New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 11, 1875.

Good for a child's matinee—A-ma's circus.

The Deacon House is a truly good Boston hotel.

One or other of crews in a boat race must give o'er.

Bay St. Louis is the Mississippi seat of summer government.

In no solitary instance has it ever been proved that misery loves company.

Very soon the college rowers will be heard above the murmur of waters.

Men who desire to live long should keep their temper on ice during the heated term.

The Adamses are now waiters at Delmonicos. They wait for public dinners and nominations.

It is thought General Sherman's book of war recollections will be well abused and generally read.

The numerous convictions and releases from prison show that murder and murderers will out.

Since the worms learned to chew tobacco in Kentucky it is difficult to raise the natural leaf there.

When a heavy rain falls it is not necessary to mention the fact; rain always falls when it is heavy.

Miss Alcott says the women of Concord stood in the rear of the embattled farmers "disheveled but dauntless."

The thief who has been run out of a house yard by a faithful watch dog will keep a dogged silence about it.

If we could see ourselves as others see us, our virtues would not always be in sight to the exclusion of faults they hide.

Yesterday was the centennial anniversary of the battle at Ticonderoga. There are more anniversaries to come.

When a young man extends his evening call beyond ten o'clock it is about time for the lady to say something startling.

A Philadelphian belongs to fifty-three secret societies. His principal occupation is that of marching in procession and paying dues.

How a woman can keep on talking while she is twisting up her back hair and has her mouth full of hairpins is a mystery not yet explained.

All tradesmen need a leader to regulate hours of labor and prices. Bootblacks would work evenings if they had a shining light among them.

When we know that there are 1500 base ball clubs and 25,000 expert members of such clubs in the United States, who will say he is not proud of his country.

Abraham Lincoln had a rough way of measuring men. He said: "All there is of honest statesmanship consists in combining individual meannesses for the public good."

Darwin's peculiar ideas of the origin of man have yielded him $20,000 per year. This is an inducement to admit for argument that one's great grandfather was a link.

Tom Thumb wants to be alderman in the city of which Barnum is mayor. Such a consummation would also give P. T. great satisfaction in a small way; he would then have a portion of the city directly under his Thumb.

The pianist and the first violinist of an amateur opera organization in Florida became so inharmonious that they went out to fight a duel. After a discharge of rifles, at fifty paces, the old score was settled and the show went on as bad as ever.

A coroner's jury of Madison parish finds accidental killing "by the discarge of a gun in the hands of Olga P. Hebert, who was at the time trying to tighten the hammer on his gun, when Elizabeth Rills passed in front, the gun went off and killed her instantly."

Messrs. F. Rickert, George Stromeyer, H. Eicke, H. R. Gogreve and A. P. Noll, committees of invitation, have favored us with tickets to the Volksfest to be held at the Fair Grounds on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of May, for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum.

On Sunday morning last the *Morning Star* published the poem called "Beautiful Snow." We believe this completes the list, and that no papers now exist which have not printed the tender annual. As it is getting late in the spring season we trust that "Beautiful Snow" will be allowed to retire.

From Grand Commander Gustavus Sontag we have received a copy of the printed proceedings of the last conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in this State. The Grand Commandery shows within its jurisdiction four subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 404 Sir Knights. During the past year orders were conferred on 131 companions of the chapter.

The editor of the Carroll parish *Watchman* announces that he received lately "a bottle of delicious old Bordeau, accompanied by a nice note from Father Quelard." The note invited the editor to dine on Sunday with the reverend father, and the editor went. He records that the spread was superb, and the wines delicious, and that sparkling wit went round the table.

Mr. J. J. Wallace, than whom there are few better character actors on the stage, leaves the city to-day. He opens at De Bar's Opera House, in Montreal, June 7, playing in "The Man from America;" a drama which he wrote, and in which he created a character so unique, and as interpreted by him, so thoroughly artistic and original that it will be long remembered. Mr. Wallace has during the past season given evidence of his ability in many trying characters. He gives the smoothest and most unctuous *Moses* to be found for the "School for Scandal," he disputes with Mr. Couldock the fight to be called *Peter Probity*, and his *Fagin* is a wonderfully close photograph of the Dickens picture. When Mr. Wallace returns, whether as stock or star actor, he will be welcomed by the lovers of good stage representations in New Orleans.

ACT NO. 7, SECTION THREE.

