New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 30, 1874.

The woman's crusade is to be dramatized.

Nellie Grant was born on the fourth of July.

Discertion of speech is superior to eloquence.

The worst written or spoken sentence—Sentence for life.

Snow is still found on the summit of Mount Washington.

Washington's nurses will attend the centennial celebration in a body.

The Starkville *Whig* is the name of a new weekly paper recently born in Mississippi.

Modern golden rule—Do unto others as you think they would do to you under the same circumstances.

Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard were registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, last Thursday.

A Chicago paper is generously urging the mayor of that city to take a holiday for the rest of his term.

A rope thirteen miles in length has been manufactured at the Alameda rope factory for deep sea soundings.

An establishment for the manufactory of small arms will be located in the City of Mexico by an American firm.

The genius of Joaquin Miller enables him to live in Rome at an expense of $12 per month. His diet is macaroni and coffee.

Rev. Dr. McCosh says the most desirable aim is "living for a high end." Gentlemen waiting to be pardoned or hanged are of a different opinion.

A Cairo hackman who studied law has been refused admission to the bar because he did not study in a lawyer's office. They did not like his coaching.

Taxpayers' attention is called to the card of John Klein & Co., in another column. They have superior facilities for making settlements with the city and State.

The *National Republican* believes there is at present an antagonism between the press and the leaders of the Republican party, and it says for this the leaders themselves are to blame.

Among the graduates at Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, New York, on the twenty-fifth instant, were Jesse T. Davis, Henry T. Dillard and Jesse Herndon, of Louisiana.

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, through Kain & Co., of New Orleans, we acknowledge the receipt of Victor Hugo's novel, "The Brigand, or the Demon of the North."

According to statistics furnished at the recent banquet of the Silk Association of America, the value of the silk production of this country for the year ending December 31, 1873, was $18,704,187.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found a notice of importance to delinquent taxpayers. Messrs. Barnett & Cammack, No. 12 Carondelet street, are prepared to pay taxes on terms greatly advantageous to the taxpayer by turning in warrants which they have purchased at low rates.

The editor of the *Vicksburger* has evidently been captivated by our manner of taking burglars. He says: "When the police go on a raid to capture deperate, law defying and bloody-minded burglars in New Orleans, they take the reporters of the press along and put them in front."

It is said that the author and actor, Dion Boucicault, figures prominently as *Bryan Duvall* in Edmund Yates' new novel, "A Dangerous Game." If the story reflects upon Mr. Boucicault's peculiarity in borrowing plots, the character might appropriately have been named *Claude Duval*.

Take the Mobile line to Virginia Springs and all points North, and you will save two changes of cars and go through many hours quicker than via any other route. This is the only line running Pullman palace cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs. Only one change to New York.

A remarkable instance of family rotation in office exists in the selection of consul to Falmouth, England. President Washington appointed as our consular representative at that place a Mr. Fox, who held the office many years. He was succeeded by his son, who recently gave up the position, and last week Howard Fox, his son, was nominated to succeed his father.

As is generally the case when officers of the staff are promoted, the appointment of Major Benet as chief of ordnance has created dissatisfaction in army circles. By this appointment he is promoted from major to Brigadier General over the heads of lieutenant colonels and colonels, some of whom have been in the service over forty years, and ready for the retired list.

An old Iowa farmer said the other day: "These financial questions are a puzzle to us all. I don't believe there are a thousand men in the State, excepting those liberally educated, who understand them. And it is just so with the tariff. All we farmers know is that we were never before so troubled to live, and we can't find out who or what to vote for to help ourselves."

The annual report of the Astor Library gives an addition of 3462 volumes during the past year, making 147,640 books in all. The entire endownent fund of the institution now reaches $770,783, [of which Mr William B. Astor, son of the founder, has contributed nearly one-half. The original endowment, bequeated by John Jacob Astor, was $400,000. The number of daily readers in the institution is given as double those of 1860.

