New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 19, 1874.

A fly place—The average soda shop.

The Pope has lived to a good old pilgrimage.

Ireland is to have a new magazine, called *Now-a-Days*.

Dog days are the maddest if not the merriest of the year.

The Vienna International Congress has been postponed until January, 1875.

Of the man who wrote "Bread is the staff of life," Dio Lewis said, "He didn't know beans."

It is thought government will make a raise on the liquor tax. This is what it has been doing for many years.

A dog in Indiana goes mad when he hears a piano played. His sensibilities in this respect are almost human.

"Old Wells Dug Out," is the title of Rev. DeWitt Talmadge's last volume of sermons. He can't mean Gideon?

Mrs. Addie E. Waudle, of Albany, New York, has received a divorce from her husband, who will now Waudle alone.

Mr. Telesphore Fournier, Minister of Justice in the Dominion of Canada, is an avowed advocate of Canadian independence.

The University of Cambridge, England, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. James Russell Lowell, of Boston.

Seth Green says that the death of gold fishes in glass globes is due to one of three causes—"handling, starvation, or bad water." Very likely.

A poet says: "The love that woman's heart needs is the love that is spoken in deeds." Title deeds, probably, with mansard improvements on corner lots.

A New Jersey paper says: "For twenty long years the wolf has stood at this poor widow's door." The wolf certainly deserves some pity, as well as the widow.

According to medical and surgical reports, a Cincinnati man has been furnished with an india rubber lip. His facilities for giving elasticity to the truth are now unbounded.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has introduced the English composer, A. S. Sullivan, to his Central Park Garden admirers in a dance of nymphs and reapers, taken from one of his orchestral works.

A Western writer suggests that New Mexico and Colorado annex each other, and then make application for admission as a State. Deducting worthless territory, the State would not be too large.

The Democrats of this country and the anti-Republicans of France are at this time engaged in a similar work—that of limiting suffrage. This verifies again the old saying that politics makes strange bed-fellows.

There is an almond orchard in Santa Clara county, California, containing 100 acres and more than 20,000 trees. To this 140 acres more are to be added, when it will be the largest almond orchard in California.

A new aphorism-maker says "Public opinion is a second conscience," when, in fact, the two are opposites. Public opinion is an outward check to the inner man, while conscience, like the omnibus strap, checks the outer man.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at noon, on the premises, all the goods, furniture, fixtures, etc., contained in the four story brick store, No. 15 Magazine street, corner of Common. First District of this city.

The New York Daily *Graphic* says out West they are figuring up Mr. Hendricks' chances for the Presidency in 1876, and that paper regards the problem as one in decimal fractions. The REPUBLICAN thinks that when the problem is solved the Democrats will have reason to regard it as one in "dismal fractions."

Grace Greenwood is supposed by the English papers to be a real name. The *Spectator* alludes repeatedly to "Miss Greenwood," and quotes her bright way for accounting for the lack of pride in their husbands shown by the Mormon women: "It is, perhaps, difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go."

The Rural Southerner and Wilson's Herald of Health, a monthly magazine formed by the combination of two journals indicated in its title, is regularly published by the Southern Publishing Company, at Atlanta, Georgia. It is devoted to agriculture and health-preserving knowledge, and makes a creditable appearance among magazines.

Mr. Henry Blackburn, whose advocacy of the change of the black costume of modern civilization is well known in his writings, recently held a reception in London, in which every guest appeared in a distinctive costume, according to his or her fancy. Among the company were Dr. Leitner, with his Eastern attendant; Broughton, the artist; Arthur Lumley, Hepworth Dixon, Walter Thornbury and others well known in America.

John G. Whittier says in a note to the *Evening Post*, that when he wrote his beautiful poem in memory of Senator Sumner that he was ill, and therefore had no opportunity to subject it to careful revision, and adds: "So end the funeral services of the great Senator. It is the one thing of my life that I am proud of, that I was able to help wipe from our State records the censure which our Legislature, under evil influences, passed against him."