The executive has signed an act for the relief of the overflowed tax debtors, and in doing so has possibly been obliged to relieve a great many who have not been inundated, but have been for some years past inveighing against the burden of taxes which they withheld, and thus contributing to depreciate the credit of the State. It was a good operation, thus: The tax resister or refuser used his tax money at street rates. He also used the depreciation of public credit as an argument to convince the distant public that the Republicans should be expelled from office and from the country. It was especially effective when the nonpayment of city taxes reduced the Democratic city administration to bankruptcy, and accumulated upon the Republican Governor the responsibility, not only for the burdens of State, which he could and did reduce, but for having occasioned the fourfold burdens upon the city taxpayer, with which he had nothing officially to do.

A serious question will arise in the construction of the third section. It is, whether the phrase, "all interests and penalties thereon shall be remitted on all taxes due throughout the State," is restricted by the title and proviso in the first section of the act, or extended to all taxes, State and municipal, due throughout the State. The Governor has construed it to mean a general remission of all interests and penalties on all taxes, but intimates that the courts may determine otherwise.

The introduction of this third section indicated that it was intended to operate a tax jubilee. It was in no sense necessary to give effect to the bill as reported from the committee. It was introduced by Senator Robertson, a Democrat, and received the vote of a majority of the Democratic Senators.

We have no objection to any relief law provided it shall operate to the benefit of all. Those unfortunate persons whose houses have been sold for interest and penalties will have been ruined. The credit of the State and city has suffered by the taxes withheld, and the whole responsibility saddled upon the Republican State administration. If it was the will of the Legislature to relieve all delinquent taxpayers it would have been better to have allowed them to pay even in the discredited and defunct obligations of the public. The courts will, no doubt, give construction to act No. 7, but if it be decided that those who shall have successfully resisted the collection of taxes up to November, 1875, shall receive a premium for having done so, then to make taxation uniform in this State the interests and penalties heretofore collected from those who have paid their taxes should in justice be refunded them.

BISMARCK.

When the civilized world reads with anxiety the utterances of Bismarck they pay homage to genius rather than to the rank to which his genius has raised him.

He marks the dividing line between the allegiance which a citizen owes to his own government and the respect which may be due to the ideas of another. Metaphysicians undertake to explain that there is nothing incompatible between the home allegiance and a reserved right of interpreting abroad the obligation of the laws adopted by the government at home. Bismarck interprets the moral jurisdiction of a foreign government as restricted to such questions as can not be adjudicated at home. The ecclesiastical disputants attempt the higher law doctrine, that a citizen is absolved from obeying his own government in anything which involves, in the opinion of the citizen, a violation of the moral laws as expounded to the citizen by a foreign doctor of ethics. Bismarck stops the debate with a thump of his ponderous mallet, and orders the conscientious citizen to obey or take the consequences of violating the law of the empire.

France is beginning to take military exercise, to reorganize her people into armies on the basis of universal service. She registers her subjects who are in foreign parts and orders them to report at the tap of the drum for military service in the district to which they belonged before leaving France. Bismarck chooses to regard this as a provisional preparation for renewing the war whenever the present Emperor or Bismarck himself shall die, or affairs shall offer a favorable opening to recover her prestige of Gallic glory or compel the retrocession of the Rhenish provinces. Upon this possible policy of France Bismarck proposes a conference of the powers with a view to such a guarantee of existing boundaries as was adopted at the Congress of Vienna. Why not? If France wishes another fall, why should Bismarck wait until she prepares for a more effectual struggle? We imagine that France would find it any way a very difficult task to cut out Alsace and Lorraine from under the guns of Germany. The people of Germany have conquered this additional territory and would not willingly give it up. There has been a suggestion that the United States has never complied with the terms of the treaty by which she acquired Louisiana. This suggestion was represented by a deputation to Washington in the early part of the century, of two Frenchmen and a native of Louisiana. It has been since argued in the columns of a couple of our contemporaries, but in neither instance has the remonstrance been successful. It is to be apprehended that those other French provinces of the Rhine are also in what is called "huckters' hands," and that neither Germany nor the United States will consent to the retrocession of the very valuable possessions acquired by purchase in the one case and by arms in the other.

