

TERMS OF THE PAPER: SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY per annum \$10; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

WEEKLY (published every Saturday morning), per annum \$3; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square (ten lines of solid matter) first insertion; 50 cents each subsequent insertion.

Wants, To Rent, For Sale and Boarding advertisements, 10 cents a line, not cash, solid matter.

None taken for less than 20 cents a line, not cash, solid matter.

Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

Local or Business Notices 50 cents a line, not cash, solid matter.

Editorial Notices, in Editorial type, 50 cents a line, not cash, solid matter.

Squares, 1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo.

One, \$12; Two, \$22; Three, \$32; Four, \$42; Five, \$52; Six, \$62; Seven, \$72; Eight, \$82; Nine, \$92; Ten, \$102; Eleven, \$112; Twelve, \$122.

Monthly advertisements, having the run of the paper, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Editorial page, monthly advertisements, each square, \$20 per month.

Rates for Advertising in the Weekly New Orleans Democrat.

Transient and general rates the same as for Daily.

Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

Squares, 1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo.

One, \$5; Two, \$8; Three, \$12; Four, \$16; Five, \$20; Six, \$24; Seven, \$28; Eight, \$32; Nine, \$36; Ten, \$40; Eleven, \$44; Twelve, \$48.

12 squares, or 1 column, 35; 24 squares, or 2 columns, 65; 36 squares, or 3 columns, 95.

IN NUBIBUS.

Mr. Everts, the new Secretary of State, has the reputation of a great lawyer and advocate.

We will not presume to question the correctness of this general judgment. Likewise he is said to be considerable of a wit, a reputation which, in the dryest and least humorous of all professions, is cheaply gained, and, as Sam Weller said of London muffins, "very filling for the price."

The severe logic and servile stereotypism of your old lawyer are not very favorable to the development of the organ of "wit and humor."

In our large and very respectable bar we have known but two of its members who ever essayed with much zeal and earnestness to win this very rare reputation.

Of both it is generally conceded that their efforts in that behalf serve to illustrate their faith in the pet legal maxim of "stare decisis," rather than their ingenuity or capacity to promote the legitimate results of such essays.

Joe Miller has long since lived all the donations ever made by the Greenbags to their encyclopedia of witticisms and puns.

And when his voluminous record is drawn upon by any aspiring humorists of the bar the guffaw or smile evoked is a courteous recognition of that compiler's fidelity and industry, and of the smiler's retentiveness of memory and the evoker's accuracy of narration and capacity for reproduction.

Not daring, however, to ask for a writ of error to the general judgment of so awful an authority as the bar, and conceding the prima facie title of Mr. Everts to the fame of a wit and great lawyer, we beg leave to enter our humble protest against the additional claim set up recently for this very omnivorous person to equal eminence as a statesman and publicist.

And this protest is fully vindicated by the perusal of his letter of instructions to the Presidential Commission to this State.

Not since we strove in our callow and sophomore days to thread the labyrinthine sentences of Butler's Analogy, of Jonathan Edwards on Will, of Reid on Dreams and Brown on Mental Phenomena, in pursuit of the idea or meaning thereof, or of Fearn's Contingent Remainders in the desperate and Slayshian search for the solution of the rule in Shelly's case, or the difference between a contingent remainder and an executory devise, have we encountered a more vexatious and sterile task than in the effort to capture the idea or sense of the following vapid and verbose sentences of Mr. Everts' letter of instructions to the Louisiana commissioners:

But it is most pertinent and important in coming to a decision upon the precise question of executive duty before him, that the President should know that he has the real impediments to regular, legal and peaceful procedure under the laws and constitution of the State of Louisiana, by which the anomalies in the government there presented may be put in course of settlement, without involving the element of military power, as either an agent or a make-weight in such solution. The successful ascertainment of these impediments the President would confidently expect would indicate to the people of that State the wisdom and the mode of their removal. The usual circumstances which attended and followed the State election and canvass, from its relation to the excited feelings and interest of the presidential election, may have retarded within the State of Louisiana the persuasive influences by which the great social and material interests common to the whole people of a State, and the pride of the American character as a law-abiding nation, accelerate the disappointments and disperse the recent misdeeds of close and zealous political contest; but the President both hopes and believes that the great body of the people of Louisiana are now prepared to treat the unsettled results of the State election with a calm and conciliatory spirit.

