New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26, 1874.

There are 300 different religious sects in England.

A poem, commencing with "Woodst I could sore," is declined.

The public schools will close to-day for the summer vacation.

A more than usual number of Americans are now traveling in Scotland.

Above all others a music teacher should be a man of sound judgment.

Credit is said to be a wise provision whereby constables make a living.

Heavenly bodies have their organizations and cliques. Look at Saturn and its rings.

Florida has a base ball club called the "Cheroots." They are no match for long nines.

The first annual picnic of the Select Social Club will be held at Oakland Park on Sunday next.

Now Miss Milly Morgan, the fashion reporter of the New York *Tribune* will lecture. Next!

Since the introduction of oleomargarine, it difficult to tell on which side your bread is buttered.

It is reported that there are 1,367,743 more acres of wheat in this country than there were last year.

Notwithstanding the many unfavorable reports, the tobacco crop of Kentucky is above the average.

Remember that by the Great Jackson route you arrive in Chicago and St. Louis many hours in advance of any other line.

An agricultural paper recommends a quart of brandy as a cure for "staggers." In our opinion, brandy has caused more staggers than it will ever cure.

James Anthony Froude is one of about fifty priests and deacons of the English Church who have relinquished holy orders within the past year or two.

The Sacramento Beet Sugar Company has sent 150 Chinamen to Davisville to plant sugar beets. The company expect to have 20,000 tons of beets to work this year, which ought to yield 1,750,000 pounds of sugar.

Lyman K. Bass, Representative to Congress from Buffalo, has been nominated for assistant secretary of the treasury, and declined. The President has nominated Benjamin Moran to be third assistant secretary of state.

Slang words are not always slang. Take the word "jolly." In John Trapp's "Commentary on the Old and New Testaments," published in London 200 years ago, is to be read, "All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither."

The quantity of timber used in the mining districts in Utah is enormous. It is said that more lumber is used in cribbing and walling up silver mines than is used for building all the cities, towns, dwellings and fences in the Territory.

Pope Pius IX. is the two hundred and fifty-seventh Bishop of Rome in succession from St. Peter. He is now in his eighty-second year, in the fifty-ninth of his priesthood, in the forty-seventh of his episcopate, and twenty-eighth of his pontificate.

The attention of the public is called to the sale to be made to-day, at 5 P. M., by the sheriff of this parish, at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, of an assorted lot of furniture, including a piano. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

There has been a much greater area of land "set out" in tomatoes in Burlington county, New Jersey, this year than ever before. This is done in order to meet the growing demand of the canning establishments, which engage the fruit by the acre during the winter and early spring.

The Brooklyn *Argus* man exists in a boardinghouse, and he says: "A man seldom pauses to consider why it is that life, like a many colored dome, stains the white radianse of eternity, when he has to saw a hair in two to separate the butter on his knife from the portion that remains on the plate."

What is believed to be the largest rope in the world has been recently on view at Messrs. Frost's walk, Shadwell, England. It is a grapnel rope, 10,000 fathoms long without a splice, and has been made for the Siemens Telegraph Company. It is made of three strands, the diameter of the completed rope being two inches.

The new liquor law of Mississippi requires that no person shall be licensed to retail liquor until he has first secured the recommendation of more than half the men over twenty-one years of age, and more than half the women over eighteen years of age in the corporation or township where he desires the license.

Ole Bull is in Rome, investigating the first discovery of America with a view to securing the glory to Ericksen, his countryman, but he has met with a very curious obstacle. The Pope has been entertaining a notion of canonizing Christopher Columbus, and he does not propose to have him deprived of the credit of his chief exploit, at least not till he is safe in the calendar. Consequently, the Vatican library is closed to the enthusiastic and indefatigable Norwegian.

Jules Verne was staying at a hotel in Stockholm. As he was on the point of ascending the coast to the northern part of that picturesque country he wished to pay his bill, and began searching in his pocket-book for the draft at sight, which he had procured of the Rothschilds before leaving Paris. There was no doubt of it—he had been robbed! He found himself, as the Bohemians say, "flat on his back." The landlord stared at him, and was heard to mutter "Adventurer." He called on his bankers with his pitiful story. As he related his misfortunes to the clerk the latter took up the "Guide," and as he indifferently listened he turned over the leaves when a slip of paper, which had been used as a book-mark, fell out on the floor. The clerk picked it up, unfolded it, and cried, "Why, here's your draft after all!"