The sea mouse is one of the prettiest creatures that lives under water. It sparkles like a diamond and is radiant with all the colors of the rainbow, although it lives in the mud at the bottom of the ocean. It should not be called a mouse, for it is larger than a big rat. It is covered with scales that move up and down as it breathes, and glitters like gold shining through a fleecy down, from which fine silky bristles wave, that constantly change from one brilliant tint to another, so that, as Cuvier, the great naturalist, says, the plumage of the humming bird is not more beautiful. Sea mice are sometimes thrown up on the beach by storms.

THE RACE FIGHT WON'T COME OFF.

It is proposed to inaugurate a conflict between the whites and blacks. The black plowman shall be set against the white planter, the black drayman and deckhand against the shipper, the black laborer on the levee against the contractor, the colored nurse against the white infant that she rocks nightly to sleep in her arms, the colored nurse shall be driven from the couch of the fevered patient. This is the meaning of this crazy sentiment:

We are for white men in everything—in our public offices, in our stores, on our steamers, on our drays and floats, in our families and in our fields. Everywhere.

We wish every reflecting American to apply this proposal to his own affairs. Can he adopt this resolution of non-intercourse? Can he discharge the colored laborers and domestics in his employ and await the introduction of other labor to supply their places? Observe. The colored race is in an admitted numerical majority. Of its 380,000 there must be of male and female adults and children 100,000 employed in the industrial and domestic service of society. These places must be supplied by the whites, resident or immigrant. How many of our white people can afford to quit the more lucrative pursuits and professions to go into the field, serve as a deckhand, or drive the float? How many of our delicate ladies can supply services of their cooks, nurses and washerwomen? To look to emigration, seeing an inadequate resource, since there does not arrive at this port an average of 4000 foreigners annually, and of these there there does not remain 1500. Such, then, are the advisers of Louisiana; men who counsel the discharge of every colored person in the State, without the most distant suggestion for supplying the vacuum thereby created; men who recommend the loss of a crop, the abandonment of the levees, the dismissal of the force employed in making the commercial transfer of New Orleans.

The parish of St. Landry has taken the lead in the proposed resistance to the amended constitution giving equal rights to all. It is not willing that black people shall hold office. This is followed by an address from the parish of St. Martin in which, with true Gallic declamation, not only are all denounced who accord political rights to the colored people, but all the sons of Louisiana who will not join the white league are denounced as cowardly, degenerate, or treacherous. Being Americans we will be pardoned for not flying off the helve at this passionate declamation, or enlisting in this buckshot canvass without knowing precisely what it leads to. We are so sordid that we would not willingly forfeit our ignoble right of nations without excellent reasons.

Why then are these heroic people of these parishes so terribly afraid of negro supremacy? Let us take them to the American test.

The parishes referred to present the following statement: The parish of St. Landry has a population of 25,035, of which but 1235 are natives of any other State or country; of these people 13,380 are white and 11,694 colored. The parish of St. Martin contains 9034, of which but 443 are natives of any other country. On examining a list of 220 callers of the White League in St. Martin we find less than twenty names that are unquestionably of English derivation; the remainder are unmistakably French. We have a right to infer, therefore, that the American element of our population does not unite in this demand of a war against labor. Our Gallic friends are irascible; they love strife; they do not weigh the material welfare of the State against the discontent of its malcontent members. That St. Landry should be the leader in this "reign of terror" is a little singular. She has a population of 13,380 whites, against 11,694 colored. Of what then is the parish afraid? To see the physical majority thus alarmed at the danger threatened by the race weaker in numbers, and attributes, reminds us of an ante-war incident told, perhaps, of this very parish. There was a rumor of an insurrection among the slaves, and many of the terrified slaves betook themselves to the swamp for safety. One of them, having been captured, was required to tell why he had fled. He replied that he "see ole missus had a horse pistle an' a big knife, and he was afeard she was gwine rise." Why St. Landry should be "gwine rise" against the minority in numbers and guns, we can not see. But it occurs to us as not impossible that these French people of St. Landry may not be aware of their statistical strength. Our authority is an American work called the census of 1870. As it is published in the English tongue and emanates from an authority that they are taught to detest, it may be they do not know the facts we now publish. Let them, therefore, be computed. They can manage their parish affairs in their own way. They are in no danger from the black domination of the *Bee*. We are, therefore, inclined to look on the war against the washerwomen as a purely Gallic sensation. The White Camelia and the White League are distant imitations of Chambord with the white banner of the Bourbons. We infer this because the quarter from which it comes and the organs by which it is indorsed are the same that have expressed their preference for foreign governments and their hostility to the republic, even to the extent of advocating the reannexation of Louisiana to France. We have no objection to their presenting to the American people in Louisiana, white and black, any theories which may suit them, but they now number so small a proportion of the voters of the State that they have no influence at all in its politics, and far less upon its material policy.