In a single aspect this question of French recovery by force of arms excites some special interest in the United States, and especially in Louisiana. We have a great many alien French residing among us. They are very valuable inhabitants, whether in the various arts in which they are employed or for the inestimable value of the counsel which they have always given Louisiana on the conduct of her political affairs. This French law of conscription and circumconscription—if we may make a word—the alien Frenchman must everywhere hold himself, like the Israelite at the Passover, ready girded, with staff in hand, to take the road or the water for home so soon as the tocsin of war shall be sounded from Notre Dame—we believe is where it begins—so soon as this national summons shall be heard. The French merchant abroad must close his store; the French mechanic stop his plane or his hammer; the billiardist can not make another carom; the *chanteur* can utter no demi-semi-quavers; the French cook will leave his larder and the writer drop his pen. All will rush to the standard of France, prepared to wrest from Bismarck or his successors the precious prize which the Prussian eagle with the double head seized from the Gallic cock.

We should regret this loss of our foreign friends greatly; we should deplore their being knocked on the head by those stubborn Germans. Not impossibly, however, when the circumconscription shall come to be made, our alien friends may think better of this country and its barbarous institutions than they have heretofore done. It is true that the barricade has not been adopted with the unanimity desirable, and that the can-can can never be presented in a style worthy the more accomplished of its native land, but even a life in this dull and disastrous country may be better than a death on the Rhine border. There may be, therefore, some accession of citizens to our poor Republic, and while Bismarck may hang like a pertentous planet over Europe, immigration may be promoted and Louisiana may acquire an accession from the happy band of aliens who have hitherto escaped service on the jury or in the ranks, but who may now think better to settle down in a country which, if it has no other recommendation to them, is at least beyond the control of Bismarck.

MASONIC.

It has been stated that the liberalist, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, of England, had withdrawn from the order of Free Masons because the Prince of Wales was made grand master. It is not an important fact, and concerns none so much as Mr. Bradlaugh. The *Morning Star*, however, the Catholic journal of this city, takes occasion to state that Mr. Bradlaugh is a "notorious infidel," and proceeds to arraign the Masonic order for ever admitting such a man to membership. It endeavors to make a general case of inconsistency between the beliefs of many and the disbeliefs of one. We quote:

It appears that this individual is a notorious infidel, and certain spoony Masons are green enough to believe that Free Masonry recognizes the existence of God. In fact, numbers of them in this country hold and state publicly that no one can belong to the order who does not believe in God.

What Masonry recognizes, or what church recognizes it, is not to the point. Mr. Bradlaugh's act has been construed as an affront to the Prince of Wales. That is not right, but it will not greatly grieve the American heart. Mr. Bradlaugh is atheistic in creed and non-Catholic. That he has been a Mason does not of itself destroy the fraternal benefits and beauties of an order which is older than the Roman Catholic Church, and needs no apologist. The Pope was once a Mason, and now is said to be infallible. Masons would not claim so much for him, though, even if he had remained in the order. The *Star* says:

It is only in Protestant countries that parties calling themselves Christians are found in the order. In France, Italy, Spain, etc., a Free Mason is identical with an infidel—an atheist. When men band themselves together in open, undisguised hatred of Christianity, they call themselves Free Masons. And it is not only at Christianity that they scoff, but at all religion, at the very idea of worship, the very thought of Deity. In this country, in England, in all Protestant countries, these same infidel Masons are recognized as dear brothers by good Protestant Masons, who claim that Masonry is a religion.

The same argument might be used against free schools, against republican form of government, against the choosing of rulers by the people, and other principles advocated by parties calling themselves Christians in Protestant countries. It may be true that Catholics in Italy and Spain call Masons infidels; Americans who have wholly adopted the religion of those countries do the same thing; but such an assertion from the confessional of secrets against a society which has no secrets save those of initiations and formula of recognition for its own protection is not an infallible dogma. We are not prepared to state that Masonry is the best institution in the world, or that Jesuitism is the worst; but it is safe to assert that Christian men can be found in both orders. George Washington was a Mason, and a very good man, at least so considered in America, though he is less popular in Italy and Spain. Following him is a long list of statesmen, divines and men of respectability who have been and are Masons; men who are considered very decent at home in our little United States, who yet, under the Roman Christian rules of Italy and Spain, would be called infidels. In our own city, at the present time, are the Rev. Messrs. Tudor, Rich, Carpenter, Duncan and Dr. Leacock, none of whom are notorious scoffers at Christianity, at religion or at the thought of Deity or the idea of worship, yet they are an honor to the Masonic fraternity, and Masonry honors them. There need be no clash between Masonry and religion; a few men have both and suffer no internal inconvenience. Instances frequently occur when Roman Catholic clergymen refuse to officiate at funerals where Masons in regalia were invited to participate. The latest instance was painful alike to the friends of the deceased and to the Masons, who yielded to the Church. In such cases a little more of Masonic charity and a little less of Roman intolerance would have been quite as agreeable. The composition of this world is so fixed that all men and things are not wholly good. The reasonable thing is to hold fast to that which is good, and the fair thing is to let men be their own judges of what is best for them. The Pharisee business of egotistical holiness is not popular in this country, whatever may be thought of it in Italy and Spain.

