

BEYOND THE RIO GRANDE.

JOE SHELBY'S EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Aid Tendered the Austrian Emperor and His French Supporters.

[Chicago Times.]

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—If you would set a Missouriian's tongue going on what his head is full of, suggest Mexico, and the probability of an expedition of conquest. The war fever swept the State, and carried men from every hamlet to the front. Missouri was foremost among the States in the contribution of troops, and Missouri troops were foremost in every battle beyond the Rio Grande. The Mexican veteran is to be seen in every town, and every boy in the Commonwealth knows of Doniphan and his associates.

There are other reasons why this is a favorite topic here. Missouri statesmen have always had their eyes on the horizon, and when those who had espoused the cause of the South were convinced that it was really lost, they hurried their steps toward the Rio Grande, and were exiles, until Maximilian a star would do.

SHELBY'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO is a part of the late war's history. When Lee surrendered, the trans-Mississippi army of the Confederacy numbered fifty thousand men, under Kirby Smith. There was held at Marshall, Texas, a council attended by the leading officers of the West. It was decided that Smith should be asked to resign; that Gen. Buckner should assume command; that the army should concentrate and march to Mexico, there to ally itself with Maximilian or Juarez, as should be determined after negotiation.

The plot seemed ripe enough until the last moment, when Kirby Smith backed out of the arrangement. But he began to have hopes of recovering some Chicago property, and the order went out calling in division after division to Shreveport, where arms were laid down. Shelby had nursed the Mexican project from first to last, and when he saw plans given up he issued an address to the Missourians, which, for want of anything better, was printed on wall paper. It was circulated in the ranks, and when Shelby called for volunteers to go to Mexico, a thousand men responded. They helped themselves to the best there was left of the confederate commissary and arsenal stores, and marched away to Mexico. In 1863 the exiles began to find their way back to Missouri, and the State contains a second generation, less talked about, of Mexican veterans.

No it happens that there are plenty of men in Missouri who talk as knowingly, as willingly, of Mexico, and of the advantages to be gained at every bit of revolutionary gossip respecting that much-warred-about country. A recent trip to the interior of the State afforded your correspondent an opportunity, for some time covered, to interview Gen. J. Shelby. He has

TURNED FARMER since the war, and cultivates an estate of seven hundred acres near Page City, in the garden of the State—Lafayette county. His hospitality and generosity, his newspaper man who once fancies his salt is a man with a generous frankness never to be forgotten.

"General," I said, as we stopped under a shade tree, "then it is not a thought of entering expedition into Mexico—something larger and more ambitious than was ever talked of before. The newspapers are busy with your name. You are put down as a probable leader of the expedition, is that so? Has it substance? Have you been approached on the subject? Is there any recruiting going on? What about your old comrades?"

Shelby turned half reluctantly from his satisfied contemplation of four hundred acres of wheat—a wavy sea of green—and with a look that said, "Well, young man, you have shown your interest, haven't you?" entered into the spirit of the subject.

"I object to the word filibustering," he commenced, a little sententiously, "because it isn't a good word. A filibuster is an adventurer who goes to Mexico, rather than grim, unyielding, desperate fighting which wins or loses at a gallop. Filibustering means frolicking; an expedition to Mexico means victory or death. There could be no middle ground, no compromise, no compromise, no matter how cowardly, no matter how degraded, or debased—as in a stubborn, unyielding, treacherous, unforgiving race. It knows how to die. It stands killing to perfection. It asks nothing of the conqueror, but it writes simply a prayer, and a prayer, and a prayer. Therefore an expedition into Mexico, to be other than the laughing stock of every brave man in the United States, would have to go thoroughly against the grain, and to do so, that would depend greatly upon the objects to be obtained. No, I know of nothing being done in the way of enlistment. I have never been approached directly with any proposition looking toward Mexico, and I have no enterprise, I am no longer a soldier, and you may see, but a farmer and a man of peace."

"But you led an expedition in Mexico once general?"