WHITE MEN AT THE HOE.

Mr. Isaac Bates has entire charge of our editorial apartments. He files exchanges, puts furniture and scattered papers in order, and with unwearying politeness explains to the impatient visitor why gentlemen who have not gone to bed before one o'clock on the night preceeding are not promptly at their posts at eight o'clock the next morning. Mr. Bates does not conceal any internal nigritude of nature within the fraudulent mask of a white skin. On the contrary, he honestly exposes on the surface the only darkness in his nature. It might be well for society if internal blackness *only* showed itself through that ground glass globe, the human countenance. It might be a useful guide to unsuspecting innocence and to the detectives. But it so remains that the color of the integument is no index to the interior complexion. So Mr. Bates being all right within, is nevertheless of a complexion approaching sable. It is therefore that he approaches our table with an inquiring, not to say anxious, expression of countenance.

"I see, sir," said he, "that we has all got to give up our places."

"Where do you see that?"

"That's what I make out, sir, from the *Picayune* and the *Bulletin*, sir, and from the papers in the French country, sir."

He thereupon produced paper after paper which showed evidence of having been subjected to intense perusal. We glanced at the articles; they were those which insist on the "White League of Chambord," and especially that wherein the demand is made that proposes to drive colored laborers from the field, the float and the washtub.

Mr. Bates then proceeded: "Us colored people can't judge from this, sir, whether we are all to go out and go away. We don't know how we are to get our bread, nor where we are to go if we can't live here. Will they move us like they do the Indians, sir?"

We explained that the United States would not permit it.

"I know that," he replied, "as long as the Republican party keeps place; but, if all these White Cameliars and Innocentses and Broom Derangers gets the place, how about we colored people, then?"

We endeavored to assure him that there was little danger from that source, if the Republicans were united. He was still apprehensive.

"But, sir, these white companies ain't only after your offices. They want to make us colored people quit working altogether."

"How would they supply your places?"

"It may be that they will get all these white men that stand at the corners, on St. Charles and Canal streets. Then there is a great many able-bodied gentlemen, taking soup and roast beef at the saloons, and waiting for somebody to come in and ask them to drink. Them are the men to run the floats and roll the bales and hogsheads on the levee. They tell me all that's fixed."

"But who is to make all these bales of cotton and hogsheads of sugar?"

"Why, them young gentlemen with their pants tucked in their boots, and a cigar in their mouths, and their double-barrel shotguns across the pommel of their saddles. The are to make the best part of the crops. But don't you see thousands of young gentlemen on the streets in the procession? Some has red shirts, and some has white shirts; all has black pantaloons. These is all strong, active young gentlemen. They will run up the side of a house, or tear down a partition, and work all night in the fire and water and cold for nothing."

"The firemen?"

"Yes, sir. Now, sir, I understand every one of them young gentlemen has to be sent into the parishes for to make sugar and cotton for them that don't get office." He paused and said reflectingly: "Them young gentlemen can make no end of cotton and sugar. If they fight grass like they fight fire; if they follow the plows and cane carts like they tote them ropes after the fire engines, there will be no use for no colored man. That's so." We endeavored to make it manifest that there was not a sufficient number of firemen for that purpose. He had seen the thousands in procession and was incredulous. He said "the colored people judged that there was enough of those young gentlemen, not only to make large crops, but to take the whole roustabout business, 'specially to fire up' on the boats."

We suggested perhaps it was intended to supply the place of the colored people by bringing in people from other countries. Mr. Bates did not seem much impressed with this. It seemed the colored people had contemplated this as at one time among the possibilities. It had been seen that the white laborers were unwilling to come to Louisiana. The newspapers kept them out. They told such terrible stories of murders, and sickness, and about people being so poor, and trod down, that there was no inducement for them to come here. Besides, Mr. Bates had himself interviewed an Irish gentleman then on the eve of closing his winter's labors by a voyage to Philadelphia, who, in answer to a proposition to hire on a plantation, swore he "be d—d if he was going to be made a nagur, or a mule, nayther." There was, then, no fear of immigrant competition; the Fusion defamers of Louisiana had kept them off.