We have received from Dr. Thomas Nicholson the first number of the *Agricultural and Mechanical College Journal*. It is edited by the distinguished president of the faculty, and the type is set up by the "matriculates" of the institution, while the press work is neatly done at the Pelican job office. The publication is valuable, as indicating the amount and extent of the mechanical department of the Agricultural and Mechanical School, which has been so liberally endowed by Congress.

THE KU KLUX LAW IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Two opinions, which conflict with each other, have been filed by the judges of the United States Circuit Court for this city, on the question of the constitutionality of the Ku Klux law. As it requires unanimity to render a final decree or decision, none has been had, as all the conclusions arrived at by one of the judges are exactly counterbalanced by the adverse opinions of the other; yet the city press has rather jumped at the conclusion that the law of the case is to be found in the views of Judge Bradley, while Judge Woods is almost entirely ignored by them, and one indulges in the bad taste of stripping him of all legal titular designation and lavishing upon his learned brother a double supply. So we find honeyed words for Judge Bradley and childish spitefulness for Judge Woods all the way through. The fact that the views of the presiding judge chime with their own may have something to do with this adulation, while the confidence manifested in his view of the case may be strengthened by the knowledge that he is one of the members of the court of last resort. The latter consideration is, however, fallacious, as we have seen one of this same jurist's decisions in a Louisiana matter totally upset by the Supreme Court.

But we do not intend to review either of the opinions which have been filed in the Grant parish case. They stand as of equal rank, and will go up together on a certificate of division. At Washington they will be scrutinized by the aged incumbents of the supreme bench, and the question settled authoritatively one way or the other, so far as the judiciary is concerned. We only make the remark here that if the views of Judge Bradley are to prevail finally, then Congress has only half done its work, and it may become necessary for the people to set aside another Supreme Court, lay down a new chart and select a new bench to steer by it. For the Ku-Klux laws have been enacted to serve a purpose which is not likely to be relinquished; to enfore rights which the people of the nation have thought proper to concede, and to afford judicial protection to the weak in all their legal rights of life, liberty, property and the enjoyment of those things which they may deem essential to their happiness. If Congress is to be deprived of the power to enforce the right of the people to peaceably assemble together merely because the constitution prohibits it from disturbing such an assembly itself, then it will be necessary to cure a manifest ambiguity. At present, under this modern interpretation of the law, Congress is the only thing that is forbidden to break up a peaceable assembly of citizens or to take their arms from them. Any body else may violate these wise regulations with impunity, and the army and judiciary of the United States be compelled to stand idly by with trailed arms. This revives the old complaint against our government, that while the whole blood and treasure of the nation is pledged for the safety of a half naturalized citizen who revisits his native land to engage in seditien against his whilom prince, there is no protection for native citizens upon our own soil. Whether Congress has cured this manifest defect in the enactment of the reconstruction laws is a question which is left in abeyance until we see whether Judge Bradley or Judge Woods has properly interpreted their meaning.

It is not very creditable to any community that the ordinary rules of justice and humanity can not be enfored by the good sense of the people; that the statutes have to be made so strict that evasion is impossible before it is safe for strangers to attempt to live in it. Yet we have presented the anomaly that it is a crime to deprive a citizen of the right to vote, but no offense at all under the same law to turn out with arms and burning torches to prevent the same vote from being made effective by the installation of the successful candidates. If our officers are to be placed in their seats by a mob, there is no further necessity for going to the expense of holding elections at all. The mere casting of a ballot for an officer who may be legally shot when he presents himself to qualify is one of the vainest of all vain things. The whole theory of the defense has been that such of the Grant parish people as were actual participators in the Colfax affair are justified in what they did because the nation is powerless to call them to account for it. That having once permitted the negroes to vote, they can persecute the men for whom the votes were cast with impunity. If this is all we have gained by the reconstruction laws, it may be necessary to make another attempt.

THE WHITE LEAGUE FAILURE.

