

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 21, 1874.

The earth is dirty while the ocean is tidy. The best time on record—the present time.

Deaths by hydrophobia in New York are noticed as "bituary."

The people of Galveston, Texas, have seen a water spout.

An evil sayer differs from an evil doer in want of opportunity.

Arizona has a population of 10,000 whites and 20,000 Indians.

Philadelphia is building the largest grain elevator in the world.

Collectors should have easy times. Their work is always done.

Alexander H. Stephens is still gravely fighting against the Toombs.

"As feeling, as watering place love" is now considered an expressive saying.

A man who chews tobacco finds difficulty when he comes to choose a wife.

A new Republican paper, called the "Elector," has been started at Oxford, Mississippi.

The hotels at Saratoga have a rooming capacity for making 6000 persons miserable.

Mr. George W. Peterson, of New Orleans, has taken a cottage at Newport for the summer.

Lorillard's paper is more widely circulated than Bennett's. It is the paper of tobacco.

Mr. W. B. Reed, has purchased and assumed control of the Sunday Press, of Philadelphia.

The wire walking rat still continues to give evening exhibitions to large and admiring crowds.

The State Street Savings Bank was the only banking house burned at the last Chicago fire.

"A male floater hooked last night" is St. Louis for the dead body of a man being found in the river.

Those old-fashioned handkerchiefs, big enough for any sort of nose, are coming into fashion again.

Western papers are backing the Nye horse for the Russian mission. There is a Longstreet to run over.

The Vicksburg Herald informs us that "Columbus has commenced a war against the Canines." Christopher!

James T. Fields says that whenever he hears of a "pretty good scholar" he is reminded of a pretty good egg.

In all the vocabulary of circus talk there is no word worth as fall. Dan Rice is again on the road with a big show.

Julius Janin bequeathed his library—one of the finest private collections in France—to his native town, St. Etienne.

A missionary reports the dying words of a cannibal as having been: "Speak of me as one who loved his fellow men."

If the comet is not visible to the naked eye, try it through one pressed in mourning after disturbing the peace.

Bishops Simpson, Bowman and Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are avowed advocates of woman suffrage.

The French astronomers are continually discovering new planets, as if there were not enough now for all practical purposes.

The editor of the Savannah Republican acknowledges having been present at a cock fight at Biloxi, and considers the sport entertaining.

Professor Light, the balloonist, is a bartender in Altoona, Georgia, when he is at home. He thoroughly understands the theory of getting high.

A number of ladies of San Francisco have established a gymnasium for physical exercises. Thus far only one leg and two arms have been broken. Bruises and sprains are not counted.

The St. Louis Globe is authority for the statement that "a gentleman" ate a meal in a restaurant there the other day, and refused to pay for it, whereupon the hash-house man "took it out of him."

The Saturday Review gives the pleasing assurance that "there are changes beyond the power of man to arrest, and long before our planet has dropped into the sun it will have become an untenable abode for civilized beings."

An ingenious New Yorker has invented a dog muzzle which is approved by Bergh. It is arranged with springs in such a manner that the animal can open his mouth easily, but can not bite. Dogs delight to wear them.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District, dry goods, fancy goods, notions, etc.

Bannack Jim stepped into the cigar store at Boise, Idaho, a few days ago, and asked to borrow a pencil. As Indians are not generally good writers, he was asked why he wanted it. "Oh, me play poker—me want to mark 'em cards."

Never marry for wealth," says a contemporary, "but remember it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a Mansard roof and a silver plated door bell as one who has't anything but an Auburn head and an amiable disposition."

Georgia boasts of a remarkable Latin scholar in the person of Miss Sallie Cooke, a pupil at the Southern Masonic Female College at Atlanta. She is not yet sixteen years of age, and is able to render the Latin text with as much fluency and ease as if reading English.

The Boston Post looks at charity in a business way. It says: "The Baroness Mayer de Rothschild and her daughter are puffed for their generosity because they have given \$2500 to a charitable institution; but if a man worth \$1000 had given ten cents, which would be quite as large a proportion of his possessions, who would have wanted the ink to record it?"

CONFEDERATE REPUBLICANS.