We endeavored to allay his apprehensions by asking what these gentlemen would do for food while they made their crops. Mr. Bates had evidently thought the whole thing through. He said with a sigh: "Ah! they waited till our representatives in Congress got rations for the whole year. Congress give them rations to we colored people as well as to the distressed whites, but if the rations is to be given out to them that works in preference to them that don't work, and if we ain't to be allowed to work, then it comes that we has helped to get the rations and the white people is to get the most of them. There ought to have been somethin' in this law so that ef we ain't allowed to work we can still get vittles."

We satisfied him that there would be no exclusion from drawing rations on account of race, color or previous condition, at which he seemed relieved. Desirous, however, to ascertain the extent to which the supposed conspiracy against labor had extended, we asked:

"But what about the cooks and nurses and washerwomen, and the shoeblacks and hostlers and scavengers?"

"Well, sir, they's fixed all that, too. There's what they call the 'Hives.' Everybody knows that a bee hive is the workinest thing that there is. The Hives is going to fix it so that a lady can rock in her chair, and rock and dress a baby. She will wind up a thing like a clock, and the dirty clothes will come out into a drawer, all clean and ironed out smooth. Then for cooking, a lady has only to talk through one of those tin pipes like we has to the copy box, and the dinner will come upon the table and ring a bell for itself. Fires will be made and shoes blacked and rooms swept, floors and pavements scrubbed, and windows washed, all by machines. The Hives is all workin' for such as that."

"But where is this machinery to be all made?"

"Oh! they gets all that from the Yankees."

"So they have to knuckle down to the Yankees to get rid of the colored people?"

"It appears like."

We endeavored to quiet the suspicions of our interviewer by explaining their absurdity. That a people who subsist in great part on the labor and the services of others, should quit their comfortable walks and dwellings, renounce their annual excursion to the White mountains and the Alps; go forth with their umbrellas to toil in the furrow or feed the furnace, or exchange the luxurious carriage for the shattering dray, was not reasonable. That ladies, reared in refinement and accustomed to social splendor, should preside at the washtub instead of the piano, or scrub the front steps, or cook the dinner, seemed to us incredible, and we so stated.

Mr. Bates, with the caution of his race, abstained from any contumacious defense of his opinions, but we could perceive that they were unchanged. He is still of belief that the White League means the exclusion of all colored people from employment, unless they will consent, after the manner proposed by the Pennsylvania planter on the Teche, to cast their vote for the ticket which their employers shall present for their indorsement. In this belief Mr. Bates is evidently fixed and incorrigible, and we apprehend he speaks the sentiments of his race.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The failure of the new plan inaugurated by Congress a few years since to work out reform in the civil service, it is thought, will not have the effect to defeat efforts calculated to restore honesty and efficiency in the public service. The failure at this time comes from a cessation of supplies by Congress to pay the salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Civil Service Reform; and the fact that Congress has not made an appropriation to keep up the new system leaves it to be inferred that that body is convinced that the new plan to secure the appointment of capable and trustworthy officers is more costly and far less practical for achieving that purpose than the practice the government followed in this respect prior to the enactment of the civil service laws and the adoption of a code of civil service rules. It is more than likely that Congress has come to the conclusion that the old methods of regulating the civil service through the heads of departments is the best, inasmuch as they are better able to test the qualities of their subordinates than the examining boards under the new system that travel over the country for that purpose, and have but a short time to devote to individual examinations. Under the old method, which has existed with but little interruption since the formation of our government, the heads of departments have determined and passed upon the qualifications of their subordinates.