UNRESTRICTED SUFFRAGE.

The *Picayune* thus sums up the point at variance between the advocates of a conservative party and the REPUBLICAN:

There is not, therefore, a word of truth in the REPUBLICAN's assertions, so often repeated, that the honest white people of this State desire to abolish or circumscribe the negro in the exercise of his political rights, as long as he does not array himself in hostility to the people, who by their virtue, their intelligence and their great interest in the State, ought to control its government and legislation.

Which being straightened out and interpreted means, that so long as the negro will vote as the white conservatives direct or advise, his rights shall not be impinged; but, if he attempts to think for himself, or assume to himself the unrestricted privileges of American citizenship, then war is to be declared against him. It should be remembered that the negro is a native of the soil of Louisiana, which many of his white opponents who claim the exclusive right to control things here are not; that he lives here the year round, which they do not; that many of our colored citizens are actually the sons, and descendants of the sons, of men who founded this State. If there is, therefore, any merit in these conditions which is not conferred by virtue of American citizenship (which we deny), then the negro is entitled to all the advantages arising from it. It can not be said that any man possesses unrestricted suffrage so long as anybody else has the power to limit this suffrage. The right to vote so long as he votes according to the direction of the conservative whites is, in fact, no right at all. The colored people are American citizens of equal rank with the descendants of revolutionary sires, and they must be permitted to make their own selections at the polls. If they can be denied this, then they are merely auxiliaries or even serfs to the party race, or whatever it may be that imposes such conditions upon them. If they are in the minority, then, of course, they must yield, but if not their verdict is as much the law of the land as though it had been handed in by pure white hands. It is not now a question whether it is proper to admit colored people to the privileges of the franchise. That has been settled by the will of the nation. And the great right which has been conferred can not be taken from them or impaired except by a revolution greater than any we have yet seen.

If the *Picayune* wishes the negro to vote its ticket, it should endeavor to make it to his interest to do so. He may be persuaded, or convinced by reason, but can not and ought not to be forced by threats of disfranchisement. We are only contending for the exercise of his right to act as a free agent. If the *Picayune* can satisfy him that its party possesses all the honesty and respectability, and all the other virtues, we are content. What a man does voluntarily is on his own responsibility. What he does at the dictation of others, he does as a servant or a slave. The condition of servitude having been abolished, the language which would have been appropriate once is now entirely out of place. A white man's party is thus unconstitutional and opposed to the genius of modern politics.

COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

The *Two Republics* comes to us with a number of advertisements from our merchants addressed to the people of Mexico, and especially with an advertisement of the Great Jackson railroad as the best communication between Mexico and New York. The same valuable journal assures us that steam will be put on between New Orleans and Vera Cruz within a few months. Why, then, can not the attention of our merchants, now idle during the summer months, study the advantages of this Mexican trade? Lines of Spanish goods can be put in our stores; Western provisions can be sent to Mexican ports. Even a line of schooners as suggested by Minister Williams can be put on to Central America. The precious metals, now we believe exportable from Mexico, duty free, may adopt this short and uninsured route through our States. Passengers may prefer the Virginia Springs and the mountains of Tennessee to the heat of the tropics or the dangers of our coast. Why do we not call a council of the merchants interested in this summer season trade? In a short time the shotgun canvass for office will commence, and the voice of commerce and of common interest will be inaudible in the clang of the politicians.