The failure of the Confederate cause and the honorable obligation of a general amnesty imposed on those native born Americans in the Southern States the duty to elect some political associations which would renew their alliance and allegiance with the great American people. Most of these men to whose American courage and capacity the duration of the war was due, fought for the proprieties. Many, though opposed to secession, took up arms to resist invasion, or stood by their States under the conviction that the highest and first allegiance of a citizen was due to his State. The grounds of opposition were, in fact, reducible into one. It was feared that the election of Mr. Lincoln would revert the government into a rule of numbers, under which the slave would be liberated, with all the consequences of San Domingo or of Jamaica. The war is over, the constitution amended, and the former slave is now a citizen, laborer, safe, docile and indispensable. The American Confederate reflects as to terms on which he shall reunite with some rule of political principles which will assure him a just participation in the direction of the republic.

Many of these ex-Confederates were never members of the Democratic party before the war. They have no inclination to commit themselves to its support. Why should they? Was the Democratic administration during the war either satisfactory or just to the Whigs, Union men or conservatives? Did not the war disclose the horrible sham of "the Northern States Rights Democracy?" When McClellan headed one army of invasion, and General Butler another; when at Baton Rouge, Breckenridge, the Southern States rights Democrat, encountered the troops of General Butler, the Northern States rights Democrat, how could this shattered sham of Democratic unity be ever put together again? There may be "crystalline cement" warranted to reunite broken pieces of pottery and glass without a sign or seam of the fracture, but it could never patch together the fragments of a dislocated Democracy blown far apart by the explosion of a civil conflict. No, the ex-Confederates are under no earthly obligation to answer the Democratic roll call, and they never will.

They must, however, act with some party. They are ordered to oppose the Republican party in Louisiana. Men who laid down their arms with Lee at the last hour are now denounced here in New Orleans by men who never went to battle even when the opportunity occurred at their own doors. When these ex-Confederates have taken the oath of allegiance and accepted the rights of amnesty have they forfeited all discretion of political association? May they not co-operate, or even enroll themselves with the Republican party? Much of this condemnation in New Orleans comes from those who viewed the war and endured its privations from Paris, Liverpool, Nassau or Niagara. Much comes from an element that is alien in sentiment and even in fact to the republican form of government. They constitute a powerful influence in money and numbers, and many of them have very little of common opinion with the mass of ex-Confederate soldiers, being in effect merchant subjects of foreign kings held here by personal interest only. This alien interest was, during and before the war, very powerful. The French consul claimed that there were thirty thousand people in New Orleans who were entitled to the protection of the French Emperor. An official document published by the federal commandant stated that there were 10,490 families fed with public rations, less than one-tenth of whom, or 1010 were Americans. Of thirty-two thousand persons so fed but three thousand were Americans. Of eighty thousand dollars per month expended for this purpose, seventy-two thousand dollars went to foreigners. Of these thirty-two thousand persons seventeen thousand were British born subjects, mostly claiming British protection.

The foreign consuls were very active in prosecuting the blockade, and exchanging cotton against material of war or other merchandise. They furnished protection and exemption from military service to thousands. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the United States that these thousands went no further than to arm as a "European Brigade." If the dense mass of men who thronged the levees, and reviled in all the tongues of modern Europe the federal officers who came to take possession of the city, had been American citizens, or had partaken of the courage which rendered formidable those citizens of Louisiana who went into the field, they would not perhaps have allowed a few marines and four or five thousand troops to have captured a city of 160,000 population. But embarrassed by alienism and weakened by the absence of the American element, New Orleans did not offer to repeat against Butler the resistance which it had offered to Packenham.

And this alien sentiment is equally hostile to the federal government now as then; why should it not be? Subjects of a king, why should they approve of universal suffrage or representative election? Still preserving their allegiance to an established religion, why should they approve a system under which every one is free to choose his own worship? Whether, then, as Republicans or friends of entire freedom of religious opinion, we can not expect these subjects of foreign kings, who have so long refused American citizenship, to look with approval upon the American Republican party or upon those ex-Confederate Americans who may choose to support or become members of that party. When these ex-Confederates fought to dissolve the American government, very well; if, however, they unite to support it they are, in the opinion of the aliens, "renegades." There must be a time when the alien subjects of kings and the citizens of republics shall separate in action. It has come. Those who choose to co-operate with the Republican party will find its principles vindicated by constitutional action. They will, we may

WHITE LEAGUES IN MISSISSIPPI.

In an article much more blasphemous than grammatical or intelligent, the Vicksburg takes the novel position, in a narrow-minded argument, that the State would be much better off in an industrial way, if all of the men who have labored, and who are contributing by hard work to make Mississippi successful as a producing State, should be driven from the fields. It says: There is not a village, a town, a city, a farm or county in the State, that would not be tenfold better off, if there was not a negro in it. We could soon supply their places, and with our own labor and intelligence regenerate this country, that God in His extremely inscrutable wisdom, has cursed with negro rule so long.

THE WEST IN CONGRESS.

Senator Boggs has received a welcome at the hands of his constituents, and he has of course made some account of his past watch on behalf of Western interest. He finds that the West has but small representation in some of the principal committees of the Senate. It is especially significant to our mind though it has not so occurred to Senator Boggs that the West is deeply concerned, not merely for the establishment of broys and light-houses on the Western rivers, and the removal of snags and sandbars, but because the West is the heaviest producer and consuming section of the Union. Not only is the West interested in the rate of duties imposed on foreign merchandise imported, but it is interested in the duties imposed on Western produce in foreign countries. It would be most important for the West to administer the State Department and direct the diplomacy of the country in regard to the commercial relations between other countries and our own. With a Western Secretary of State, the West need not apprehend the admission into the Eastern market of Canadian grain and other provisions free of duty, thus placing these foreign products on a footing of equality with those of our own country.

Senator Boggs also learns that the East has legislative control of the currency and financial policy of the country, but differs with the strait-jacket financiers, and thinks the West can handle a good deal more currency. He utters the following audacious doctrine from the seat of Benton: Now, if there is anything in this system which can be of any benefit to the State I represent, however objectionable it be in other respects, I want it. In other words, if this paper money, such as it is, is convenient to have, and will assist in trade, commerce, manufactures, build railroads, factories, shops, plow, saw, rope, and aid in transporting products to markets, I want it.

Shade of old Bullion! Are such heresies tolerated—aye even applauded—within sight and hearing of thy tomb and effigy? Yet our readers will remember that Senator Boggs lately stated that he was and had always been a Democrat. And Boggs "is an honorable man." But the Senator confirms another assurance of his Democracy. He advocates all the works of internal improvement which the federal government will give the money to make. And this he told us in modern Democracy.

Senator Boggs proceeds, however, to claim that the Mississippi toll improvement is not only a Western work, but that it belongs to St. Louis to direct its construction. He avows himself an advocate of the jetty improvement, and explains how it was that Mr. Eads obtained the new survey as a substitute for the canal bill that had passed the House, and how that bill was defeated by that plan. Upon this subject, so important to our citizens, we prefer that Senator Boggs shall speak for himself. Here are his words: You are, no doubt, gentlemen, all familiar with the question of the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi river. We all agree as to the importance of this work, and as to the course referred to in this report, I am of course in favor of it. I have already said, the West has not got one member. So, as not to detain you, Mr. Eads, seeing that the session was nearly at an end, I referred to this subject to the committee on Commerce, on which, as I have already said, the West has not got one member. So, as not to detain you, Mr. Eads, seeing that the session was nearly at an end, I referred to this subject to the committee on Commerce, on which, as I have already said, the West has not got one member.

The barbarous and cruel disposition of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, which manifested its hostility to the United States and to American citizens in the slaughter of the Virginians crew, on the flimsy pretext that they were pirates, is again developed in the death sentence passed upon Mr. F. P. Dookray, an American traveler, by a Spanish court-martial. There was nothing in the conduct of Mr. Dookray that should subject him to arrest, even, although in the insurrectionary district. But he was arrested, kept for many weeks in prison, and has now been sentenced, and will probably be murdered for no crime.

DOOMED DOCKRAY.

The Dookray case presents a fair specimen of Spanish intrigue. After vainly seeking for some specific accusation or charge that would stand trial before a court of no justice, he was finally arraigned on the broad one of infidencia, which embraces all sorts of deception and dissimulation, and is charged with being an insurgent, a newspaper correspondent, a spy, and finally as a secret emissary of the United States government sent to the island to gain information regarding the war. He is accused of inquiring for Mr. Ralph Keeler, and had in his pockets letters of introduction of a friendly nature from the Governor of Florida to American residents. This elevated him to the pedestal of a high functionary, seen with Spanish eyes, traveling under commission of an important United States official.

The Spanish government still claims that the Cuban patriots are not belligerents, and that war does not exist in Cuba, and yet an American citizen, passing from one point of the island to another, is arrested as a spy, and condemned to death. Mr. Dookray was a member of no military organization, and non-resident. Yet his sentence is from a military court.

Favoring a weak-kneed policy this outrage is regarded with the most patriotic apathy by many of our leading journals. The New York Times informs us that the State Department has used all its legal and diplomatic resources in Dookray's behalf, and that his death, if it occurs, will be the result of his own indiscretion. It also insinuates that the prisoner was a defaulter to the United States when he left.

This begs the question. The character of Dookray, the individual, is not under discussion. His record is not a good one. He is an American citizen, however, more or less worthy, and as an American should not be trampled upon by foreign powers as an object of spite in family quarrels. His death should not be suffered to occur without a protest decidedly made by our government. There should have been American blood enough in the Virginian crew to make Spanish thirst in that direction. Clemency in the case of Dookray can be accepted as part atonement for the massacres already committed. Otherwise his death will but add to the debt Spain must eventually pay with interest to the United States when forbeance has ceased to be a virtue.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Shreveport announcing the re-nomination of Hon. George L. Smith by the congressional convention which met at Coushatta, on the fifteenth instant. This compliment was well earned, as it was unsought. Mr. Smith made no effort whatever to obtain the nomination. He submitted his record to his constituents, and left it with them to say whether their confidence had been wisely placed, and whether his acts as their representative merited a continuance of their support. This question, it seems, has been answered by choosing him again to bear their standard through what promises to be a sturdy political canvass. Under the new apportionment this district will be one of the most difficult to carry for the Republican party. The Republicans of the district fully realize this fact, and in re-nominating Mr. Smith they have put forward their strongest man. Probably no man in the district is so popular in the party and out of it, as Mr. Smith; and while he will poll the full vote of the party, he will detract seriously from the strength of any man the Democracy can put up against him. With George Smith for leader, therefore, we believe the fourth congressional district is secure for the Republican party.

FREEDMEN'S BANK CLAIMS.

Will be bought by a party for cash at the highest rates paid. Address applications, stating amount of claim with name and residence of owner to A. B. C., Postoffice box No. 2545, New Orleans, July 21st '74.

QUARANTINE.

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 pestilential, 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 their 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 hereto 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 fifty-third.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS—THE ADVERTISER desires to purchase a medium sized two-story DWELLING HOUSE, brick preferred, with commodious yard, in the First District, making monthly payments thereon. Best of references. Address S. S., Republican office, stating location.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS. SEALED PROPOSALS, REFERRED TO THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, July 19th, 1874, for the construction of buildings and machinery for a draining machine at the lake end of Upper canal. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer in Charge, at the city of New Orleans. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be accompanied by plans and specifications, both general and in detail. The proposals to state the price of the machinery, including boilers, engines, pumps, foundations and building, total height of lift, or force, or both, to be seven feet, also to state the quantity of fuel necessary for the discharge of a certain quantity of water in a given time.

Machinery to be of the capacity of 15,000 gallons per hour, to be of a durable design, well adapted to the service, and to be constructed of iron. Buildings to be of iron, good design, well ventilated, and constructed in a substantial manner. Work to be completed within the time specified in the contract and complete in five months. The work will be located immediately inside of the north wall of the canal, and in such a position as to intersect with the west or upper embankment.

A plan showing arrangement for pump, engine and boilers can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, and will not be confined to any particular class of pumping machinery. All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the conditions of the contract, a sum of \$1000, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders on the contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day the contract is awarded. No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance, certifying that the required cash deposit has been made. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Draining Machine."

JAMES LEWIS. MONITOR.

Collector's Office, New Orleans, July 1, 1874. THE FOLLOWING LIST OF MONITORS HAVING BEEN SEIZED FOR VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS AS HERETOFORE PROVIDED, is hereby given that unless the persons named herein appear and pay the duties and claims according to law, within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction, as provided by the act of Congress approved July 15, 1862.

Table with columns for Name, Description, and Amount. Includes names like James Lewis, John Smith, etc.

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 58 On marine risks... 101,130 83 On river risks... 48,874 56 Total premiums... \$564,639 97

Less reserve for unexpired policies, December 31, 1873... \$125,000 00 Less return premiums... 11,776 88-137,776 88 Net earned premiums... 426,863 09

Retained for reinsurance... \$49,333 00 Losses on fire... 2,200 75 Losses on marine... 67,172 06 Losses on river... 9,774 91-89,077 72

Expenses, taxes, etc., less by... 17,401 45 Commissions of agency business... 7,799 87 Rebate paid to the assured... 39,773 40 Semi-annual interest on capital stock... 25,000 00

Five per cent payable in February, 1874... \$5,000 00-47,174 68 Reserved for unsettled claims... 63,361 75 Total... \$714,507 15

Capital stock... \$500,000 00 Unretained risks... 125,000 00 Interest on capital stock, due in February... 25,000 00

Interest and dividends uncollected... 11,115 16 Claims payable... 3,761 00 Claims unsettled... 2,716 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. W. HINES, Secretary. J. TUTES, President.

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874. P. CHARLES CUYLLIER, Notary Public. No. 149 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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RAILROADS.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS.

Parties leaving New Orleans will find round trip excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, available to all of the celebrated "sterling places" of Virginia. These tickets are good, going East, for thirty days from date of sale, and good returning until November 1st.

By this route passengers have the advantage of crossing Pullman Palace cars from New Orleans to Lynchburg, without change, a delightful trip on the Shenandoah river, Cincinnati and Huntington, and a delightful ride over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, passing through a section of country unsurpassed in scenery of a most beautiful, picturesque and varied nature.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE). Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope Street depot.

DEPART. ARRIVE. Express... 7:00 A. M. Express... 10:30 P. M. Mail... 8:00 A. M. Mail... 8:00 P. M. Pullman Sleeping Car through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after May 31, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street as follows: 8:00 A. M. Express and mail, daily. 8:00 A. M. Coast accommodation, daily (except Sundays and holidays). 3:15 P. M. Through night express, daily. 4:00 P. M. Through night express, daily.

LOTTERIES. SUMMER SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE LOTTERY. Three Capital Prizes of \$10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. (Incorporated August 17, 1868). CLASS K. To be drawn in public at New Orleans. On Saturday, August 1, 1874.

SCHEME. 10,000 Tickets... Tickets only \$10. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion. 1 prize of \$10,000 is... 10,000 1 prize of 10,000 is... 10,000 1 prize of 10,000 is... 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 approximations of \$100 each for the nine numbers drawing the \$10,000 prize are... 1,800 9 approximations of \$50 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are... 1,800

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be numbered in the twenty-five approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1234 draws the first \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128 and 129 will each be entitled to \$200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 will each be entitled to \$200. If ticket No. 489 draws the third \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 will each be entitled to \$200.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Orders to be addressed to the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Lock Box No. 632, Postoffice, New Orleans. Send postage stamps, or register your letter. J. P. ROZE, Secretary.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 20, 1874. CLASS 170. The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the Lottery Office, at New Orleans, Louisiana. Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twentieth day of July, 1874.

LEGAL NOTICES. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, against the Creditors of said Company, a Bill of Complaint was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1874, in the District Court of Louisiana, a. n. No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE SAID BILL OF COMPLAINT, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, be and is authorized to file a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, to be filed in this court, as a Bill of Complaint, at the office of the District Court of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, on or before the first day of August next, at 11 A. M., and show cause, if any, why it should not be granted. The prayer of said petition that a copy of this order be served on the ordered Creditors of said Company, is hereby granted, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

FOR RENT. TO RENT—FROM OCTOBER 1, 1874, THE three-story brick dwelling No. 29 North Rampart street, corner of Customhouse, House in perfect order. Apply to No. 36 Carondelet street. 1717 3/4