The appointing power, subject to be abused, has always been more or less controlled by members of Congress, but the new system was doubtless intended to modify this power of Congressmen by making appointments more dependent on a civil service board controlled by the President. There is no doubt but the appointing power may be abused, no matter where it is lodged; but as the object should be to adopt a system of civil service that will avoid as much as possible the abuses that will, through favoritism, etc., creep in under any plan, the wholesome check that heads of departments have on bad appointments, in their power to discharge, for incompetency, under the old system, is far better for reforming purposes than anything that is presented in the new method which Congress has just voted down by refusing to give it a renewal of vitality. Besides, there is no guarantee against abuses under the new system. The gentlemen composing the civil service board might be a little above the average of good that is to be found in men chosen to go to Congress, and yet not be perfect. They would be just as likely to have their weak points as members of Congress, and in that case they could practice their abuses independent of heads of departments and members of Congress, whom the people would hold responsible for any deficiencies that would thus occur in the public service. If the people decide to have reform in the civil service, it is thought they can best seek it under the old system, which makes the administrators of the government responsible to the people for the acts of their subordinates and the successful workings of all the departments of government.

The second volume of the memoirs of John Quincy Adams is nearly ready for publication by the Lippincotts.

THE WHITE LEAGUE EXPERIMENT.

The Washington *Chronicle*, a Conservative Republican paper, very correctly styles the conduct of the men in the South who clamor for a white man's party at this time, short sighted and ruinous, and asserts that "all this cry of a white man's party is mere political claptrap"—an artifice, it might have added, that has been so thoroughly exposed in the past as to render its power for injury in the old free States of the Union but trifling indeed. There the negro question is looked upon as finally settled by the abolition of slavery and the investment of the freedmen with the rights of American citizenship. The constitution has been so remodeled as to make these facts a part and parcel of the fundamental law of the land, and this change was dictated and finally consummated by the will of a very large majority of the white freemen, who have and always will control the destinies of the Republican States that compose the American Union. The cry of a white man's party is not sufficient to convince the men of the old free States that they do not now rule in this country with the same firmness and justice that has characterized its government ever since the Republican party has been in power. Therefore the effort to prolong the negro question by the cry of a white man's party will excite no sympathy anywhere but among a few men in the South, who will not recognize the lawful "relation of the negro to the political future of the country." In this way, it is true, the South may long be made "a bone of contention" by white men who do not yield a ready obedience to either State or federal laws, established in conformity with a public opinion that embraces a very large majority of the voters of the entire country, and for the very important reason that this contention is not right and will only end, if permitted to go on, in the further destruction of the industrial and material interests of the most of the Southern States, it would be well for the Southern white people to pause and reflect before allowing themselves to be influenced by the political clap-trap of men who, in order to achieve political power, advise, contrary to law, the establishment of a white man's party. We say contrary to law, because we believe that those who advocate the formation of a white man's party in this State do so for the purpose of eventually gaining possession of the government of the State in the name of the white people, rather than by the will of the majority, ascertained through the forms of law enacted by the State and nation. If the Southern States could be made a unit upon a question of this kind, and their governments handed over to the Bourbon Democracy, it is not impossible but that the turbulent spirit of that party might lead to another civil war looking to the secession of the Southern States from the American Union, and the formation of another Southern Confederacy. Of course no sensible man could be brought to believe in the success of such an experiment, but this does not take from the attempt its power to harm the Southern people by engulfing them once more in civil war.

A SPIRITED ISSUE.

The prolific *Pic* makes a new and serious imputation and issue, as follows:

> A little Second District whisky then produces a very legion of imps and witches. Such, at least, is our experience.

Why this charge against the saloons of the Second District? Can not a man take a drink on the north side of Canal street without seeing imps and feeling snakes in his boots? It is affirmed upon "the personal experience" of the *Pic*. With the almost judicial reputation of the *Pic* for the pleasures of the palate, there is a responsibility almost actionable in such an unqualified decision against the staple drink of a whole district. The very threat of patronage withdrawn implied in the words quoted is sufficient to effect the value of a saloon license in the interdicted quarters. Either these proscribed potatories will demand a recantation from the *Pic*, or they will send bottles of whisky to the other journals by way of appeal from the injurious decision. Second District whisky gives people the jimjams, does it? A man may safely visit the Crescent Hall, but must avoid the Sazarac. Such an unwarrantable attack upon the spirituous integrity of some of our most select saloons will demand a response. Shall we not have it? Let there be a convention of Second District saloonists, with a committee of inquiry and an address. Let the presumptious *Pic* be brought on its knees before the counter, and the fiery spirit tested on its reporters. What if the *Pic* had imbibed the jimjams in other districts, and laid the mischief on the Second District saloonists? We have now an interval before the election. Let there be an open issue on this matter, a committee of investigation and a report.