It is too much to expect a complete concurrence in a single government for that State, at least the President may anticipate a submission to the peaceful resources of the laws and the constitution of the State, of all the dissensions, at once relieving the mind from the reproach, and their fellow citizens of the United States from the anxieties, which must ever attend a prolonged dispute as to the title and the administration of the government of one of the States of the Union. The President therefore, desiring that you should devote your first and principal attention to a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgment of one government for the purpose of an exercise of authority within the State, and a representative of the general government, under section 4 of article 4.

Fortunately these sentences are addressed to four lawyers, and as long as they are to be interpreted by them, we have "no standing in court," but in be-

half of one of them at least, who is a journalist, we set up the demurrer that, without the employment of an interpreter and experts, it cannot be expected or required of the general mass of the speakers and writers of the English language to penetrate through so dense a vapor of sesquipedalianism, and bring within ordinary and general comprehension the idea which the new Secretary of State is struggling to convey to a benighted world.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Louisiana.

Business is better in Grant parish than it has been for some time.

All the country parishes complain of a lack of meat, and bacon is their only hope and dish.

Seven prisoners are now confined in Bossier parish jail—five whites and two colored. The former are all charged with capital crimes.

Some smallpox prevails at Breaux's Bridge, St. Martin parish; Baton Rouge, Lafayette, in fact all other the parishes deny the charge of smallpox most emphatically.

David King plead guilty of manslaughter, in Baton Rouge parish, and was sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary. The next time he is up, (1897,) he says he will not plead guilty.

There have been more rozes punished in East Baton Rouge and Ouachita since the installation of Democratic judges and sheriffs in these parishes than in the whole eight years of Radical rule.

The fog was so dense at Colfax one day last week that a flock of wild geese, flying through the town, were utterly bewildered, flew close to the ground, and beat themselves against the chimneys.

Since the installation of Democratic officials in Morehouse parish and the consequent end of cattle-stealing, stock raising has grown a popular industry in Morehouse, and many farmers are trying it.

The police jury of Grant parish will levy a tax of only 4 mills on the dollar. This is the smallest parish tax heard of yet. Grant deserves a compliment if it can only stick to this 4 mill tax and not run in debt.

Two colored prisoners escaped from the Parish Prison of Morehouse parish last week by cutting through the wall. They sought refuge in the swamp, but were caught by the Constable next day, while engaged in a game of cards, and locked up again.

The election for a Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Farmerville, Union parish, was held Monday, March 26, and resulted in the election of D. Arent as Mayor, and W. R. Rutland, D. Stein, Geo. Fenton and I. C. Lewis as Aldermen. There was no opposition to them.

Burch, who plays Senator in Packard's caucus and who is very loud-mouthed in his declarations of fealty to Packard's cause, Monday last recognized Judge Charles McVey, of East Baton Rouge, as the legally elected Judge who sits and dispenses justice by authority from the State government of which Francis T. Nicholls is the head. This was done in a confession of judgment in a suit brought by John O'Connor, Esq., against Burch.

The Thirtieth District Court for the parish of Concordia, Judge Wade H. Hough, convened last Monday. Hon. H. R. Steele, District Attorney, was in attendance. An effort will probably be made to reopen the case against David Young, Thos. Reber et al., in which a *nolle prosequi* was entered last term by District Attorney, *pro tem*, Austin, under instructions from Kellogg. It is probable that, after all, Concordia will get her school money again, and the penitentiary a Senator.

The condition of affairs in Plaquemine parish must be very bad indeed, if the *Observer* does not exaggerate. It declares that thieves are so numerous, and larceny so universal that many of the largest property holders in the parish have seriously proposed to raise a vigilance committee to do what the law seems powerless to do—bring these villains to summary justice and hang a few of them, "pour encourager les autres," as Voltaire once said. The evil complained of is so great as to be almost intolerable and would seem to demand and justify the harshest measures.

Mississippi.

E. J. Ross, of Madison, editor of the Canton Mail, is nominated by the Aberdeen Examiner as a candidate for Secretary of State.

The island in the river opposite Vicksburg is caving rapidly, and will be completely washed away in a very few years.

Advice to farmers from the Vicksburg Herald: Don't plow over 2 inches deep, feed your poor half-starved "critters," on Western corn, raise thirteen millions of bales of cotton, spend your money before you make it, grow poorer every year, and spend your leisure time in growling at everybody and everything.

On the arrival of the Grand Republic at Greenville last Saturday, Mr. Howe, a clerk, and two of the porters of the boat were arrested, to be investigated as to their knowledge of the disappearance of Mr. Tim O'Connor, of Greenville, who when last seen alive was on that boat on the 23d of January last, a passenger to Arkansas City.