There is one great obstacle to this enterprise. It is the same that has closed the commerce of Canada to American merchants. There is a rate of federal duties imposed on all commodities imported into American ports which arrests our trade. There is besides an aggregate of internal local charges on commerce which destroys all inducement to export to that country. It has been stated by an American consul reporting under a former tariff, that these aggregate charges equaled ninety-two per cent advalorem on goods imported into the City of Mexico. It has been stated to us that a barrel of flour that cost six dollars in New Orleans, must be sold for nineteen dollars in the City of Mexico to justify a shipment. Upon this point we would ask our contemporary of the *Two Republics* to publish with the New Orleans prices the Mexican city rates, that our merchants may see the margin on certain leading articles of commerce.

But there should be a revise of our treaties with Mexico, and some such system of reciprocity should be introduced as is intended with regard to Canada. Why should there not be a commission of our merchants invited to Mexico and Washington, as in the case of the Canada treaty? Our merchants should consider this subject. There can be no reason for a system so partial as shall admit the products of one country on the continent free into America, and subjects the products of another American State to almost excluding duties.

We must not omit to express our disappointment if the steam line to be put on between New Orleans and Vera Cruz shall be required to touch at any way ports. The delay and detour of going by Tampico will destroy the advantage of our route by steamship and rail between Vera Cruz and New York and Liverpool. We will be glad to secure any connection with Mexico, but it can best be done by putting on a five days' time between Vera Cruz via New Orleans and New York, and a time of sixteen days to Liverpool by the same route. This, with the co-operation of the railroads between New Orleans and New York, can be easily done. In the meantime we wish success to our public spirited coadjutor in this great work of international commerce, and trust our merchants and travel lines will send the *Two Republics* their advertisements. It will tend greatly to the diffusion of useful knowledge of our commercial advantages throughout the extended circulation of that excellent journal.

IN A QUANDARY.

Since the great levee convention went back upon the impracticables who want to ruin the country at any price, provided somebody else will foot the bill, there is great confusion in the camp of the Philistines. There is a painful lack of cohesion among the white man's party folks. If things go on in this way and people begin to look into things for themselves, and like Gadgrind, demand facts, the opposition is well nigh ruined. A most excellent planter, but rather indifferent writer bores the *Bulletin* with some ill-natured strictures upon the action of the levee convention, the real meaning of which is that these intelligent, sensible, honorable representatives of the sentiment of Louisiana (at least they were characterized as such before they met, and have earned the compliment since), did not quite come up to the rather inflated expectations of this good plower and grubber, but indifferent quill driver. If we admit this, it proves nothing, since it is not so clearly settled that the pseudo planter knew exactly what he did want, or that anybody else of consequence agreed with him. A planter who "wears his honors in a box unseen" by loafing around the city writing ill-natured comments upon the conclusions of earnest men is, no doubt, on the eve of selling out preparatory to throwing up the agricultural business. And the politician who has lost the power to scare sensible men into doing things against their convictions is about as near to the end of his tether. If there is a general mutiny in the opposition camp, as there undoubtedly is, we do not know what is to become of the surplus patriotism which is now hanging around for employment, even on board wages, if nothing better offers.

The *Bulletin* is in a quandary because the levee convention chose to consult Governor Kellogg in preference to relying upon its files. The *Catholic Messenger* is in a quandary because of the probability of giving employment to the negroes, and their fostering this, to it, odious class of American citizens who obstinately refuse to vote the right ticket or acknowledge the true church. The *Bee* buzzes its disapproval of everything American, except, perhaps, the redeeming habit of drinking champagne, and the *Picayune* has but one paramount desire, and that is not for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, but that there may be some such a war of races as will subject an American citizen, because he happens to be black, to the foreign bigots, who have in the "most tyrannical manner" been deprived by the United States of the profitable diversion of lording it over the sons and daughters of this soil. Thus, all of the elements opposed to Republicanism are a little confused as to what they shall do next, and in a horrible state of uncertainty whether their former associates, upon whom they have always counted with confidence, will stand by them in the future.

NOTICE TO STATE AND CITY TAXPAYERS.

Warrants can be paid on account of old State taxes only during the present month. We will pay the same at a LIBERAL DISCOUNT until the thirtieth instant; also old City taxes.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.
je18 1m 2p

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of June, 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. je17 3t 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of June, 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. je16

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAX COLLECTORS—NO. 4.

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

Your attention is called to the fact that the legislative provision contained in act No. 3 of 1874 (known as the funding bill), which authorizes the receipt of warrants in payment of a portion of delinquent taxes and for penalties expires by its own limitation TUESDAY, the thirtieth of June.

From and after the first of July delinquent taxes and penalties can can be paid in currency only, and you will so advise the district attorney or sheriff in whose hands you have placed tax bills.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.
je3 Tu Th Su t je30 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

C. H. ZIMMERMANN,

129.....Canal Street.....129

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SILVER WATCHES, $12, $14, $16.
GOLD WATCHES of best makers.
GOLD CHAINS and CHATELAINE CHAINS.
ENGLISH JET GOODS a specialty.
je6 1m ThSuTu 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

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANYONE HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST the LANE MILL, of this city, must present the same to the undersigned for payment within TEN DAYS. We will not be responsible for any bills contracted for the Lane Mill unless approved by

LEHMAN, ABRAHAM & CO.
New Orleans, June 8, 1874. je9 10t

WHY NOT BE COMFORTABLE?—Hall's Improved Magic Shade Fixtures operate a shade, both down from the top and up from the bottom. Light and ventilation admitted or excluded at any portion of the window. Almost indispensable in sleeping rooms, stores, studios, offices—in short, everywhere window shades are used. Put up and for sale by

T. J. BROWN,
Practical Paper Hanger, and Dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, No. 263 Camp street.
je7 SuWeF 1m

GOOD NEWS FOR BEER DRINKERS.

Having made arrangements with the celebrated BEST'S BREWERY, of Milwaukee, I will be enabled to supply my customers with this famous beverage during the season. This is the only house where the genuine Milwaukee is sold. Price FIVE CENTS per glass. At HUGO REDWITZ',
je4 1m No. 132 Common street.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872 under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF HUGH CASSIDY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, June 16, 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 Hugh Cassidy, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors; 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-ninth day of June, A. D. 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 12 Exchange place, New Orleans, before William Grant, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
je17 2t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, June 19, 1874.

DURING THE TIME REQUIRED TO PREPARE the delinquent tax list of 1874 for publication this department, with the consent of the City Council, will continue to collect the tax of 1874 without costs or penalties until June 30, 1874, inclusive.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
je19 td Administrator of Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SCHOOL-HOUSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, May 27, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY me, at this office, for building McDonogh Schoolhouse No. 3, on Spain street, in the Third District, in accordance with resolution of the City Council, approved May 26, 1874, and plan and specifications on file in this office, until Wednesday, June 24, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

The right to reject any and all proposals is expressly reserved.

Payment in United States currency out of the McDonogh school fund. Security required for the faithful performance of contract.

my28 LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$490,594 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 68—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. Sandidge,	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 Su 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		$447,353 19
River risks		287,655 44
Marine risks		68,811 49
Total		$793,825 12
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, April 30, 1874	$109,975 00	
Return premiums	16,014 13—	125,989 13
Net earned premiums		$672,835 99
Losses paid, to wit—		
On fire risks	$178,520 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 48	
Gross expenses home office $44,030 52		
Agencies 15,730 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 35
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	200,047 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		$206,805 51
Marine premiums		297,669 23
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	$173,535 90	
Marine losses	138,374 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	87,917 62	
Re-insurances 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 29
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,090 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	59,389 53
Suspense account	56,927 37
Total	$442,238 85

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs,	N. M. Benachi,
Ant. Carriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Fosdick,	Chn. Honoldi,
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 B. Wallis. mh27

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—		
On fire risks		$414,633 55
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,374 56
Total premiums		$558,553 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,778 53—	137,382 81
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$133,070 67	
Dosses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91—	260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account	17,401 45	
Commissions on agency business	7,793 37	
Rebate paid to the assured	39,773 44	
Semi-annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00—	50,000 00—417,314 82
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,961 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$49,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	3,530 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,652 77
Other real estate	23,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,495 76
Total	$774,565 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 18
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

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

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

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

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

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

Directors.

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

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

URE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

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

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden,	E. F. Del Bondio
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,