfully invited to meet and join their brothers in arms at the appointed time and place. Transportation will be furnished free.

By order of J. B. NOBLE, President. NELSON FORBES, Secretary. my25 2d

A CARD.

DR. CURTIS begs to inform his numerous patients and the citizens of New Orleans, that owing to an important surgical operation, which will require his personal attention for a few days, he will be detained here until the twenty-ninth instant.

As one personal interview is sufficient to make a correct diagnosis of any case, which can be continued perfectly by correspondence, DR. CURTIS would suggest to those who wish to consult him the necessity of doing so without delay, at No. 9 Rampart street, below Canal. my25 2p

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

DECORATION DAY, May 30, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA. Headquarters J. A. MOWEE, Post No. 1, G. A. R. New Orleans, May 25, 1874. The National Flag will be displayed at the Customhouse, to be lowered to half mast at twelve o'clock M.

National salute by Metropolitan Battery, opening Prayer. Laying by Bell's Cornet Band. Durable corner stone of Monument. Orator by Hon. C. S. Warmoth. Closing Prayer and Benediction. Music on the part of the celebrated Nineteenth Infantry Band.

Friends contributing flowers will please send them to Captain J. H. Lawler, at the Harbor precinct. The steambot La Belle will make trips as follows: From Customhouse street. From Cemetery. Leaving o'clock. Twelve o'clock. One o'clock. Two o'clock. Three o'clock. Four o'clock. Five o'clock. Six o'clock. Tickets for round trip fifty cents.

Friends are particularly invited to participate in the anniversary. W. G. JAMES, Commanded. my25 2p

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of May, 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. my27 2 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 EARLAND, 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 Earland as aforesaid.

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

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

JOHN MORTON vs. Schooner General Prim. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,323.—In obedience to an order of the court, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER GENERAL PRIM, her tackle, apparel, etc., now lying by John Morton, for the cause 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 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 June, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libellant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 26, 1874. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

HAMEL SONS & Co. vs. Ship Kentuckian. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,318.—In obedience to an order of the court, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SHIP KENTUCKIAN, her tackle, apparel, etc., now lying by Hamel Sons & Co., for the cause 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 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 first Monday of June, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libellant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 21, 1874. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

CRESSENT Mutual Insurance Company, S. G. Gutzwiller, etc. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 10,315.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, June 6, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., in the Court House, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, to-wit:—

THE STAYES (iron) and one chest, stored at L. W. Miller's stable yard, in Carrollton, opposite Hickox's garden. Terms—Cash at time of adjudication. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 23, 1874. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

NOTARIES.

A. HEMO, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER OF DEED Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y 5d

WOOD—COAL.

B. D. WOOD, JOHN A. WOOD, J. H. WOOD. B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS, COAL MERCHANTS, 106 Common street. Opposite the City Hotel. Tugboat Charlie Wood. 1e28 6m

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, \$54,129 15 1/2. Fire risks, \$12,255 50. Marine risks, \$42,873 65. River losses, \$4,535 81. Total losses paid, \$3,245 40. Rebate in lieu of dividend, \$7,917 62. Insurance and profit, less discount and profit, \$9,515 63—\$10,978 27.

The company has the following assets: Real estate, \$128,271 15. City bonds, \$27,550 00. Bank and railroad stocks, \$1,118 00. Notes secured by mortgage, \$4,232 30. Notes secured by pledge, \$153,478 72. Premium in course of collection, \$6,673 79. Balance on hand, \$13,568 26. State bonds, \$1,500 00. Insurance stocks, \$1,800 00. Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company, \$2,200 00. Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press, \$2,200 00. Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company, \$4,000 00. Harbor Protection Company, \$1,500 00. St. Louis Hotel Association, \$5,600 00. Mortgage bonds Turner's Association, \$2,000 00. Mortgage bonds of Levee Association, \$5,600 00. Judgment on mortgage notes, \$5,000 00. Cash on hand, \$171,417 14. New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company, \$2,000 00. Total, \$1,396,299 60.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. PAUL FORBES, President. G. W. NORT, Secretary. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1874. P. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public. No. 149 Gravier street, New Orleans.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1874, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1874, payable on third Monday in July next. Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum their stock. DIRECTORS: P. Maspero, David McCord, G. H. Snowfield, E. P. De Bode, H. R. Goyve, J. E. Fernandez, M. P. M'g, J. J. G. Poiry, B. S. White, J. J. Fernandez, L. A. Chaudry, J. J. Allen, Charles Lafitte. 1e21 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS. Office No. 111 Gravier Street. URB FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES. Assets—\$798,454 63.

A. EMER BADER, President. G. H. SNOWFIELD, Vice President. GEORGE STROMBERG, Secretary. Board of Trustees: Henry Adams, E. Emer Bader, S. A. Baumgard, E. P. De Bode, Ch. Englehard, H. R. Goyve, H. R. Goyve, J. E. Fernandez, Sigmund Stals, J. H. Keller, J. J. G. Poiry, J. J. G. Poiry, Thos. Millant, C. H. Miller, Frank Roder, W. E. Schmidt, Louis Schneider, W. E. Schmidt, E. Seig, Isaac Schwarz, J. B. Schwartz, J. B. Wilderman, Z. Weisbach. 1e25 1y

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Canal