New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 29, 1874.

Of corset is injurious—tight lacing.

Whenever business falls off it gets hurt.

Macon, Georgia, is to have a public library.

In La Sere and yellow leaf—Louisiana Democrats.

It is said that a drop of salt butter will relieve ear ache.

Scandal no more. It is now called the Brooklyn sorrow.

Bottling cats-up is a new phase in cruelty to animal practice.

Platform of Indiana Democrats—Anything to carry an election.

The militia organizations of Georgia refuse to carry the national flag.

A Vermont lady boasts of a fuschia on which are 1455 buds and blossoms.

The American pilgrims have left Rome and will return home to roam no more.

Judge Jacob Haukins, of the Superior District Court, returned yesterday from a brief trip to the North.

Frank Leslie's new-made wife, Mrs. Miriam Florence, was formerly the wife of E. G. Squier, and is a native of Louisiana.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, has a new Republican newspaper, which is to be published weekly. It is called the Vicksburg *Plain Dealer*.

Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, master of the national Grange, wants to go to Congress; but that is not what granges were organized for.

Indiana has a watering place called West Baden Springs. Sulphur and mineral springs abound there, and the boarders give calico concerts.

Inspector G. W. Walling, one of the oldest and ablest officers on the force, has been chosen Superintendent of the New York Metropolitan Police.

A Petersburg paper says the Virginia tobacco crop is a comparative failure. The young men of Petersburg, however, are preparing to ride a tournament.

Ten thousand portraits of the Prince Imperial were recently seized at a railway station in Paris. French photographers understand thoroughly the art of advertising.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* takes the following word photograph of Democracy: "Opinionless, at sea, wanting both leaders and ideas." Dost like the picture, White Leaguer?

The sort of people who persist in eating with a knife, are now rejoicing because a Frenchman died from the effects of swallowing a fork. The spoon men remain to be heard from.

Mr. Wash Norton, the minstrel, was recently thrown from a buggy at Denver, Colorado, and injured to the extent of breaking his leg. It is thought the accident will prevent his dancing in future.

A man's nose in Omaha is valued at $150, this being the amount recovered by a gentleman who had his nasal organ distributed over his face by a blow from an enraged beer seller. Considering the damages the nose blow was not expensive.

Sir R. L. Bruce, Eminent Commander of Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, invites by printed circular, knights of the order to attend a conclave of his commandery on Friday evening next, when will be conferred on several companions the order of the Red Cross.

In the initials "G. L. C.," now and then attached to watering place letters to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, we believe ourselves able to identify Mr. George L. Catlin, whilom of the New Orleans *Crescent*. George is a pungent paragraphist, and one of the best boys living. He has returned to his early love—newspaper work.

A canvass is going on in the principal towns of Michigan to ascertain whether a majority of the women want to vote. While the larger number think they would vote on temperance and other kindred topics if they had a chance, the result of the canvass thus far seems to show that they are not axious for the ballot on general questions of political policy.

An astronomer makes the following remarkable statement: "Sirius is a sun 2688 times as large as our own sun, surrounded by a system of heavenly bodies, several of which are already known." We consider this a comet tale, not o'er true. We have no use for such a grand sun, and in this melting weather it is a heated discussion altogether too Sirius to join in.

Able and ordinary seamen, marines, professional scullers, water-walkers and all sorts of damp people who desire prize money, are reminded that a grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery will take place on Saturday next, the first day of August, and that three capital prizes of $10,000 each, are offered. Tickets which cost $10, with halves, quarters and eighths in proportion, are the only papers needed.

The advantages of the excellent money order system perfected by the Postoffice Department of our government are everywhere acknowledged. Money orders cost as follows: Orders not exceeding $10, five cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, ten cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, fifteen cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, twenty cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents. No fractions of cents to be introduced in an order. United States treasury notes or national bank notes only received or paid.

The lemon crop is poor this year along the coasts of Spain, Africa and Italy, which usually furnish the supplies. Mentone, on the Mediterranean, below Nice, in the south of France, has a fine crop, however, and the fruit from there bears a sea voyage much better than any other kind. There is now an unusual number of American vessels in the harbor of Mentone. The average cargo for a vessel is 5000 boxes, each containing 500 lemons. This would make the number of lemons carried by a vessel about 2,500,000.

ANOTHER CANARD EXPOSED AND RECANTED.

We suppose that in point of alacrity in taking back a counterfeit rumor our active young friends of the *Picayune* have no superior. The massacre on the fourth of July had been arranged according to programme, but did not come off; and now we have the statement that "a well known gentleman of the city" saw "some preparations for the coming campaign" which consisted of "some boxes" which contained "new muskets." They were at the junk shop of "one Reas, a negro," and "from the direction and other circumstances had just come from the Custom-house for the political trade."

Yesterday morning we had the admission that "these evidently new muskets" were "a lot of nineteen old weapons." That instead of having "just come from the Customhouse," they had been bought of Louis Fix at the price of one dollar each, instead of being "intended for the country political trade" they were intended for sale over the counter of Mr. Ries, and finally that Mr. Ries himself is not a negro, but "a white man of very good address." We suppose that there have been as many mistatements corrected by this swift reporter, as could well be packed into the same number of paragraphs. But these statements go to the country and encourage the belief that a race war is imminent, and the high authority of the *Picayune* is quoted to prove it.

It may be fortunate for Messrs. Ries and Fix that they live under the protection of the police. Had such a statement appeared about them in the Shreveport *Times*, they might, if inhabitants of that section, have been visited by a vigilance committee, who not finding them guilty of having arms fit for use in their possession, might have blown out their brains for having given these young men the trouble of turning out for nothing, and might have forfeited what ready money they had upon their persons, to disable them from bringing any more guns.

But there was still another poster heading in the same issue of the *Picayune*. It is headed Black Leaguers. "Their tricks and manners in the country." "A cheerful little plot." This was a notice that there was a plot among the negroes to sack a store the next week, which was asserted to be preliminary to a plot "to devastate the country as far as possible." Thereupon the Governor is asked by six gentlemen—not by the parish authorities—to send troops, and a respectable merchant is requested "to secure us a few stand of arms and ammunition". "Improved arms, if possible." Of this concerted purpose to "sack the store" at Elmwood, and thus provided with the means of a campaign to march to the devastation of the rest of the country, we have heard nothing more. The "improved arms if possible" may have been shipped to order. But does not the *Picayune* see the inequality and injustice of its position? One paragraph on the twenty-sixth instant denounces a supposititious shipment of arms to the country because it is alleged that they are to go into colored hands. On the twentieth instant an order was received from the Atchafalaya to secure "a few stands of arms and ammunition," and ship them to the white people. The *Picayune* seems to consider it proper to send the arms and ammunition asked for by the whites, but denounces as in the highest degree criminal the possibility of a similar shipment to the colored people asked for five or six days afterward.

We condemn the private army of either. The militia force of the country is sufficient to keep order, if it is not there is the army of the United States to repress "domestic violence." But if the citizens of the country are really equals has not a man of color "the right to *keep* and bear arms." We condemn any arming for purposes of civil war or "domestic violence," but our condemnation applies to all alike. We would be incapable of insisting that the colored race should be armed to the exclusion of the whites, and yet the *Picayune* has committed just such an injustice. It would ship arms and ammunition "to the whites" of the latest improvement, if possible, while if it should catch Louis Fix shipping even a musket worth one dollar, he would go the way of the Spaniard Munos.

We often ask ourselves what has become of the real chivalry of the South? Was it all killed out in the war? Are the bummers and bomb-proofs, and exempts and heroes of Paris and Niagara, who are now so conspicuous in Southern politics, the survivors of those men who illustrated their valor in the field? Here is a party which claims a majority of white voters, and wishes to make the election turn on the difference of race, yet with this numerical advantage to make it a dead sure thing, it is proposed to arm the race claimed to be more numerous, and to disarm the minority in numbers, intelligence and wealth! Shades of Keitt, Rhett and Quackenboss! How have your successors disparaged the standard you bequeathed them.

In vew of the extremely inflammable state of feeling in the parishes, we would respectfully suggest to our neighbors the propriety of desisting from the sensational headings sustained by statements which the persons concerned are compelled to correct. We are aware in the great nickel race between the three papers, each having "the largest circulation in the Southwest," these poster heading are of great importance paper. Each paper has its pack of newsboys who are like the juggling friends of Macbeth.

"That palter with us in a double sense!
That keep the word of promise to the ear
And break it to the hope."

Each has its fire, murder, riot or robbery as a leading attraction. Hence when the *Pic* had put up this poster heading in small caps "Our peaceful brethren," "What a citizen saw at the old Basin," "More muskets for the country," we may infer that the statistics of sales lay far over those of its contemporary competitors for that day. The correction bears no such conspicuous heading. It has done its work and the obscure corrections may leave the mischief to circulate, while it protects the journal from any libel for willful misrepresentation. We submit that the three competitors should have some covenant under which each consents to waive the publication of any rumor affecting the peace of the country or the business of the city, unless upon such evidence as will render unnecessary a recantation of the whole statement within three days thereafter. Thus far we fear the *Picayune* has made more nickels by such devices than either the *Times* or the *Bulletin*, but is not the practice of resorting to such unauthenticated rumors a confession that upon the merits of fair and square journalism the *Picayune* can not contend with its competitors? We apprehend that such a construction may be put upon the poster headings by rival papers. But the canards of one dollar condemned muskets shipped by the Customhouse to the blacks and "improved arms" to the whites have both been refuted.

MORE PROOF.

The REPUBLICAN has never ceased, when an opportunity presented itself, showing up the results of domestic violence. It has even gone beyond this and shown the necessity for preventive measures on the part of government to resist a turbulent disposition gaining the ascendency. It has reasoned with domestic communities for the purpose of protecting the public interest against the machinations of selfish and unprincipled political agitators; and when this has signally failed and the State government was unequal to the emergency it has appealed to the national government to interpose its strong arm in defense of law and order; in defense of individual rights; in defense of Republican government itself. And appeals of this kind have always been accompanied with satisfactory evidence that wrong of a flagrant character did exist. Of course they have not been made unadvisably, or without a knowledge of the true financial condition of the State to meet the situation imposed upon it by the action of the national government. The action here referred to is that which has undoubtedly created the very serious disturbance that now pervades society in Louisiana and other Southern States. It is the action which has transformed the slave not only into freemen but a citizen, armed with the right of suffrage. This is, undoubtedly, a matter that has been brought about by the nation at large—and the government of the nation is bound to sustain it by force of arms if necessary.

But we desire to speak more particularly now of the injury that is being inflicted upon Louisiana by the men who are now engaged in inaugurating another period of domestic violence within her borders for purely political purposes; and when we say this perhaps it is necessary to explain that political purposes mean nothing more nor less than gaining possession of whatever power might help them to reap the spoils of office. We have had ample proof in the past of the great injury that has been inflicted on our State by the domestic violence inaugurated by those persons opposed to Republican government; and now we can offer more proof to show that domestic violence in the future not only threatens to deprive freemen of rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of their country, but it is actually driving from our midst capital and improvements that would prove of incalculable advantage in many respects to Louisiana. And this proof comes from a gentleman of undoubted standing, both in this country and Europe, who has lately been traveling through the South. His name is Wilson, and in order that he may be more fully identified we will state that he is highly esteemed by William Cullen Bryant, of the New York *Evening Post*, and during the lifetime of James Gordon Bennett, Sr., commanded the respect and confidence of that gentleman. Mr. Wilson has lately been traveling through the South, and has acted as the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, while in reality he enjoyed the more responsible position of an English railroad financier on his travels to make profitable investments, and the representative of an English syndicate possessed of a million pounds sterling paid up capital. This gentleman came to Louisiana highly and favorably impressed with the advantages that capital might seek here by investment in railroad projects, and his travels through Northern Louisiana, and portions of Texas contiguous to it, tended at first to strengthen this impression. This was prior to the political movements that have been inaugurated by the White Leaguers looking to the defeat of the Republican party in the next fall's election through domestic violence. Influenced by his first impressions, Mr. Wilson had accepted the agency of the Louisiana Central Railroad Company, and was prepared to recommend investments in its stocks, regarding the Red river country as the finest field in the world for railroad investments. But, unfortunately for Louisiana, her existing political leagues had begun to manifest their violent temper just as Mr. Wilson was about to withdraw from her borders. He was suddenly so deeply impressed with the unfavorable aspect of our political affairs, particularly at Shreveport, that he felt constrained, in justice to the capitalists he represented, to recommend delay in the matter of railroad investments in Louisiana, until a better feeling was manifested and there was more security for capital and a better prospect of obtaining labor. And this proof of the injury that domestic violence is doing Louisiana at present comes from an intelligent gentleman who, heretofore, has been unfavorably inclined toward Radicalism. After having had an interview with Governor Kellogg, during which Mr. Wilson expressed himself gratified with the efforts that the Governor was making to restore good government to our State, that gentleman left last evening for Europe by the way of New York.

It is anything but gratifying to us to have to present this additional proof of the injury that is being inflicted upon our State by those who seek to gain possession of its government by domestic violence.

WANTED.

Wanted, by the Democrats of Louisiana, a new name, new headquarters, new planking for their platform, new banners—an entirely new set of party paraphernalia. Apply to John McEnery, Monroe, Louisiana. The above, though re-worded, is the substance of the address just issued by the ex-leader of the Fusion brigade, and other leading Democrats of North Louisiana. These men, made clear-sighted by the prolonged darkness of the outer regions to which their political weakness has consigned them, have made the discovery that the coming campaign must be conducted by them under auspices totally disconnected with the doomed banners of Democracy, or it will be the prelude to another crushing defeat. The very name Democratic has, in fact, become a stench in the nostrils of all but the most besotted partisans—a name linked for years past with a long record of crimes and blunders. New Orleans, as having been the headquarters of the party during these repeated defeats, has likewise fallen into disrepute; and in the reorganization or rather regeneration of this unhappy party, it is proposed to invoke the genius of some more fortunate locality. Baton Rouge is the place proposed in the address, but no name is suggested for the bantling. It is to be fathered by "all who are opposed to carpet-bag government;" and its name to be chosen after its birth—a discreet decision. One feature of this address worthy of commendation is its admission of the weakness of the proposed party, the want of cohesion among its members, and its predestined fate, if left to the manipulation of our old New Orleans Democratic hacks. This is not expressed in so many words, but it is plainly implied in its demand for "mutual immaterial concessions."

To the Republican party, strong and well organized as it is, these admissions of its opponents, that at a period so close upon the opening of the campaign, they have neither banners, implements of war, headquarters nor leaders, no organization and, in fact, no name, no preparation for the coming conflict, not even a war-cry (the one proposed: "Down with the blacks," being not generally acceptable), is encouraging in the extreme.

How the Democrats of this city will respond to this invitation of their fellow partisans from the northern parishes; whether the prestige of metropolitan leadership will be abandoned as well as the party name, at the suggestion of the gentlemen from Monroe and Caddo, remains to be seen. In the meanwhile the Republican party stands firmly to its flag, prepared to conduct the struggle and indifferent to the name its opponent may assume. A Democrat by any other name will—be as easy to beat.

A Boston woman has put $280 worth of lace on a night gown, and goes to bed in the most expensive manner.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is customary among bold, fearless, independent and outspoken journals, when they publish what is popularly denominated an "exposure," that they do not lend the aid of their potential voice for the furtherance of so-called "wild cat" schemes by soliciting advertisements from the parties or institutions that they have deemed necessary to expose to subserve the interest of the public. Such journals do not sell or attempt to dispose, for the pitiful sum of thirty pieces of silver, that boasted independence of which they prate unceasingly.

On the twenty-sixth instant the Bulletin published a slanderous and malicious article headed "Wild Cat Insurance Companies." On Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, a representative of that journal called upon me, in my official capacity, soliciting, in the presence of witnesses, an advertisement for the Bulletin, which I have declined to give. These are facts which can at any time be substantiated. We leave the public to judge wherein consists their suppositiious honor and boasted independence.

J. W. HAMM,
President Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
jy29 1t

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, July 24, 1874.

Whereas, during the night of the ninth of July, 1874, on the Bayou Pierre road, in the parish of Caddo, thirteen miles from the city of Shreveport, one MANUEL MUNOS, an industrious and unoffending Spaniard was called from his bed and cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men, claiming to belong to the so-called White League of Caddo parish, on the false pretext that he had been carrying arms to negroes. Whereas these same men subsequently proceeded to rob the widow and fatherless children of the said Nunez of all the money and valuables they possessed, leaving them in a state of sickness and utter destitution; and whereas such crimes are a disgrace to the State or community which tolerates them or permits them to go unpunished;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this outrage to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future, do issue this, my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said murderers, or any of them.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. jy25

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, July 24, 1874.

Whereas, one Jacob Weidner is charged with a series of bank forgeries and other offenses of like character, committed in the city of New Orleans, and has fled to parts unknown; and whereas, the interests of the commercial community require that, if possible, he should be arrested and brought to justice;

Proclamation is, therefore, hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will by paid by the State of Louisiana, to any person or persons who may give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said Weidner and his delivery into the custody of the criminal sheriff of New Orleans.

Jacob Weidner is a German, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches or five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 150 to 160 pounds. He speaks English fluently, has light sandy hair and moustache, weak eyes, and his front teeth are decayed and discolored and gold filled.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS.
Assistant Secretary of State. jy25 2p

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, the first day of August, 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. jy29 3t 2p

GRAND REGATTA AT BILOXI.

Saturday, August 1, 1874.

There will be a grand sailing skiff regatta at Biloxi, for three classes. All arrangements are perfected. jy26 td

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

FORM A.

To his Excellency William P. Kellogg, President of the Funding Board:
Herewith please find submitted the following obligations of the State which I wish exchanged for new consolidated bonds, under the provisions of act No. 3 of 1874 (funding bill).

Quantity.	Denomination.	Rate of Interest.	Fractional part of Coupons to be funded.	Aggregate Amount.	Acts of the Legislature authorizing the issue of Bonds and Warrants.

Dated at ..... (Signed) ..... Postoffice address .....

Holders are requested to file their applications, together with the bonds or obligations they desire to have funded, with A. Baldwin, the Fiscal Agent of the State, at the New Orleans National Bank, Camp street, New Orleans, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

By order of the Board.

W. P. KELLOGG, President.

A true copy.
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary. jy24 30t

STEAMSHIP TAPPAHANNOCK AT AUCTION.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE HONORable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, entered on the twentieth of July, 1874, in the case of John Cockrem, receiver of the New Orleans National Banking Association vs. Charles Cavaroc, Sr., et al., No. 7251 of the docket of said court, I will proceed to offer for sale at public auction, for cash, at the main entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

THE STEAMSHIP TAPPAHANNOCK, her tackle, apparel, machinery, furniture and boats, now lying in the port of New Orleans, at Algiers, near the Valette dry dock. The said vessel was built at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and is of 433.18 tons burden.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

jy22 eod td J. W. GURLEY, Receiver.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 24, 1874.

ALL THE PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE claim of Maria Malines, born Rillieux, situated in townships nine and ten, south of range eight east, and township nine, south of range nine east, southeastern district of Louisiana, are hereby informed that the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington has, under date of June 23, 1874, rendered his decision in regard to the late survey of said claim and transmitted the same to this office, where all parties interested therein may take cognizance of the particulars.

M. F. BONZANO,
jy25 10t Surveyor General of Louisiana

GOVERNMENT SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR SALE, at public auction, at the auction room of the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on MONDAY, November 2, 1874, at 10 A. M., the following described property, to wit—

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in said city, in the First District, and in the square bounded by Gasquet, Canal, Marais and Villere streets, designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on a plan drawn by J. Pilie, surveyor, on the third day of May, 1839, deposited in the office of L. Herman, late notary public in said city, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging; being the same property acquired by the United States from Thomas P. May, in the collection of debts, by act done and passed before Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public in said city, on the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1867.

Terms—Cash at the time of sale.

BLUFERD WILSON,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1874.

By virtue of the authority and direction from the Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of America, given me this day through J. R. Beckwith, United States attorney for the District of Louisiana, for and on behalf of the said Solicitor of the Treasury, I, the undersigned, licensed auctioneer, will expose the above described property for sale at public auction, in the auction room at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, on said second day of November, 1874, at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash on adjudication.

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

jy25 au1 8 15 22 28 se5 12 19 26 oc3 10 17 24 31

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW DRAINING MACHINE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, July 9, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, will be received at this office until 10 A. M. MONDAY, August 10, 1874, for the erection of buildings and machinery for a draining machine at the lake end of Upperline canal.

Bids to be made for payment in cash, and in new consolidated bonds, drainage series, at par, at the option of the City Council.

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 buildings; total height of lift, or force, or both, to be seventeen feet; also to state the quantity of fuel necessary for the discharge of a certain quantity of water in a given time.

Machinery to have capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per hour, to be of a durable character, and in all respects first class.

Buildings to be of iron, good design, well ventilated, and constructed in a substantial manner.

Work to commence in sixty days following adjudication of contract and complete in five months.

The work will be located immediately inside of the northwest angle of the lake embankment at its intersection with the west or upper embankment.

A plan showing arrangement for pump, engines and boilers can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, but bidders 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 adjudication, the sum of $2500 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day the adjudication is made.

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."

jy9 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, July 21, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until the fourth day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for a lease of the Steam Ferry, Third District, for a term of five years from the first of November, 1874, as per specifications on file in this office.

B. M. TURNBULL,
jy22 23 24 25 28 td Administrator of Commerce.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, July 21, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until the fourth day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., to establish a Steam Ferry at the foot of Louisiana avenue, Sixth District, as per specifications on file in this office.

B. M. TURNBULL,
jy22 23 24 25 28 td Administrator of Commerce.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

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

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

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

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF SCHOOL-HOUSE LOT IN ALGIERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, July 24, 1874.

AS AUTHORIZED BY THE CITY COUNCIL, July 21, I will receive sealed proposals at this office until twelve o'clock M., August 17, 1874, for the sale to the city of a lot of ground for the Fourth McDonogh Schoolhouse in the Fifth District (Algiers), within the area bounded by Verret, Vallette (late Goslin), Evelina and Alix streets, said lot to be 96 feet front more or less, by 110 feet depth more or less. Proposals must contain a full description of property. Terms—Cash, in United States currency. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

jy24 LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

SALE OF LUMBER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1874.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT THE COURTHOUSE in Camden, Ouachita county, Arkansas, at 10 A. M., on SATURDAY, August 22, 1874, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; the following amounts of lumber, stacked at Buffalo Flats and Eldorado Landing, Arkansas:

Pine, Cypress and White Oak, square, 30,328 lineal feet.

Pine, Cypress and White Oak, plank, 446,405 feet, board measure.

For further particulars apply to

W. H. H. BENYAURD,
jy23 6t Captain of Engineers.

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. 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.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, 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. BURBANK, 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. mh29 1y

CONSTABLES' SALES.

E. A. F. Williams vs. Pulaski Jones. Boyle and Morrison—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans. No. 758.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. O. Pilman, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the Fifth District, city of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the courthouse in Algiers, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE NEW METALLIC LIFE BOAT, in good order.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

jy18 26 29* W. C. SWEET, Constable.

Simon & Loeb vs. Amidee Miller—Fifth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 819.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. O. Pilman, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the Fifth District, city of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the courthouse in Algiers, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE MILK CART AND CANS.
TWO MILK COWS.
ONE BLACK HORSE.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

jy18 26 29* W. C. SWEET, Constable.

L. Basset vs. Amidee Miller—Fifth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 814.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. O. Pilman, fifth justice of the peace in and for the fifth district, city of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction in front of the courthouse in Algiers, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property to wit—

ONE WHITE HORSE.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

jy18 26 29* W. C. SWEET, Constable.

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.
my26 1m jy5 19 au8 23 se6 20 oc4 18 no8 22 de6 20

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 1 1873—		
On fire risks		$414,633
On marine risks		101,188
On river risks		42,874
Total premiums		$558,695
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less returns premiums	11,776 58	—137,382
Net earned premiums		421,376
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 87
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 49
Semi-annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00	—50,000 00
		—417,314
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407
Bills receivable for premiums	15,977
Bonds, city and others	135,000
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736
Premiums in course of collection	106,270
Suspense account	3,590
Agency premiums for December	11,013
Warrant account	6,799
Branch office	4,524
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,662
Other real estate	28,532
Due by insurance companies	7,495
Total	$774,505
Depreciation	97,560
Cash market value	$676,944

LIABILITIES.

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

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public,
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYRO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. jm17 1y

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

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874	$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 39
Less taxes,