MEXICO ENFORCES HER LAWS.

We claim no merit for having always expressed the belief that the government of Mexico would recognize the justice of enforcing her own laws in her own territory. We do not attribute the action recently reported as in any degree inspired by apprehension of the United States, nor do we believe the latter government would avail itself of any temptation to despoil her sister and neighbor of one yard of land.

The border difficulties are such as always grow out of the occupation of contumacious people in pastoral pursuits. Cattle are so subject to escape and intermixture that those whose property consists in such stock are subject to constant conflict of rights, and a nation is as much bound to recover the cow of one citizen as the ship and cargo of another. Mexico will now do, what the United States will also undertake. It is to arrest and punish the brigands who place her national faith in doubt, and her national peace in jeopardy. We admit that to shoot a man in the plaza because he may have stolen a bullock would be a hard measure. Still others may put a higher estimate on cattle or a lower rate on human existence than we do. With the co-operation of both republics the peace of the border may be restored. It is, however, the reciprocal interests created by the interchange of international industries which can alone establish a peaceful border. Merchants, manufacturers and farmers inhabiting opposite sides of a boundary have always more interest in peace and production than in rapine. The bold barons of the English border were always followed by vassals, to whom fresh beef was a perpetual temptation, as it was a constant necessity. The North of England farmer, who always needs gang labor, the Nottinghamshire or Lancashire manufacturer, who always wants operatives in the mill or factory, prefer good neighborship. It is so with our relations toward Canada. These capitalists and employers of labor are always conservative; they always make a peace party on each side.

If, therefore, the United States and Mexico can close out the raiders and robbers on each side of the Rio Grande, and plant industrial pursuits along the territory of each, they will have a strong peace party on both sides. If Mexico will allow American capital and enterprise on her coffee plantations and silver mines, railroads and railroad station towns, she will have established an interest which will never consent to a war which may be honorably avoided.

We have every confidence that both republics will co-operate in bringing to justice all offenders against the laws of the other, and that their alliance, instead of being weakened by these vexatious collisions, will be, in fact, strengthened by the conviction that the prosperity of each will be promoted by the co-operation of each in preserving the peace of their common border.

The Affairs of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Adjusted.

There was an informal meeting of parties interested in this road held in the Governor's office yesterday afternoon, which lasted several hours, and an adjustment arrived at which will likely secure a speedy resumption of the work on the road to the Texas line and its early completion to Houston. The meeting was attended by Attorney General Field, T. J. Semmes, Esq., who is employed by the State as special counsel in these railroads matters, a number of Northern capitalists, including two of the Ames family, of Boston, and a number of commercial men of this city. After a full and reasonable consultation the Attorney General agreed, in the name of the State, to join the the other parties in interest, which includes the Messrs. Ames, of Boston, Lyman J. Dodge and others, of New York, in agreeing to submit all the vexed questions now in litigation to the adjudication of the courts without further evidence, argument, or dilatory pleadings; the parties interested agreeing that they will reorganize the directory of the road, and in a board of thirteen give New Orleans a representation of eight of its most prominent citizens. The following letter will be read with more than ordinary interest by those who desire the welfare of our city:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 10, 1875.

Hon. A. P. Field, Attorney General:

SIR—A number of prominent gentlemen of the commercial community have waited upon me, representing that the attitude of the State in the suits pending in the United States Circuit Court with regard to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad is complicating the negotiations which are now progressing by which it is hoped that a road to Texas may be completed at an early day.

I am advised by competent counsel fully conversant with the merits of the case that the interests of the State involved in the litigation are not large or important; and I am satisfied that the early completion of the road will be of greater benefit to the State than for the State to seek to maintain its present position in the courts.

It is proposed, I believe, to reorganize the board of directors so that it shall consist of eight prominent gentlemen of this city and five Northern capitalists. The gentlemen of New Orleans selected as directors are, I understand, Messrs. John Phelps, T. H. Hunt, Patrick Irwin, S. H. Kennedy, Joseph H. Oglesby, A. Bohne, Louis Schneider and A. W. Stafford. The fact that gentlemen so largely interested in the welfare of the city and State are to compose the majority of the directory in the new enterprise to whom are to be transferred the rights and franchises of the company appears to me to be a guarantee that the interests of the State will be protected, and the road completed at as early a day as possible.

In view of all this I am clearly of opinion that it is better for the State to submit to immediate adjudication whatever interest she may have in the pending controversy, and I therefore have to request that you will sign such an agreement as will bring all the matters included in the pleadings before the courts for immediate and final adjudication.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 4, 1875.

The destruction of old State bonds and other State securities which have been funded, canceled and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, which was to take place, in accordance with section eight of act No. 5 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on Wednesday, May 5, 1875, at 12 M., has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1875, at the place and at the hour above stated.

By order of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary.
my5 2p

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Circular No. 2.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, May 8, 1875.

Herewith you will find a pamphlet copy of the revenue laws now in force, which has been carefully compiled especially for your guidance in enforcing a rigid collection of the State's revenue.

Carefully studied and enforced, you will need little else to guide you in the proper performance of your duties.

Act No. 7, extra session of 1877, this day approved, was, by its title, intended to apply to overflowed lands only. You will, however, receive taxes on all past years' assessments, without adding the twenty-five per cent per annum penalties, up to and including October 31, 1875, unless parties in interest obtain an injunction against the operations of section three of said act, when you will be advised by mail or telegraph, in which case you will enforce collections with penalties, as before the issue of this circular.

Recordation and redemption fees, or court costs, if any have accrued, must be collected in all cases.

You will observe that this act, while it remits the penalties, does in nowise postpone the collection of taxes, and hence you are expected to press the payment of all delinquent and the usual proportion of current taxes at once. Licenses now due must all be paid, or proceedings instituted under the provisions of act No. 47 of 1873, within this present quarter.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.
may 8 2t 2p

LADIES' AUCTION,

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,

No. 32 Chartres Street, Corner of Customhouse.

MRS. MARIA VOISIN respectfully informs the ladies that desiring to renew her stock entirely, she will sell at auction prices.

Ladies' attention solicited to LACES, LINGERIE, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

Sales to begin the tenth of May. my8 3t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

$250 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

Whereas, ROBERT SYMONS, charged with killing William J. Prechard in the parish of Claiborne, in this State, on the ninth day of February last, has broken jail 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 hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.
ap20

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar since 1839 but under professional disability caused by ill health, solicits employment as a writer by any who, through lack of leisure, or other cause, may require his aid.

He will prepare obituary or mortuary notices and memorials; newspaper cards, letters or articles of any kind; and will prepare, or assist in preparing, as may be desired, legislative acts, addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc.

Apply confidentially, to

THOMAS H. HOWARD,
ap21 1m No. 23 Commercial place.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have perfected all the necessary arrangements, and are now prepared to execute orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, during the ordinary working hours of the day as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch.

This system not only inaugurates a 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. 137 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 912, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. april 3m

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 debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or became due prior to the first day of January, 1874. Holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. Scholtz, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman.
F. N. SCHOLTZ, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh31 2p

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF MAXWELL, SCALING & Mulhall et als. vs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1452.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., composed of John D. Cobb, Daniel Cobb, and Forester Dolhonde, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors.

ap27 my4 11* J. CALDWELL PEIRCE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LAURIE L. LEVEY ET ALS. vs. Cramer, Bergmann & Co., bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1462.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Cramer, Bergmann & Co., composed of Henry R. Cramer, Andrew B. Cramer and Emanuel Bergmann, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors.

J. WEIS.
my7 11 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. ANN NORTON, WIFE OF FERDINAND Reusch, vs. her husband—No. 6362.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE FIRST DAY of March, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Mrs. Ann Norton, wife of Ferdinand Reusch, vs. her husband—No. 6362.

In this case, the pleadings being considered, and the law and the evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Ann Norton, and against defendant, Ferdinand Reusch, her husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them, and rendering plaintiff separate in property from defendant. It is further ordered that said parties be referred to J. A. Quintero, notary public, to settle, liquidate and divide the said community of acquests and gains. It is further ordered that defendant pay all costs.

Judgment rendered March 1, 1875.
Judgment signed March 6, 1875.

R. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the ninety ninth year of the independence of the United States.

F. A. LUMINAIS,
Deputy Clerk.
mh23 ap23 my2*

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF FRANK H. DRAKE—NO. 1476.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 3, 1875.

