New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2, 1874.

The most that one can expect at an inn is inattention.

The prospects are good for a fine peach crop in Delaware.

All objections to nude statuary might be overcome by having figures cut from dressed marble.

Instead of complaining that the roses have thorns, why not be grateful that the thorns have roses?

At No. 167 Canal street, to-night, the speaking head will tell what it knows about Tom Collins.

The amount of snappish incivility that can be crowded into a narrow-minded, bilious clerk is wonderful.

Congressman O. D. Conger, of Michigan, who was recently married, "paired off" with another member.

In Paris, forty artists and journalists have formed a league for the purpose of hissing, without mercy, all immoral pieces.

French ladies always roll their summer dresses in wrapping paper, when packing, and thus preserve in them a fresh, stiff appearance.

The State convention of Methodists, which met in Michigan last week, adopted strong resolutions in favor of female suffrage.

General B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky seems now to be the coming man for Secretary of the Treasury in place of Richardson.

The First Congregational Church of Lexington, Massachusetts, is still using a Bible which was presented to the parish by John Hancock in 1793.

The list of applicants for admission to West Point, at the present opening contains two names from Louisiana—Charles A. Farley and Robert B. Riddell.

The Pascagoula *Star* reports that a proposition has been made to purchase Horn Island from the government for the purpose of establishing a glass factory there.

Dr. Holcombe announces his intention to be absent from the city a few weeks. During his absence Dr. E. A. Murphy will attend to his business for him at his office No. 229 Camp street.

On Monday last the Senate concurred with the House in a donation of four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon balls to the officers of the Soldiers' Monument Association, at Chalmette, Louisiana.

The *Brunswicker*, of Missouri, says: "There is on undefinable something about some men which commands our respect, whether we see them heading a conquering squadron, leading a child to the sanctuary, or bending in lowly toil over an onion bed."

The ship channel, which has been many years in process of construction between Corpus Christi bay and Aransas Pass, has been examined and accepted by the Texas State engineer. This channel is seven miles long; average depth, 10 feet; width, 175 feet.

The United States Senate, on Wednesday last, passed a bill granting $792 46 for the relief of the widow of James L. Day, of Connecticut. The husband of the lady—James L. Day—was a mail contractor between New Orleans and Mobile before the war.

It was the father of Nellie Grant's husband who conferred the title of count upon George Jones, an actor, who has since been called the Count Joannes. It was subsequently proven that Mr. Sartoris had no right to confer such a title, but the deluded tragedian still nobly clings to it.

The St. Louis *Journal* makes the following discriminating remarks regarding our neighbor: "The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes a long address entitled "Motives to Intellectual Exertion," but, though the lecture is published in one part of the paper, other columns indicate that the lecture didn't affect the management of the *Picayune*.

There have been three White House weddings since 1820. In the Green Room, Miss Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, to Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York. The second was Miss Lizzie Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, to William Waller, of Virginia, in 1843, in the East Room. The third wedding was that of Miss Nellie Grant.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has this good word for gossip in her new story, just begun in the *Christian Union*: "A great deal of good sermonizing, by the by, is expended on gossip, which is denounced as one of the seven deadly sins of society. But, after all, gossip has its better side; if not a Christian grace, it certainly is one of those weeds which show a good warm soil."

A Virginia railroad was made to pay $25 for killing a rooster. The engineer said he spoke to the gentleman with the whistle as kindly as possible, but when the fellow dropped one wing on the ground, raised his good eye heavenward, and commenced whetting his spur on the rail, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he lit into him with a train of thirteen freight cars, and forwarded him to his happy scratching ground by lightning express.

Mr. D. H. Holmes, the great dry goods merchant of this city, who is not prone to vaunt his wares above their value, advertises in to-day's REPUBLICAN that bargains in articles of hosiery and underclothing may be obtained at his store, No. 155 Canal street. A very fine assortment of Balbriggan hose is offered at this establishment at most reasonable prices. Gauze merino undershirts, serviceable and well finished, are also offered at low rates.