It now transpires that there is something akin to a serious breach in the camp of the opposition. The "Independent" element of the Democracy do not sympathize with the other wing, whose lively young men insist upon raising the white man's flag, and waging a political, financial, social and business war upon the whole colored race and their friends. Hence, the prospect for sweeping this State in the interests of the discontented clique is not at all bright.

We are glad to see this. The movement would, no doubt, end in failure, in any case, but we regard it as a hopeful sign that the wiser and better portion of the Democracy withhold their sanction of any such narrow, selfish, unchristian scheme as the disfranchising of about half the voters of this State appears to us to be. Without a complete union of all the white people, and unlawful practices at the polls and in counting the votes, it would be futile to set up a political party founded on the distinctions of race. And since the Democracy, itself being in the minority, is about equally divided upon the only vital principle they have yet announced, we may set it down as pretty sure that the attempt will not be made. It is true that each of these factions characterizes the other as being composed of but a few men ambitious for place and power; but the truth is they are pretty equally divided. The Independents wish to arrive at the same point as their rivals, but by a different process. This wing is composed mostly of business men and property owners, while the status of the White Leaguers is of a lower order. The impecunious the idle, thriftless, who have either failed in business or neglected every opportunity to find employment, are generally found in the ranks of the White Leagues. Never having had any opportunities of testing the services of the colored man, they are ignorant of his true value; and having nothing to lose and all to gain by any change of fortune, they are ready to sacrifice all the business interests of their more prosperous fellow-Democrats by depriving them of the best body of laborers any State ever had. The proposition is, of course, sheer nonsense; any serious indication that it could by any possibility be carried into effect would carry consternation to every plantation, banking house, insurance office, factor's counting-room and every other business establishment in the State. Rather than lose the product of the labor of the one hundred thousand skilled plantation hands, the property owners of this State would forego forever all hope of ever obtaining any more political power and influence than they now enjoy and exercise.

We hope this split will not have the effect to make our friends careless, or cause them to relax their efforts to reform whatever there is in the usage of the party that may be objectionable. Intelligence and honesty are virtues which should not be lost sight of, nor can they safely be disregarded without danger of disaster.

THE MISSISSIPPI SURVEY IN THE SENATE.

The Senate does not seem to have been satisfied by the reasoning which induced the House of Representatives to pass the canal bill by a majority of more than sixty. It was determined to report the canal bill back with a recommendation that there be a further survey of the river outlet to determine the best mode of removing the obstacles. It was a little curious that when a bill had passed the body in which appropriations originate, providing for an appropriation of six million dollars for the construction of a canal upon surveys which were satisfactory to the House, that Senators from the valley of the Mississippi should have sent this gift horse back to the stable without even looking in his mouth at all.

Yet, it is assumed by some of these Senators, especially by Senators Bogy and Schurz, that any national survey will be imperfect unless made with the co-operation of civil engineers. It is also intimated by them that the military engineers have committed themselves to a particnlar mode of improvement—the canal.

We are far from objecting to the concurrence of civil engineers in the reconnoissance or location of public works. As experts and witnesses they are invaluable, but when the government is required to pay all the money for a work, it certainly should be allowed to determine the mode and location of expenditure. A good deal was said in debate about the deliberate character of the public surveys. It was likewise said that these works cost more than the estimate of army engineers. As no impeachment has been made on the impartial integrity of these public agents, there may be some allowance made for their caution. That even civil engineers are not infallible has been repeatedly shown by the excess of cost above estimates. If we mistake not the great viaduct of Western trade *across* the Mississippi is an example of this inevitable inaccuracy.

But there have been elaborate surveys of location demonstrating the practicability of the canal, and as a cautionary measure the continuous construction of the work might have been made to depend on the capacity of the ground and the concurrence of fact, with the reports of the engineers. So it remains a singular fact that the opposition to the concurrence in a work, accepted and provided for by the House of Representatives, should have come from the Mississippi valley Senators.