THE IMPERIAL PRONOUN.

We are often struck with the careless manner in which the insignia of editorial authority is thrown about the office. A reporter in minion will assume all the airs and dignity which befits the principal, and will drag the decorous heads of the journal into literature entirely incompatible with their character before the people.

"What doth gravity out of its bed at midnight?" And how comes his imperial pronoun at cockfights, dance houses and whisky shops?

It was even impressed to the Voudou orgies of Wednesday night, and we were expected to imagine elderly and dignified gentlemen, who are supposed to weigh the political and commercial destinies of the land, wading through the mud, stumbling in the dark, drinking kill-round-the-corner whisky in an extremely miscellaneous assemblage of pilgrims to the shrine of Marie Levaux, without any regard to class, color or past condition of sobriety. We have even one usurper of this honored pronoun saying that according to our experience a particular whisky makes *us* see imps and hobgoblins. Now, this must be a libel upon his staid and sagacious patron, who retires early to rest, and never puts a silver fish knife into a gift pompano without a dignified and decorous benediction upon the subject who presents it. This free use of the imperial pronoun must be arrested, or these lively reporters will have "us" in the police station and describe the difficulties which "we" had to give bail or escape the Workhouse. Let us look to those abuses or the dignity of "our" avocation will be gone forever.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.

To the Hon. Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans:

We, the undersigned stockholders of the Workingmen's Bank, hereby certify that we deprecate the suit brought by Wallace Wood for the forfeiture of the charter of the bank in the Superior District Court; that we believe said suit to be frivolous and vexatious, and brought to injure the bank, and that the grounds set up are untrue; and we further declare that we have full faith and confidence in the present management of the bank.

	Shares.
Joseph P. Horner	20
Vor. Maignan	28
L. MacCarthy	50
J. Rycoski	40
J. Gueydan	25
J. G. Spor	25
J. H. Gardner	29
J. B. Mondiegt	25
R. Pochelu	25
L. L. Miller	5
D. Pochelu	5
Alph. Walz	25
A. M. Granger	25
Aiken & Watt	81
C. Lacoume	71
John L. Fink	20
J. McConnell	11
Muncy & Marcy	20
William Conway	15
J. Espy	24
J. E. Labarque	5
L. Ostallier	20
L. M. Turre	5
Joseph Zeigler	10
F. A. Gonzales	25
William Maylie	25
Ant. Tarant	8
Jean Baudeon	7
Alex. Maylie	3
Mary Maylie	3
Louis Abian	3
A. Brancourt	4
Leon Viguer	14
Basile Labat	20
Ls. Vignes	10
A. Cambouzon	2
L. Lavedan	10
Jean Donneys	10
J. Jagou	5
A Dumestre	5
F. Coulon	10
S. Pattani	6
E. Tribout	10
R. Rivet	5
S. R. Mayol	25
M. Lion, agent	35
Commage & Lambert	20
Denis Fernandez	5
Hy. Henchert	30
D. Merle	20
J. R. Schmidt	5
J. W. Cook	5
L. Fleterich	10
N. Burke	5
O. Schoaner	15
J. N. Shawhan	10
John Hansen	10
John C. Pooley	5
C. Gamas	2
H. Bayhi	7
John I. Adams	4
H. & C. Tyler	10
J. A. Justamond	2
L. Koolsberger	10
G. Eichorn	4
W. J. Mason	6
William Faust	2
A. Augusti	3
M. Newman	2
A. Prevost	2
David Hughes	20
L. Loison	2
A. Tesson	10
Charles Barnard	10
S. M. Joyce	10
J. J. Salmon	4
J. A. Melancon	4
Beraud & Gibert	20
J. A. Fernandez	10
J. A. Lemaitre	10
I. C. Levi	10
Louis Braun	10
John McPhelin	10
A. D. Salvant	10
V. Wehrmann	5
E. P. Girod	4
F. Michelot	5
G. Ghagnard	20
C. L. Laurent	5
F. G. Beeker	5
M. Tarand	10
E. A. Farwell	2
George R. Preston	20
E. O. Melancon	10
Henry Camps	5
A. Mahan	5
F. Dudenheifer	25

N. B.—This petition was presented for signatures only yesterday, has already received the above signatures, and is still being rapidly signed by the remaining stockholders, who have perfect confidence in the stability of the bank and its ability to fulfill all its obligations. je26 1t2p

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Office Board of School Directors, Sixth Division, New Orleans, June 24, 1874.

The teachers of the public schools in this division are hereby notified that payment of salaries, etc., for March, will be made at the City Hall on SATURDAY, twenty seventh instant, at 10 A. M.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary.

je24 2t

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.

je10 1m ThSuTu 2p

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

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. 53 Carondelet street, front office.

je18 1m 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

MONEY TO LOAN
ON SECURITIES.
BARNETT & CAMMACK, Brokers,
je21 Su&W No. 12 Carondelet street.

CITY AND SCHOOL TIME
BOUGHT OR ADVANCED UPON BY
BARNETT & CAMMACK, Brokers,
je21 Su&W No. 12 Carondelet street.

STATE AND CITY TAXES
SETTLED BY
BARNETT & CAMMACK, Brokers,
je21 Su&W No. 12 Carondelet street.

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

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

TEGARDEN HOTEL,
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI,
Under the management of Colonel J. O. Nixon,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Board per month of four weeks $40; board per day $2 50. Children and servants half price.
je20

THE COTTAGE,
AT THE LAKE END PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
(Left side, near centre of the wharf).
LOUIS MAYER, Proprietor.
Family parties accommodated on most reasonable terms and in elegant style. je12 3m

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.... 42,874 56
Total premiums.... $558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873.... $125,605 93
Less return premiums.... 11,776 58—137,382 61
Net earned premiums.... 421,276 4
Reinsurances.... $42,923 92
Losses on fire.... $183,070 07
Losses 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.... 7,798 87
Rebate paid to the assured.. 39,773 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—
Five per cent paid August, 1873.. 25,000 00
Five per cent payable in February, 1874.... 25,000 00— 50,000 00—417,914 68
Reserved for unsettled claims.... $3,361 75

The company has the following assets:
Cash.... $40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums.... 15,077 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.... 3,590 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.... 70,662 77
Other real estate.... 23,532 29
Due by insurance companies.... 7,405 76
Total.... $774,505 77
Depreciation.... 97,560 94
Cash market value.... $676,944 83

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

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
J. 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. ja17 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. Baller,
Sigmund Statz, J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer, Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal, C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert, Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider, W. B. Schmidt,
B. Seig, Isaac Seherck,
Louis Schwartz, J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann, X. Weissenbach
oc25 1y

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.... $400,5[illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums.... 319,3[illegible]
Less losses paid and estimated.... $156,266 99
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,564 03—256,8[illegible]
Net profits.... $62,7[illegible]
Total gross assets of company.... 652,64[illegible]

The Board of Trustees resolved that after pa[ying] the fourth quarterly interest at two and a ha[lf] per cent on the capital stock of the company, th[at] a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be pa[id] in cash on and after the twenty-third day of Ju[ne] next, to those parties insuring with the compa[ny] 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.... $447,8[illegible]
River risks.... 287,65[illegible]
Marine risks.... 63,311
Total.... $798,825
Less—
Unterminated premiums, April 30, 1874.... $109,975 00
Return premiums.... 16,014 13— 125,989 13
Net earned premiums.... $672,835 9[illegible]
Losses paid, to wit—
On fire risks.... $178,530 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 $44,030 52
Agencies.... 15,780 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 35
Less—First semi annual interest on capital stock paid, and second now due.... 110,000 00— 1,134 35
Net profits.... $167,784 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 28, 1874, $564,129 19, viz:
Fire premiums.... $206,805 51
Marine premiums.... 297,669 28
River premiums.... 59,654 40
Total.... $564,129 19
Less unearned premiums.... $23,125 00
Returned premiums.... 10,338 26— 33,463 26
Net premiums.... $530,665 93
Fire losses.... $178,535 90
Marine losses.... 158,374 45
River losses.... 45,535 61
Total losses paid.... $382,445 96
Rebate in lieu of dividend.... 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.... 76,090 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 58
Suspense account.... 56,927 37
Total.... $442,288 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