An honest farmer of Jackson county, Minnesota, urges the public not to contribute any more to the "already surfeited beggars" of Cottonwood and Noble counties. He says that in the two counties mentioned, the inhabitants of which still persist in asking for aid, work can be had at fair wages for every man, woman and child that is willing to labor. Certain men have cleared thousands of dollars out of the relief business, and Cottonwood county has received enough aid to support every family in it a year or more.

OUR RESERVED FORCE.

It requires something more than written or spoken declamation to redeem Louisiana from the degraded position to which politics and politicians have helped to reduce her during the period that has elapsed since Mr. Lincoln's first election to the office of President. Lengthy editorials and speeches denouncing the federal government and firing the minds of the people in favor of war, with its consequent destruction of wealth and prosperity, were found far more effective for those purposes than they are now for leading the people back to the paths of peace, good will, prosperity and good government. It was found far easier to teach the people to turn their plowshares and pruning hooks into warlike implements than to change the cannon and the sword back into farming utensils; far easier to instruct them how to overturn good government and beget bad; to become demoralized and poverty stricken than to become again orderly, industrious and fruitful of good in all that appertains to self-government. The people of the South have tasted the bitter fruits of lengthy editorials and speeches inculcating rebellion, disintegration and destruction; but they have yet to obtain faith in the power of written or oral declamation fervid or frothy—to lead them back to the only path that leads to true glory. It requires something more than common contentions, talk, spun out by the yard, to do this. The people have to be reminded in short and earnest appeals that as work is essential for the reproduction of wealth in Louisiana as well as the restoration of good government and morals, they must go to work. God has blessed Louisiana with rich lands and a genial climate, and here man is given a field for labor that will prove abundantly productive if he but exerts his energies in that direction. A young man can have no surer field for health, wealth and happiness than is offered the farmer in Louisiana. He may have to encounter some difficulties, but none that he can not overcome if he so determines; and among them we will include the chances of overflow, confined to our rich bottom lands.

The way to redeem Louisiana is to encourage the cultivation of her soil, and this can best be done by discussing the advantages of such labor. Our newspapers should, therefore, give less of their attention to the discussion of politics and more to the forwarding of the great leading interest of our State—agriculture. Louisiana, like Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and most of the Southern States, is rich in agricultural resources. When they are fully developed her people will be numbered among the most prosperous and wealthy communities in the American Union, and with this development will grow up other great interests, subordinate thereto, in the shape of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts. Agriculture—the production of cotton, sugar, rice, corn, potatoes, etc., together with the raising of stock—is the sure basis upon which the wealth and future greatness of our State is made to depend. It therefore becomes the duty of those who make it their business to discuss and direct public affairs to give more attention to the solid groundwork of society in Louisiana than to the dissemination of political views, that are of little consequence compared with the great material interest that must predominate before there can be any sure and extended prosperity. Increase the number of well tilled farms in Louisiana and the business of New Orleans will increase. Her merchants and property holders will find this a much more certain way of regaining prosperity than by seeking it through political agencies alone. The members of our Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce and members of the press should bend their energies to an encouragement of agricultural interests, and, next to this, should foster the growth of manufactories and the mechanic arts. These branches of business would give our young men and women employment, many of whom, in this city, are now compelled to suffer for the want of something to do as a means of support. The want of business is what drives so many into a very questionable kind of politics. It is a notorious fact that many of the youth of this city who are anxious to work can not find it to do. We know of parents who are constantly on the lookout for occupation for their sons who have almost grown to manhood, and are yet eating the bread of idleness. Our attention was attracted to a case a short time since, where a white mother was piteously asking the influence of a colored man employed by the city government to obtain employment for her son. Her wan and care worn face showed the misery that was gnawing at her heart. Her boy, verging on to manhood, was able and anxious to work for his poor mother—but there was no work to be had here, and they were too poor to leave. And we have reason to know that there are many, many others that are similarly situated. If the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange could devise some way of making the labor of these youths available, they certainly would be taking a practical step toward restoring prosperity to our city and State.

