

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 8, 1875.

Heavy swell—A fog weighing 300 pounds. The nineteenth of April was a celebrated day.

The fat man of the Bible—Panchico Plate. Many a man gets a fall from a spring wagon.

Ice water is in a measure amusing; it is a skating drink.

A good audience is one that will not go out to a man between acts.

A dress parade—A walk on Canal street after the matinee is over.

Charles Bradlaugh is coming back to lecture again in this country.

The Concord and Lexington sore throat is still prevalent in Boston.

Rapid transit is on again in New York. Something is always up there.

No one envies the lot of a rich man unless it has improvements and taxes paid.

George Washington was a Brooklyn lawyer, to cross-examination by a Brooklyn lawyer.

The centennial of 1876, in its international character, will be a spring meeting of the races.

Visionary men are continually searching after the unknown and digging for the unget-at-able.

A Washington paper has ventured the opinion that editors are no better than the rest of mankind in general.

Chinese bricks are imported and sold in San Francisco cheaper than the same quality of brick can be made there.

The French Mutual Association of Jefferson give a festival at Delahaise grounds on the sixteenth and twentieth instants.

To-day, at the Academy of Music, will be given the last matinee of the season. After the drama comes the circus. Hoop la!

The whole tribe which became nearly extinct before the coal oil harvest, now begin to blow and blubber with renewed vigor.

Miss Carlotta Leclerc is about to play the part of Juliet for the first time in Boston. She is a great actress, a little too great physically for a Juliet.

The St. Louis Globe says: "Rouicault wants to take Mrs. Barry to Europe with him to play in the 'Sanghastran.'" Is there any St. Louis objection to this?

Lieutenant Colonel Augur, United States army, aide-de-camp at headquarters Department of the Gulf, leaves the city to-day for a trip to Texas by way of Shreveport.

A Chicago man says the Soldene opera bouffe troupe is like English ale trying to be French champagne. This should make no difference, however, so long as the public gets intoxicated.

The Portsmouth Chronicle says: "The United States steamer Kansas, stationed off New Orleans, upon being relieved by the Canandaigua, will come to this port to go out of commission."

London managers will not allow Moody and Sankey to preach in their opera houses; which is not a fair exchange of courtesies, for portions of operas are often sang in churches by opera singers.

At the next spelling race a prize for the best time will be given to the person who has never before trotted in words of more than two syllables. Fossils feeding on obsolete dictionaries to be ruled out.

It is said the Secretary of the Treasury will encourage the manufacture of Bourbon whisky in preference to that of other brands, and so far as consistent with his duties, will employ Kentucky in the liquor department of the internal revenue service.

We see by the Indianapolis papers that the city election was carried by the Republicans by a large majority. We should never have known of this through the American Associated Press, whose telegrams we purchase. This is not the kind of news they furnish.

A Sioux squaw asked a medicine man what white warrior was most feared by her tribe. The sachem smoked awhile in silence, giving no answer but "Custer," which shows to what a degree of profanity the poor Indian has arrived at under the tuition of the peace commissioners.

Lamothe & Fanson, proprietors of the Camors restaurant, No. 23 St. Charles street, wish it known that they still live and are ready to assist others in living well, their business of cooking and serving food is conducted on the French plan, and they are prepared to board patrons by the week or month at reasonable rates.

A notable event at the Academy of Music on Monday evening will be the benefit performance for the profit of Mr. P. Short, business manager, and Mr. J. F. Pike, manager of the stage. It will be the last night of the dramatic season, and a good entertainment will be provided for the friends of the good fellows who put up their names for a benefit.

Mr. C. W. Taylor is the author of "St. Mrouc," a drama in which Mr. Frank Frayne shoots an apple from the head of his wife. The piece is so good that ladies faint and gentlemen turn away their eyes at the touching scene of the shooter. The new manager of the Varieties Theatre could not do worse than to play this and other of his domestic dramas an entire season. What is wanted is something nice and legitimate. We have had too much Hamlet and Bulwer nonsense.

The inventive genius of the young man of the day is wonderful to a degree. We are told he now wears at evening parties a fishy cap, made of light material, offset of Swiss muslin. The cap is quite stylish in appearance, having long ends which cross on the nape of the neck, and which pass under the arms and tie behind. It is an appendage to dress at once ornamental and useful. He will be readily appreciated by all young men who have had dress coats ruined at dancing soirees. The fishy cap is warranted to protect broadcloth from the evil effects of chalk, powder or paint left by young ladies' faces.

THE DEAD CITY.

One of the most unfortunate consequences of our municipal demise as announced by Senator Morton, is that our sister city of St. Louis has taken out letters of administration upon our commercial estate, and now no order can be made without her advice and no receipt without her signature.

During the war over the Warmoth succession our legal representatives, here and in Congress, were compelled to stand to their guns day and night to repel the Democratic assaults. It was impossible then to conduct any measures for the employment of our people or the protection of their interests. The levees lay prostrate; the river mouth shoaled; capital was withheld or withdrawn, and enterprise emigrated or avoided us. St. Louis was all this time taking the inventory of our effects. She revolved our policy and, anticipating the moment of our civic death, she claimed a commission of municipal non compos, and announced a policy for us. New Orleans had secured the passage of a bill through the House of Representatives appropriating \$8,000,000 for the construction of a canal. For this we held the United States bond and responsible. St. Louis said: "This is all absurd. We have a citizen who knows better what you need than you can possibly do. He is equal to the United States in point of pecuniary responsibility. Let your canal bill go, and we will furnish a better mode to get to sea." So we gave up the canal, released the United States and accepted a jettty and the guarantee of an individual. We have accepted this in good faith and stand determined to assure to the jettty contractor the fullest and fairest trial of himself and his theory.

But in her character of administratrix of the late city of New Orleans, St. Louis continues the most minute attention and the most perfect knowledge of all that relates to the concerns of the decedent. Some of her agents in administration telegraphed her that a mud lump has appeared in one of her outlet passes, which has accrued to her as part of our assets. This island is eight acres in area and two feet above the water. The general order reminds the public—

That the liability to these sudden upheavals, in any of the passes or any part of the adjacent region, has been one of the most serious obstacles to navigation, and perhaps the gravest of all difficulties to be taken into consideration in ready planning the permanent improvement of the mouth of the river.

It is explained that such an upheaval might destroy a canal and even damage the jetties, thus:

One such upheaval might destroy in a night the most costly canal that could be constructed, or render it necessary to rebuild some part of any jetties.

The effect upon the canal would take place in one night; that upon the jettty would, we infer, occupy a longer period. It could be more easily repaired and would be an affair of small importance.

In case of the canal, however, the interference would destroy works and block navigation for a long time, while a similar interference with either of the proposed jetties would not block up the channel, nor probably involve very great expense, if any of the mud could be readily planned for, as some were in 1858, by piercing the shell and suffering the imprisoned gas to escape.

What authority the St. Louis Democrat has for saying that the interference of a mud island "would not block up the channel" we can not say. New Orleans, being a city not only distracted but dead, can not of course have even the privilege of inquiry into the secret intentions of nature, and communicated confidentially to the city of the future. The speculations of these post mortem savans upon the nature of these mud masses are so ingenious, so original, and so free from any knowledge of those facts which have been so long and so well known here, that we would republish the essay if we had the space. A report of Hon. J. B. Robertson upon these formations and eruptions furnishes the accepted explanation of their causes. They appear any where within that part of the delta; a ship at anchor at night has been found aground in the morning. An eruption has brought to the surface brick, afterward used in building chimneys, and now, like the testimonial stone of the clown in Shakespeare, "alive at this day to bear witness to the fact."

Mud lumps may rise in a canal as well as in a channel. In the one case they could readily be cut or dredged through. In the other they would possibly improve the jetties by forming an artificial embankment. The action of the current, if it act, as is expected, would soon cut out the channel with the aid of a dredgeboat.

We suppose the Democrat article is written to favor subscription to the joint stock jettty company, which it seems is a necessary preliminary to the work. We hope it may have that effect, and so testify that a mud eruption in the line either of a canal or a channel would not permanently impede either. So the solicitors of stock to the jettty can go ahead without apprehension from this cause. We wish them entire and speedy success. It so happens, however, that while our patron and protector is caring for our affairs she has permitted her own to fall somewhat in disorder. The same projector who is to construct the jetties had just completed a bridge of size across the Mississippi. It cost a very large sum, which we omit to state for fear of making a mistake. The cost was, however, we believe, nearly what the United States paid for the whole of Louisiana, from which Missouri and twelve or thirteen other States have been constructed. It seems those inexorable sharks and Shylocks who have loaned their money upon the first mortgage of this completed bridge have sold it out under the hammer. It has thus passed from the control of the builders and the engineer, and we learn that that class of sharks very well known in the market as D. H. has ceased to have any quotable value.

We may anticipate, therefore, an abatement of that commendation of this great work which has filled the St. Louis journals and inspired the choral correspondents from Washington. We naturally sympathize with our disinterested friends for this calamity. There is, however, far worse. This bridge has passed into the control, as we learn, of the railroads,

THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSIT

are therefore beyond the control, as we infer, of our protectors. We shiver, however, to announce the further fact as it comes to us: Chicago has obtained the administration of this bridge of steel! Our only hope for our guardian angel consists in the authentic contradiction of this rumor. If it be true, Chicago now stands with her foot upon her prostrate foe. With all the rage of the dramatic hero she will thrust the iron rail through the very heart of her unhappy rival, and cry as she throws her whole weight upon the lance—

"Go down to hell, and say I sent thee thither!" Whether St. Louis will be adjudged dead after this, and whether Chicago will take out letters of administration on her commercial estate, we can not foresee. The most probable result may be that St. Louis will become a way station on one of the routes of Chicago to the Pacific. As it will not be necessary to transfer cargoes at that point, or, indeed, to awaken the people of St. Louis at all, we may anticipate the passage of long trains of sealed cars consigned to Chicago, which will pass night and day through the City of the Future. We shall be very sorry, but if this shall convince St. Louis that her future, whether by rail or river, lies in and through the port of New Orleans, we shall have a guarantee of her sincerity which we have not heretofore enjoyed.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE. A Mr. Nordhoff, who has, we think, some reputation as a poet, has indulged his imagination in drawing discreditible pictures of the political condition of New Orleans. Among other fancies which he has been fed with is the executive of Louisiana has a much larger amount of personal patronage than it is of advantage to himself or to his party. This is precisely the opinion of his Excellency Governor Kellogg as expressed by him in his last annual message. We do not suppose this poetical correspondent was informed that the present executive, who manifests such a wish to abdicate much of this troublesome patronage, was never in position to give a vote in favor of creating it. There are some other facts which were not communicated to the poet—

1. The patronage of the city government is far greater in point of numbers and amount of aggregate salary than that of the executive.

2. The official who is known to have done most for the creation of State patronage, and to have furnished the best example of its impotence, was taken up by the Democracy in 1872, because of his known ability to play this patronage for all it was worth, and his avowed purpose to employ it for Democratic benefit. No one then or since has heard a word about the excess of this patronage. We believe it can be proved that every office within the gift of the executive was bestowed by Mr. McCreary while he claimed to be the de jure Governor of the State.

When, in September last, the executive office was carried by storm, and new incumbents inaugurated, we neither saw any proclamation nor recommendation of an elective system to be established by the Democratic party. It is our impression that Mr. McCreary played for everything that was in sight, and that his Democratic followers would have filled every official vacancy, as the admitted aid does an exhausted receiver. At the late compromise and reform session we saw no move on the Democratic side for such an amendment of the constitution and laws as would devolve upon the people the election of all municipal officers, as conducted in the New England and other Republican States. There was a proposal to bestow valuable franchises upon voluntary corporations and individuals, and even to take from the executive the power of making some lucrative appointments and bestow them upon a private association.

The poetical correspondent of the Herald has not been long enough resident here to know that the Democratic party has made no movement to devolve executive appointment upon popular election, and he has not been informed that the Republican executive and party have recommended precisely that reform. It has occasionally been a mode in which the Herald compensates its correspondents, to secure official appointments for them. Sometimes Louisiana has been honored as the chosen residence of a Herald correspondent, promoted to hold an office abroad under the approval of a Republican administration. The poet Nordhoff may be sticking some of this glittering court plaster on his bosom. He may be deputed to visit Africa, Spain or Germany as a Herald *spide a terre*, but we do not think he can, as one other Herald itinerant has done, succeed in procuring federal appointment upon the recommendation of Louisiana Republicans.

MR. MONROE BETWEEN TWO STIGOLS. The pleadings in the case of Monroe vs. Dubucet and the Returning Board have been published, both the petition and the rejoinder. We found some difficulty in ascertaining from the plaintiff's petition what legal ground he relied upon as the cause of action. It is true that he alleged his belief that he was elected to the office of Treasurer last fall, and prayed the court to order Mr. Dubucet, restitute himself, and order his salary to be paid him. But anybody, especially one who had been a candidate, could easily file such a petition. The difficulty is, in finding the proof to sustain the allegation. The plaintiff's counsel no doubt thought of this, and have endeavored to strengthen their case by summoning four witnesses, and at the same time asking for a mandamus, which if granted will virtually put testimony in their mouths. The four gentlemen were members of the late Returning Board, Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casanave and Kenner. As a sort of preparation for the witness stand, they are ordered to assemble together in their alleged official capacity and count, or rather recount, the returns of certain parishes which have

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already been passed upon by them and rejected under the solemnity of their oath of office. If a mandamus be issued as prayed for, the witnesses will be directed to bring in testimony which is dictated by counsel for plaintiff, as no other result of their reconsideration and reversal of their former action is expected or desired. Being *functus officio* as a Returning Board for the late election, they can only be brought into court as witnesses for the plaintiff. And their testimony will certainly damage his case unless an order to shape it to suit their purpose can be obtained from the court.

It is altogether a novel suit, and one which will perplex the plaintiffs' attorneys to reconcile with either our statutes or the established rules of proceedings in the courts.

MARRIED. ROBER LAZETROU—in this city, May 5, by the Rev. Father Kennedy, at the residence of the bride, Miss GEORGE ROSALE ROBER, daughter of G. W. ROBER, Reg. of New Orleans.

LADIES' AUCTION, MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING, No. 32 Chartres Street, Corner of Customhouse.

MRS. MARIA VOISIN respectfully informs the ladies that she has removed her stock entirely, she will sell at auction prices. Ladies attention solicited to LACES, LINEN, EMBROIDERIES, etc. Sales to begin the tenth of May. mvt 5/2p

NOTICE. The members of the LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB are notified that from and after this date, and until further notice, there will be no racing on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at the Club House. Members are positively prohibited from bringing outsiders within the club grounds. Carriages and vehicles will not be allowed to stand around the course or pavilion, and will observe the rules of the club. Only carriages or vehicles containing ladies to be driven to the grand entrance of the Club House. Members who are in arrears have been dropped from the roll of the club. G. A. BREUX, President. mvt 5/2p

OFFICIAL NOTICES. NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY CURRENCY SEVEN PER CENTS OF 1870. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, May 8, 1875. MATURED COUPONS WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INSTANT. ED. FELSBERG, Administrator. mvt 5/2p

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPPLICATE, WITH A COPY OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT ATTACHED, ARE INVITED TO BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1875, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK P. M., FOR FURNISHING FRESH BEEF TO THE TROOP QUARTERS AT JACKSON BARBERS AND NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1875, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1875. The beef to be delivered in all cases to be of a good and marketable quality, and in equal proportion of fat and lean, and to be cut in small pieces, shanks and kidney tails excluded, and to be furnished as often as the Government may require. The deliveries to be secured by a contract, with a bond on the part of the contractor, to be in force until June 30, 1875, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct. Some of the conditions of the contract for Fresh Beef, and directed to the undersigned. Any further information required can be obtained on application to the undersigned. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. mvt 5/2p

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CHINA PALACE. Will not take place until Monday, May 10, at 10 A. M. In the meantime the stock of CHINA, GLASS, WARE, CROCKERY, etc., at 174 Canal street, No. 174 will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS to avoid the danger and trouble of removal. mvt 5/2p

NAVY & OFFICER. OFFICE STATE REGISTER OF VESSELS, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1875. All citizens and residents of Louisiana are earnestly requested to give all possible aid to the officers employed in taking the census, and to report to this office any delinquency on the part of such officers in the performance of their duties. WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Vessels. mvt 5/2p

PROCLAMATION. \$250 REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. WHEREAS, ROBERT SYMON, charged with killing William J. Freeland in the parish of Calhoun, in this State, on the ninth day of February last, has been and is a fugitive from justice, a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of said parish. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this twentieth day of April, 1875. EDWARD A. McCREARY, Governor. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Secretary of State. mvt 5/2p

IMPORTANT. PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company has been formed for the purpose of excavating and removing all the necessary arrangements and to receive all orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and cesspools. The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Excavator," and is the same as that used by the City of New Orleans, and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump, forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any odor, and without the necessity of any working hours of the day as well as at the ordinary rate of the excavator. This apparatus is valuable, sanitary, reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use. Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 26 Exchange street, and all orders will be received and attended to at the office, No. 112 Canal street, New Orleans. mvt 5/2p

NOTICE. BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT. To All Whom It May Concern. Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debt and obligations not warranted for or funded, and to accept or refuse to become due prior to the first day of January, 1876. Holders of such debt or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. SCHOLZ, secretary, at the office of the Board, State House, New Orleans, March 20, 1875. mvt 5/2p

NOTICE. BOARD OF EDUCATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 7, 1875. The destruction of old State bonds and other State securities which have been issued, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, was to take place, in accordance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on Wednesday, May 7, 1875, at 12 M. All persons holding such bonds, or any part thereof, at the place and at the hour above stated. By order of the Board. P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary. mvt 5/2p

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD. The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar, where he has been practicing for many years, and who has been employed as a public writer by any one, through lack of means, or other cause, may require his aid. He will prepare ordinary and extraordinary notices and memorials, new contracts, letters or articles of any kind, and will prepare, or assist in preparing, any deed, mortgage, lease, or any other instrument, as may be desired. He is a member of the bar, and is qualified to act as a public writer. THOMAS H. HOWARD, No. 23 Commercial place. mvt 5/2p

NOTICE. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FIRM OF ADOLPHE A. MOUTON AND COMPANY, BANKRUPT. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPHE A. MOUTON AND COMPANY, BANKRUPT, and that the same is now in force. All persons having claims against the said firm, or any part thereof, are notified to present the same to the undersigned, at his office, No. 112 Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1875, at 10 A. M. All claims must be supported by proper vouchers, and must be presented in duplicate. All persons having claims against the said firm, or any part thereof, are notified to present the same to the undersigned, at his office, No. 112 Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1875, at 10 A. M. All claims must be supported by proper vouchers, and must be presented in duplicate. By order of the Court. M. OUSTALIER, Constable. mvt 5/2p

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INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GRESBET MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$406,594 90. Earned premiums, less reinsurance and commissions, \$215,523 53. Losses paid and un-allocated, \$191,071 37. Total losses, \$386,595 37. Participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc., \$65,564 66. Net profits, \$27,998 44. 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 per cent on the net profits, to be distributed on the next to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES. Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Rudolphe, J. P. Thompson, F. N. Scholz, J. N. Strung, John M. Sandridge, Simon Hermet, Joseph R. Wells, E. F. Post, John B. King, Frederick Cameron, David Williams, Andrew Stewart, THOMAS A. ADAMS, President. mvt 5/2p

FOR RENT. TWO TO RENT—TO RENT. LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in an airy, light, bath room attached. All the comforts of a home. Rent, \$10 per month. No. 49 Liberty street, between Gasquet and Common. MRS. E. N. JOHNSON. mvt 5/2p

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO RENT, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Perdido streets, at \$10 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. mvt 5/2p

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A BOARDING PLACE, in a quiet neighborhood, in a portion of the city, can find the same by applying at No. 10, Coquette street. mvt 5/2p

OFFICIAL NOTICES. NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY CURRENCY SEVEN PER CENTS OF 1870. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, May 8, 1875. MATURED COUPONS WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INSTANT. ED. FELSBERG, Administrator. mvt 5/2p

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPPLICATE, WITH A COPY OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT ATTACHED, ARE INVITED TO BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1875, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK P. M., FOR FURNISHING FRESH BEEF TO THE TROOP QUARTERS AT JACKSON BARBERS AND NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1875, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1875. The beef to be delivered in all cases to be of a good and marketable quality, and in equal proportion of fat and lean, and to be cut in small pieces, shanks and kidney tails excluded, and to be furnished as often as the Government may require. The deliveries to be secured by a contract, with a bond on the part of the contractor, to be in force until June 30, 1875, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct. Some of the conditions of the contract for Fresh Beef, and directed to the undersigned. Any further information required can be obtained on application to the undersigned. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. mvt 5/2p

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CHINA PALACE. Will not take place until Monday, May 10, at 10 A. M. In the meantime the stock of CHINA, GLASS, WARE, CROCKERY, etc., at 174 Canal street, No. 174 will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS to avoid the danger and trouble of removal. mvt 5/2p

NAVY & OFFICER. OFFICE STATE REGISTER OF VESSELS, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1875. All citizens and residents of Louisiana are earnestly requested to give all possible aid to the officers employed in taking the census, and to report to this office any delinquency on the part of such officers in the performance of their duties. WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Vessels. mvt 5/2p

PROCLAMATION. \$250 REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. WHEREAS, ROBERT SYMON, charged with killing William J. Freeland in the parish of Calhoun, in this State, on the ninth day of February last, has been and is a fugitive from justice, a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of said parish. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this twentieth day of April, 1875. EDWARD A. McCREARY, Governor. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Secretary of State. mvt 5/2p

IMPORTANT. PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company has been formed for the purpose of excavating and removing all the necessary arrangements and to receive all orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and cesspools. The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Excavator," and is the same as that used by the City of New Orleans, and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump, forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any odor, and without the necessity of any working hours of the day as well as at the ordinary rate of the excavator. This apparatus is valuable, sanitary, reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use. Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 26 Exchange street, and all orders will be received and attended to at the office, No. 112 Canal street, New Orleans. mvt 5/2p

NOTICE. BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT. To All Whom It May Concern. Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debt and obligations not warranted for or funded, and to accept or refuse to become due prior to the first day of January, 1876. Holders of such debt or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. SCHOLZ, secretary, at the office of the Board, State House, New Orleans, March 20, 1875. mvt 5/2p

NOTICE. BOARD OF EDUCATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 7, 1875. The destruction of old State bonds and other State securities which have been issued, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, was to take place, in accordance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on Wednesday, May 7, 1875, at 12 M. All persons holding such bonds, or any part thereof, at the place and at the hour above stated. By order of the Board. P.