A patient and thorough investigation, lasting through several days, all were honorably discharged, there being not the slightest evidence that they knew anything in regard to his disappearance. So his fate must still remain a mystery.

Texas.

A United States signal office has been located at Corsicana.

A negro man was drowned last week, while fishing, in the Brazos.

The heaviest rain ever known fell at Terrell on Friday last week.

The grand jury of Colorado county found sixty-seven bills of indictment.

Major M. H. Burnett, Mayor of the city of Paris, died there on Wednesday evening.

The new bridge over the Brazos, at Courtnev, fell on Thursday, killing five of the workmen.

A new office, called Verona, has been established twelve miles from McKinney, on the Ladonia road.

Col. Pierce, the president of the San Antonio Railroad, has had 400 feet of new wharf built at Harrisburg.

A great many cattle are dying on the prairies. The hard winter and late heavy rains and cold weather is the cause.

The Houston Age speaks rather dubiously about the prospects of the State Fair, usually held at Houston in May of each year. Money must be sub-

scribed by the citizens before the fair can be announced.

The stage company have paid \$1000 to the widow of Mr. Allen, who was lately killed by the upsetting of one of their coaches.

A train on the International road ran over and killed a man by the name of Wm. Brown, a German, near Hearne, last week.

Mr. John House, from the Arcola plantation, on the Brazos, reports 2300 acres of land already planted, five hundred of which are in cane.

The London Field now has a special representative in Texas, for the purpose of writing up the agricultural and stock-raising capabilities of that State.

The Waco Examiner learns that a boiler exploded in a mill at Turnerville, Coryell county, killing Mr. Higginbotham and one of his employes.

An enterprising Michigander has located near Sherman and planted five acres in hops. This crop has never been tried there, but he is confident of success.

A difficulty occurred a few days ago, in Houston, between a hack-driver, known as Yankee Bill, and a man from the country, in which Yankee Bill received a fatal stab in the back.

The Register says the M., K. and T. railroad has been leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for ninety-nine years. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company deny it.

Mr. R. Peterson, of Paris, whose child was frozen to death through the ignorance of the physician, has instituted suit against the doctor for malpractice, laying damages in the sum of \$50,000. This has been done in self-defense, the physician, J. M. Fort, having sometimes entered suit against Peterson for libel for publishing a plain statement of facts, claiming damages to the amount of \$30,000!

Too Pure.

Cards are still played at the White House, though the allurements of draw poker played with all its pristine ferocity do not fascinate our pastoral President, who delights rather in the more innocent excitement of "old maid" and "beggar my neighbor." The other evening they were making up a party, but had only secured three players, when one of their number called heedlessly and perhaps innocently to Mr. Hayes: "Mr. President, shall we count you in?" An awkward silence succeeded, and Mr. Hayes turned red as fire, but Mr. Schurz seated himself at the piano and played some selections from the "Battle of Prague" and diverted the attention of the company till Senator Stanley Matthews and Mr. Charles Foster had removed the unfortunate individual and crucified him.

Beecher's Luxurious Home.

Mr. Beecher is good for fifteen thousand or twenty thousand dollars every time he takes the lecture field. He is a bonanza unto himself, and the lower he is worked the richer the yield. His new country house is pronounced by an exchange to be "a thing of beauty and elegance and comfort, a glorified cottage of two full stories, a high basement, and high rooms under the roof, with double piazzas, and would seem to promise abundant satisfaction to Mr. Beecher's comfort-loving and luxurious tastes."

There is a \$30,000 tomb in Greenwood. A stone-mason made it. In the outskirts of the city a pauper lies under a rose bush. God made it.—[Danbury News.

That sort of argument will never hang together. God made the bush, it is true; but he made the stone-mason, too, besides furnishing all the rock for the tomb.—[Courier Journal.

It makes the editor of the Norristown Herald feel sad, and impels him to abandon the idea of having all his gold plate, diamonds, jewelry, costly bronzes and other valuables deposited in his tomb, when he reflects that a few thousand years hence some Dr. Faul Fry Schlieman may come along, break open his grave and rifle it of its contents.

"My dear doctor," said an Irishman, "it's no use your giving me an emetic. I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach five minutes."

Spring has come at last. Spring is composed of biliousness, hand-organs, four feet of mud, blue pills and unrequited love.—[Norwich Bulletin.

Have Piper-Heidsieck, and only Piper, after the mass meeting.

DOUBLE DAILY.—On and after Sunday next, the 4th inst., the Jackson Road will have two passenger trains daily, running to and from the city, making connections for all points North, East and West.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictions fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Up Capital, \$300,000.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR 1876.

Net annual earned premiums and Discounts \$497,968

Losses, Expenses, Taxes, etc. \$277,207 94

Reserved fund \$10,000 and Dividend on capital 10 per cent. 69,547 47—\$356,755.

Net Profit \$71,206.

Assets of the company estimated at their cash market value:

Stocks, Bonds, Loans and Bills Receivable. 358,899 78

Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection. 156,698 42

\$515,598 21

Dividend paid on stock ten per cent per annum, and on participating policies twenty per cent, payable in cash.

This old and reliable company is insuring policies on Fire, River and Marine risks on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and settled upon liberal terms at their office, 52 Camp Street.

JAMES I. DAY, President.

H. CARPENTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 156 Canal Street. Trustees—A. Moulton, E. A. Falgout, Carl Kolb, T. A. Bayne, David Strimling, George Jones, John G. Gaines, Thos. A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

D. URQUHART, President.

CHAS. KILGUS, Treasurer.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Company.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1877.

ASSETS.

Real Estate \$400,000 00

Loans on Bonds and Mortgage 1,538,400 00

United States Government Bonds 1,499,487 50

State Stocks 85,700 00

Premiums in course of collection 257,681 60

Cash in Bank 274,774 80

Other Securities 39,119 44

\$4,623,063 33

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses \$181,150 88

Reinsurance Fund 1,182,847 9

Permanent Insurance Deposit 296,538

All other Liabilities 176,849 82

\$1,857,386 61

Surplus over Liabilities \$1,816,666 92

INCOME.

Net Premiums, Fire only \$2,123,708 71

Interest, Rents, etc. 170,648 84

Total Income \$2,294,357 55

EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid \$904,218 38

Commission and Salaries 602,005 43

Taxes, Printing and Stationery and all other charges 198,280 66

\$1,599,244 47

Surplus, Net Profit \$702,113 08

Losses Paid \$1,897,131 39

New Orleans Office, No. 184 Gravier st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID URQUHART, Chairman.

NEWTON BUCKNER.

J. F. SCHROEDER.

GEO. WIGG.

FOSTER ELLIOT, Resident Sec'y. mh20

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO OF NEW ORLEANS.

104..... Canal Street.....104

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1876, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On Fire Risks \$418,448 00

On Marine Risks 37,388 97

On River Risks 40,789 26

Total Premiums \$496,626 23

Less Unearned Premiums 114,804 00

Net Earned Premiums \$381,822 23

Losses Paid \$299,911 42

On Marine Risks 85,744 22

On River Risks 38,408 73

Taxes, Insurance, Stationery, etc. 30,112 81

Unearned and Unpaid Premiums 26,148 23

Expenses and Fifteen Per Cent Rebate Less Interest, 81,488 48

\$11,896 88

Profit \$370,333 94

The Company have the following Assets—

Real Estate \$376,510 82

City Bonds 110,419 86

Bank, Railroad and other stocks 109,972 18

Notes secured by mortgage and pledge 301,898 84

Bills Receivable 82,150 22

Premium in course of collection 85,248 90

State Bonds 1,480 00

Insurance Stocks 10,400 00

Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company 4,000 00

Mortgage Bonds of the Association 2,000 00

Mortgage Bonds Old Fellows' Hall 5,000 00

Judgment on Mortgage Notes 1,318 00

Cash on hand 96,816 21

\$1,084,714 88

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

PAUL FOURBOTH, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 3d day of June, 1876.

JAMES FAHEY, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3d day of June, 1876, it was resolved to pay to the Stockholders, on demand, FIVE PER CENT interest on their stock.

DIRECTORS: P. MASPERO, ED. TOBY, S. Z. BELZ, F. FOURBOTH, J. F. FERNANDEZ, D. A. CHAFFARIL, J. M. ALLEN, ONS. LAITTE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE OREGON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Orleans, May 20, 1876.

The trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the 30th April, 1876:

Fire premiums \$301,006 26

Marine premiums 37,488 97

Earned premiums, less unearned and returned premiums 338,495 23

Losses paid and unpaid 289,871 4

Reserve fund 114,819 30—\$453,600

On fire 85,980 10

Marine 28,839 20

On river 71,471 90—\$147,290 20

Taxes, expenses, rebates in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc. 88,728 11—\$236,018

Leaving, after paying 10 per cent in cash interest on capital stock, profits \$237,581 75

The company have the following assets:

Bills receivable \$63,728 78