AN ALLEGED REPUDIATION SOCIETY.

A reporter of the *Times* has been for the past week or two wrestling with a profound secret, which no one else knows anything about:

The recently organized society, whose purpose it is to take a firm stand against the payment of the illegal debt of the State, is progressing toward flourishing prosperity and numercial strength. Already upward of 3000 names are enrolled upon its membership list, and these members are, to a man, owners and holders of real estate.

Periodical meetings are being held, but at present each member is pledged to secrecy touching the deliberations of the society. It is, however, the intention of the society to have a public parade as soon as 3000 men shall pledge themselves to such a demonstration. At this time, it is said, about 2500 have made such pledge, and it is likely the residue will come forward within a few days.

This society may be set down as one of the wonders of the age or the humbug of the *Times*, with a decided preference for the last named horn of the dilemma. The manifest absurdities of the above statement are sufficient to sustain this view.

1. There is no such thing as any illegal debt of the State which the constituted authorities are not prepared to resist, or which may not be defeated upon a proper showing before the judicial tribunals.

2. So large a movement as one involving the association together of three thousand owners and holders of real estate could not possibly take place without the knowledge of some of the property owners of this city. A protracted search for just one who had ever heard of such a thing from any source except the *Times* was fruitless. So it has been kept a secret in that respect.

3. The members are all pledged to secrecy, yet a whole plan of programme has been treacherously divulged by some faithless member; the numbers of the rolls are given, the proposed parade blazoned forth, and the penetralia generally of this most secret myth exposed to a wondering world by the much-gossiping Roundabout.

It seems too that within five hundred of the number fixed by the organic law, or other unalterable regulation, have agreed to turn out on a public parade. As there are over three thousand members, according to our veracious chronicler, with five-sixths ready to show themselves in public, it seems to us a piece of obstinacy in the five hundred odd members to stand in the way. Let us have a parade or something else right off, or we may begin to doubt the existence of so many men in buckram.

Now, as it is simply impossible that any such organization should be in existence here, for any such groundless object, without being well known, it follows that these inventions have some occult meaning. In our judgment it is intended to operate on the market so as to depress Louisiana securities. State bonds of all kinds are rising in value. Certain parties want the market "beared" until they can load up, and so a cock and bull story about three thousand repudiating property holders is invented and palmed off upon a journal notable for its gullibility. As soon as those who have invented the story have secured their bonds, and are ready to sell, the mysterious society will be dissolved and another formed having for its object the more prompt collection of taxes.

Holders of Louisiana securities, do not sacrifice your bonds until this mighty army appears on parade, and then be sure they are property owners in this city. Having satisfied yourselves on these points, raise the selling price of your bonds an additional five per cent.

EMPLOYMENT BETTER THAN CHARITY?

In view of the sad misfortunes which have befallen this State in consequence of the overflow, the following forcible suggestions, taken from a recent letter of General M. Jeff Thompson, are worthy to be commended to the attention of everybody who has it in his power to lend a helping hand:

The State engineer of Louisiana estimates the work required to save Louisiana alone as amounting to 3,000,000 cubic yards. We estimate 1,000,000 each for Mississippi and Arkansas, to provide temporary safety. The 5,000,000 cubic yards will cost $1,500,000 or more, even under the careful disbursement of the United States engineer.

The people whose crops are destroyed need employment, and must have provisions or perish. Give them work and disburse this sum of money among them for levee building, and the government will avoid the burden, certainly awaiting, of feeding to prevent famine among an idle people, for no crops can be made by them until next year, and not then without rebuilding the levees. These views we are constantly urging, and we have the co-operation of all the members from the flooded regions, and have strong hopes that these general views will prevail.

