New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 10, 1874.

"Hydro" would be a pretty name for a pet dog.

It is not a very Sublime Porte where the Bible is suppressed.

He follows the muse who drives the nocturnal cat home to his lair.

To blush and weep at the same time is to raise a hue and cry.

A line storm—One that interferes with the clothes line on a washing day.

Alfred B. Street, the poet, speaks of "the light click of the milkweed's bursting pods."

To be imagined—The feelings of a near-sighted man who has kissed his hand to the wrong lady.

Where is the enterprising telescope man who will allow persons to wink at the comet for five cents.

Barry Sullivan has been offered $6000 for thirty weeks in this country next season, and will probably accept it.

"What are you doing there?" said a grocer to a fellow who was stealing his lard. "I am getting fat," was the reply.

The Bank of England never reissues its notes. As they come in they are laid aside, kept seven years, and then burned.

There will be no more celebrations of the fourth of July at St. Louis. The national anniversary will be known as "Big Bridge Day."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day at 10:30 A. M. on the premises, No. 100 Canal street, First District, tea, fancy groceries, liquors, etc.

A New Jersey paper closes a harrowing tale with the sentence: "And John Champlain was left lying there cold and dead, writhing in his mortal agony."

English tourists are of the opinion that our seaside resorts are overrated. The hotels are "beastly," the meals "awfully" poor, and class of people met with of the "mummy" sort, you know.

Some of the Chicago papers call it "the St. Louis and Chicago bridge." It is much like calling the old Jackson road the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad. All good things which begin elsewhere end at Chicago.

Mrs. Ross Church (Florence Marryat), the novelist, is coming to this country to lecture, and a writer qualifies his statement that she is a very charming woman by adding, "but I don't think she has lectured before."

A Democratic exchange indulges in the following quotation, which comes as near to the original as could be expected from one but little acquainted with the Scripture: "A house divided against itself is not a safe roosting place, even for the faithful."

Vassar College seems to be an inspiring institution to young journalists. The Poughkeepsie *News* says of one of the late ceremonials there that "it was a feast of music and roses. From opening to close there was a continued flash of music, of roses and of delight."

The doctrine of purgatory was once disputed between the Bishop of Waterford and Father O'Leary. It is not likely that the former was convinced by the arguments of the letter, who, however, closed it very neatly by telling the Bishop, "Your lordship may go farther and fare worse."

Mr. J. T. Fields says, in one of his lectures, that the extravagant, indolent man who, having overspent his income, is sumptuously living on the principal, is like Heine's monkey, who was found one day hilariously seated by the fire and cooking his own tail in a copper kettle for dinner.

Colonel Jeff C. Davis, who is relieved from the command of the department of the Columbia, by the assignment of General Howard to that post, has been ordered to resume command of the Twenty-third Infantry, with headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell.

The staff of General Sherman includes six officers, namely, General Whipple and Colonels Bacon, Audenreid, Tourtelotte, McCoy and Poe. It is not certain the two last named will accompany the General to St. Louis. The Pope property in that city has been engaged as the headquarters.

The editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* rises to make the following explanation: "It is not our fault that we are red-headed and small, and the next time one of those overgrown rural roosters in a ball-room reaches down for our head and suggests that some fellow has lost a rose-bud out of his button hole there will be trouble."

Mr. Hale's friends say that he would have taken the Postmaster Generalship but for Speaker Blaine, who remonstrated, and telegraphed that the acceptance would injure his presidential chances next year, whereupon Hale reluctantly told the President that his health would forbid his going into the Cabinet at the present time.

The Empress Eugenie is an artiste in ecclesiastical needlework and embroidery. During the last year she has worked, with her own hands, more than one set of "vestments" for the little chapel, and also a stool and cushion for the priest. The Empress would not allow a single stitch to be put in by any other hand than her own.

To a boy brought before him, the other day, for defending his mother from the brutality of his father, a New York judge said: "Young man, I am proud to see that you love your mother and are anxious to protect her, but your violence toward your father has been of a very vigorous character. Try and keep your hands off your father, but in any event protect your mother from injury. You may go."

Nothing can convey a more impressive idea of the powers of water as a general agent than the wonderful canons of Mexico, Texas and the Rocky Mountains, where the torrents may be seen rushing along through the incision it has cut for itself in the hard rock, at a depth of several thousand feet, between perpendicular walls. The greatest of these canons, that of Colorado, is 298 miles in length, and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of 500 or 600 feet.

TRUE CONSERVATISM.

One has only to read the conflict of doctrine which breaks out whenever an anti-Republican rally is called to see that there is no unity of principle in any such combination. The Democratic party proposes to place its name at the head of the firm. It will allow any other parties or persons to contribute their capital in commendam, or as a sleeping partner, but declines to allow them any share in the business conduct of the concern. Such is our reading of the Democratic Central Committee's address. This programme by no means suits all the opposition. If a man acts on political principle he naturally wishes to know the programme of Democracy. It has none. Having lost all the discipline of uniform doctrine it is bushwhacking in each State and district, each candidate in favor of or against those cardinal principles of federal government which once made Democracy the representative of a distinct constitutional sentiment. When, therefore, an intelligent voter is asked to join this party he wishes naturally to know whether he will thereby increase or reduce the duties on imports, whether he assents to reduction or increase of paper circulation, to gift grabs of public lands, to a stupendous system of internal improvements by the federal government or to repeal of the reconstruction acts. We say men who vote on principle wish to know precisely where they stand on those questions. It is impossible for the little Democratic club of Louisiana, with but six or seven votes in the Democratic National Convention, to answer. These principles are to be fixed by the States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Persons, then, joining the Democratic party here, can have no guarantee of principle. It is for this reason that the old Whigs feel under no obligation to contribute to a victory which solves nothing and settles nothing. So much for those who are asked to unite with the Democratic party on principle. The appeal to that class which sincerely wishes an improved condition of public affairs, by the selection of the most competent men; and the adoption of the most suitable measures, is equally vain. At this point, the Democratic leaders will, in the improbable case of a victory, explain the terms of alliance. "You have," they will say, "contributed nobly to the success of the Democratic cause by filing in under its banner, and showing thereby your appreciation of the soundness of its doctrine and the worth of its men, but it is not usual for subordinate allies to assume any part in determining the results of a victory. European volunteers or warriors of the Indian tribes who fought in the late war never claimed such a right. We will distribute to you such medals and memorials of your political valor as we may deem fit; we shall assign to you such employment or compensation as may be due according to our opinion of your deserts, but you will please remember that this is the victory of the 'States rights Democratic party of Louisiana,' and it claims the exclusive right to dispose of the fruits of that victory." It is scarcely necessary to observe that a placard will be hung out at the marquee of these victorious generals. "No colored applicants for office admitted." True conservatism, then, consists in a circumspect inquiry into the character and purposes of those with whom persons of undecided political affiliations determine temporarily to act. The lamentable conglomeration of all who wanted office made the last campaign one of great disaster to the State. It was formed upon a supposed political influence which had been held responsible for the debt and debasement of the State. Its obvious results were fraud and armed conflict. Prudent men intend to keep out of such complications in future. Let them make experiment of the Republican nominations. The principles of Republicanism having been established, let its candidates for office conform to its high antecedents, and then conservatism will be found to consist in supporting the Republican ticket.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

It is not to be supposed that an appellation so distinguished in the annals of Republicanism as that of independents can be regarded with indifference by us. Here it announces a determination to escape the yoke of White League Democracy and bitter hostility to all citizens from other States who do not report to that intolerant organization for orders immediately upon their arrival in Louisiana.

In this view we have to notice the resistance to the White League Democratic raid made upon the Independent Club meeting on Wednesday night last. These independent gentlemen have evidently been there before. They announced their purpose through their president—

Every citizen has a perfect right to know who he votes for, what principles and candidates. No party can force undesirable nominations on the voters.

"Mr. Michael Lagan, of the Tiger Club," developed the subdolous design of the Democracy to snake themselves into, and dissolve other organizations. Corporal Lagan, in fact, seems to have commanded the squad sent out to capture the Independents, or arrest them for meeting.

He thus warned the Independents of their party allegiance to the White League Democracy, and that unabated hostility to the "nagurs:"

Mr. Mike Lagan, of the Tiger Club, thought that the only principles that the white people of Louisiana could vote for were true old Democratic principles. He therefore moved the adoption of the Democratic platform as the platform of the Independent clubs.

This motion exploded, as it exposed the design of Mr. Michael Lagan, of the Tigers:

This motion caused great confusion, there being shouting and yelling for some ten minutes or so, when order was re-established, and the motion ruled out of order.

There was subsequently another attempt to sustain the motion of Mr. Lagan, of the Tigers. Mr. J. W. Castellanos announced:

Any person who does not belong to the Democratic party must belong to the enemy or be on the fence. This fight must be a race between the white men and the negroes. There could be no third party.

We do not observe that our conservative and deliberate friends, the Germans, accompanied these more excitable gentlemen of the Celtic and Latin extractions.

So these orators were White League Democratic scouts, who obtained admission to the independent councils simply to observe and report; with no intention to co-operate in its purposes, but seeking to disband or lead it into the Democratic and White League movement. There were, however, other heads more sagacious than Mr. Mickey had bargained for. They demanded some platform of action, and, no doubt, some guarantee of nominations. So they voted for a platform which will assuredly not be that upon which Mr. Mickey Lagan, wid his tigers, can stand at all, at all. Mr. E. A. Burke is a prudent and resolute man. He is not at all in the habit of being abashed by the utmost display of claims, or the most thunderous amount of roaring which could be got up or put up by all the tigers in Bengal. He stated very clearly the purpose and position of the Independents. He said:

Gentlemen. I am in favor of a union of all parties, yet I am not sanguine that this good result will be brought about. If the Democratic party resolves to keep up the organization there will be many good and patriotic citizens who will refuse to fight under its banners; citizens who are unwilling to divide the Conservative party, but who are determined to get good officers. Let these citizens rally to the Independent movement; let them make no nominations. If the Democrats nominate good men, we accept them. This Independent party will hold the balance of power in this parish, and if organized with the understanding that they will make no nominations unless forced to do so by the improper nominations of other parties in the field, they can by their vote elect to office men of responsible character.

There are three facts evident from this programme: 1. All Southern people are not the property of the Democratic party. 2. All Southern men do not approve the war of races. 3. This independent party proposes to do an immense amount of scratching, and to compound an eclectic ticket, composed of "men of responsible character."

The Republican conventions will make a note of this. There are thousands of business men in the city who know it to be certain ruin to follow the dark lantern of the Democracy and the corpse lights of the White League. They repel the demands of these parties. Their votes will be cast for good men without regard to political antecedents. This heavy vote is a premium offered for the best nominations. Republicans of Louisiana, show that you can present a ticket personally above reproach or objection.

AN ACCOUNT FOR TAXES.

A contemporary presents a tableau of tax account in the case of a certain piece of property in this city, which has been variously valued at $8000 and $10,000. The statement goes back as far as 1867, and closes with the sale by the sheriff on the twenty-fourth of June for $2000. This is done to show the devastating effects on property of assessing it for purposes of assisting to bear the burdens of government, and the whole is of course charged up to the Radicals. But the insight which is thus given into the affairs of the proprietor enables us to see at a glance that he managed his affairs very badly and finally lost his property chiefly through his want of business capacity. During the six years included in the tableau, the total assessments for city and State purposes foot up $1651 40, but the proprietor neglected every year to pay at the proper time, and thus incurred costs and penalties amounting to $1002 85, which might have easily been saved. He can not charge upon others the consequences of his own negligence. In 1867, for instance, when the city government was administered by Democrats, the tax was assessed at $44 65, but he permitted penalties to accrue to the amount of $66 98, which went to the assistant city attorney, the sheriff, clerks of court, etc. This course was uniformly pursued till finally the property was seized and sold for taxes, when it realized only $2000. We have no acquaintance with the property or the owner, and can only judge of the merits of the case from the *ex parte* showing of the journalist, who seems to be a sort of advocate for him. We think it highly probable, however, that if the delinquent has been as backward in paying the just claims of private parties as he has in paying his taxes, he has contributed handsomely to the support of the rather large army of clerks, deputy sheriffs and others who make their living off people who are in the habit of discharging their obligations at the butt end of an execution.

The low price for which the property sold was influenced by the consideration, probably, that a tax title is not usually understood to be as good as a voluntary warranty. This idea is an erroneous one, but it exists, nevertheless, and delinquent taxpayers are made to suffer for it. Besides, a property that has been the subject of dispute and litigation for several years is liable to depreciation for various and obvious reasons. The capitalist who is seeking investment for his money naturally feels a prejudice against property upon which the owner has been unable to make enough to pay taxes and can not be induced to offer as full prices as he would for more popular descriptions. Besides this, the tax resisting organs have generally discouraged bidding at tax sales. Competition is thus crippled, and those who attend the sales are enabled to take things at their own price. As no one appeared who was willing to give more than $2000, and the lucky bidder obstinately refused to raise his own offer, the estate passed out of the hands of him who had shown his inability to keep it, and was received on the terms of probation which attend all tax sales by the new purchaser.

It furthermore shows that nearly one-half of the tax and about three-fifths of the penalties were imposed by the city. During the period covered by the statement, the Democrats had control of the municipal administration fully half the time. In those years, too, the taxes were quite as high, and the penalties as rigidly enforced, as they were in the years of the Republican administration. We think we are justified, therefore, in saying that our Democratic contemporary has presented to our notice the case of a constitutional tax resister who treated his political friends and enemies with the most impartial neglect. As it does not appear that he ever paid a cent to either till he was forced to do it, we infer that he would have been as dilatory if the taxes had been no more than a dollar a year, with an almost certain prospect that he would eventually let everything go under the hammer, just as he has done. We certainly can not receive it as an argument in favor of abolishing taxation that a man occasionally lets his affairs run to seed in such a fashion as here related until the sheriff is finally compelled to step in and close him out.

TWO-FACED MAN.

Such is the pigeon English by which John Chinaman describes those whom he finds it difficult to understand. Our neighbor of the *Picayune* exposes itself to a similar appellation. In one issue there is an effort to maintain an entire independence of all parties. It proclaims this determination and swears that the gates of the White League and of the whited sepulchre of Democracy shall not prevail against it. If assailants wish to talk politics, have at them; if they wish personalities, let them shy their castor into the controversial ring and they shall have as much as they can swallow and far more than they can digest. When we read this stirring column and witnessed this squaring off against all comers, we are reminded of Milo of Croton, who at one period of his life had carried an ox, and afterward eaten the whole of it in a day, but who, growing old, lost his life by an undue confidence in his own strength, having been thereby caught in a snap and there held until he was devoured by the wolves. We fear lest the antiquated *Pic* may expose itself to something of the same fate in its conflicts with its younger and more voracious assailants. But while this open defiance appears in one column, some timid or treacherous adherent seems to have thrown open the postern of small type to the White Leaguers, so that while the typical Milo is rending apart the trees of the forest on one side, the White League wolves are pouring over the parapet from another. Here come the White Leaguers:

This question of politics has become one of poverty or independence, of ruin or salvation, of life and death. The negro has made it so, in spite of all his better instincts, in spite of reason, gratitude or wisdom. Its influences touch my very existence and threaten my daily livelihood. Shall I not then make it do likewise with the negro? Shall he not also feel the crisis as I feel it? And if he is unalterably resolved on ruining me, shall I not cease supplying him with the instruments?

This is the whole theory of that Pennsylvania Creole, Mr. Todd, of the Teche: Don't vote for negroes; don't vote with negroes; don't employ negroes. How does this exclusive and unconditional advocacy of the White Leage by the *Pic* correspond with that proclamation of "immovable neutrality" which we have republished with such approval? Not at all. We can not charge our contemporary with being a two-faced journal, but unless it has rented out its columns to various political factions as was once done by a California paper, we do not know how to reconcile this apparent contradiction of fact to professions.

THE NEW YORK TROUBLES.

It is always some consolation to a patient scringing from the pains of the dengue to be informed that somebody else has it infinitely worse. The latest municipal sensation in New York affords us some such comfort. There two police commissioners have been convicted of official malversation, and Mayor Havemeyer having reinstated them in office, there is a demand made upon Governor Dix to suspend the mayor from his functions. The *Tribune* thereupon says that the whole history of New York reform is a swindle:

There has been no reform yet of the New York city government. Connolly and Genet are in exile, and Tweed is in a striped jacket; but the same system of political chicanery, the same roguery at the polls, the same disgraceful misuse of official position which made those worthies rich and powerful, flourish abundantly under their successors.

It goes on:

Mr. Havemeyer is doing just what he was told to do by the politicians who made him mayor. Is anybody simple enough to imagine that he was nominated for the purpose of giving us an honest and impartial administration? Does any one dream that the charter was made what it is in order that the city might be well governed? Does not everybody know that the factions which supported the mayor always intended to have the police board organized for partisan interests, and always desired that the commissioners should appoint inspectors of election on precisely the principle which Charlick and Gardner adopted? The trouble with the mayor is not that he abused the outside public but that he cheated his partners. They meant from the first that the public should be swindled; when they are cheated themselves it seems to them high time for Mr. Havemeyer to be removed.

So there are some others whose bones ache as well as ours. The advice of the *Tribune* is much easier to give than to enforce:

There is only one remedy, and it is in our own hands. Let us try the novel experiment of *electing a mayor for his fitness instead of his politics*, and we shall be spared the spectacle of Tammany and the custom-house tearing New York to pieces like two dogs quarreling over a bone.

This is a novel idea in New York, and we await its execution.

THE GAS CONTROVERSY.

By the court reports we notice that the Crescent City Gaslight Company, of the city of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana, through their various attorneys, have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, in the celebrated case of the Crescent City Gas Company vs. the New Orleans Gas Company, which was tried some weeks since in the Superior District Court. This will bring the important questions involved before our highest State court, which has already passed upon some of these points in other cases before it; and it is the opinion of a good many legal gentlemen that at least some of the opinions of the lower court will be overruled. One thing is certain, the New Orleans Gas Company have antagonists of no mean order, and who will not easily be kept off, while the public, who have no real interest in the result, only hope that it will give them cheaper gas.

We understand that the invitation extended to Colonel R. N. Ogden to address the club presided over by Dr. Drew, was given without consultation with him and declined. The colonel is devoting himself faithfully to the practice of his profession and not mixing in politics. Though conservative in his sentiments, he is not a Republican.

TAKE NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1874.

We are still settling city back taxes at a very liberal discount.

E. H. LEVY & CO.,
jy2 2w eod No. 126 Gravier street.

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS.

We will pay city taxes of past years on the most favorable terms.

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

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of July, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF $10,000 EACH.

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. jy9 3t 2p

C. H. ZIMMERMANN,

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

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SILVER WATCHES, $12, $14, $18.
GOLD WATCHES of best makers.
GOLD CHAINS and CHATELAINE CHAINS.
ENGLISH JET GOODS a specialty.
je10 1m ThSuTu 2p

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Frederick Polchow and wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,281.—Whereas, Carl Polchow has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Frederick Polchow and wife deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy3 7 11* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Josephine Morlot, deceased wife of E. L. Bercier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 35 077.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
jy9 12 17* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Anna M. Seiler.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,295.—Whereas, Henry A. Seiler has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Anna M. Seiler, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy9 12 17* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of F. O. Woodman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 29,739.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late F. O. Woodman deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy10 14 18* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John A. Miller.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,296.—Whereas, Mary Georgie Miler has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John A. Miller, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy10 14 20* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Caroline Barbier, deceased wife of John Thoresgren.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,954.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutor administrating this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
jy10 14 18* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

In the Matter of Daniel Genella, Interdict.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,232.—Whereas, Mrs. Margaret Genella has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the estate of Daniel Genella, interdict. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
jy3 7 11* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Royal A. Porter.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 36 547.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
jy3 7 11* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of François G. Barriere.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,257.—Whereas, Charles W. Barriere has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late François G. Barriere, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
jy7 11 15* FRANK PACE, JR., 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 $1,742,534 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

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy9 JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

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. BURBANE, 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. mh23 1y

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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership under the name and style of PAYNE, KENNEDY & CO., to succeed the old firm of J. U. & H. M. Payne & Co., and to transact a Cotton Factorage and Commission business.

J. U. PAYNE, JR.,
S. H. KENNEDY.
And the late members of J. U. & H. M. Payne & Co.
New Orleans, La., June 27, 1874. je28 1m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.

SAMUEL SMITH.
A. W. SMITH.
CHARLES KILSHAW.
New Orleans, May 19, 1874. my20 1m 2am 6m

CORPORATIONS.

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, and the ninety-eighth of the independence of the United States of America, before me, Joseph Cohn, a notary public in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared Messrs. Frederick Del Bondio, president; Herman Zuberbier, vice president, and Emile Maier, secretary; also other stockholders of the GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, hereinafter undersigned who declared that at a general meeting of the stockholders of said company held in accordance with article eighteen of its charter, on the tenth day of June, 1874, three-fourths of the stock represented at said meeting assenting, it was—

Resolved, That the capital stock of the company shall be and is hereby reduced from $300,000, as fixed in article three in said charter, to $200,000 by a corresponding reduction in the number of shares from 3000 to 2000 shares of $100 each, the said reduction to be effected by the converting of each three of the old shares into two of the new shares under this resolution.

Thus done and passed in my office, at said city, in presence of Charles F. Barry and Eugebe Bouny, competent witnesses, who sign this act with said parties and me, notary.

Original signed:

Fred. LelBondio, President; H. Zuberbier, Vice President; E. Maier, Secretary; H. F. Kumpp, F. M. Zeigler, Ph. D. Mayer, J. Hassinger, Hugo Redwitz, Miller & Dielmann, Charles F. Barry, E. Bouny.

JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages in and for the city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of amendment of incorporation of the Germania Insurance Company of New Orleans, has been duly recorded in my office, according to law, in book No. 113, folios 446 and 447.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy Recorder.
New Orleans, June 19, 1874.

I, notary, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

In faith whereof, I grant these presents, under my signature and seal of office, this twenty-second of June, A. D., 1874.

je27 1m JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

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		$[illegible]
On marine risks		[illegible]
On river risks		[illegible]
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,905 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 53	[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Reinsurances	$42,932 93	
Losses on fire	$133,079 77	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,799 87
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 46
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	[illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims		[illegible]

The company has the following assets:

Cash	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Bonds, city and others	[illegible]
Stocks, Gas Company and others	[illegible]
Pledge and mortgage notes	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Suspense account	[illegible]
Agency premiums for December	[illegible]
Warrant account	[illegible]
Branch office	[illegible]
Louisiana Cotton Factory	[illegible]
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]
Due by insurance companies	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Depreciation	[illegible]
Cash market value	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	[illegible]
Unterminated risks	[illegible]
Interest on capital stock, due in February	[illegible]
Interest and dividends uncollected	[illegible]
Bills payable	[illegible]
Claims unsettled	[illegible]
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

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 [illegible] 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. jel7 1y

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$[illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		[illegible]
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 09	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 03	[illegible]
Net profits		[illegible]
Total gross assets of company		[illegible]

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, the payment of 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. M. Strong,	Victor Mayer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forchheimer,	Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	R. T. Torian,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Sloss.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 3u W Sa 1y

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		$206,395 [illegible]
Marine premiums		297,999 [illegible]
River premiums		59,734 [illegible]
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 25	33,463