We are indeed apprehensive that Senators Schurz and Bogy have been too much occupied with federal and financial subjects to bestow much attention on the questions which they properly pronounce paramount to most others. Senator Schurz misunderstands the canal closing the great harbor of the Mississippi valley with a "lock where *vessels must be lifted up or let down when they pass out and in.*" From his undoubted knowledge of the Nieuwe Diep or Grand Ship Canal of North Holland and of those canaled streets in Amsterdam—the Heeren graacht, Keizer graacht and Prinzen graacht—we should have inferred Senator Schurz would have known that ships are no more "lifted up or let down" at the Mississippi outlet than in other low countries. He should not have misrepresented a work if he knew the facts, and he should not have been so ignorant of facts as to mistake them. Strangely enough, he was not corrected by those who must have known that the only locks on the Mississippi ship canal are guard and not lift locks. Senator Bogy lately proclaimed that he had been always a Democrat, but was compelled to differ from the creed of the fathers in regard to works of internal improvent by the federal government. Naturally being what Mr. Benton once called a neophyte or new convert to an orthodox faith, he believed what he said when uttering the phrase which follows:

> The canal subject has not received the assent of those people residing high up on the Mississippi river. It has been condemned by the entire population of the Mississippi river excepting a few persons, or perhaps a majority of the city of New Orleans.

We can not tell by what rule this Senator judges public sentiment; but when we remind him that the vote for immediate construction of the canal received the vote which we will quote, it will be seen that these representatives in the popular branch shamefully misrepresent their constituents—according to Senator Bogy. The vote in the affirmative on the passage of the Fort St. Philip canal bill was:

> Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 6; Arkansas, 1, three absent; Kentucky, 5, three absent; Tennessee, 8, one absent; Missouri, 10, three nays; Minnesota, 3; Illinois, 15, three absent; Iowa (every vote), 9; Wisconsin, 6, two nays; Kansas, 3, unanimous.

This statement contradicts both Mr. Bogy's assertions. Not only is a large representative vote of the lower valley cast for the canal, on a deliberate contest with the jetty scheme, but the representatives of the people "residing as high up on the Mississippi river" as Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin have cast an almost unanimous vote for the canal. Not only do these two Senators require a new survey to inform them, but Senator Bogy should be served with a copy of the House journal, unless he boldly persists that the people are misrepresented. We remit this subject to the next session of Congress. It will no doubt be made a question with representatives whether they have complied with the wishes of their constituents in rejecting the appropriation so properly applied and so much needed. In the meantime we are obliged to say that few measures have received such conclusive approval by so large a majority of the people's representatives, and that Senators who apparently have taken as little pains to inform themselves as Messrs. Schurz and Bogy must bear the weight of a heavy responsibility.

PRESS MUZZLING.

One of the most curious specimens of journalistic enterprise to be found in this country is a paper called the Opelousas *Courier*, one-half of which is edited and printed by intelligent men in Chicago or St. Louis, making of the sheet what is known as "a Yankee patent insider." After being inwardly charged with liberal ideas, and printed as above, the edition is placed in an envelope and sent to the parish of St. Landry, where the outside is disfigured in two languages—one page receiving an impression of tolerable French, while the first page is covered with bad English

Trying in so many ways to make an independent paper, and striving for popularity by puffing in two languages, the outside editor certainly deserves the support of the community in which one-half of his paper is printed, and should be let alone; but it appears he has been overwhelmed by a force more numerous than himself, if not superior, and in his last issue he makes the following humble admission:

> From this date the control of the editorial columns of the *Courier* passes into the hands of the White League. The business department remains under my control.

We have heard of clamorous creditors seizing the forms of a paper and delaying its issue, but never before has a barbecue public been treated to a raid like one of these—the White League raids—where the editorial columns of half of every edition are to be controlled by and made to resound with the praise of the men who have captured them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

The last day to pay BACK STATE TAXES IN WARRANTS, after which they will have to be paid in cash.