"Yes, an expedition of a thousand men. It could have been fifty thousand just as well." "Tell me something about the first expedition then."

"There were several things which led to that. Some have been told and others haven't. Perhaps the time is as good as any to make them known, inasmuch as the attention of the people and the government is directed somewhat toward Mexican matters. I had some thousand men in my division who did not want to surrender. If there had been but two I would have felt it my soldierly duty to have been by those men, and to go with them into the unknown. Then again I had ideas, or dreams, or ambitions, I saw or imagined I saw

AN EMPIRE BEYOND THE RIO. This river they call the Great River. Through Gen. Frank P. Blair I had received, long before the killing of Lincoln, some important information. It was to be that, in the downfall of the Southern Confederacy and the overthrow of the Confederates of the East, the Confederates of the West would be permitted to make a bid for the throne of the French, fraternize with the Mexicans, and around them to see what they could see, occupy and possess land, keep their eyes fixed steadfastly upon the future, and understand from the reports which they would have to take care of itself. In addition, the disbanded Federal soldier in the trans-Mississippi department, who desired service of the kind I have indicated, would have been permitted to take part in the expedition, with his arms and ammunition. Fifty thousand of these were eager to enlist in such an expedition. On my march south from San Antonio to Pedras Negras I received no less than two hundred messages from representative Federal officers, begging me to wait for them beyond the Rio Grande."

"Do you mean to say, General, that President Lincoln was in favor of the movement you have outlined?"

"I do mean to say so most emphatically. I could show nothing for my assertion, but I had such assurances as satisfied me, and had other officers of either army had such assurances as satisfied them. There was no question in it, and a final and practical settlement of this whole Mexican question."

"Why did the scheme fail?"

"I will tell you why. Before marching into the interior of Mexico, from Pedras Negras, a little town on the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle Pass, I called my officers and men about me and stated to them briefly the case. Gov. Bleese of the State of Texas, of the State of Coahuila, was in Pedras Negras. I had sold him cannon, muskets, ammunition, revolvers, sabres—munitions of war which I had brought out of Texas in quantities—and had given the proceeds to the military government. Gov. Bleese offered me the military possession of New Leon and Coahuila, a commission as major general and absolute authority from Juarez to recruit a corps of fifty thousand Americans. All they told me was that they would. Then I laid a scheme before them, and mapped out for the future a programme which had for a granite basis, as it were, that one irrevocable idea of empire. But to my surprise and almost despair, the entire expeditionary force was resolute and aggressive imperialists. I could not move them from the idea of

the South, so had the French, and so had Louis Napoleon. They would not lift a hand against the movement. I could not argue with my soldiers. They had been faithful to me beyond everything I had ever known of devotion, and so I said to them, "You have made your resolve, it seems so to be, I will fulfill it. You shall go to the Rio Grande. Maximilian wants us to be with him 50,000 Americans. That afternoon late I thanked Gov. Bleese cordially for all he had done and all he wished to do, and marched with my men toward Monterey, where there was a heavy French garrison under Gen. Joaquin-gros. Jeanninos had heard of the sale of the war munitions to the Mexicans, and he was furious in his wrath and threatenings. We wanted to march. There were two ways of Monterey, drop up in line of battle in front of the cañoniers covering the northern road, dispatched a flag of truce into the town to know whether it was to be peace or war, and then to march. It was peace, and so we went. The French lines promptly, and were known from that until the evacuation as being in full sympathy and full accord with the French."

There was another feature of those plans which were never fulfilled which might be mentioned. Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, was our negotiator, sent forward to represent to Maximilian and Marshal Bazaine the offer of organizing for immediate service a corps of fifty thousand Americans. Preston talked eloquently and well, but received simply contemptuous attention for his pains. Neither yet nor was Maximilian in the least interested. He cordoned an audience by the Emperor, and three times he came out from it as he went in. Meanwhile we were marching rapidly and fighting our way to the capital. General Jeanninos had made haste to send back word that it was peace. Then we entered the French lines promptly, and were known from that until the evacuation as being in full sympathy and full accord with the French."