Charity wastes the substance of the giver, and frequently impairs the energies of the recipient. Whereas, labor is self-sustaining. It pays a rich reward for the benefits conferred; disciplines humanity, and teaches men to be orderly and independent. Charity is a blessed thing in an emergency, but its too frequent or too long enduring exercise, has a baleful effect upon persons capable of making their fortunes by the work of their hands.

In order to save the rich lands bordering on the lower Mississippi from inundation next year, the government will have to rebuild the levees that have been swept away this season, and by doing it this summer, can give employment to many thousand people. It would, then, certainly be the work of statesmanship for Congress to come to a speedy conclusion, that the national government shall do the work. In that case, an impetus to the speedy redemption of Louisiana would be given that could not fail to have a marked and lasting effect upon the future growth and prosperity of our State and city.

THE MISSION OF THE STATE ENGINEERS.

Generals M. Jeff Thompson and James Longstreet, State engineers, will leave for Washington this evening under orders. Their mission, as we understand it, will be to make such representations to the government as will secure, if possible, national aid in the construction of our levees. Or perhaps it is more correct to say, take entire charge and control of the whole business. They will carry with them the earnest wishes of every citizen of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and doubtless Tennessee for their complete success.

We learn that there is a large number of members of Congress who are decidedly in favor of having the national government take entire charge of the whole levee question—to erect, repair and maintain a vigilant watch over them, but they doubt the constitutional right of the United States to establish the necessary police regulations within the jurisdiciion of any of the States.

We hope if such an objection is urged in the presence of our engineers that they will reply in this wise: Louisiana will be perfectly satisfied, and ask for nothing more than that Congress shall annex to any proposition to assist us in this matter that before any State shall receive any benefit from the proposed appropriation, or have any levees built or repaired by the United States within its limits, the Legislature shall formally make such cession of right of way and entry upon any lands that may be necessary for the prosecution and maintenance of the work. Also to establish such police regulations for the future protection of the levees as Congress may deem proper to make. In our judgment such action would remove the constitutional objections. Any State, then, which thought more of its pride of sovereignty than its material interests, could go on in the old way. But we are sure Louisiana would not be one to stand in her own light.

We commend our worthy engineers to the kind consideration of the powers that be, and hope they will not forget to remind all having the power to aid us that we may be proud but are not foolish.

AN OMISSION.

It is to be regretted that Colonel John McEnery, whose recent return from Washington is now announced, did not avail himself of the advantages his long residence at the capital afforded him, to learn something more definite about the Fort St. Philip canal and its chances of success. We are aware that his attention was mainly occupied in a matter of more absorbing interest to his immediate political friends; but at the same time he might have been of some asistance to Professor Forshey, and General Hebert, in promoting a work which would be worth much more to this State than anything that can be conferred upon it through political successes.

DR. HOLCOMBE

Will be absent a few weeks from the city, on account of health. Dr. E. A. Murphy, a competent physician, obstetrician and surgeon, will attend to his business, from the old stand, No. 229 Camp street. je2*

NOTICE OF VETERANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 1, 1874.

A semi-annual payment for the current year to pensioners, at the rate of EIGHT DOLLARS PER MONTH, will be made by this office on and after the tenth of June.

Claimants whose names appear on the subjoined lists must prove identity, and any others must establish their claims in accordance with the provisions of act No. 76 of 1873.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

LIST OF VETERANS who have received pensions from State under former laws of the Legislature prior to adoption of the constitution in 1868:

Bachemin, Jacques,	Latorre, Severin,
Bayhi, Bonaventure,	Landry, Narcisse,
Bonseigneur, Jean,	McCarthy, A.,
Bernounay, Jean Noel,	Noble, Jordan B.,
Breau, Joseph,	Pascal, F.,
Bloomfield, William,	Perret, J. B.,
Brand, Rosemond S.,	Perret, U.,
Crocker, B.,	Pelleran, D.,
Christophe, F.,	Perret, Norbert.
Conrad, Pierre,	Pellerin, Eugene,
Cicet, P.,	Rosseau, Augustin,
Chenet, Eugene,	Raymond, Charles,
Chiasson, Louis,	Rouzan, J. M.,
DeArmas, Christoval G.,	Raynal, Auguste,
Desportes, Louis J.,	Robert, F.,
DeCart, Eugene,	Rilleiux, Elisse,
Darby, Celestin,	Ruiz, Pedro,
Frick, Joseph	Reine, Marvin,
Foret, Pierre,	St. Hermen, J. D.,
Gervais, Jean,	St. Cyr, Joseph,
Herbert, Frederic,	St. Cyr, S. S.,
Jean, Pierre,	Tistan, François,
Lanaux, Philip,	Tervalon, François,
Lamothe, Jean,	Volsin, J. R. D.,

LIST OF VETERANS whose claims for pensions were established under the provisions of act No. 70 of 1873:

Austin, Ishmael,	Jolly, Louis,
Abehire, Abraham,	Journet, Pierre,
Bart, Engle,	Kernion, L.,
Bringier Louis,	Kernion, J. K.,
Bonseigneur, Cesaire,	Lapice, P. M.,
Boute, Charles P.,	Lebreton, Noel B.,
Beaudult, Seraphin,	Labarre, L.,
Belair, Jean,	Laidlaw, Peter,
Bayhi, Charles,	Ladner, Eugene,
Brouette, Achille,	Labranche, Octave,
Bartolomes, Benjamin,	Lambert, J. B.,
Bourgeois, J. B.,	Lambert, Richard,
Boute, Phil. P.,	Lynd, John,
Brand, Edward,	Leblanc, Andre,
Bodet, C.,	Landry, Pabo,
Bossine, F.,	Landry, Ursin,
Bouny, Barth.,	Landry, Trasemond,
Bourgue, Jean Florentin,	Landry, Simon J.,
Boudreaux, Joseph,	Latil, Joseph T.,
Broussard, Edward,	Leblanc, Jean B.,
Bryan, Morgan,	Lebranche, Drausin,
Bujol, Joseph Sylvester,	Lafitte, Jack,
Brice, James, Sr.,	Lapointe, Pierre,
Curry, Thomas,	Mongrue, P. Lartigue,
Combel, Pierre,	Mouton, Aug.,
Chevarre, Henry,	Mel, Laurent,
Correjolles, Francois,	Mitchell, John,
Chaperon, Joseph,	Malgrain, François,
Cruzat, Manuel,	Moran, Louis D.,
Camps, Joseph,	Mahi, Louis Z. D.,
Cheval, Leandre,	Manilles, E.,
Cambre, Antoine,	Menard, Jean,
Castelain, Bernard,	Marmillion, Valsin B.,
Carlon, Etienne,	Marmillion, Pierre Boz.,
Coffman, Joseph,	Navarre, John,
Durel, Jean B.,	Olivier, Zenon,
Delatour, F.,	Olivier, M. P.,
De St. Germain, M.,	Olivier, Pierre,
Deslonde, P. G.,	Piernas, Albert,
Destinval, Joseph P.,	Paterson, Joseph,
Danglus, J. B.,	Perry, M.,
Delatte, Joseph,	Populus, Charles,
Durio, Pierre L.,	Patterson, B.,
Dubuclet, R. B.,	Pemberton, John F.,
Dolliolle, Jean Louis,	Peralta, Joseph,
Dupuy, Edward,	Peychaud, Nelson,
De St. Romes, S. C.,	Poree, Charles,
Desdunes, J. B. M.,	Pierre, Jean,
Deille, Felix,	Pommaret, L.,
Desormeaux, Pierre,	Perrilliat, Joseph,
Desobry, Louis, Sr.,	Pollock, Thomas,
Exnicios, L.,	Pessou, Alphonse,
Escoffle, François,	Quiones, Baptist,
Escot, Louis,	Rossean, E.,
Edwards, Math.,	Rouquille, M.,
Fouche, Nelson,	Robert, Severin,
Fazende, Francois,	Rigaud, Louis,
Fletcher, James F.,	Raymond, Louis M.,
Freret, James,	Ross, Philip,
Fluker, Robert,	Richard, Augustin,
Fouche, Valcour,	Sabouret, Gentil,
François, Auguste,	Smith, John Witherspoon,
Forestall, Ed. John,	Saul William McFarland,
Friloux, Louis,	Sicard, Marcelin,
Gauban, Auguste,	Sarpy, Lestang,
Garcia, Pierre,	Sittoon, James,
Gan, Alexis,	Spedden, Robert,
Gabriel, Charles,	Tourne, Jerome,
Gras, Antoine,	Toledano, Jerome,
Guerin, Dominique,	Thompson, John,
Garcia, Manuel,	Theard, Francois,
Gaudin, Edward,	Torres, Bart.,
Guesnon, Etienne,	Trepagnier, Norbert,
Guerin, Jean B.,	Tio, Joseph Marcos,
Gaillard, Raymond,	Treme, Benoist,
Gordon, William S.,	Trepagnier, Pierre,
Hardy, François,	Timms, Abraham,
Honore, Isidore,	Tricou, Pierre Joseph,
Hazeur, Louis,	Toledano, Christoval,
Hall, William,	Thibodeau, P. P.,
Heno, Peter,	Trager, John,
Hopkins, James,	Varion, Francois,
Honore, Zach.,	Vivant, Louis,
Harrod, Charles,	Villars, Antoine,
Henry, Etienne Max.,	Villere, Jules,
Hosmer, James,	Wagner, P.,
Jones, Silas,	Weisham, Samuel,
Jolly, J. B.,	Weltz, Jean B.,
Johnson, William,	Wilson, John A.,
Jolly, Joseph,	Weber, Antoine
Juin, Raphael,	West, Cato C.,

