New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 12, 1874.

Long Branch has Josh Billings, while Newport has lamp posts.

The paper containing the most fine points is the paper of needles.

By close attention to business the dentists will be able to pull through hard times.

New orchestra chairs have been placed in a church at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Rev. J. Sella Martin has received a commission as special agent of the Treasury Department.

Charles Clinton has addressed a letter to Governor Kellogg tendering his resignation of the office of Auditor.

George C. Gorham, who has been Secretary of the Senate, is again candidate for Governor of California.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has a lodge of Masonic ladies, who call themselves the "Lilies of the Valley." No other Mason is clothed like one of these.

Dr. Charles F. Matlack, who died recently at Germantown, was the first American physician who openly practiced the homœopathic method in Pennsylvania.

Lewenboeck tells us of an insect seen with a microscope of which 27,000,000 would only equal a mite. The professor is now endeavoring to discover the soul of a White Leaguer.

Captain John J. Upham, late of the Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, has been appointed major of the Fifth Cavalry, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Major Eugene W. Crittenden.

Fare from New York to Liverpool has been reduced to $15. If the most notorious of Brooklyn inhabitants would take passage immediately, their absence would relieve a weary world.

The Galveston *News* announces that the "Pastimes" of that city, base ball players, are in correspondence with the "Lees," of New Orleans, to induce them to visit Galveston for four days' playing.

Miss Augusta L. Dargon, the Irish-American actress, once a member of the Varieties Theatre company, is in Paris. She is studying a translation of Racine's tragedy of "Phedre," and will be the first English-speaking actress to play in the piece.

From F. W. Helmick, music publisher, No. 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, we have received a new motto song, with chorus, entitled "Jim Fisk, or He Never Went Back on the Poor." It is of the variety hall order of music, and has a pleasing melody.

"Arctic Experiences," "Antonina," by Wilkie Collins, "The Best of Husbands," and "My Mother and I," are among the new books, published by the Harpers, received by George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, New Orleans, copies of which have been handed us.

The Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has nearly finished forty large guns for the Chinese government. The Chinese have for many years furnished us with fire crackers, and as the Gatling guns are discharged by the operations of a crank, one good turn deserves another.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch regrets that in all probability he will not be able to accept the invitation of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to give them his views on the subject of finance before his return trip to London. If unable to address them in person he will, if it is desired, give expression to his views in an "open letter."

A precocious ten-year-old boy called at a Detroit police station and reported: "Oh, it's the old folks again, pounding and mangling each other, and smashing up the dishes. I've talked to 'em, and reasoned with 'em, but they keep right on. I guess you'd better bring 'em both in and give 'em three months each.

The editor of the Opelousas *Courier* informs the public that cord wood and corn will be taken in payment of subscriptions until October 1. The columns of the *Courier* are under the control of the White League, the poor editor admits, and it is presumed the only cord wood which will be accepted is that which has been cut, split and brought out of the swamps by the whitest and best citizens of St. Landry.

A young lady in a Pennsylvania town put a piece of wedding cake under her pillow and went to bed with the happy belief that she would dream of seeing her future husband. That evening, however, she had eaten two plates of ice cream, about a pint of strawberries, several sweet cakes and two large pickles, and she now says she would rather remain single all her life than marry the man she saw in her dream.

"The Sphinx," which excited so much interest in Paris last season, is to be brought out at the opening of the season at the Union Square Theatre in New Yotk, with Miss Clara Morris, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Stuart Robson in the leading characters. It is to be put upon the stage with superb costumes and properties, and it is intended that it shall excel in splendor its first production abroad. Miss Clara Morris is now in Paris preparing herself in the part for the opening.

"And when in after days," said a learned counsel in a court room, "we meet together around the social hearth, where I shall not longer be oppressed by the heat and burden of the day, and you, gentlemen, will find yourselves in other scenes than this, at rest from arduous labors, then, as we talk together of bygone times, may you be able to say that the first thing that you did on returning to the jury room was to unanimously agree that you could place no reliance whatever upon the testimony of that man Smith."

Calling attention to the Republican Convention, previous to the day of its meeting, the Alexandria *Democrat*, in its homely way, and with similie and wager of things nearest at hand, flatteringly foretold facts about the convention, and at the same time gave a home thrust in its own family at the mob calling themselves Democrats and other things. It says: "We will bet five watermelons to as many pumpkins, that with them all is calm, serene, harmonious and lovely, and above all they are not in search of a new name to fight under or to cater to croakers and papsuckers."

ECCLESIASTICAL INTERVENTION.

His holiness the Pope recently paid the United States the high compliment of saying that his official communications had a fairer chance to reach those to whom they were addressed without the interference of the government than in any other country. He might have added that here every professor of any faith, civil, social or religious, has the privilege of publishing any exposition of his own opinions, or any assault upon the opinions of others, which he may choose to exercise. It is well. We admire that feature of freedom. An American citizen escaping with his life from China or Mexico for the crime of dissent in religious opinion may find the doctrines of the country from which he has just been expelled taught openly and without objection in his own native Union.

We have here a weekly paper devoted to the propagandism of the Catholic faith, and called the *Star*. It is, in theory, just like Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian papers. It upholds its own belief as orthodox, and teaches the inconsistency of other doctrines, with the common scriptural authority from which each persuasion claims to deduce its faith. In many other countries these several phases of faith would be compelled to acknowledge some orthodoxy, and people would be fried, roasted and stewed, imprisoned or exiled, because they could not conform their faith to the belief of other mortals, perhaps no wiser nor better than themselves. Usually, our ecclesiastical papers confine their sermons to polemical points, or their strife to comparative construction of a common text, or perhaps of a disputed legitimacy. To be sure there may be an episode on which reverend divines may have been impleaded before their own ecclesiastical tribunals upon some allegation of human frailty, but as a general thing the ecclesiastical press of America keeps, or is kept, out of party politics. The reason of this may perhaps be that the war of politics in America must be prosecuted with language and temper that can not be cramped by the words of peace and good will, nor can the deeds of politicians in all cases be justified entirely by the strict letter of the decalogue.

But the ecclesiastical *Star and Messenger* does not confine itself to the conflict with its Protestant compeers, who could, no doubt, defend themselves on their own ground. It wades into the party politics of Louisiana, makes an *ex parte* representation of what it can not, as an organ of the the kingdom "that is not of this world" be supposed to understand, and actually intervenes to advise the politicians what should properly be done in the pending campaign.

Here is the ecclesiastical history given by the *Star:*

While we are writing, the negroes who inhabit this State are assembled in council at the State House, through their representatives, to organize systematically the future details of their war upon the whites. They are determined to rule this State as a class.

It will occasion some surprise to our numerous subscribers in Rome to learn that this convention has nominated six members of Congress, of whom one is colored and five white. That the same convention has renominated the present colored Treasurer who was last elected over a competitor nominated by the Fusionists. This, then, is a "war upon the whites," in which five white men are nominated to two colored men, by a convention presided over by a white man elected against a colored competitor by colored votes in great part.

Assuming, however, that this is a "black government," the *Star* says:

The question then arises: Ought a white people to be ruled by a black majority? Ought any one State of this Union to be under negro government?

And then proceeds to argue that such government could not be maintained in any State without the aid of federal bayonets. The *Star* evidently considers this as an Irish or Italian question, where the people not being parties to the law may evade or resist it. It says without any attempt to controvert such doctrine that—

The white race in this State has, in the opinion of many, an undoubted right to rise in arms against the fearful despotism that is crushing it under irreparable ruin.

Yet this ecclesiastical adviser says:

Such a course can not be counseled by any discreet person at this time.

"Popular sentiment," it adds, "throughout the country at large is not ready for that yet."

By "the country at large" is evidently meant the United States, and the thing that the country at laarge is "not ready for yet," is "the undoubted right that the white men in this State have to rise in arms against the fearful despotism that is crushing it under irreparable ruin." This is admirable doctrine for an apostle of peace and good will to men.

There are a large number of colored people who have been liberated from bondage, and are making all the crops and performing much of the menial services of society. It is true they have been taught a great deal, believing in the Christian religion and practicing the ordinary industrial arts. They did not come to Louisiana of their own accord, nor is there any other place provided for them to go to. They have been given the right of suffrage, and for the crime of its exercise they are to be exterminated. Now, we would suppose just here the Christian, who claims the duty to carry the gospel to all nations, should be most active. Here is a missionary field. Why not wade in, gentlemen of the cross and cassock, educate these people, keep them out of the barrel-house and keno den, make them at least good and faithful to their contracts. Save their souls to God. Do not send them, perhaps unprepared, as most of us are, to the fate of the ignorant and impenitent.

We maintain the entire and unqualified right of any man to publish anything for which he may choose to make himself responsible in the courts of law, at the forum of public opinion, or according to the code which many acknowledge as awarding redress for wounded honor. But an ecclesiastical journal that mistakes the political condition of the State, suggests on authority of rumor the right of rising in arms to prevent the exercise of a legal right, and dissuades the people from the exercise of that rumored right, on the ground that "the country at large" would not allow it to be done at this time, transcends in our opinion the province assigned by public opinion to foreign propagandists of ecclesiastical opinion, and should meet the only penalty provided by American institutions—a public disregard for such unadvised intervention.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY FROM A WESTERN STANDPOINT.

The St. Louis *Times*, one of the most tolerant and acute of our Democratic exchanges, publishes as editorial the following remarks on Louisiana politics:

The news from Louisiana is by no means encouraging. The political dissensions of the white people still continue with but little prospect of adjustment. How a people with so much at stake and such a golden opportunity before them can hazard it all by squabbles and disputes that half-grown children should be ashamed of surpasses human understanding. Unless misgovernment has really driven them crazy, they scarcely deserve the sympathy they have succeeded in exciting. At a time when they should act as a unit they are divided into factions, variously designated as Liberals, Fusionists, Democrats, White Leaguers and Independents, all alike irreconcilable, exacting and repellant.

There is an old saying, that "whom the gods mean to destroy they first make mad," and Louisiana has evidently reached that stage. No other people under the sun has such motives for harmony and concert of action, and instead of uniting to produce it, they seemingly strive to create dissension, distrust and suspicion.

The fact is, that nearly every man in the State is an office-seeker. The war, which swept away their property, left them a perverted intelligence, mainly directed to the pursuit of official position. The easy accumulation of vast wealth by the Radicals and carpet-baggers has left upon the majority of the community a morbid desire to "flesh their luck" in the same line of political enterprise; and hence the impulse, but illy repressed, of the average Louisianian to cry out, "Give me office or give me death."

If half of these hot-headed, obstinate and unappeasable fanatics had their due they would get the political death they are seemingly so ambitious of securing.

This is a common sense view of a paper at all times outspoken against the Republican party. From a Democratic standpoint the sentiments expressed are honest and well spoken and show intelligent comprehension of the situation; but it is not probable that the remarks will be heeded by the new Democracy of Louisiana. The leaders of the partisans who claim the name of Democrats in this State are so narrowed with prejudice and have become so wholly insane on a class and color warfare, a scheme so suicidal in policy and disastrous to the agricultural and commercial welfare of the State, that all words of advice, from whatever source, fall unheeded to the ground. The desire for office has begot the thirst for blood. The same spirit which conceived the idea of rebellion, which conceived and carried out the massacre of 1866, which participated in the Ku-Klux and Knights of the White Camelia outrages of 1868, and organized open and armed rebellion in 1872, whereof was left the record written in human blood, is still rampant and will not down even upon remembrance of the sad experiences of the past. If anything can shame the Democratic party the organization of the White League of Louisiana has done that thing. The proof is its universal condemnation by the press and public at large, now speaking dispassionately and sadly. That there could exist for a day, in a sovereign State, and in fair Louisiana, an organization outspoken as to intentions, having for a purpose war against colored men because they are colored, and the ostracism of white men who do not vote the Democratic ticket, the starving out of both classes, and the murder of all men who do not entertain political opinions indentical with those of the members of the League, is a thought too monstrous to be entertained by rational beings, and does make even Democrats blush to call themselves Americans. What can be thought of a diver who will cut his life line, or of a captain who will scuttle or fire the ship in which he is sailing? This State, considered as to its agricultural producing capacity, is a garden spot in our world. The wealth she has yielded can be doubled under wise and improved cultivation. The capital is waiting to come here. The experienced laborers are here. The one is dependent upon the other. With all the possibilities of a glorious future in view, thinking men who see us from a distance see also our internal strifes, and look upon the strange spectacle of an organization effected by loud-mouthed politicians, smiled upon by soreheads, and applauded by public journals, with an avowed purpose of driving our laborers from the fields, and establishing ruin where prosperity should be. That men of a particular faith may become police jurors, parish judges and tax gatherers, we have those calling themselves Democrats and White Leaguers who would make this garden of plenty a howling wilderness; who would set up a reign of terror and anarchy where good government now is.

SCHOOL SHIPS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The *Agricultural and Mechanical College Journal* says:

A practical school of navigation situated here could educate ship commanders, especially for South America and the Indies, and thus be an inestimable advantage to our State, and especially to the city.

We do not believe that there is any school South of the national school at Annapolis in which navigation is taught, and we do not know a city where so much material might be directed to the organization of a marine, indispensable to the nation, as at New Orleans. The drawback of the duty on salt employed in curing fish has been granted to encourage that nursery of seamen the fisheries of Newfoundland and of the Arctic ocean. Few subjects have occasioned more diplomatic discussions on the part of our government than these American fisheries, and the terms on which they shall be enjoyed is even now a subject of international conference. To what is this importance due? To the necessity of a practical school for educating American seamen.

It is obvious to all observing merchants that the tendency of American commerce is toward the Southern seas; and it is also well known that to conduct this commerce requires mariners, qualified by nativity or inured by custom to the climatic peculiarities of those seas. What better could the government do, in view of the important subject treated, than to constitute here a school for the instruction of officers and mariners for this most lucrative trade? We have boys by the hundred running our streets who would form the crews of a school ship; we have young men of intelligence and enterprise who would rejoice in the opportunity of entering the national or merchant marine. We have thousands of colored people who would make mariners capable of conducting a commerce with every port at all seasons.

Would it not be well for our Representatives in Congress to look to this subject? A correspondence with the Naval Department—an item in the next appropriation bill—might place at the disposal of our educational board one or more school ships, and we might safely guarantee such an immediate rush on board as would fill the classes and organize a system of discipline which would speedily give New Orleans what she has never had and never asked for, a body of mariners, to be followed, no doubt, by a shipping interest.

The suggestion is a good one and we hope it will be followed up by such action as will secure to the port of New Orleans at least one or more national school ships.

A California man has patented a device for the purpose of effecting on the stages of theatres the rising, sinking, rolling, and pitching motions of vessels at sea. So perfect is the imitation that, in connection with sheet iron thunder, saltpetre lightning and bellows wind, the actors are made seasick.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF COMMERCE AND THE RIPARIAN PROPRIETORS.

In last Sunday's edition of the Times "Citizen" wishes to know if riparian proprietors have the right to tax the commerce of the city by demanding and receiving dues of vessels moored in front of their property? Answer—No.

Please ask "Citizen" to answer the following questions:

1. Has the Administrator of Commerce the right of completely and permanently blocking any portion of the landing in front of the city by coal boats so moored as to constantly obstruct the free use of the banks of the river?

2. The city charter says that all contracts for labor and material estimates to cost over $500 shall be let out to the lowest responsible bidder. Has the Administrator of Commerce the right under that charter to evade the law by giving out a contract for one check post at seventy-five dollars, when it is estimated that seventy check posts will be required, making in the aggregate $5200?

If any doubt should exist on this point I beg leave to refer "Citizen" to the decision of the Supreme Court of New York in the case of the celebrated Mr. Tweed, who was wont to indulge in such practices. Let others profit by his example and experience.

3. Has the Administrator of Commerce the right to inform the City Council that this outlay of $5200 was absolutely necessary to authorize him to collect wharfage, and when enjoined by court from so doing to turn round and say, "We can collect wharfage anyhow, post or no post, wharf or no wharf?"

4. Has the Administrator of Commerce the right, after he has failed to obtain an injunction against me, to have a police force detailed to my place, to prevent me from cutting check posts planted at my cost on my own place.

And now, one still more pertinent question, which I will answer.

Can the Administrator of Commerce do all this without check or remonstrance from the City Council?

Yes, if there is no Council.

No, if there is a Council.

Unfortunately we have seven independent Administrators, an impotent Mayor and no City Council.

The impotency of the Mayor and the independence of the Administrators are the bitter result of an ill-digested city charter.

POLYCARPE FORTIER.

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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

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

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)..... Post-office 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

IRONCLADS AT AUCTION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
Washington, July 30, 1874.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER FOR sale at public auction, the following named vessels:

At the United States Navy Yard, Boston, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the ironclad single turret screw vessels Shawnee and Wassuc, each of 483 tons measurement.

At the United States Naval Station, League Island, on SATURDAY, the fifth of September, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the ironclad vessel Yazoo, of 483 tons measurement.

At the United States Naval Station, New Orleans, on SATURDAY, the twelfth of September, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the ironclad single turret screw vessels Etlah, Iris, Klamath, Umpqua and Yuma, each of 453 tons measurement, the ironclad screw vessels Kewaydin and Winnebago, each of 540 tons measurement, and the ironclad screw vessel Chickasaw, of 450 tons measurement.

The vessels will be offered as they lie, and may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the commandant of the yard or station where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money for each vessel must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessels to be removed within three weeks from the date of such confirmation.

The government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels, or either of them, from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate. au5 12 19 26

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. TUESDAY, September 1, 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.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS OF REGISTRATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, August 10, 1874.

GENTLEMEN RECEIVING APPOINTMENTS AS Supervisors of Registration in the parishes are requested to communicate at once to this office their several postoffice addresses, and the shipping point for all packages sent to them.

Office in State House (St. Louis Hotel), third floor, on St. Louis street.

WALTER S. LONG,
Chief Clerk State Registrar of Voters,
au11 2wD&W In charge of office.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF TAX ASSESSORS,
No. 10 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, August 1, 1874.

THE TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORleans are hereby notified that the assessments of State taxes for the year 1874 are completed and will be exposed from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. until the thirty-first day of August, 1874, to correct erroneous assessments.

WILLIAM H. DECKER,
President of the Board of State Tax Assessors.

N. B.—Taxpayers are requested to bring their last years' receipts or a description of the property and to district and square number.

au1 1m WILLIAM H. DECKER.

AUCTION SALES.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, IRON SAFES, ETC., AT AUCTION.
TRI-WEEKLY SALES.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer, Office No. 87 Camp street.—Will sell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at eleven o'clock, at their auction room, corner Camp and Natchez streets—

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS IRON SAFES, COOKING STOVES, etc.

Terms—Cash. my1

By G. De Feriet & Co.

VALUABLE DAIRY FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUCCESSION OF MATHIAS HOLTGRAVES.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 57,157.

BY G. DE FERIET & CO.—JOHN G. MONrose, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Royal street.—WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1874, at 10:30 A. M., will be sold by public auction, on Urquhart street, between Louisa and Piety streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. A. D. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated July 31, 1874, the following described live stock and movables, for account of said succession—

Twenty-two Cows, one Bull, one Horse, one Mule, two sets Harness, one Slop Cart, one Milk Wagon and Cans, one old Wagon, one lot of Furniture, Chickens, etc.

Terms—Cash on the spot. au1 3 12

By S. Guinault,

IN THE MATTER OF THE MINOR MARIE FRANCOISE ALIAS ELVINA BAUVER.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans No. 36,145.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE corner of Exchange alley and Bienville street.—On SATURDAY, September 12, 1874, will be sold at twelve o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated August 6, 1874, the following property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Marigny, Third District of this city, in the square comprised within Marigny, Elysian Fields, Craps and Love streets, having, American measure, 67 feet 2 inches front on Marigny street, by 66 feet 7 inches in depth, between parallel lines, according to a sketch drawn by C. A. DeArmas, surveyor, the nineteenth May, 1874, and deposited in the office of the clerk of the Second District Court, as part of the records of the suit No. 37,162 of the docket. Said improvements consisting of one half of the house and kitchen erected at the corner of Craps and Marigny streets, said half house containing two rooms, back gallery, a cabinet and cellar below, and one half of a two-story building; said half having a kitchen on the ground floor, two rooms above and privy. See plan at the auctioneer's office; the same to be exhibited at the above Exchange on the day of sale.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit in a note of the purchaser, bearing eight per cent interest from date of sale until paid, and secured by mortgage on the property sold. The purchaser to cause the buildings on the property to be insured to the extent of the full amount of the note, to transfer the policy of insurance to said minor as collateral security, and to pay five per cent attorney's fees in case of suit to recover the amount of said note, and the purchaser, in addition to the price of sale, to assume the payment of the taxes on the property collectible in 1875, as well as the drainage tax.

Act of sale before Theodule Buisson, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

au12 20 27 se3 12

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of James Price.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,694.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Mrs. Widow James Price, administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au8 12 16* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Pierre Conrotte.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,255.—Whereas, Felix B. Gaudet has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Pierre Conrotte, 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.

au5 9 13* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Elizabeth Brim.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,594.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au4 9 13* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Charles L. Fox.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 36,435.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au12 16 20* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Virginia A. Goursaud.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,150.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the court.

au12 16 20* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Prosper Rideau.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,782.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au12 16 20* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Simon Teaulet.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,329.—Whereas, Mrs. Theresa Teaulet has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Simon Teaulet, 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.

au12 16 20* FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. ANNA McAULEY, WIFE OF WEBSTER LONG, vs. her husband—No. 6494.

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

In this case submitted for adjudication, the court considering the law and evidence to be with the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Anna McCauley, and against defendant, Webster Long, her husband, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them, and condemning defendant to pay plaintiff the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars with legal interest from the twenty-ninth August, 1848, until paid and costs of suit, with the privilege and mortgage granted by law to married women in such case.

Judgment signed June 23, 1874.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

au6 12 13* EDW. H. GANNON, Deputy Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1874.

We are still paying CITY BACK TAXES on the most liberal terms. E. H. LEVY & CO.,

jy30 eod 2w No. 126 Gravier street.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL,

C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive mill in the South, and and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.

Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box No. 976, New Orleans. jy30 3m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

The following new first class, full-powered Clyde built screw steamships are intended to sail regularly between NEW ORLEANS and LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW and NEW YORK:

	Tons.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Lieut. Johnson, R.N.R.	2000
STATE OF MINNESOTA, Lieut. Hamlin, R.N.R.	2000
STATE OF ALABAMA, Captain Flint	2400
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Brace	2500
STATE OF VIRGINIA, Captain Sadler	2500
STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain Cooper	2500
STATE OF NEVADA (building)	2500
STATE OF FLORIDA (building)	2500
STATE OF DAKOTA (building)	2500

The steamer

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Will sail from New Orleans for Liverpool, direct, SATURDAY, August 22, 1874.

From her wharf, post No. 33 Third District.

Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Return tickets issued available for TWELVE MONTHS, at reduced rates, and through tickets to all parts of the United Kingdom and Europe.

A stewardess and surgeon are attached to each steamer; no charge is made for attendance and medicines.

Money orders granted free of charge.

Prepaid emigration tickets issued here to parties desirous of sending for their friends.

These vessels cross the bar at all times without detention.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
se14 No. 29 Carondelet street New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3250
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship

ST. LOUIS,

REID, Commander,

Will leave on or about August 12.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.