New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 15, 1874.

Memory, the champion walker, is called for.

Really beautiful ladies seldom wear thick veils.

Keno is cried at nine establishments in this city.

The Ulster overcoat is but little worm here now.

John Deery is playing billards in the land of Peruvian bark.

Are all of these hot days to go by without a game of base ball?

Counterfeits of the new ten and fifty cent notes are in circulation.

The Pope will create four new Cardinals when his health is better.

Say nothing of your enemies, but always speak well of your friends.

T. B. Aldrich's story "Marjorie Daw" has been translated into French.

Considering the weather our thermometers keep up remarkably well.

The gold mines of North Carolina and Georgia ate considered poor property.

A tall lady at a popular watering place is spoken of as a Long Branch woman.

Sunset Cox is a probable Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

John L. Toole, the English comedian, has been entertained by the Lotus Club, of New York.

Thomas Hoggarth, a deaf mute at Baton Rouge, is the champion foot racer of that city.

It has been coolly suggested that some of our amateur clubs should play "The Sea of Ice.

Secretary Bristow has reduced the salaries of the noble army of special agents to $5 per day.

The Icelandic National Hymn is very sweet. It begins thus: "Eldgamia Isafoldt astkaera fostwrmold."

That muscle and piety may go hand in hand, the Young Men's Christian association will establish a gymnasium.

Mr. John Brougham considers "Little Dorritt" adapted for the Wallace Sisters, the best drama ever written by him.

Mr. Sloan, who lately died, was editor of the Salt Lake *Herald*, and was also the author of several dramas and "two excellent directories."

Professor Tyndall has invented a fireman's mask which will enable the wearer to remain in an atmosphere of heat and smoke without danger.

A Maine paper says that a man recently died in Pigeon Cove "of fine mind and unusual benevolence and fatness, with high moral principles, weighing 380 pounds."

A Northampton, England, journal states that Mr. Edwin James, formerly member of Parliament for Marylebone, will be a candidate for Northampton on the first vacancy.

The oldest Mason is dead again. He died at Elkhart, Texas, this time, bearing the name of John G. Montgomery. He was initiated into the order in 1811, and was ninety-five years old.

As young Walworth has come into a nice little fortune by the death of his grandmother, and has already decided to become insane, it is probable that he will be pardoned at no distant day.

The Dutch Jews of Jerusalem have transmitted a magnificent album containing photographic views of the surrounding scenery to the King of Holland, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Majesty's accession.

A California temperance association limits the beverages of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, and then whisky shall be allowed." The license allowed will break up the society, for all members are discouraged.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells this afternoon at 5 P. M., at No. 11 St. Ferdinand street, in the Third District of this city, one beer cooler, one malt mill, fifty empty beer barrels, one mash machine, copper bottom, etc. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

In the absence of all intelligent matter the three papers with circulations greater than all others combined, are just now throwing stones and living in glass houses, at a fearful rate. Some of them go so far as to read proof and report the typographical errors found in rival columns.

Three giraffes just from Abyssinia have reached the Garden of Plants in Paris. This animal threatens to become extinct. He is taken now only in a very small district, and has resisted all efforts to domesticate him as made in Africa, though these efforts are partly successful in European menageries.

Murat Halstead, who is now visiting in Europe, writes that he has seen Patti in opera. He says that her youth has been wonderfully preserved. Her eyes seem larger and blacker, and glow with a deep fire. There is not a line in her face to speak of the unkindliness of time.

In Sweden a strong cloth is manufactured from hop stalks. The stalks are gathered in autumn, and soaked in water during the whole winter. The material is then dried in an oven and woven as flax. The buds of hops can be used as an esculent, and when boiled will do as a substitute for asparagus. The tendrils, when young, may be used in the same way.

A teacher, wishing to improve the occasion, said to the boys at the conclusion of a strawberry festival, "Have you enjoyed these berries to-day?" "Yes, sir," came from all sides, with unmistakable heartiness. "Well, children, if you had seen these berries growing in my garden, and had slipped in through the gate without my leave, and picked them from the vines, would they have tasted as good as now?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Why not?" "Because," said a wide-awake boy, "then we shouldn't have had sugar and cream with 'em."

TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This standard Republican journal, which has led the way in informing Oakes Ames and William Tweed that they could not be allowed to plunder the treasury in the name of a party, has formed certain opinions of the state of the race question in Louisiana. These are contradicted by the *Picayune* in general and declamatory terms. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the New Orleans REPUBLICAN should reply to and refute these statements, and so verify the correct estimate which the New York *Times* has placed upon the local politics of Louisiana.

It will be seen from an article of the *Picayune* of the fourteenth instant, that on the following charges made against the colored suffragans of Louisiana—that they have "by their votes imposed on this State the enormous burden of wrong and wretchedness under which it now groans"—"waged unintermitting war against every attempt to reform our government," and that they design "to convert this republican, Christian and civilized State into a Dahomey or Ashantee," is based the assumption that "the white people are justified in concentrating their race power to resist and overcome this organization and persistent conspiracy of 'ignorant and degraded negroes.'"

The *Picayune* blames the colored voters with the failure of every overture for political peace. We will make some comment upon this assertion.

The attempt "of such gentlemen as Generals Beauregard, Gibson, Isaac N. Marks, and a large body of our best citizens" to establish political relations with the colored people was denounced by the leaders of the Democratic party, nor do we think the *Picayune* can show its own indorsement of the attempt. Messrs. Beauregard and Marks have been since spoken of in the most disrespectful manner by their political friends, and have disappeared from the councils and commendations of those for whom at least one of them forfeited a high professional position in the army of the United States, and rendered most efficient service in some of the greatest battles and most efficient fortifications of the war. It is disingenuous in the *Picayune* to quote an attempt at race harmony which the whites repudiated as a proof of race intolerance in the negroes.

The other charges are simply declamatory. The colored people did not "by their votes" alone "impose upon this State the excessive burden of wrong and wretchedness under which it groans." We all know, and the record shows that the monopolies and appropriations which have occasioned so much just complaint were voted for by Democrats, and owned and shared by Democrats. That much of this debt was founded before the war and has since been imposed upon the citizens of New Orleans by the brokers, bankers and lobbyists of New Orleans. All know that the Republican party was enraged and alarmed at this trick by which the Democrats received the whole patronage of the city and the most gainful part of the jobs, while the sole responsibility for this "enormous wrong" was thrown upon the Republican party. In consequence, the most prominent official of the Republican party, who had compassed most of these objectionable measures by the aid of Democratic brokers, attorneys and legislators, was turned over to and accepted by the Democratic party, who, in open consideration of his election influences, bestowed upon him votes for the Senate of the United States. The effect of this combination of jobbers had been to run the State debt up very rapidly. The Republican party limited this debt to twenty-five millions of dollars. The Warmoth administration, with its Democratic lobby, carried the appropriations up to more than forty millions of dollars. The Republican officials resisted the unconstitutional excess, and the debt, in 1872, had been ruled down nearly to the limit.

Will the New York *Times* note this fact especially?

At the suggestion of the Republican Governor Kellogg, and of the Republican press—*in the absence of every Democratic representative of this city*—the colored representatives in the Legislature continued this work of reform. They cut down the debt of the State forty per cent, and were prepared to have done the same by the city debt, were it legal to do so. There were other measures of reform which these representatives effected and attempted. With this financial history is it right to hold them responsible for the "excessive burden of wrong and wretchedness" which they may have aided to impose, but which they have without assistance labored to take off.

This extended explanation refutes also the *Picayune* charge of an "unintermitting war by the negroes against any attempt to reform our government."

Whether a people who have planted and cultivated the best crop of cotton, sugar and rice that has been grown since the war, design to convert Louisiana into a Dahomey, is a subject the New York *Times* can judge for itself. Upon the product of these crops depends the ability of the white people to provide themselves with the comforts, luxuries and arms that civilization require. To assert that these negroes, peacefully laboring to provide the means of civilization and strength for the whites, are jungle Africans, roaming idly and aggressively throughout the land, and rapidly reducing Louisiana to a primeval swamp, is not reasonable. To subsist on the fruit of negro toil, and represent them as dissolute and untractable barbarians is neither consistent with justice nor generosity. The New York *Times* and the American people will see that while the fruit of regular, orderly and faithful toil is accepted by the *Picayune*, it is willing to throw upon these poor laborers the whole responsibility for wrong, and actually to nullify their votes. The American people and the American government will not stand indifferent to the exercise of rights which they have bestowed. They can not be deceived by the glaring pretences that the great body of Southern laborers have forfeited their political rights, and should be delivered over to the Ku-Klux and Camelias for slaughter as soon as the cotton shall have been picked out and the cane rolling is over.

SHARP PRACTICE DEFEATED.

The very eminent attorneys who conduct the policy of the Democratic party, have attempted to steal a march on the various sects which compose the anti-Republican movement. It was but last week we have had a protest filed by the Conservatives, Liberals and White Leaguers, that the Democratic party shall not conduct the next campaign in their name and for their benefit.

An injunction was sued out of the Supreme Court of Seventy, and the understanding seemed to be that all these sects were to come together a their stronghold at Baton Rouge, and there determine on "the mode and manner of redress." While this truce was pending, and each sect is marshaling its forces for the conflict, comes the astute attorneys for the city Democracy, and assuming that they are the only parties to the next election, demand that the Governor shall appoint an equal number of Democrats and Republicans to conduct, officially, the next election. The Governor, very properly, objected to this unprecedented demand. A Mr. Lawler, in the Democratic excitement of the occasion, had nearly passed into the superlative degree of law*less*, by threatening that the Governor might be "made" to comply with the demand. This threat caused the Governor to drop very suddenly the conciliatory tone in which the conference had been conducted, and speak with the dignity and decision that became the highest State officer treated with indignity.

This action of the Gover nor will save the rights and considera tion due to other branches of the opposition party, and has, perhaps, prevented a snap judgment which the city Democratic attorneys might have obtained.

What would have been the position of the various branches of the country opposition, justly indignant at the continued assumption of a few pseudo Democrats in the city, to have found when assembled at Baton Rouge that the Democratic leaders had already organized the elections? Counselor Voorhies is no doubt greatly vexed at the untoward result of the very ingenious scheme. The premature explosion of Mr. Lawler, who, we infer, does not belong to the citizen's profession, spoiled all. The attorneys for Democracy were dealing with a very prudent antagonist, but the unlucky threat of Mr. Lawler simplified the interview greatly. Some of our contemporaries intimate that this irrepressible committeeman was berated by his friends and colleagues for an untimely yelp just when the game was within shot. We do not think it made any material difference in the Governor's reply or action. He will see that the election is fairly conducted, but it will be done according to law and within his own legal discretion.

It may anticipate what Mr. Voorhies will hear at Baton Rouge. But we will add an extract from the Natchitoches *Vindicator* to show that the White Leaguers have not the most remote idea of yielding the conduct and control of the campaign to the "ole massas" of Democracy. Says the *Vind cator:*

The few old party hacks who have ruled and ruined the Democratic organization in our State seem defiant in their attitude toward the expressed will of the country parishes, and in a letter addressed to Governor McEnery and others, in response to the manifesto of citizens of North Louisiana, "unhesitatingly decline" to rescind the call for a convention in New Orleans.

After an indignant denunciation of this assumed supremacy of the "ole massas," the *Vindicator* says:

We have said once and we now reiterate it, *there is no Democratic party in Natchitoches parish.* The White League will send delegates to the Alexandria convention on the first of September, and it matters little to either party whether the Democratic convention like it or not.

And yet the astute attorneys tried to snake the Democracy in to the exclusive control of the elections over all White Leaguers. We shall expect these gentlemen to serenade the Governor with resolutions of thanks for protecting their interests and securing to them equal rights with the "ole massas." The astute attorneys are indignant, and so express themselves through Hon. Mr. Voorhies, *pro quærente.*

FRANCE AS A MODEL.

The confidence with which some foreigners announce the proper policy of America, and the very small respect paid to their counsels, occasions us great faith in the permanence of our institutions. Especially do our monitors come from the people whose history shows them at once the most frivolous and ferocious in the world. They have endured more oppressions, and avenged with more blood and fire than any nation of ancient or modern times. Extremely displeased with President Grant, as a tyrant, our instructors commend a successful general, now breveted to the head of the French government by commission from a power not authorized under any constitutional theory, to confer executive power which they did not themselves possess.

The possibility that President Grant may serve a third term if the people wish his services is claimed a gross abuse of republican principles, but the President appointed for seven years, by the removal of another, can not himself be displaced. So he gives his constituents to understand that he will not stand this sort of nonsense, and therefore the public securities advanced several points, and the Chamber takes a recess of several months. During this time the President commanding will have organized the army, and his ministers will have prepared laws for the government of France on his plan.

The chronic contest for office and power will not in the opinion of French authorities among us, dissolve the political parties. It is thought that with a great many members "the spirit of party seems to amount to vertigo," and that the fight in behalf of the several forms of government which they respectively represent will continue as before.

The state of social sentiment in France is thus stated by those of that nation who know well its condition:

The great majority of the population of France should be wearied even to despair with this sterile strife of parties, and are disgusted with the absolute absence of patriotism in these ambitious political sects which dream of nothing except of their little church, and which do not wish to understand that a nation so cruely tried as France has been for four years past aspires above all things to repose, and that she is ready to range herself under the direction of the man or the party which will offer it to her.

This reasoning all leads from the Constitutent Assembly through the Triumvirate, the Consulate, to the Empire, and as the people of France have quarrelled themselves to exhaustion and are willing "to range themselves under the man or party" which will give them repose, we may consider that General Septennat has a life tenure in the supreme executive power of France, and that the French people will be very well satisfied with the result.

We would submit that in Louisiana the various parties and leagues of the anti-Republican type have the same "vertigo," the same intolerance, the same "absolute want of patriotism," and that Louisiana has been as "cruelly tried for many years" past as France herself. Why then should we not expect the same calm counsels at home as abroad? Why should not this apothegm be as true here as in France? "The object of all governments is the welfare of the people, and the government which assures domestic order and tranquillity, with dignity and safety abroad, has it not the right to expect the respect of all, even from the minority *which has not participated in its creation.*"

From all this we infer that France is no model for Louisiana, and that those who would impel our people in the same path of revolution and violence are dangerous and incompetent advisers. Let Louisiana, therefore, profit by the example and avoid the misfortunes of France. Let her treat her difficulties on an American model.

The constitutional government which assures domestic peace and foreign respect should be respected and sustained even by the anti-Republican "minority which has not" participated "in the creation" of the administration.

A NEW QUALIFICATION FOR SUFFRAGE.

The *Picayune* has abated or abandoned its support of a literary qualification for suffrage, but it has instituted another far more startling. It is that the suffragan should vote for such persons as his opponent may designate. Let us formulate this as it would appear on the statute book. It will be more dignified and impressive:

WHEREAS, "The conservative white people have labored most zealously and with a spirit of sacrifice, of conciliation, and earnest endeavor to induce the negroes to unite with them in electing honest and capable men for important offices, and to withdraw from association with notorious rogues and plunderers of our people;" and,

Whereas, The reception of this reasonable overture by "the negro politicians" was, "We are very thankful to you, gentlemen, but we can't abandon our party,"

Be it therefore enacted, That the Republican party be and it hereby is disbanded and dissolved within the jurisdiction of Louisiana, and each of its members is hereby declared in political outlawry.

Be it further enacted, That if any person of color or of mixed blood shall desire to exercise the right of voting at any public or political election within the State, according to the form of law in such case made and provided by the Congress of the United States, such person shall report to the Democratic or White League club of the parish, district or ward within which such person shall for the past ten days have resided, and shall be entitled to receive from the said club a printed or written ticket having thereon the names of such candidates for office as the club may deem honest, intelligent, reputable and of undoubted fidelity to the Democratic or White League party. Upon the production of this permit, the colored voter shall be entitled to safe conduct to, from and at the places of registry and voting nearest his legal residence; provided, the colored voter so accepting the permit and safe conduct shall sign a declaration to the effect that he accepts the same voluntarily as a full compliance with the act of Congress, passed April 9, 1866, entitled "an act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," and of all acts passed in furtherance of the same object.

Such is the practical amendment of the *Picayune* to the law of registry and suffrage.

If that journal excepts to the statement, we ask it to read and reason logically upon its Friday article in reply to the New York *Times*. Such ex parte and excitable statements will require a more elaborate reply. This we will address to the New York *Times*, and it will have a temperate refutation of the *Picayune's* charges. In the meantime, the journal which the other day so much deprecated the White League movement, now proposes, in effect, that the colored people shall abandon the Republican party, vote the White League ticket, or that the "race power" of the whites shall be "concentrated" to resist and overcome their "consistent conspiracy."

It has now been many days since a fiery individual called upon us to mention that he was a gentleman.

DIED:

KENNEDY—At 1:15 A. M., PATRICK KENNEDY, aged thirty-four years, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, and a resident of New Orleans for the last twenty-one years, and late a member of the Metropolitan Police force.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 75 Annunciation street, at ten o'clock Saturday, the fifteenth instant.

St. Louis, Missouri, and Savannah, Georgia, papers please copy.

HO! FOR THE REGATTA.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public in general, that I will open the

REGATTA SALOON,

No. 80 St Charles street,

(Formerly the Tattersall's Exchange)

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1874,

Where the choicest Wines and Liquors will always be found.

JOHN R. SUTTON,

au15 2t 2p Proprietor.

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 by 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,
au4 tfe24 Commissioners.

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-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. jy26

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

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. H. 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. H. WEBB,
No. 499 Chartres street, Third District.

au5 9 14

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.

BLUFORD 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:

To his Excellency William P. Kellogg, President of the Funding Board:
Interested please find enumerated bonds, under the provisions of act No. 3 of 1874 (funding bill).

FORM A.

Quantity.	Denomination.	State 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

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 433 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 Etiah, Iris, Klamath, Umpqua and Tuma, 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."

JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.
jy9 td

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.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH ELLIOTT.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 21, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Joseph Elliott, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACAARD,
jy21 oc15 United States Marshal.

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		$414,620 55
On marine risks		101,130 83
On river risks		42,374 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 61	
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 67	
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	7,738 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	135,000 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	70,652 77
Other real estate	23,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,405 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. ja17 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.	100,564 08—256,831 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. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,