Call immediately on

BARNETT & CAMMACK,
Brokers, No. 12 Carondelet street.
je30 1t 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.
je10 1m ThSuTu 2p

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.

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

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 HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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

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

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

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

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

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

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

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

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

Express and mail, daily.............. 8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday).............. 3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily........ 4:00 P. M.

Arrive—
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday).............. 9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily.............. 2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily.......... 11:00 P. M.

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN F. SPEARING, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1175.

WHEREAS, JOHN F. SPEARING, OF NEW ORLEANS, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, June 23, 1874.
je24 jy1 8 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH ELLISON, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1419.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Ellison, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. WILLIAM A. WELLS,
je24 jy1 8 Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID AREST, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1408.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Arent, bankrupt, of Farmerville, Union parish, State of Louisiana, within second district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je17 30 jy15 JOHN P. HIGGINS, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MObile and Texas Railroad Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1874—District of Louisiana, s. s.—No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE ALlegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company do appear at this court, as a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company by publication in the New Orleans Republican, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

Witness the Hon. Edward H. Durell, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1874.
je20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

JOSEPHINE ZORN, WIFE OF LAURENT UTER, VS. her husband—No. 43,082.

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

Josephine Zorn, wife of Laurent Uter, vs. her husband—No. 43,082.

In this case, submitted for adjudication to the court, and considering that the facts and allegations contained in plaintiff's petition have been fully substantiated by evidence on file, and that the same, as well as the law, are in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Josephine Zorn, wife of Laurent Uter, and against defendant, the said Laurent Uter, her husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains which exists between them, and giving to plaintiff the full and entire control and administration of her property; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be a separation of property between the parties, and that plaintiff do have judgment against and recover of defendant, her husband, the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, with legal interest from the ninth day of June, 1874, until paid, and costs of suit, with special privilege, lien and mortgage granted by law in such cases.

Judgment rendered June 16, 1874.
Judgment signed June 20, 1874.
B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.
je23 jy5 22* OSCAR ARROYO, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TOWBOAT CONTInental—No. 10,510.

ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DAMAGES FROM THE towboat Continental for any embezzlement, loss, destruction, damage or injury, are hereby cited and admonished to appear before said court and make proof of their respective claims on or before WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

By order of court.
Clerk's office, April 27, 1874.
ap28 my28 je28 jy29 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

Assets............................$25,000,000
Annual income over............ 8,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL.

The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returned to policy holders.

NO STOCK HOLDERS TO ABSORB PROFITS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Dividends declared annually in cash, which can be applied to reduce the annual premiums, or to increase the insurance.

Policies issued for the special protection of WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Policies issued to SECURE THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. Also, TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining the security of Life Insurance with the profitable investment of money.

Parties desiring SAFE AND SECURE LIFE INSURANCE at its actual net cost in this old and reliable company are requested to make application to the undersigned.

COPES & OGDEN,
General Agents,
No. 44 Carondelet street.

This company paid during the last year nearly $1,500,000 losses by death, and declared dividends to policy holders in cash $1,742,554 40.

LOCAL BOARD.

Aug. Bohn,	S. H. Kennedy,	J. S. Walton,
E. F. Mioton,	Samuel Smith,	Wm. S. Pike,
T. A. Adams,	F. Wintz,	E. Peale,
Charles Cavaroc,	S. O. Nelson,	W. B. Schmidt,
L. B. Cain,	Paul Fourchy,	S. Forcheimer,
George Foerster,	F. Camerden,	A. Chiapella,
T. J. Semmes,	J. H. Ludwigsen,	J. A. Dufilho.
F. S. Sampson,	J. H. Oglesby,	

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
D. C. Holliday, M. D. John W. Caldwell, M. D.
ap22 3m Fr Sa Su

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

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ly eod

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		
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	7,798 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	28,532 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. Haller,
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 Seberck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach

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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 08	—256,831 07
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.
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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		63,311 49
Total		$798,825 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	$178,530 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 ($1,160,000), 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. my28 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