WE WHIPPED EVERYTHING that encountered us from the Salinas River to Queretaro, losing in killed on the rugged march over one hundred of my men, and several officers. I never felt a wounded man except in a town where there was a permanent French garrison. Of wounded there were over one hundred more. On reaching the capital, I was given an interview with the Emperor at once, and obtained it through Commodore Maury, then Maximilian's commissioner of immigration. It was a brief but emphatic one. The Emperor was gracious, and I found my way back to me what my own and myself desired. I told him service under the empire. He inquired further of the number of men I had with me, the number I could recruit in six months, and the uses that could be made of them. He was very kind, and in six months I promised him 50,000 veterans. As to their uses my answer was about in substance this: "I speak as a soldier, and I ask your majesty's pardon for so doing, but my own eyes are too sore to bring them back word of this interview. Without foreign help you cannot keep your crown. The French will be forced to evacuate Mexico. Mr. Seward has sworn it, and a million of men in arms are anxious to begin the conquest of the Mexican empire. The Mexicans are not for you. The church party will not fight; the priests—our true friends—are as enemies working against you secretly; your Austrian and Prussian troops are too few to hold the empire; your native regiments are worse than militia. With fifty thousand American soldiers who are devoted to you and who have been established in either army to arms, you can hold your own, consolidate your power, and develop this empire of yours, and finally get upon the most amicable terms with your naturally selfish, grasping and unscrupulous neighbors of the United States. If you do not lose your life, you will surely lose your adopted country." Maximilian listened attentively as I told him this and much more like it, evidently pleased at my frankness and directness. He asked for no other question before the interview terminated.

"What was that question, General?"

"It was this: 'Cannot diplomacy do for me what you propose to do with arms?' I answered: 'I cannot, your majesty, and I bowed and left him. Afterward, with Gen. Magruder, I called upon Marshal Bazaine and made almost the same kind of a speech to him. Bazaine was a thorough soldier, and saw the situation exactly as we saw it. He knew that he would soon have to get out with all of his army. He knew that without foreign aid Maximilian was lost beyond redemption. He knew that the staff of the imperial Mexican soldiers were made. He knew that out of nine millions of people eight millions were for Juarez and the republic as against Maximilian and the empire, and that of the other million, who were imperialists, from sentiment and aristocracy, not fifty thousand would take guns in their hands and stand about their King as became men true to honor and brave for the right. But Bazaine was powerful in his business, and he had the right to collect through Maximilian the debt owed the French by the Mexicans. Afterward he was left there because Napoleon believed he might establish an empire in the Americas, and he was cutting one another's throats, and there were left but few throats to cut. Napoleon, however, made the fatal mistake of fighting his battles for empire."

ON THE RIO GRANDE INSTEAD OF ON THE HINTS TO MEXICO.

While Mexico possessed a constitutional government, or, in that settled government, all the American people were inclined to be very long suffering toward it. But that unhappy country is once more in a state of disorganization. We can cherish no hope that the Diaz government, or any other which may succeed it, will do its manifest duty of guarding the present or any other border line and protecting our interests against robbery and murder. But if that is true, we may certainly claim the right to make our labor and defense as cheap and convenient as possible. One thing is certain—the Administration does not mean any longer to endure the incursions of organized robbers into our territory, and in this determination it is very evident the whole country and both parties sustain the President. But the evil is left to us to do. What can we do? The Secretary of War instructs Gen. Ord to pursue marauders across the Rio Grande, catch and punish them. But a stern chase is a long chase. Suppose Gen. Ord should pursue a band to the capital of Chihuahua? Suppose the arrival of the American troops should lead to a public demonstration asking them to remain? Suppose the property owners of the State of Chihuahua should see their flag fall in with it? Suppose, in short, the pear is ripe and falls into our lap? We are not making a wild supposition. It is very well known that the bulk of the peaceable and property owning classes in all Northern Mexican States wait only for an assurance of protection from the United States to fling themselves into our arms. It is not a conquest, but a deliverance they seek. They are ready to do whatever they had ventured to divorce themselves from Mexico Diaz or any possible successor of his would have strength to interfere with them.

We are not seeking to deprive Mexico of territory, but we have a right to a good boundary if she is unable to defend us. We do not mean war, nor is her government able to make war. If our troops should ride the passes in the southern boundary, proposed in the map we published yesterday, we doubt from all we hear whether any attempt would be made to disturb them. Elsewhere our Washington correspondent sends us a report of an interesting conversation with Mr. Schleicher, the able member of Congress representing the Texas border district. He confirms the report of our New Orleans correspondent that his people are staving their claims for damages against Mexico. What he says about the condition of Chihuahua and Sonora also confirms our reports. He thinks no Mexican leader would venture to organize a secession of the Northern States, and no doubt he is right. But suppose the pear is ripe?

J. R. Walker, D. D. S., 180 Delord street. Revised and complete Roll of Honor, price 10 cents. Grover & Baker and Domestic Sewing Machines reduced in price. 5 Chartres street. Drop in on your way to the postoffice and try the ice cold Jersey and Alderday milk, Canal street, north side, near postoffice.

spolia gathered up illegitimately course an entire army corps. They induce looting, ransoming, debauchery, sometimes cowardly, and frequently desertion, and always demoralization and disaffection. But outside of the cities there would be no spolia. The border Mexican States are pastoral States. Irrigation is the sole resource for grain crops. The people, like all pastoral people, are rich only in flocks and herds. All the concentrated wealth of a large grazing territory is in the character of it would not be portable. It is the robbery or spoliation of any of these sanctuaries of the faithful and devout.

Well, General, as you neither know of nor seek to look upon an armed invasion of Mexico, but as a citizen of the United States, the troubles along the Rio Grande and the best mode of settling them without a seizure of territory?

I indeed you have opened up another vast outlet for discussion, and which has been puzzling wiser heads than yours or mine. In the first place, Mexico is a centralized government. Its extremes, left necessarily to their own care, become very often abnormal. Just as the United States has the Rio Grande from Matamoros to Pedras Negras, a curious kind of a race.

HALF NOMAD AND HALF BRIGAND, has been preying upon the American ranches for many years. The border Mexican States are pastoral States. Irrigation is the sole resource for grain crops. The people, like all pastoral people, are rich only in flocks and herds. All the concentrated wealth of a large grazing territory is in the character of it would not be portable. It is the robbery or spoliation of any of these sanctuaries of the faithful and devout.

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CITY ORDINANCES—OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 23, 1877.

[No. 897—Administration Series.] Whereas numerous persons, property holders and residents in the vicinity of St. Charles Avenue, in the Sixth and Seventh Districts, have voluntarily subscribed sums of money to aid in paying the city's rate of cost of shelling said avenue. Be it Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to receive amounts of said subscription, and to detail one of his employees to collect same. Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, June 21, 1877. ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy: THOS. G. RAFFERT, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 23, 1877.

[No. 898—Administration Series.] Resolved, That the following bids, according to specifications published for cleaning and repairing streets, for repairing shell and ballast roads, and for running the drainage machines, be and are hereby accepted:

- FIRST DISTRICT. Repairing and building bridges—Peter Markey... \$4,400. Cleaning and paving streets—Thos. Markey... 14,750. Repairing and building bridges—Peter Markey... 8,000. Cleaning and paving streets—Peter Markey... 43,600. Repairing and building bridges—F. Oury... 5,500. Cleaning and paving streets—Peter Markey... 29,800.

THIRD DISTRICT. Repairing and building bridges—Peter Markey... 3,670. Cleaning streets—M. J. Conners... 12,000. Paving streets—Wm. Henry... 1,300.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Repairing and building bridges and cleaning streets—P. Glennon... 5,000.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Repairing and building bridges—Peter Markey... 2,700. Cleaning streets—Peter Markey... 8,315.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Repairing and building bridges—Peter Markey... 1,375. Cleaning streets—Peter Markey... 3,500.

SHELL AND BALLAST ROADS. First section—Fayssoux & Coleman... 12,430. Second section—Fayssoux & Coleman... 12,000.

DRAINING MACHINES. First section—D. O'Leary... 9,500. Second section—Sam'l Burefield... 8,000. Third section—M. J. Conners... 4,700.

Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, June 21, 1877. ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy: THOS. G. RAFFERT, Secretary.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

By Hoey Macon & O'Connor. DOUBLE AND SINGLE COTTAGES AT AUCTION. IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT. Succession of Mary Staub, wife of John A. Michel. Second District Court, parish of Orleans—No. 3247.

BY J. HOEY, MACON & O'CONNOR—Nicholas Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Carondelet street, SATURDAY, June 23, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, on St. Charles street, at virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated 22d May, 1877, will be sold by public auction, the following described property, to wit:

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Laurel, Annunciation, Josephine and Jackson's streets, measuring 20 feet 10 inches front on Laurel street by 120 feet 10 inches depth between parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, comprising a double one-story frame cottage, kitchen, etc., known as No. 92 Laurel street.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Laurel, Annunciation, Josephine and Jackson's streets, measuring 20 feet 10 inches front on Laurel street by 120 feet 10 inches depth between parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, comprising a single one-story frame cottage.

Terms of sale—Cash, and purchasers to make payment of all taxes of this year, 1877, payable in 1878.

Acts of sale at the expense of the purchasers. Notary P. O'Leary, Esq., notary public. my24 28 103 10 24 29

AUCTION SALES.

By Placide J. Spear. SPLENDID UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD CASE PLEYEL PIANO, nearly new and in perfect order, two extra thick French Pine Mantel Mirrors, (topped).

1 SUITABLE PARLOR SET and other Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room FURNITURE.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer—Office No. 46 Royal street—TUESDAY, June 26, 1877, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the house of the undersigned, 46 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets—

BEDSTEADS, ARMCHairs, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, Tables, Washstands, Toilettes, Ornaments, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash. je24

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured. All sufferers from this disease who are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELLERATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly cured, and we will refund it if you are not. It is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box \$3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address ASH & ROBBINS, 416 1/2 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. FARRIS, A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN. Continues to give his ENTIRE ATTENTION to the treatment of venereal and private diseases. Recent cases cured in a short time. Longstanding constitutional ailments are treated with unparalleled success. Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Nervous Debility, and Impotency, as the result of evil habits in youth or excesses, which produce some of the following effects: As rheumatism, blotches, debility, despondency, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, constipation, confusion of ideas, and unfitness for the victim for business or marriage, are specifically treated. A physician who confines himself exclusively to the treatment of a certain class of diseases must possess great skill in that speciality. Medicines supplied. Consultation free. Cases guaranteed. Hours: 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. Office No. 24 Exchange street, between Canal and Customhouse. my12

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Albert L. Gaines. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, No. 39,467—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account presented by Mrs. Susan E. Burke, administratrix of this estate, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the court. JOHN HERBERT, Clerk. je17 24 28

Succession of Mrs. Elizabeth Gravel, Deceased Wife of J. L. Thibault. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, No. 39,467—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account presented by Mrs. Susan E. Burke, administratrix of this estate, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the court. JOHN HERBERT, Clerk. je17 24 28

CONSTABLE SALES.

P. Kennedy vs. P. Fehau and Wife. SECOND JUSTICE COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, No. 1878—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. John McCorum, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 209 Poydras, near Basin street, on THURSDAY, July 13, 1877, at 12 o'clock, m., ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Seized in the above stated suit. Terms—Cash on the spot. M. RUSSELL, Constable. je24 29 jys

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Room 23 City Hall, New Orleans, June 23, 1877. Proposals will be received by the undersigned, till FRIDAY, June 29, 1877, at 12 m., for repairing Court Room of Recorder of Second and Third Districts, (Jackson Square) according to Plans and Specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Parties making proposals for the work, are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of \$100 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom contract is not awarded, shall have their deposits returned to them, on the day adjudication is made.

Proposals will be endorsed, Proposals for Alteration and Repairs to Court Room of Recorder of Second and Third Districts. JAMES D. EDWARDS, Administrator Waterworks and Public Buildings. je24

DISTRIBUTION OF \$50,000 IN PREMIUMS.

The fourth semi-annual distribution of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PREMIUMS, on series allotted January 31, 1877, and April 16, 1877, will take place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on MONDAY, July 16, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.

je24 td J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY ALLOTMENT OF PREMIUM BONDS.

The SEVENTH ALLOTMENT of forty-five series will take place in the office of the Administrator of Public Accounts, on TUESDAY, July 3, 1877, at 12 o'clock a. m.

je24 td J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Room 23 City Hall, New Orleans, June 23, 1877. Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, June 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, for the sale to the city of New Orleans of ONE FLAT-BOAT LOAD OF PITTSBURGH COAL, to be delivered within the Waterworks Inclosure.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. JAMES D. EDWARDS, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. je24 td

SEALED PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, June 23, 1877. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, June 28, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., for the sale to the city of TEN WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. je23 td J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

DEPT. WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Room No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, June 23, 1877. Proposals will be received by the undersigned till TUESDAY, June 26, at 11 a. m., for building a new HARBOR POLICE STATION adjoining the Canal street Ferry Landing, lower side, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All parties making proposals for this work are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of \$100 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudication is made.

No bids received unless accompanied by certificate of the Administrator of Finance that deposit has been made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the Building of Harbor Police Station." JAMES D. EDWARDS, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. je23 td

POUND NOTICE NO. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, Administrator's Office, New Orleans, June 21, 1877. WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT POUND, corner of Orleans and Triton streets, on June 19, 1877—

ONE YELLOW COW, marked "H. O." on the right hind quarter, if not claimed within five days, and expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock m.

By order of ROBT. E. D'AM, Administrator. je22 td

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, June 19, 1877. No School Certificates of 1874 and 1875 will be taken for taxes of those years, except they are paraded by the Secretary of the School Board.

J. C. DENIS, Administrator of Finance. je20 td

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Below New York Wholesale Prices. EITHER TO THE TRADE OR PUBLIC GENERALLY. Also a large supply of English Pipe Hooks Gas Fitters' Tools and Malleable Fittings can be bought for cash, at less than factory quotations, at 38 Camp street. JOHN G. FLEMING, Agent. 427 1/2

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104 Canal Street. TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1877, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On Fire Risks... \$61,286 62
On Marine Risks... 24,478 99
On River Risks... 25,679 97

Total Premiums... \$111,445 62
Less Unearned Premiums... 118,115 00

Net Earned Premiums May 31, 1877... \$293,331

Losses paid—
On Fire Risks... \$17,867 98
On Marine Risks... 11,022 50
On River Risks... 3,266 77

Taxes and expenses, less interest... 29,693 38
Reinsurance and Returned Premiums... 16,105 02—\$183,914 66

Profit... \$119,020 16
The Company have the following assets: Real Estate... \$289,079 49
City Bonds... 110,419 60
Bank, Railroad and other Stocks... 169,238 56
and Mortgage Bonds... 169,238 56
Notes secured by mortgage... 43,867 97
Bills receivable... 75,164 19
Premium in course of collection... 49,087 93
Cash on hand... 77,007 53

Total... \$1,026,344 23

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. PAUL FOURCHY, President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, I, Sworn to and subscribed before me the seventh day of June, 1877. JAMES FAHEY, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the seventh day of June, 1877, it was resolved to declare a cash dividend of twenty per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1877, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay to the Stockholders, on demand, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on their stock.

DIRECTORS: P. Maspero, Hy. Boobe, D. M. Chaffair, E. T. Kelly, P. Fourchy, J. M. Allen, S. Z. Reif, M. W. Smith, Charles LaBite, D. Faigo, J. J. Fernandez, je18 td

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT