THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS PREVAILING IN THE INTERIOR OF BRAZIL.

Half a Million of People Killed by It—Starvation and the Small-pox—Men Eating Their Own Children.

[Brazil Cor. of the New York Herald.]

Picture to yourself the condition of Ceara in January, 1878. A province dried up, blasted. Pastures without grass, forests without leaves, rivers without water, fields without crops. The cattle industry destroyed utterly; only a few beeves survived about the larger towns of the thousands that had roamed over these plains. The cotton and sugar industries almost annihilated; no mandioca even, except in about three or four mountain villages. People obliged to go five or six miles from their houses to dig for water in the bed of some torrent. At least 200,000 refugees encamped about the larger towns—70,000 of these added to the 25,000 of Fortaleza. A famine mortality, which in many places had reached twenty per day. A mortality from disease very much greater. No money in the provincial treasury; no hope of outside aid, except the drop of private charity, and all men looked for rain. I have letters from the interior that cover all this period; you will see if I exaggerate. A letter from Aracaly, December 26, says:

"The current of emigration continues to swell. On some days more than a thousand refugees have entered this town. Already we have an adventitious population of 40,000 souls. During the past month there died 403 persons, and as we have no epidemic here we must suppose that the greater part of this mortality arose from bad alimentation or actual famine. A little later, the note says, sixty-seven persons died on the thirtieth of December and sixty-six on the thirty-first."

Hunger, pestilence, want—these were what Ceara had to fight when the second great famine year broke upon her. In January there was fear, in February terror, in March despair; no rains at all in some places, little useless showers at best. And now comes the most terrible scene of all. There was no more hope in the Sertao. No food and no possibility of obtaining it except along the sea shore. Then the whole bewildered, famine-stricken, panic-wild crowd came rushing down to Fortaleza and the coast cities. Without food for the road, naked, sick, dying, even as they fled from death—every man for himself. Children striving vainly to keep up with their parents, crying as they roll over the stones, with bleeding feet and skeleton bodies, walking, crawling along, begging where no one could give—for how could a man support thousands. They were famished when they started. Three, four, five days they held their way. Then they fell by the roadside and groaned and died. Some pitying hand, perhaps, threw a handful of earth over them, but, for the most part, each was too busy with his own safety to care for others. So our human brothers died.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PERISHED.

The greatest mortality from hunger was probably in March; from February 1 to May 1, when the exodus was taking place. I can hardly calculate the number of famine deaths at less than 100,000, and during the whole drouth probably 150,000 died of hunger. I should add that my calculations are much lower than those of other persons; some place the entire number as high as 300,000. In Aracaty the death rate fluctuated between 90 and 110 a day; in Fortaleza it was less at this time, but eighty per day was bad enough. I have notices of ten, twenty or more daily deaths in small villages, and everywhere along the roadsides nameless crosses still tell the story of uncatalogued victims. Dark tales of cannibalism begin to appear. From a letter written at Quixeramobim I translate as follows:

EATING HIS OWN CHILD.

"I write in haste. Have no time to transcribe the scenes of horror about me. It is enough to give you as a specimen one nameless crime. A father, whose nature was so overcome by hunger that he killed and cooked in a pot his little child, two years old. This took place in California (a settlement near Quixada). The father died soon after his horrible repast. I have three or four similar stories, very well authenticated. I believe that these and other cases of cannibalism were caused by insanity—a common result of hunger."

I quote also a letter from Jaguaribe-Mirim, one of many that tell the same story:

"This village is full of abandoned children; the despairing fathers would no longer see them torn by this monster hunger. This very day, while I was eating dinner, my house was invaded by a crowd of these wretched children, very skeletons, who could hardly speak. Some of them were so weak that they would take only soup, obstinately refusing more solid food. The road from here to Aracaty is full of bodies. You can count the crosses by hundreds. The other day, in an abandoned house, there were found five bodies of refugees, four children and one old woman. By the bodies there were three strips of leather in the kettle over the ashes of an extinguished fire. A dog, the faithful friend of the family, was still watching them. Near Lettrado three young girls and an old man were found eating the flesh of a dead horse which lay by the roadside. This was a family from Laoras. Even in the villages these poor wretches no longer ask for mandioca meal; they ask for cats and dogs to eat. (This is no exaggeration. One shop-keeper told me of a refugee who asked permission to kill the rats about his place.) Three days ago I made a journey of six leagues by the road from Ico, and what I saw was indescribable. I found eleven dead bodies by the roadside and at least forty who were dying. Happily there is no pestilence here; the deaths are from hunger.

WHAT CAN THE GOVERNMENT DO?

In Crato the number of famine deaths registered from February 10 to March 18 was 664; in Corin, during the same time, nearly four hundred were recorded, and so on for the other villages. But by May the interior of the province was almost deserted. Even large places like Crato and Ico hardly contained a tenth of their original population. The scene of misery was transferred to the sea coast. In Ceara birds and insects died during the first blazing summer. Imagine what the plains must have been with a second dry year. The whole population was gathered in a strip not more than seventy-five miles in its greatest width running along the coast. The people were crowded about the cities and villages, living in wretched huts and drawing government rations. At one time there were 150,000 of them at Fortaleza, 80,000 at Aracaty, and so on for other places.

BREAKING OUT OF SMALL-POX.

The people had food enough, but still the death rate increased steadily. In Fortaleza it had reached 200 per day, even as early as May or June. In Aracaty it was hardly less. There were pernicious fevers, beri-beri, a little cholera. Yellow fever disappeared with the spring months. But above all other diseases the small-pox began to assume a terrible pre-eminence. It was worst at Fortaleza. Very few of the people were vaccinated. Isolation of the sick was never enforced. The pestilence, confined at first to the refugees, soon spread to the richer classes. By October the 150,000 adventitious population had dwindled to 70,000 or 90,000, including the townspeople; many had died, many had emigrated. Among those that were left the pestilence was stalking and marking its victims. On November 1 99 persons died of small-pox in Fortaleza; on November 2 124, and this out of a population of only 90,000. Your yellow fever deaths never reached such a proportion. But the disease went on increasing rapidly—200, 300, 400 deaths a day; toward the end of November the figures ran above 500. On the thirtieth there were 574 registered, but this includes only the interments in the public grounds. There were families that could afford to bury their dead in the city cemetery. There were peasants who were laid in the thick forest or carried out to sea on catamarans and sunk there.

APPALLING DEATH LISTS.

The whole number of registered deaths in November for the two cemeteries of San Joao Baptista and Lagoa-funda was 11,075. Of these 9270 were small-pox cases. But I think we must add to this at least one thousand buried, as I have said, in the woods or sunk in the sea. At this time there were 30,000 sick—more than a third of the population. Still the death rate increased. On December 10, 808 small-pox dead were buried in the cemetery of Lagoa-funda, at least 75 in San Joao, and probably 150 in the woods and the sea—a total death record of over 1000 in a single day, and this out of a population (now reduced) of only 75,000. The great plague of London reached this death rate, but that was from a population of 300,000. After this the mortuary rate decreased, but only because the disease had nothing more to feed on. A certain percentage of a community are exempt from small-pox. A few, no doubt, were saved by vaccination. By the end of the year the death rate had gone down to 200 per day. The entire number of deaths for the month was not far from 21,000. In all great epidemics, it is said, the people become indifferent to their danger. In Fortaleza this indifference was sufficiently astonishing. When I reached the place on the twentieth of December the death rate was 400 per day; but business was going on much as usual, and hardly anybody had been driven out of the city by the danger.

BURYING IN TRENCHES AT LAGOA-FUNDA.

Fortaleza is a very neat and pretty town, with wide streets and shaded squares. I noticed the groups of ragged, dirty people lounging around the street corners. Farther out were the long rows of huts, a hundred or more clustered together. Once or twice I passed men carrying coffins on their heads; a coffin shop near by was evidently doing an active business. But the pestilence was all about me. I went to the graveyard of Lagoa-funda, where the poor people are buried; for the old cemetery was overflowing long ago, and the government had this one made a league out of town, on the leeward side. The precautions were necessary, too. The filthy huts were bad enough, without the worse evil of a poisoned air. At Lagoa-funda the dead are buried in trenches, twelve together; "except," remarked one of the overseers, "where the bodies come in too fast for us; then we put fifteen or twenty in a trench, *conforme*." The trenches are deep; the bodies are placed in two layers and well covered. But the soil is of sharp, silicious sand, with no more disinfectant properties than a pile of stones would have. With 20,000 bodies rotting underneath it the stench was nearly insupportable. I stood it for five minutes before I turned away, sick at heart and stomach, from the terrible sight. What I saw was this: A series of pits or trenches, about seven feet by twelve and seven deep; some of them empty, others half full of corpses—not cleanly clad bodies, with folded hands and closed eyes, resting peacefully in polished coffins; the death horror is all taken away from these. I saw hideous, filthy masses of sores, with the staring, wide-open eyes full of sand, the limbs twisted, the face moulded to a curse under its mask of sores. There was no covering but the dirty rags they died in. Men, women and children were indiscriminately thrown into these holes and partially covered with sand.

The Appropriation Bill Enjoined.

[Baton Rouge Advocate.]

From the New Orleans papers we learn that four judges, who are interested in drawing their salaries to the exclusion of other creditors who have done as faithful service to the State as they have, went before the fifth judge the other day and sued out an injunction prohibiting the Auditor from issuing warrants to and the Treasurer from paying any and all claims stipulated in the general appropriation bill, except constitutional officers, until their (the judge's) salaries—prospective—were paid.

It is natural for men to look out for their own interests before they do anybody else's, and that is exactly what these judges have done.

What does it matter to them who suffers, and how much embarrassment is entailed upon the general working of the State machinery, so they draw their salaries.

Verily, did not the people elect them for that purpose, and have they no rights that other men are bound to respect?

The poor pages, who support, perhaps, widowed mothers, can of course better afford to do without their scanty earnings of the late session of the Legislature than those *hard-worked* gentlemen who listen day by day to the learned disquisitions of silver-tongued orators upon the intricacies of Blackstone, and dream by night of the glory of their own selves.

Indeed the charitable and institutions of learning of the State have no business to ask for a cent of their just dues until the salaries of officers are paid. The poor and needy who work for the State must stand back with awe-depicted countenances until ye lords of the ermine draw their fill of the filthy lucre from the State's crib, and if there be anything left after their burning thirst for the spoils has been amply slaked, then the others may step up and call for the leavings.

It would undoubtedly be a benefit to the State and to the people of New Orleans if they would, at the next election, if we may be allowed to use the expression, "set down on some of them hungry judges."

The Mexican War Veterans.

[Washington Capital.]

On Thursday next Senator Voorhies will ask the Senate to consider his bill granting pensions to the veterans of the Mexican war, in order to give Gen. Shields an opportunity to advocate the measure. This will probably be the closing effort of the hacked and scarred old veteran's public life, and both the occasion and the subject are opportune. Gen. Shields belongs to that order of heroes which we read about in the romantic histories of the first French empire; one of the veritable *moustaches blanes* of the Old Guard. There is none of your pinchbeck soldier about him—sutler in war and member of the G. A. R. in peace. On the contrary, the old man has always been at the front in war, and then, when peace came, he has more than once fallen in the rear in the great struggle of life. Six years ago I went down from Kansas City to Carrollton, in Ray county, Missouri, to visit the veteran on his farm. I found him in the field, cultivating corn with an ancient steed that looked as if it might have been one of the General's chargers in the Mexican war! He had been twice a Major General and Senator from two States, and yet, he "couldn't afford," he said, "to hire much help, he was so poor." But with all his poverty the old man was every inch a hero, from the sole of his shattered foot to the top of his battered head. "Here," said I, "is the man I used to read about, under the *nom de plume* of Cincinnatus." It will be a memory for a life time to have heard this veteran's farewell speech next Thursday on behalf of the men who followed him at Cherubusco thirty-one years ago.

Tilden's Ill Health but Remarkable Mental Vigor.

[Washington Special Baltimore Sun.]

A gentleman of intelligence and of high personal character, who was present during the examination of Mr. Tilden before the Potter committee at New York, says that he thinks every unprejudiced person should now be entirely satisfied that Mr. Tilden has no knowledge of any dishonorable attempts to influence the action of the returning boards in his behalf. He says that Mr. Tilden display wonderful mental activity, as sharp and clear as steel. But his physical powers are evidently on the wane, the palsy affection with which he is afflicted having made unmistakable inroads on his frame. The gentleman thinks it extremely probable that death will prevent Mr. Tilden from being a disturbing element in the National Democratic convention. A personal friend of Mr. Tilden, to whom the above was repeated, says that Mr. Tilden certainly does not look very robust, but that he is no more feeble now than he has been at most any time during the last three years.

'Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true that so many men who would otherwise rise in the world, are prevented from doing anything by that intolerable nuisance Fever and Ague. But relief is at hand. Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic is a swift and certain remedy for all malarial disorders. It prevents and cures liver complaint, dyspepsia and indigestion, is an excellent appetizer, and is an unfailing remedy for all bilious and malarial fevers and fever and ague.

Always ready, need no cooking—Shadines.

For Carolina Clay Peas call on George Heck & Co., corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases are fixed for

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

No. 7406. Gory Hood vs. H. Freilsen et al.
No. 7407. G. W. Sentell & Co. vs. Amanda Bonner and husband.
No. 7408. In the matter of the interdiction of Scott Watson, etc.
No. 7409. James A. Metcalfe vs. Chas. E. Alter et al.
No. 7410. Andrew W. Metcalfe vs. Chas. E. Alter and sheriff.
No. 7411. Succession of S. O. Rhea.
No. 7412. S. R. Kent vs. parish of St. Helena.
No. 7413. State ex rel. School Board Public Education of St. Tammany vs. Joseph Cousin et als.
No. 7415. Caroline Perry vs. Eugene Oubre, administrator.
No. 7416. Caroline Perry vs. Nicolas Rue.
No. 7019. Mrs. Ellen G. Patrick, widow T. C. Patrick, vs. Lawrence L. Butler, testamentary executor.
No. 7418. T. P. Farrar vs. H. R. Steele.
No. 7419. Mrs. E. P. Walton et al. vs. A. J. Bryant, sheriff, et al.
No. 7420. Raphael Hebert, administrator, vs. Emile M. Lefebre.
No. 7421. Vincent T. Cambre, individually and as administrator, vs. Felicite Grabert et als.
No. 7422. In the matter of the estate of Mrs. Ella Roth.
No. 7423. State of Louisiana vs. David N. Barrow.
No. 7424. Keene J. Cole vs. William G. Randolph.
No. 7377. A. B. Rains et al. vs. Alfred Lout, sheriff, et al.
No. 7393. New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company vs. Andrew H. Gay, tutor.
No. 7399. Moses W. Payne vs. Peter H. Kemp et als.
No. 7429. Succession of Elizabeth Lebrew.
No. 7431. H. McKnight vs. A. B. Ragan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

John L. Cummings, accused of embezzling letters containing articles of value, was tried and acquitted.

Dick Thompson, colored, charged with violating his duty as officer of election, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and in default of bond was remanded to the Parish Prison.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

DECISIONS BY JUDGE MONROE.

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company vs. Board of Assessors.

Plaintiffs were assessed in 1878 upon real estate $70,250, upon horses and carriages, etc., $49,500, and upon merchandise, capital and money at interest $100,000 as one item, and $555,200 as another item under the same caption. It appears from the pleadings and evidence that the item of $100,000 referred to was intended upon the one hand and is understood upon the other, to relate to the plaintiffs road-bed. The court will, therefore, not stop to inquire whether the assessment was properly placed under the caption of merchandise, capital, etc., or not, but will consider the assessment upon the road-bed. Plaintiffs claim that the assessment of $555,250 is illegal for the reason that they have no "merchandise, capital or money at interest." The court, in a very lengthy review of evidence and pleadings in the case, and after citing numerous authorities, decided as follows:

The entire assessment is made upon the basis of actual capital, consisting of tangible and intangible property, the tangible property being separately assessed. If the shares of plaintiff's stock had been selling in the market below par it might reasonably have been inferred that this tangible and intangible property taken together was not worth the amount at which they had originally valued their stock, and the court knows of nothing in the law which would justify an assessment upon property or values which have no existence under such circumstances.

The conclusions of the court then are:

1. That plaintiffs had in 1878 certain rights, privileges and franchises in addition to the tangible property returned by them and separately assessed.

2. That said privileges or franchises constituted property subject to assessment and taxation.

3. That they were properly assessed as "capital." Therefore the peremptory writ of mandamus is refused, the injunction is dissolved and the suit dismissed.

State ex rel. F. J. Luzier vs. Seventh Justice.—Peremptory writ of prohibition refused.

James Coyle vs. M. A. C. Hussey.—Plaintiff, under a judgment and execution against defendant, caused Messrs. Stoutemyer & Judson to be garnisheed, and upon their failure to answer the interrogatories served, obtained judgment against them as garnishees *pro confesso* in favor of James Coyle for $67 50. From this judgment the garnishees have appealed.

The judgment was rendered upon a presumed admission that the garnishees owed defendant the sum stated in the interrogatories, which was $100.

The specific amount stated in the judgment is considerably less than that sum; as to this sum of $67 50 there is no want of certainty, and the amount of costs for which the garnishees are condemned may be made certain by reference to the proceedings in the case. Judgment of lower court affirmed at cost of appellants.

State ex rel. Daunoy vs. City of New Orleans.—Reasons for judgment on rule taken by E. F. Garcia.

The warrants referred to in this rule were issued in December, 1876, in payment of what is termed a "supplemental pay roll" for the month of October, of that year. It does not appear that the issuance of said warrants was in any manner authorized by the Metropolitan Police Board, nor does it appear that said board was vested by law with the power to sanction such issuance if they had been so disposed. The transaction seems to have been conducted by one Bray, acting in concert with the treasurer of the board, and, from the evidence adduced, has very much the appearance of public robbery. There is nothing to connect the present holder of these warrants with the circumstance of their issuance, or in any manner to impugn his good faith; on the contrary, it is shown that he acquired the warrants in open market. The court, however, is of opinion that this fact, in view of the character of these warrants and the circumstances of their issuance, does not entitle him to recover upon them. The rule is therefore dismissed.

St. Charles Street Railroad Company vs. Board of Assessors.—This case does not materially differ from the case of the Carrollton Railroad just decided. The question is whether the plaintiffs have any other property (liable to taxation as "capital") than "real estate, road-bed," etc.

Mandamus refused and injunction dissolved.

SUIT FILED.

New Orleans Belt Railroad Company vs. Crescent City Railroad Company.—Petitioner prays that it be decreed that the space covered or occupied by the stables of the Crescent City Railroad Company on the river side of Water street is not subject to private use or occupation, but subject to public use only, and that the said Crescent City Railroad Company be ordered to remove the said stables and wooden gangway, so as to restore the proper grade of Water street in front of the stables, and to not interfere with petitioner's laying its track as authorized by ordinance No. 4969 of 1877.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPT.

G. E. Schmidt has filed a petition in this court, averring that he is unable to pay his debts, and he prays that a meeting of his creditors be called to appoint a syndic. Petitioner represents that his liabilities are $11,472 69; assets $492 85.

Dr. H. Bayon vs. Emanuel Heidingsfelder.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $280 and costs.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

In the suit of A. A. Brugier vs. the Orleans Railroad Company Judge Rightor sustained the exception and dismissed the suit.

Philip Helmback vs. J. L. Gubernator & Terry.—Judgment for plaintiff for $22 25, plaintiff to pay costs.

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

E. Barthe, perjury, pleaded not guilty.
Joseph Sardos, perjury, pleaded not guilty.
Belle Williams, alias Laura Williams, grand larceny, pleaded not guilty.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Nick Gorman, assault and battery, two cases.

TRIALS.

John C. Stewart, Jr., carrying concealed weapon.—Verdict, not guilty.
William Macaulay, assault by willfully shooting at.—Verdict, guilty.
Nick Gorman, assault and battery.—Verdict, guilty.

CONTINUED INDEFINITELY.

J. R. Lawless, manslaughter in killing Wm. Gibson.

INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury has found a true bill for perjury against N. Dole, alias Edward Talla.

SECOND RECORDER'S COURT.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons—Wm. West; sent before the Superior Criminal Court.

Entering an out-house in the night time without breaking—Analote Peneguy; sent before the First District Court.

Petty Larceny—Louisa Green; sent before the First District Court.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

ROYAL CANADIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL

January 1, 1879.

ASSETS.

United States bonds	$529,000 00	
Montreal harbor bonds	57,400 00	
Montreal Warehousing Company's mortgage bonds	24,333 33	
Mortgages on real estate	50,300 00	
Loans on collaterals	2,204 86	
Bills receivable—Marine premium	33,807 46	
Premiums in course of collection	98,835 62	
Accrued interest on investments	11,642 71	
Cash in head office, and on deposit in bank to Company's credit	101,829 11	
All other property	3,988 11	
		$913,401 20
All outstanding liabilities, including unearned premiums		405,433 28
Surplus for protection of policy holders		$507,967 92
Capital	$300 000 00	
Net surplus, Jan. 1, 1879	207,967 92	
Net surplus, Jan. 1, 1878	141,533 85	
Increase in Company's general surplus	$66,434 07	

ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

United States bonds	$529,000 00	
Accrued interest	8,700 00	
Premiums in course of collection	76,684 99	
Cash in bank to company's credit	10,794 89	
Bills receivable—Marine premiums	3,113 50	
		$638,293
All outstanding liabilities, including unearned premiums		292,877 75
Net surplus U. S. Branch		$345,415 63
Surplus U. S. Branch, Jan. 1, 1879	$345,415 63	
Surplus U. S. Branch, Jan. 1, 1878	318,048 93	
Increase in surplus of U. S. Branch	$27,366 70	

DOUGLAS WEST,

Manager Gulf States,

No. 195 ..... Gravier Street ..... No. 195

ja24 eod 1m NEW ORLEANS.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office 33 Camp street, Tulane Buildings.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with article 10 of the charter, this company makes the following statement of its business during the year ending December 31, 1878:

Premiums received for fire risks	$103,381 50	
Premiums received for river risks	13,317 39	
Premiums received for marine risks	4,218 01	
Reserved for unterminated risks of 1877 and surplus	75,144 73	
		$196,061 67
Less—		
Fire losses	$24,570 68	
River losses	1,252 34	
Marine losses	1,083 95	
Rebate	12,238 79	
Reinsurance	5,971 98	
Return premiums	4,137 66	
Reserved for unadjusted losses and adjusted losses, but not matured	4,475 00	
Expenses, Commission, Taxes, Licenses, etc., less discount and interest	19,065 12	72,774 92
Profits		$123,286 65
Reserved for unterminated risks for the year 1878 and surplus, after deducting interest, dividends, etc., as enumerated below		$104,655 22
The company has the following assets:		
Capital stock notes		$85,511 62
Cash on hand		74,280 97
Loans on pledge		86,018 34
Bills receivable		7,878 96
Bank stock		540 00
Real estate		968 16
Office furniture and fixtures		2,226 45
Premiums in course of collection		24,694 32
Total		$282,119 31

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Firemen's Insurance Company of New Orleans.

I. N. MARKS, President.

R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the sixteenth day of January, 1879.

ALFRED INGRAHAM, Notary Public.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1879.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare the following dividends, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1878, to wit—

1. Ten per cent annual interest on capital paid in.
2. Five per cent to the reserve fund, in accordance with section 3, article 8, of the charter.
3. Ten per cent to the credit of the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans, for the support of the widows and orphans and general relief system of said association, in accordance with section 4, article 8, of the charter.
4. Five per cent interest dividend on capital paid in.
5. Twenty-five per cent dividend to participating insurers.

All declarations of dividends to stockholders to be carried to credit of stock notes, in accordance with section 4, article 8, of the charter.

Participating insurers (not stockholders) payable cash on demand.

I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Jacob Alexander, Charles Hemard, T. Prudhomme, Leon Bertoli, C. Taylor Gauche, C. Sporl, H. H. Bierhorst, A. H. Isaacson, Wash Marks, L. B. Cain, John Fitzpatrick, A. P. Kip, Otto Thoman, E. S. Levy, George Waters, I. N. Marks, Louis A. Wiltz, Berry Russell. ja17 1m

FACTORS AND TRADERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

37 ..... Carondelet street 37

ASSETS APRIL 30, 1878, $1,283,316 14.

ED. ALPALFREY, President.
JOHN CHAFFE, Vice President.
THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

Trustees.

John I. Noble,	B. F. Eschalman,
John Chaffe,	W. C. Black,
Richard Milliken,	Charles Chaffe,
J. I. Warren,	L. C. Jurey,
Samuel Friedlander,	Wm. Hartwell,
A. A. Yates,	C. J. Leeds,
R. M. Walmesley,	A. T. Janin,
A. H. May,	Joseph Bowling,
T. Lytt, Lyon,	A. M. Bickham,
Samuel H. Boyd,	Henry Abraham
Joseph McElroy,	Louis Bush,
Wm. J. Behan,	A. Brittin,
G. W. Sentell.	

s1

THE LOAN OFFICE.

OTTO SCHWANER,

17 ..... Baronne street 17

Between Canal and Common,
Opposite Grunewald Hall.
Advances made on PIANOS, for which special accommodations are made. ja11

UNITED STATES

FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

We continue to sell these bonds, coupon and registered, at par and accrued interest.
All deliveries made here free of expense to purchasers.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK

ja21 1m A. BALDWIN, President.

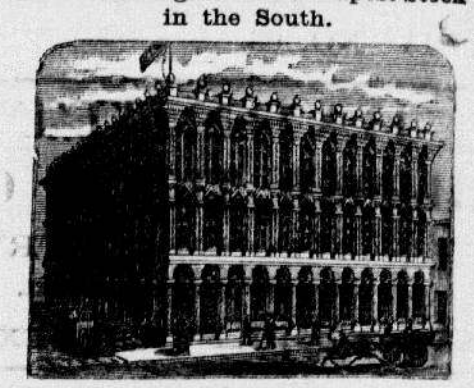
R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

CORNER OF CAMP AND POYDRAS STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

Open and ready for the Fall and Winter Trade with the Largest and Cheapest Stock in the South.

FEATHERS. HAIR, SPRING AND MOSS



FINE PARLOR SUITS

IN SILK, SATIN, COTOLINE, REPS AND HAIR CLOTH.

FINE BEDROOM SUITS

In Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood, with French Plate in Armoirs and Dressing Cases.

FINE DINING-ROOM, HALL

And Library Suits, Fancy Cabinets, Stands, Desks, Tables and Chairs.

—AN ASSORTMENT OF—

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A full line of Office Furniture. A large stock of Medium and Common Furniture, suitable for the country trade.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Louisiana, Executive Department.

Whereas, application has been made to me for the cancellation of the following bonds, to wit:

1. One drawn by JULES C. DENIS, as principal and Administrator of Finance of the city of New Orleans, with Henry Peychaud, Samuel Boyd, R. M. O'Brien and Lafayette Folger as sureties, and dated December 13, 1876.

2. One drawn by JAMES G. BROWN, as principal and Administrator of Accounts of said city, with Sawyer Hayward, John P. Moore and George Swarbrick as sureties, and dated December 14, 1876.

3. One drawn by JOHN McCAFFREY, as principal and Administrator of Improvements of said city, with John T. Gibbons, Philip McCabe, H. T. Lawler, Hugh McManus and John Ford as sureties, and dated December 11, 1876.

4. One drawn by ROBERT E. DIAMOND, as principal and Administrator of Police of said city, with Jeremiah G. Lee, Thomas Pickles and John Kuhlman as sureties, and dated December 11, 1876.

5. One drawn by CHARLES CAVANAC, as principal and Administrator of Commerce of said city, with William Fagan, Fred. Wintz, J. T. Aycock, John Finney and William Kern as sureties, and dated December 18, 1876.

6. One drawn by JOHN E. RENGSTORFF, as principal and Administrator of Assessments of said city, with Jos. Billgery, John A. Staiger, M. J. Brenan and Christopher Meister as sureties and dated December 12, 1876.

7. One drawn by JAMES D. EDWARDS, as principal and Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings of said city, with William J. Behan, John Thorn and Alf. H. Isaacson as sureties, and dated December 11, 1876.

All of which said bonds were each subscribed as aforesaid, and are for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of each of said principals in their respective administrative capacities.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, giving public notice to all persons therein concerned and interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the city of New Orleans, within ninety days from and after the last publication of this notice, why the said bonds, or either of them, should not be cancelled and annulled, and the securities above named discharged from any further liability.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State of Louisiana to be hereunto affixed, at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG,
Secretary of State. fe9 3t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas, F. C. ANTOINE has applied to me for the cancellation of a bond, drawn and signed by him, the said F. C. Antoine, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with William Harper as surety, dated the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1875, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said F. C. Antoine as harbormaster for the port of New Orleans.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause in writing, at the office of Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond should not be cancelled and annulled, and the surety above named discharged from any further liability in the premises.

Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG,
ja21 30t Secretary of State.

OMAHA RHUBARB WINE,

A valuable aid in case of

Indigestion and all Stomach Complaints.

A Purifier of Blood.

This wine contains in an agreeable form all the medical properties of the plant from which it is expressed, the valuable qualities of which are well known to physicians.

Experience has afforded the most ample proof that this wine possesses all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the plant has been esteemed. Its benefits are decided and healthful. Its use is strongly recommended to persons attending sick rooms, as it is believed to be a preventive during prevalence of fever and other infectious diseases.

Put up in pint bottles, champagne style, with two dozen in a case.

AGENT:

I. L. LYONS,

Wholesale Druggist,

jy2 tf NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas, W. E. Seymour and John Douglass have applied to me for the cancellation of a bond, drawn and signed by JAMES GRAHAM as principal, on the fourth day of April, 1877, and George Purvis, John Douglass, J. S. Copes and W. E. Seymour as sureties, each for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the said James Graham as Register of the State Land Office.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond should not be canceled and annulled, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG,
Secretary of State. fe13 30d

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas, application has been made to me for the cancellation of a bond drawn and signed by Z. T. Wester as principal, and Will. S. Lewis, James Crow, Jesse C. Steele, E. S. Greene, G. W. Robinson and H. C. Stringfellow, as sureties, dated the eighteenth day of April, 1877, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said Z. T. Wester, as sheriff for the parish of Red River.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond should not be canceled and annulled, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG,
Secretary of State. fe13 30d

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Room No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, February 17, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THUESDAY, February 27, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., for the following repairs, viz:

1. TO THE ENGINE-HOUSE OF COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY NO. 5;

2. TO THE FRENCH, FISH AND VEGETABLE MARKETS.

According to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. The work to be adjudicated to the lowest bidders. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Parties bidding must make separate proposals for the work specified for each and are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as an evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudications, the amount of $150 in cash for each proposal, 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 to be indorsed—

1. "Proposals for repairs to engine-house of Fire Company No. 5."

2. "Proposals for repairs to French, Fish and Vegetable Markets."

E. R. CHEVALLEY,
Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. fe17

NOTICE.

CITY LICENSES FOR 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, December 23, 1878.

This department will receive for City Licenses of 1879 on THURSDAY next, January 2, say, during the month of January, 10 per cent in city indebtedness of 1876, 1877 and 1878, and 90 per cent in cash. And for the month of February proximo, 5 per cent in city indebtedness of 1876, 1877 and 1878, and 95 per cent in cash.

ALF. H. ISAACSON,
ja1 to fe28 Administrator of Finance.

LOUISIANA MIRROR MANUF'G CO.

MIRRORS OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES MADE TO ORDER.

Also, Mirrors resilvered, Frames regilt, and all kinds of repairs made at moderate prices.

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