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 Frank H. Drake, 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 to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden on the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 A. M., at No. 12 Exchange alley, New Orleans, before William Grant, register.

S. E. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
my4 22

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TAXES OF 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, May 10, 1875.

THE DELINQUENT LIST IS NOW BEING PREpared, and will be published in a few days according to law.

Taxpayers are invited to settle while it is yet time. ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.
my11 1t

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY CURRENCY SEVEN PER CENTS OF 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, May 5, 1875.

MATURED COUPONS WILL BE PAID ON AND after the fifteenth instant.

ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.
my6 1d

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,

Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap20 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 166 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap18 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

F. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FERD. WING,
J. R. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,

The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL

FAIRBANKS'

POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.

For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.

All retail merchants should have our

Postal Package Scale.

SHRIVER'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.

MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.

Counter, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.

FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT,

53.....Camp street.....53

ap18 3m d&w

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT I have deposited in the People's Bank of New Orleans the sum of $691 67, and the interest thereon at eight per cent, from the twenty eighth of March, 1875, to pay a note drawn by me, to my own order, dated twenty eighth of March, 1874, for the above sum of $691 67, payable one year after its date, and paraphed "ne varietur," by Castell, notary; and the holder of said note is hereby requested to call at said People's Bank to receive the amount thereof and the interest up to this day, as no interest on said note shall be paid by me from the day of the present notice.

P. N. CANTON.
New Orleans, May 5, 1875. my 5 10 1t

JOSEPH BRANDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 34 Bourbon Street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville.
ap17 1m eod NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late AARON B. CRONK, of New York, will present the same, with proper proof, immediately, at the office of R. DeGRAY, No. 26 Natchez street.

ap21 1m* ANDREW B. RIKER, Attorney.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SECOND hand Font of Type, not larger than Long Primer. Address Box No. 827, New Orleans. my4

WANTED.—A SET OF THE ACTS OF THE Legislature of Louisiana passed at the sessions held in Opelousas and Shreveport during the war. Five dollars per volume will be paid for a full set. Apply at the counting room of the REPUBLICAN.

Country papers please notice. ap22

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

CAMORA'S OYSTER SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
23.....St. Charles Street.....23
Between Canal and Common streets.
LEON LAMOTHE & FAUCON, Proprietors.

French Restaurant up stairs. Board by the week or month at reasonable prices. my11 1m

BOSSELL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.

mh15 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER,

When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at

THE PRESS SALOON,

as Harry wishes to see you all.

mh15 6m P. J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTAIN MORTgage note, drawn by Dr. Octave Anfoux, to his own order and by him indorsed, for the sum of $6000, dated June 12, 1871, payable in one year after date, by act passed before Robert Josepa Ker, notary public. The public is hereby notified not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. P. MACIAS,
Corner of Hagan avenue and Common street.
my5 9 14

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING warrants and vouchers have been lost or mislaid. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please return to the undersigned: One warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 461, new series, 1874, dated January 16, 1875, for $10,000; one warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 549, new series, 1874, dated January 22, 1875, for $60; one voucher on the Auditor of Public Accounts, dated April 7, 1875, for $10,000, all drawn to the order of Daniel Edwards, treasurer of Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and not indorsed. DANIEL EDWARDS,
Corner Gravier and Front streets.
New Orleans, May 3, 1875. my5 1m

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874	$400,264 [illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	318,523 [illegible]
Less losses paid and estimated $150,[illegible]	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profits	[illegible]
Total gross assets of company	652,649 23

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 P. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Bouchereau,
John Phelps, A. O. Ober,
Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham,
F. N. Strong, Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge, Simon Fernbacher,
Simon Forchheimer, Joseph S. Wade,
R. B. Fort, A. Levy,
Edward Pilsbury, John R. King,
Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace, J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 3u W Sa 1v

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after December 28, 1874,

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:00 A. M.	Express.....11:00 P. M.
Mail.....6:00 P. M.	Mail.....10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHARLOOK, Agent.
jal3 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

TEXAS MOBILE LINE.

On and after April 17, 1875,

Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday	3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily	5:00 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday	10:20 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	4:20 P. M.
Through night express, daily	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Richmond, Atlanta and Charlotte POSITIVELY WITHOUT CHANGE.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON,
Acting Superintendent.

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	January 12	February 16
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 17
HANNOVER	April 6	May 12

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
an31y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, Steamship WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, Steamship ROBLIN.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday.

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja18 No. 120 Common street.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTT