

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11, 1874. The Astors own 1500 houses in New York.

An Ohio man wants to marry Ann Eliza Young. Longfellow will write a life of Charles Sumner.

The first duty of a tidy house servant is to get up and dust. The man who planted himself on his good intentions is not yet growing.

Miss Susan E. Dickinson, a sister of Anna, is coming into notice as a lecturer. Many of the Western States are suffering greatly from the grasshopper plague.

It is said the fourth of July hailstorm played "Hail Columbia" in New Jersey. Jerked beef—That which the cowcatchers throw from the Mobile and Texas railroad.

A Nashville paper advertises for "A Christian man who understands how to run a boiler." Bunyan was a poor tinker, and when imprisoned for debt he acknowledged the corn.

There are but two men in the United States who can manufacture hand organs. Let them be unearthed and brought to justice. Since mules have become subject to the old fashioned snoutkick human beings seem to be awoken at anything less intelligent than an *ou coup de soleil*.

The St. Louis papers agree in pronouncing the fireworks of great bridge evening a fizzle. All such pieces of pyrotechnic ingenuity should be burned.

A Yale student jumped from a lightning express train recently when it was going at full speed. A college education can not, of itself, make a man intelligent.

The Columbia, Georgia, Enquirer, says: "We are going to quit the newspaper business; it doesn't pay to run a paper in a town where their business men read almanacs and pick their teeth with the tail of a herring."

An English jury in the case of a woman killed by a railway collision, rendered a verdict that the death "was caused by the imperfect and reckless mode of working the line, and the employment of inexperienced men at low wages."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, a lot of trunks and jewelry and one gun.

Those literary productions are the best in a moral sense, says *Appleton's Journal*, which lead us away from the heated atmosphere of the emotions; that either fill us with high ideas and lofty principles or cheer us by gay and enlivening pictures of life.

We are indebted to General Humphreys, chief of engineers, for a copy of his report upon the Fort St. Philip canal and construction of the jetties for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. It is a very valuable document, which we prize highly.

Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, has been talking to the people of San Francisco. She says that in one year she has spent 1766 hours in religious meetings, traveled 7208 miles, written 650 letters, conducted 828 prayer meetings, preached 329 times, and converted 1735 people.

An eminent physician says that, in his opinion, there is no such thing as cholera infantum. It is all the effect of a baby's imagination. He says that the popular superstition that it is more prevalent in summer than in winter has also been shown to be without any foundation whatever.

A Japanese has a string of names awful to contemplate; for, besides the name he receives at birth, he takes a second on attaining his majority, a third at his marriage, a fourth if he is appointed to any public function, a fifth should he rise in rank and dignity, and so on to the last, the name given after death, which is inscribed upon his tomb.

A Venetian founder named Giordani has discovered a new process of casting, by the operation of which, and at a single flow of the liquid metal, not only large statues, but groups of the most elaborate complexity can at once be produced, and with so fine a finish that no supplemental chiseling is required. He has cast, it is said, a statue of *Leda* with perfect success.

Our bill boards about town look animated and gory with melo-dramatic posters, as if Oliver Doud Byron was about to open the St. Charles Theatre, supported by a select galaxy of Montreal stars; but the lovers of the sanguinary and uproarious drama learn only from the bills that Ned Buntline is again darting athwart the literary sky with a new border tale.

The *Woman's Journal* says: "At the reunion of the alumni of Wesleyan Academy an interesting feature was an original poem by Mrs. Susan Brewer Thomas, of New Orleans, the first preceptress of the academy, who, after an absence of fifty years, came back with the liveliest remembrances of her experience as teacher at the institution and told them with good effect in verse."

Chancellor Crosby, of New York, may be called an old fogey. In his address to the graduates of the New York University he advised the young men to marry as soon as they could find the right sort of women who would accept them. Dr. Crosby went on: "Avoid in your choice those who are fashionable and full of frivolity, and seek those who will adorn your life with domestic virtue."

A man who had been cruel to a horse was convicted in Little Staute, California. The jury fixed the fine at \$1, and the justice followed with a speech. "This man's being tried four times, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "and you're the first twelve that's had sense enough to find him guilty. But what under heavens did you make Jackasses of yourselves for by putting the fine at \$1, after you'd done an average decent thing by his fined. I'll look after that myself. I'll be \$100."

ENGLISH COTTON POLICY.

We are about to write on a subject which may be too remote to attract present attention, but which must sooner or later enter into our commercial and agricultural calculations here.

The New York Herald sent a "commissioner" who accompanied the Russia-Khivan expedition, at least to the fortified stations on the Russian frontier, and thence wrote an authentic account of the military movements and diplomatic action of the Russian government.

Recently the Herald published a letter from a correspondent, writing from London, in which the extent of the Russian possessions is defined, so far as they have extended toward the British possessions in the East Indies. The same letter describes the Russian railroad system, now one of the most extensive and systematic in the world, whether for commercial or strategic purposes.

This system can converge upon the Caspian or upon the Sea of Aral any military force that eighty millions of people may choose to furnish. It can also deliver, with or without the aid of the Volga, any extent of material which a war of defense or invasion may demand upon the southern frontier.

We will not give a minute statement of the distances or physical impediments which intervene between the southern outposts of the Russian empire and the Anglo-Indian possessions. It is sufficient to say that neither the intervening space, deserts nor mountains offer any serious impediment to modern facilities of transportation.

Sherman's march from Nashville to Savannah presented in the physical and military opposition far more serious difficulty than a column of Russians need anticipate on their march to Hindostan.

In the event of such an invasion the Indian possessions of the British must be in a very precarious position. Russia needs a tropical market, and while the ironclads of Europe may continue to close the Dardanelles against her, there neither is nor can be any military force placed or sustained in India which can offer serious resistance to the Russian advance in that quarter.

England has, by paying court to the Persian Shah, and in an intermarriage with the imperial family, sought to interpose diplomatic and family complications to the further progress of Russia upon the continent of Asia. To those who regard the traditional and ancestral policy of Russia, carried out by generation after generation, these frivolous obstacles have no significance.

The domestic alliances of monarchs have little effect upon the policy of nations. England has often had royal intermarriages with France and with Spain, but they have never compelled any cordiality of relations between those countries. Napoleon put away a wife of his own nation to conciliate the kings by marriage with an Austrian princess, but it did not save him from the alliance of kings that sent him to St. Helena.

We may look, then, to Russia avenging Sebastopol at Benares and Bombay. She has it in her power; the world can judge how far she will relent in the execution of her interests and the vindication of her fame.

In this statement of the position and purpose of Russia it may become important for the statesmen of the cotton States and ports of the Union to look somewhat at distant and possible consequences. If Russia shall occupy the English possessions, Great Britain will of course lose the control of cotton production in India.

She will become a purchaser in that market, as in any other. She may be at any time excluded from the market which has created. She will in that case be compelled to rely upon some market less precarious than that from which she may be evicted. What was the reason why England developed cotton production in India? Solely because the threatened abolition of slavery in America rendered the future of cotton production in those States too precarious for a manufacturing nation to depend on.

But the cotton production of America is now established upon a permanent and undoubted foundation. The culture of cotton in British India is in a precarious condition. Why then should not England, in view of the possible interruption of her cotton supply by the Russian invasion of India, pursue the same policy as in view of the possible abolition of slavery in America?

It will be a very easy thing for England to guard against the possibility of a short supply of cotton in India. She need only direct her surplus labor and invest her capital in the cotton States of the Union, especially in the cotton belt on the Mississippi and its affluents. With the protection of the alluvial basins within this region there can be made a crop of 9,000,000 bales. The lands are more inexhaustible than those of the Nile.

Let England, instead of directing her surplus labor to Canada and India, encourage it to seek the Mississippi. Let her thereby cultivate a cordial alliance with the sentiment and interests of the cotton States. It will be worth more to her than the intermarriage of several little princes and princesses. Let England send her shipping and manufactures into the port of New Orleans. The cotton planter and laborer consume by immemorial custom the commodities of England.

The community of language and of interest will build up a friendship which will give England the united support of the whole republic. As a means of military precaution, of commercial development, of diplomatic policy, the direction of English emigration upon the cotton lands of the Mississippi would be one of the most judicious measures to which the ministry of England could possibly direct their attention.

There is an equally strong reason why much of this emigration should be turned to the true corn belt of the Union lying next above the cotton belt. There are commercial and political considerations involved in this suggestion of a food and raw material supply which we can merely indicate in an editorial, but which are well worthy the study of our merchants in all the consequences—commercial, social and political.

MACMAHON'S MESSAGE.

President MacMahon's message to the French Legislature fully recognizes the issue which has sprung up between the two branches of the government. There is a manifest difference in his tone since he lately addressed a note of acceptance of the powers conferred upon him for seven years by the same body.

The hero of Magenta saw the hand of France in the first named act of the Corps Legislatif, but there has since been a change. Now France refuses to entrust its sovereign interests to any but the executive who in himself she enchains their own sovereignty. For the manner in which he exercises these powers, so generously conferred upon him, he declares his responsibility to France alone. At the same time he reminds the Assembly there are certain financial measures, on which immediate deliberation is demanded, and no longer delay is to be permitted.

In plain English, he wants the Assembly to vote the necessary supplies and then disperse and go home, as he says for several months. He will probably invent some way to prevent the return of the majority of the present members.

It can hardly be understood by an American or an English mind how it is that a ruler who accepts powers at the hands of an assembly, acting without a chart of some sort, either written or traditional, and accept the gift as the will of France, can, within a few months deny the same body the right to withdraw this mark of confidence, and at the very moment of doing so, and in the next breath, contradict his own position by conceding to them the right to levy taxes.

During all the ages the right of taxation has been the highest attribute of sovereignty. For many centuries, neither the monarchs of England, France, Spain, or Austria have been able safely to exercise this prerogative without first consulting their legislative assemblies. True, Louis XIV. tried it, and his successor followed his example, but the hapless Louis XVI. and the nobility of his age suffered the full penalty of the tyranny. President MacMahon nominally concedes the right of the Assembly to deliberate upon financial measures, but at the same time indicates in unmistakable terms the shape their deliberations are expected to take.

The executive powers he has accepted from "France," he will decline to surrender to anybody but France. When the reins of power were first brought to him he never thought to demand the credentials of the messengers. He took it for granted they were the embodiment of France, because they entertained such correct views. But, no sooner did they reappear, with a demand for the surrender of the trusts they had conferred upon him, than he repudiates their authority to act in any capacity except that of taxleviers. They are even informed that the powers France conferred upon the President are irrevocable, and also give him ample means to defend them.

We profess more respect and admiration for President MacMahon in this controversy than for the French Assembly. According to our limited notions of government, the Corps Legislatif had no authority to invest Mr. MacMahon with the executive power, in the first place, nor to extend it afterward. They usurped functions which their constituents never conferred upon them, and the ambitious Marshal eagerly accepted a grant, in the name of France, which the acuteness of perception which he has shown in the present case ought to have enabled him to see had a defective title. But the members committed the error, such as it was, and now seek to correct it before returning to their several arrondissement and facing their constituents.

The President of France, however, does not intend to let them sacrifice themselves in such a manner. He considers it a question between himself and France, with which they have no concern. This is very high ground, indeed, and its assumption by MacMahon may have the effect of paralyzing his enemies for awhile, but we apprehend they will prove to be too many for him at last, unless he is in fact what he has been charged with being, a secret friend of the imperialists, and working to restore the Napoleonic dynasty. Certain it is, we have not heard such defiant language from a ruler of a civilized people to their accredited representatives for many years. Even Napoleon always professed to concede more authority to the French Assembly than he really thought they possessed. But he never went so far as to coolly inform them that the power they had placed in his hands gave him the means of defying them. This is what the President of France has just done, and we expect he will have trouble about it yet.

THE CHICAGO BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

The ungrateful journal, which kicks away the ladder by which St. Louis has climbed to her present eminence, will be appalled at the positive claims that Chicago now makes to the commerce west of St. Louis. Until the fourth instant the Mississippi was a breastwork and rampart, which the invading enterprise of Chicago and New York could not cross without the permission of St. Louis. The free way, opened by way of the bridge, now admits these cities into the Western territory. The Chicago Times claims the bridge as the removal of an obstruction in the upper trade of Chicago, just as St. Louis might regard the improvement of the Des Moines rapids. It will have been observed that the New Orleans Republican pointed out this consequence as in effect extending the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the lakes a good deal further to the Southwest. The Times teaches "the true value of the St. Louis bridge."

It compliments St. Louis with an "enormous amount of tomfoolery," but openly intimates an incapacity to see the commercial suicide she has committed. "The serious blunder" attributed to St. Louis is that the "bridge just completed is in the interest of St. Louis." After a dissertation covering the ground occupied by the New Orleans Republican as the ground of liberation of transit commerce, the Chicago Times goes on to assume that the bridge is especially in the interest of Chicago; that it places St. Louis at the head of navigation on the St. Lawrence and makes her, in fact, a suburb of Chicago, a way station very useful to Chicago in the distribution of her Western and Southwestern trade. Here are a few of the claims made for the City of the Lakes:

Incidentally—the bridge—will confer an especial benefit on certain areas. St. Louis will, undoubtedly, be one of these, but hardly as much as Chicago. From Texas, New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Colorado, Kansas, and portions of Missouri direct, producers will send their products direct to the Chicago and New York markets.

A vast amount of goods which has hitherto been reshipped at St. Louis, will henceforth pass directly through the place without re-embarking at New York. Chicago will now use the bridge to ship directly to their customers west and southwest of St. Louis.

More especially is this true of Chicago. The multiplicity of Eastern railways from this point, and the system of lakes, as well as our direct connection with European markets, make Chicago the grand point of supply from which articles can be sent to all points of the West, Southwest and Northwest. We have no rival in this direction, and hence the bridge at St. Louis affords us a new and advantageous mode of distribution, which will enable us to compete successfully with St. Louis in areas within which it has heretofore possessed great superiority. Points which Chicago has only now brought into direct and unbroken connection with this city.

So far as particular benefits are concerned, they will fall in the largest proportion on the West, Southwest and Northwest. Points which Chicago has only now brought into direct and unbroken connection with this city.

While most of this may be set down to the habit of boasting of itself and disparaging other cities, there can be no doubt but the principle which makes transportation follow financial exchanges will turn Western trade over the shortest lines to market. Chicago, as a chief shipping port on this route to Liverpool or New York, will doubtless conduct a great deal of this transit commerce. Being herself but a way station on the route, it can not be seen how she will take more profit from such a through trade than St. Louis. It remains that St. Louis has certainly thrown off an exclusive trade by the Mississippi which can scarcely be replaced by the through trade across the bridge.

Perhaps until she shall have determined the question of profit and loss she had better not stop up the mouth of the Mississippi, as she may some day have to turn down the bridge obstruction to navigation and demand a canal outlet to the sea.

NOT DEAD YET.

Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, "like Achilles, faithful to the tomb" of the dead jetties, assumes to correct our translation of a paragraph in regard to the mouth of the Danube. As the words "canal" and "channel" are understood by ourselves and a French dictionary, the word *canal* means an artificial course of water, or the channel bed of a river. The word *channel*, applied to harbors and rivers, means channel. We attach no consequence to the use of the one or the other of these terms as explanatory of the difficulty at the mouth of the Danube.

Mr. Bayley does not contradict the statement that neither Captain Eads nor any of his editorial or professional staff have ever seen the jetties at the mouth of the Danube, or that the engineer who constructed that work has ever seen the mouth of the Mississippi. As practical Americans, we infer that if the jetties at the Danube outlet could accommodate the trade, there would be no need of any other improvement. As, however, this Danubian example is not likely to be a further obstacle to the Fort St. Philip canal, we leave the solution of the windmill troubles of the Danube to the scientific authorities of that country. We know about as much about the adequacy or permanency of these little windmills at the mouth of a fifth rate Austrian river as most others of our compatriots, and that is—nothing. We have been compelled to relinquish an appropriation for a survey. We hope it will be decisive against the Danube example. This verbal criticism on the difference between two French words leads us to suppose that the Eads jetties is not dead yet. Having built a bridge across the Mississippi, it will be only necessary to stop its mouth, which may be done by a jetties, but *can* not be done by a canal. We ask the attention of Hon. Messrs. Sheldon, Sypher and other Representatives who advocated the canal to these demonstrations of unextinguished vitality in the jetties.

AN AMENDE TO A GOOD CITIZEN.

The Republican admits that it has been misled both as to the identity and the sentiments of the "Mike Lagan" reported by the *Pionye* as a prominent speaker at the meeting of the independent clubs on Wednesday night. We certainly had no suspicion that the *Pionye* had made the blunder of changing our well known fellow-citizen, Matthew D. Lagan, into another man, not only in the name it gave him, but in the sentiments put into his mouth. Our great mistake consisted in not having a reporter of our own on the spot—none in whose accuracy we could place some dependence. We are gratified, however, at the opportunity afforded of permitting Mr. Lagan to express his sentiments in his own language—a privilege which, it appears, was denied him by an organ which we supposed to be politically friendly to the views of the gentleman whose speech it attempted to quote. With the platform laid down in the following note the REPUBLICAN has no exception to take. It expresses the views of an honorable, manly political opponent, whom we believe to be incapable of an act of personal injustice to any man, white or black:

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1874.

EDITOR: Your issue of to-day does me the honor of referring to me in a manner not quite in accord with the usages in such cases. The *Pionye* is your authority; you admit, as your quotation is verbatim that of my address, that I do not think the responsibility of my action in that meeting, not being permitted to say all I wished to, having been interrupted in my attempt to continue my address, the inferences drawn are only to be recommended for the display of prolific ingenuity evidenced in the construction of the report. Your reference to "unabated hostility to

the 'nagar' is not ingenuous, aware of any hostility, except it be political, which is extended to white men as well. I offered for adoption by the Independent Clubs organization the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, because I do consider it free from such a prospect of misapprehension of color only. However, I look upon this thing of political platform as not entirely covering the requirements of the occasion, for if the city are to be properly expressed and understood, they will be found opposed to every party who will not pledge their nominees individually to free reform, and if they will not so pledge; they shall pledge themselves to remove all small, bad and dangerous laws from the statute book of the State, prevent the squandering of the public money, thereby reducing taxation, and inaugurate a better and more congenial government in this State. They look on many who, misallig themselves Democrats, as well as many professing Republicans, as unworthy of being trusted in their actions or in their professions, and would prefer that the best men of all parties might be selected so that general relief might be afforded, regardless of race or color. As for myself, I deny any intention of having attended the meeting in controversy with any desire of confuting its action or of breaking up its organization, and I would with many of the gentlemen there would forbid it.

Respectfully,
MATTHEW D. LAGAN.

TAKE NOTICE.

We are still settling city back taxes at a very liberal discount.
E. H. LEVY & CO.,
352 2nd and 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. 30 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, 1868, 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 pestilential, contagious or infectious disease is existing, and 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 informed me that the following named ports are infected places, to-wit: 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 subject to quarantine 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 heretofore 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,
Governor.

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 evening of July 11, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company. THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF \$10,000 EACH. 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. je13 2b

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 223.—Whereas, Carl Puchow has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Polchow, 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, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Estate of Jean Arosteguy.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,122.—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 claim, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Succession of Mrs. Anna M. Seller.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,235.—Whereas, Henry A. Seller has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Anna M. Seller, 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, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Succession of F. O. Woodman.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,378.—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, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Succession of John A. Miller.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,382.—Whereas, Mary George Miller 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, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Succession of Caroline Barber, deceased.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,383.—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 claim, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

In the Matter of Daniel Genella, Interdict.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,382.—Whereas, Mrs. Margaret Genella has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Daniel Genella, 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, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Succession of Royal A. Porter.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 26,547.—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 claim, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

Succession of Francois G. Barriere.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,382.—Whereas, Charles Barriere has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Francois 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, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk. je17 11

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1845)
PURELY MUTUAL.
Assets—\$25,000,000
Annual income over—\$8,000,000

The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returns 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, FORTNITE 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. COPE & 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 \$1,745,554.40.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street. CAPITAL—\$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President. Directors: E. CONROY, FRED WING, J. H. WELLS, W. H. THOMAS, DAVID KELLER, JAMES JACKSON, J. C. PALMER.

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

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier. je10

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. je14 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 21, 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 7 to 8 o'clock. GREENWALD AND SON, No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, J. L. GUERINOT, President. Cashier. JOHN ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM, J. W. BURBANCK, J. L. GUERINOT, ml 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 156 Canal Street. Trustees—Dr. E. Newton, Jerome L. G. Jones, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles L. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohr, Christian Schmidt, Samuel Johnson.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. CHARLES KILSHAW, Cashier. ml 2y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE GARDEN 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. je10

THE COTTAGE, AT THE LAKE END OF THE CHAIRMAN RAILROAD, (Left side, near corner of the wharf), LOUIS MAYER, Proprietor.

Family parties accommodated on most reasonable terms and in elegant style. je13 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. V. & H. M. Payne & Co., and to transact a Cotton Factors and Commission business.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George Jones, Dr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.

A. W. SMITH, CHARLES KILSHAW, New Orleans, May 19, 1874. je20 1m 2m 3m

CORPORATIONS.

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER. STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Be it known that on this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, and the thirteenth day of the month of June of the United States of America, before me, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, duly commissioned, qualified,