New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 14, 1874.

Centuries sit in the lapse of ages.

Peach cream soda is a new summer drink.

Cincinnati is to have a new postoffice and customhouse.

The Grangers call for mower men in the hay season.

The *Vicksburger* editor has received a bouquet of flowers.

The matchless maid, of whom poets do not sing, is Goldsmith Maid.

There is nothing about a sober gray suit to intoxicate the sense of sight.

Human nature is not looking up so much as it was before the comet left.

A good ship carpenter is known by his chips. It is the same way with gamblers.

A religious paper affirms that practical Christianity is the great need of the times.

Mr. Edmond Yates has become editor of a new weekly paper in London, called the *World*.

A man who thinks too much of himself is likely to be forgotten by the rest of the world.

The vote cast at the last election in all the States is contained in McPherson's Handbook.

Although doubtful things are uncertain, it can not be denied that certain things are doubtful.

George Eliot, the authoress, is described as a blonde, with light auburn hair, clear eyes and beautiful teeth.

The fashion notes say "mourning veils are worn very long now." Perhaps about six months for a husband.

The manner of eating green corn is the great test of gentility at Saratoga. The surveillance becomes agnawing.

Emerson says: "No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the object."

It may be interesting to know that aniline red is sometimes used to impart a fresh and healthy appearance to sausages.

A musical critic says, "Nilsson's middle register is where the pathos of her voice lies." This should settle the question.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* calls the White League of Louisiana "the skull and cross-bones branch of the Democratic party."

Anna Dickinson is writing her biography. It will be a one-sided story, specially if the account of her riding up Pike's Peak be true.

No man can discuss intelligently the political events of the past two years without having McPherson's Handbook for reference.

A scheme is on foot in Georgia, under the supervision of the Governor, for combining the various colleges in the State into a central university.

At Port Jarvis, New York, on a single evening not long since, there were assembled not less than 1015 cars and 101 locomotives belonging to the Erie railway.

The action of Congress on the civil rights bill, and the full text of Sumner's bill and Frelinghuysen's substitute can be found in McPherson's Handbook.

A very little girl has unburdened her feelings. She says, "The world is hollow, and my doll is stuffed with sawdust, and if you please, I should like to be a nun."

A Missouri town has organized an anti-fashion society. One of the pledges taken by the female members is "to trample on all dresses worn by ladies in public with long trains, or which come below the ankle."

The military college to be established in Canada will be upon the plan of our academy at West Point. In the interests of education it is hoped the Fenians will not attempt to free Ireland by breaking the windows of the new schoolhouse.

McPherson's "Handbook of Politics for 1874," a work no man can dispense with who desires to take an active part in the coming campaign, can be procured at the REPUBLICAN office, and at the bookstores of J. A. Gresham and George Ellis. Price, $2 50.

The bark Alexander McNeil, Captain Leach, now in Savannah, loaded with 2062 bales of cotton for Liverpool, was sold by the United States marshal on the eighth instant to satisfy claims pending there. She was bought by William M. Smith, of Charleston, for $10,500.

Dean Stanley preached to the volunteers at Wimbeldon, his subject being David's fight with the giant of Gath. In the course of the sermon the reverend gentleman remarked that what gave such a charm to the Biblical incident from which he took his text, was that David, "a young volunteer, sneered at by the regular army, redeemed the honor of his country."

"The Life of Chief Justice Chase," written by Mr. J. W. Shuckers, Mr. Chase's private secretary for ten years, is shortly to appear from the Appleton press. Among the specially interesting portions of the work is a chapter relating the secret history of the reversion of the legal tender decision, and another giving for the first time various details in the Jefferson Davis case.

Chicagoans are quarrelling about the names of hotels. The man who runs the West Side Briggs House is asked to use his own name over his door. As the proprietor's name is Skinner, it is thought to be one not likely to prove attractive to strangers. A similar difficulty occurred in Massachusetts many years ago, to which one of the present Congressmen was a party.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham reproved a priest the other day for walking with a woman on his arm and her hand in his. The priest asked the Bishop to whom he was talking. "I am the Bishop of Nottingham," said his lordship. "But we have no such Bishop in the English Church," replied the priest. "Oh!" exclaimed the Bishop, "then you belong to the English Church. I am delighted to hear it and beg your pardon with all my life; but I do wish you would not walk about in our uniform."

OFFICE THE SOLE ISSUE.

There seems always to have been a strife in New Orleans for the control of official patronage. This has sometimes divided the people on nationalities, sometimes on political questions, but the gist and issue of the conflict has always been the same. History informs us of the most violent controversies in the colony, when all of the parties were of the same race, faith and language. The co-occupation by the French and Spaniards caused a conflict of nationality just as bitter as it has ever been since. At the date of the British invasion the Governor was "cordially hated." There was "no union or harmony of action." There was "the prejudice and jealousy of races." Subsequently came the conflict on federal parties, then the organized war between the Know-Nothings and Democrats, and since then, chaos. The explanation of an American historian attempts to account for this chronic disturbance. Writing of the date of 1814, he says:

The population of the city was a new and mixed one, composed of people of all nations and races, who had been too recently admitted into the Union to feel that attachment for the government and the flag which characterizes an old and heterogeneous community.

At the present time, the whole hostility is concentrated against the Republican and colored voters. Armed men are enrolled for the purpose of carrying the elections by force, and deputations wait on officials, from the lowest to the highest, to demand of them such concessions as may aid the disaffected in carrying out their plans.

The State government is attacked on two grounds: 1. That the citizens most interested in property and taxation are not permitted to participate in the administration. 2. That the Republican State government is extravagent and corrupt.

It is always the practice of parties to bestow office exclusively upon their own friends. There has been no party more exclusive in its appointments than the Democracy of the South.

It will, perhaps, startle some of those who may deem the anti-Republican party excluded from office in patronage to be told that the city government, which it has always been in the power of the anti-Republican party to carry, embodies more official and contract patronage than that of the State. Yet, though that administration is more oppressive in its taxation than the State, not one word of complaint, not one measure of reform is proposed against it, and thousands whose property is almost confiscated for city and State debt are ready to overthrow the State government, in the belief that *all* these taxes are the work of a Republican administration and are devised by Republican place holders. Nor does it seem to be remembered that the State taxation and indebtedness has been arrested and scaled, while the immense bonded debt of the city, representing the funded corruption of so many city administrations, is regarded as a sacred obligation.

We have awaited some notice and review of the city expenditures at the hands of the anti-Republican press, but have seen no comment and certainly no censure upon an administration from which, being anti-Republican, so much was to have been expected. The report of the Mayor cites some exceptional causes why expenditures have been in some departments inadvertently great, but seems to content himself with the general proposition that he has done no worse than his predecessors, and that in some items he has been compelled by antecedent obligations even to increase the liabilities thus:

For this addition of about $3,000,000 to the bonded debt to the city this council is in no degree or manner responsible.

It is not our purpose to analyze the Mayor's report at this time. It is referred to to show that the very vigilant guardians of public economy accept without question an account of a stewardship administered by their own political friends, while utterly intolerant of their opponents. When, however, city seven per cent gold bonds are quoted at forty-seven to forty-eight, there would seem some distrust on the part of the holders that the city administration can not, with the demands upon it, appreciate its obligations very rapidly.

Yet were the contest to come off tomorrow between two anti-Republicans for the city government the strife would be as bitter as between Republican and anti-Republican. Again would the factions contend with all the violence of the past. It is only necessary to regard the hostile relations of the anti-Republican press toward each other. One taunts another with being a St. Louis organ and a Kellogg aid. It is retorted that the assailant has no influence or circulation. Of a third it is doubted whether it will survive long enough to test the truth of its own predictions. Take away the Republican organization, and these factious organs would each head its party of office seekers, and thus perpetual conflict would only cease at one election to be resumed at the next. The Republican party does not then take the opposition as personal to its principles. It is an uncompromising determination to attack any party that has any office which the opposition wants. It is a highway robbery of office. The motto is, "Stand and deliver."

These inferences are reasonable, because these journals do not attack the principles of the Republican party at all. They only contend that they can administer any sort of a government, State, federal or municipal, better than the Republicans. The sole issue, then, in the present contest, is upon the part of the Republicans, the maintenance of their principles, and on the part of their antagonists the capture and occupation of the offices. This is now, and seems always to have been the only issue in New Orleans.

APROPOS.

In direct comment upon the indulgence shown the city administration, and the ungrateful condemnation of the State government, we have an opportunity to reply to this inquiry of the *Bee:*

What causes all property to decline so much in value, and what covers the State with ruins? If it be not the Radical government we pray the REPUBLICAN to tell us what it is.

This question is put in relation to a property sold to pay taxes due the State and city. We find that for five years of arrearage this property owed the State $515, and the city $610. Suppose we admit that the administration of both the State and city have been so extravagant, and ought to be reformed, is this an admission that the Republican government is exclusively responsible?

The city of New Orleans has been under control of its own inhabitants with the exception of a single term ever since the commencement of its debt of $23,000,000. We might ask who has had the advantage of that expenditure? The officers, employes and contractors, the bankers, brokers and jobbers of the city. Look at the city currency—the corporate expenditures—the floating extravagance all funded and constituting this debt. Remember the batture and railroad stock sales. Whose fingers have been greased by these transactions? Under what authority has the debt been contracted or the obligation been imposed upon the taxpayer? The *Bee*, as a fair questioner, will say that all this has gone to the credit of the citizens.

If we analyze the enactments of the Republican Legislature we will find no distinction in the politics of those who voted for all money bills. The leading monopolies of the lottery, the butchers' meat, and of some others, were granted upon the mixed vote of Republicans and Democrats, and all these monopolies have long since passed into the hands of our own citizens.

But there are, besides these taxes so ostentatiously put forward as the *teterrima causa* of all our miseries, certain others which oppress and impoverish the people. We will cite among the most prominent the fees of sheriffs, clerks, constables and notaries. When the landholder suffers from an exessive tax we hear a great outcry; when the poor and ignorant are taxed in an inordinate, exorbitant and ruinous manner nothing is said about it. There is no sympathy for these helpless people. Why is this? We will do the *Bee* the credit to suppose it did not think of these exactions. But while a sheriff, clerk or constable, who could not command two hundred and fifty dollars a month in any commercial or professional business, may collect off the people of New Orleans twenty, forty or sixty thousand dollars a year, we must confess some surprise that the *Bee* does not insist upon a reduction of these charges. Is this abuse, we ask, the act of the Republican party? On the contrary. The sheriff, clerk or constable is a Fusionist. His excessive profits—his fortune in a single year—constitutes the fund and the inducement to political strife. Does any politician or political paper in New Orleans demand this reduction and reform? If so, we have seen no application to the Legislature on their behalf. We are certainly of opinion: 1. That the Republican party is not responsible for the extravagant taxation imposed to redeem the improvident obligations of a Fusion city administration. 2. That it is no more responsible than its opponents for an excessive State debt, which it has stopped and reduced. 3. That the taxes imposed by Fusion city officials in the municipal and legal administration enter largely into the causes which "produce the decline of property and cover the country with ruin."

TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.

The REPUBLICAN acknowledges the compliment of quotation by the *Two Republics*, and of the able co-operation by that paper, in the plan of a railroad postal service to be put on, as proposed by the REPUBLICAN, between Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

We are especially gratified at the response of the Mexican paper to the suggestion of a review of all existing treaties between the United States and all foreign States, and colonies on this continent. Everything teaches that the United States must cease to depend on the very unprofitable intercourse with Europe. It is a trade in which five bushels of Iowa corn is paid for in a Sheffield pocket-knife, and three pounds of raw cotton by a yard of bleached sheetings. Already is the product of American corn increased by the immigration of European consumers, while the railroad development of Russia will exclude the grain of Dakota and Nebraska from the comparatively limited market of England. In the meantime the skilled workmen of Belgium, Germany and England are seeking in the upper West the home of the food and raw material heretofore conveyed to them at such cost. The removal of the workman to the home of these materials is far cheaper than their perpetual transportation to the workman.

Soon there must be a new and adequate foreign market opened to absorb this double surplus of provisions and manufactured fabrics of the great American West. The principle of reciprocity must be introduced in our commercial relations with the tropical States, as is proposed with Canada. It may become indeed proper that the United States should secure all the advantages of steam intercourse and consular activity in opening up the trade with those countries so essential to their interests as well as our own. We are well aware that there is no discrimination in the tariff of these tropical countries as against the United States. The language in all our trials, with them entitles our products to admission into their ports on the same terms with "the most favored nations." But as the United States exports contain articles which no other nation sends abroad to the same extent, that tariff which is of no importance to most other nations becomes a prohibitory tax to us. We may mention the Spanish tariff of forty cents a bushel on Indian corn, three cents per pound on lard, etc.

Our friends, the Grangers of the West, have stuck in the mere bark of their real troubles. They must pay something for transportation, and the railroads charge them too much. So their grievance is as to this excess. But suppose these Grangers had a market on this continent which they might reach by way of the Mississippi river, is it not plain that instead of having to cross the Atlantic to compete with the growers of grain and other provisions in Europe, these competitors would be compelled to cross the Atlantic to compete with the American producers in the markets of the American continent?

The Western Grangers should then demand of our government to put in train immediatly negotiations for the review of all treaties and conventions of a commercial character, with all the tropical States, or with the European governments which control them.

Let the Grangers appeal to President Grant to fill thefirst vacancy which may occur in the State department with the name of a Western Secretary. The last Western man who filled this station was Secretary Cass, now some twenty years since. In the mean time the West is the heaviest exporter and consumer of domestic and foreign commodities, and is therefore more deeply interested in an exlarged foreign market and diminished foreign taxes.

New York and Boston have alternately held control of our foreign diplomacy, although their financial and shipping interests are insignificant in comparison with the commerce of the West and South with foreign countries.

The appointment of a Western Secretary would be accompanied with the designation of competent Western and Southern men for the chief continental missions and for the consular appointments to the same countries. We have already, in the minister and consuls in Mexico, specimens of Western representatives deeply conscious of the importance of an enlarged commerce with tropical countries. We must appeal to the press of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis to co-operate with the New Orleans REPUBLICAN in attracting the attention of the West and Southwest to this subject, so vital to Western and Southern commercial development.

FALSEHOOD OVERTAKEN AT LAST.

The telegraph has brought the true account of the so-called riot at Austin, Mississippi. The whole thing is summed up thus: "One negro killed and no white man even wounded." Either willful malice or miserable cowardice alone could have prompted the originator of the story of this mythical riot to start the hue and cry. He either desired to bring about the state of things he represented as existing or he was frightened out of his senses. We would deal charitably with the wretch and place him in the latter category. One poor negro killed in an altercation with which politics have nothing to do and straightway the country is alarmed by the report that the negroes are arming by hundreds, have sacked the village and are about to murder all the whites.

He feel sorry for General Chalmers and his five hundred gallant men who, no doubt, were honestly sincere in the motives that prompted their action, but who now find themselves dupes of a wild canard. With what chagrin must they now look back to that council of war and those elaborate preparations to quell a foe that did not exist! It is scarcely to be presumed that they will recall with any feeling of pride or thrill of glory their careful landing and securely planned advance. The white people of Memphis, Austin and the vicinity should learn from the White League of Louisiana. Here the killing of a colored man, whether by a personal enemy or political antagonist, provokes no alarm and produces no sensation. There's nothing like being used to a thing.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—Wednesday August 13, 1874, at 7:30 A. M., WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, aged thirty-six years, a native of New Orleans.

The friends and acquaintances of the Campbell, Dorfeuil, and S. J. Peters families, and those of his brothers-in-law A. L. K. Kernion and William Bogel, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place This (Friday) Afternoon at four o'clock from his residence No. 147 St. Ann street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

ROBERTS—On Wednesday, August 12, at 6 P. M., EDWARD H. ROBERTS, aged thirty-six years, a resident of New York.

His funeral will take place This (Friday) Evening at five o'clock from his late residence, No. 9 North Rampart street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches at which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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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

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK OF POLitics for 1874 is now ready, and copies are for sale at the office of the New Orleans Republican, No. 94 Camp street. Price $2 50. au13

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1874—District of Louisiana, s. s.—No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE ALlegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company do appear at this court, as a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company by publication in the New Orleans Republican, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

Witness the Hon. Edward H. Durell, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1874.

je20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, August 13, 1874.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved July 24, 1874, and entitled "an act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State," etc., notice is hereby given that the offices of registration in each parish of the State and each ward of the city of New Orleans will be opened for the registration of qualified voters on MONDAY, August 31, 1874, and will remain open (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) until FRIDAY, October 24, 1874, for the purpose of registering all persons entitled thereto as qualified electors of the State of Louisiana.

Office hours are prescribed by law from 7 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. until 7 P. M.

All persons desiring to vote at the general election of November 2, 1874, will be required to register anew, as the law prohibits any one from voting upon any certificate of registration issued prior to the year 1874. THOMAS LYNNE,

au14 1m State Registrar of Voters.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 Church street, Mobile, Alabama, August 1, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 350,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until SATURDAY NOON, September 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers, United States Army. au14 6t

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 29 se5 12 19 26 oc3 10 17 24 31

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.

(Signed) .....

Postoffice address .....

Dated at .....

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 483 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.

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 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 as to district and square number.

au1 1m WILLIAM H. DECKER.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE PUBLIC IS hereby notified not to trade for or negotiate a certain note drawn by Ed. Claren to the order of J. R. Webb, for the sum of $250, dated May 14, 1873, and payable three months after date, as payment of the same has been stopped.

J. R. WEBB, No. 499 Chartres street, Third District.

au5 9 14

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 55
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58	—137,382 51
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
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 40
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—417,914 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75
The company has the following assets:		
Cash		$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums		15,077 16
Bonds, city and others		155,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others		67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes		275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection		106,270 62
Suspense account		3,590 79
Agency premiums for December		11,013 20
Warrant account		6,799 69
Branch office		4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory		1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 77
Other real estate		28,522 29
Due by insurance companies		7,495 76
Total		$774,505 77
Depreciation		97,560 94
Cash market value		$676,944 83
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000 00
Unterminated risks		125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February		25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected		11,115 18
Bills payable		1,716 00
Claims unsettled		3,361 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. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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. jal7 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 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,364 08	—256,631 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 22

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. M. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,