je2 1t 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

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

On the seventh of February, 1873, I, Thomas Molloy, was arrested an information received by Officer Donovan, and sent from the First Recorder's Court to the District Court, and placed under bonds. Up to the sixth of April, 1874, the State failed to prove anything. Now they say in the public press that I failed to be ready for trial, and call me the notorious Thomas Molloy. I pronounce that a foul slander, and the parties who put my residence in the paper must have been drunk, for I don't live at No. 70, as the paper states. I live at No. 170 Tchoupitoulas street, and furthermore, I have been always ready for trial, and have written to the honorable Judge Able to give me a trial, and requested the District Attorney to bring the case up several times.

THOMAS MOLLOY,
je2 1t* No. 170 Tchoupitoulas street.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

We are now offering at

REDUCED PRICES

A full line of

GENTLEMEN'S BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE.

ALSO,

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS IN ALL SIZES.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.
my31 5t 2p

MINERAL WATERS,

Tested by Experienced Chemists and pronounced

THE PUREST VICHY,

THE FINEST KISSINGEN,

THE STRONGEST BITTER KISSINGEN,

But no wonder, as they are all drawn from

GLASS FOUNTAINS,

THROUGH

SILVER-LINED COOLERS.

Gushing forth in an everlasting stream from the

CARONDELET SPA,

AND THE

OLD MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS,

No. 139 Canal Street,

Touro Buildings, next to Bourbon street.

All these Waters are prepared exclusively for our own Fountains.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
my31 3t 2p Druggists and Chemists.

NOTICE.

Holders of warrants drawn by the late treasurer of the Board of Public Schools for the parish of Jefferson, right bank, are requested to call at the office of L. A. Harang, Secretary of Police Jury, parish of Jefferson, right bank, at the corner of Front and Copernic avenue, on the tenth day of June, 1874, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., in order to have the said warrants exchanged for State warrants.

L. A. HARANG,
Secretary and Treasurer Board of Schools, right bank. my31 3t*

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY, No. 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans, May 31, 1874.

Proposals for rebuilding levees in front of breaks and other works will be received by this company until MONDAY, June 8, 1874, at 12 M.

Parties desirous to contract are requested to confer with the company, where all information as to specifications and terms can be obtained.

JOHN HENDERSON,
President.
THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary. my31 7t 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

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 jy1

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

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY BRICK, detached 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

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 03	—256,831 67
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 22

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandiege,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forcheimer,	Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	R. T. Torian,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone,

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 5u W Sa 1y

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FACTORS AND TRADERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY.

37.....Carondelet Street.....37

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Premiums for the year—		
On fire risks		$447,858 19
River risks		287,655 44
Marine risks		68,811 49
Total		$798,325 12
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, April 30, 1874	$109,975 00	
Return premiums	16,014 13—	125,989 13
Net earned premiums		$672,335 99
Losses paid, to wit—		
On fire risks	$178,580 14	
On river risks	131,680 13	
On marine risks	15,541 09	
	$325,751 36	
Re-insurance	53,922 66	
Rebate returns	19,632 11	
State, city and agency taxes	30,123 46	
Gross expenses home office $44,650 52		
Agencies 15,760 00—	59,810 52	
Profit and loss	16,945 50—	506,185 61
Balance		$166,650 38
Add—Discount, interest and savings received	$111,134 85	
Less—First semi annual interest on capital stock paid, and second now due	110,000 00—	1,134 25
Net profits		$165,784 73

The company has the following assets, to wit:

Cash on hand	$441,184 80
Premiums in course of collection	54,743 40
Bills receivable for loans on pledge	560,412 46
Bills receivable at short dates	25,597 15
Bank and other stocks	203,047 05
Stocks of city railroads	72,875 00
City and other bonds	146 675 97
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,000 00
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	33,220 50
Total	$1,549,756 33

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

H. DOANE, President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of May, 1874.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the twenty-fifth instant, it was resolved to pay on demand a second semi-annual interest of FIVE PER CENT to the thirtieth of April, 1874, making ten per cent per annum on the capital stock of the company ($1,100,000), and a cash dividend of THIRTY PER CENT to stockholders on the amount ($512,155 12) of their net earned participating premiums.

HARMON DOANE, President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

Trustees.

MOSES GREENWOOD,	JOHN I. ADAMS,
W. A. JOHNSON,	ISAAC SCHERCK,
JOHN I. NOBLE,	R. M. WALMSLEY,
JOHN CHAFFE,	WILLIAM MORRISON,
RICHARD MILLIKEN,	JOSEPH W. CARROLL,
SAMUEL E. MOORE,	A. BRITTIN,
J. I. WARREN,	A. H. MAY,
R. T. BUCKNER,	S. H. SNOWDEN,
SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER,	T. LYTT LYON,
H. FRELLSEN,	WILLIAM C. RAYMOND,
W. S. PIKE,	JAMES S. PRESTIDGE,
A. A. YATES,	SAMUEL H. BOYD.

JOSEPH McELROY. my23 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 23, 1874, $564,129 19, viz:

Fire premiums		$206,905 51
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 26—	33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$178,535 90	
Marine losses	158,374 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	87,917 62	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69—	510,979 27
Balance reserved		$19,686 66

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$59,427 75
Bank and other stocks	12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	33,235 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,690 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,376 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,369 58
Suspense account	56,927 37
Total	$442,268 85

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Elected February, 1874.

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

John S. Wallis. mh27

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	3000
STATE OF MINNESOTA, Captain Hamlin	3000
STATE OF ALABAMA, Captain Flint	2400
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Brace	2500
STATE OF VIRGINIA, Captain Sadler