New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 11, 1874.

Balloonists are apt to use high flown language.

Burns clubs are being organized in favor of cremation.

"Siamesed" is the North Carolina word for marriage.

Congress has shed forty-five gallons of ink in a single session.

Strike a man at home and you "hit him right where he lives."

The silence of sleep is spoken of when a person sleeps soundly.

Good suggestions, like crying babies at a matinee, should be carried out.

Danbury mentions the invention of a new vermifuge, called "the early bird."

There is no comic writing in the Geneva case, although it is called "A. Ward."

Elephants are shrewd travelers. They always keep their eyes on their trunks.

Ladies' feet are like locomotives in more than one sense: they go ahead of her train.

A New Hampshire lady died recently after having read the Bible through thirty-four times.

"Man wants but little ear below, nor wants that little long," unless he would resemble a donkey.

Miss Helen Dickens, a daughter of Charles Dickens, has written a novel called "The Mill Wheel."

The government of Newfoundland has offered a bounty of two dollars a ton to encourage ship building.

Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach this morning at the First Congregationalist Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets.

They never will let the Siamese twins rest. A speculative genius now wonders if they had "two souls that beat as one."

It will be seen by notice in another column that the Longshoremen's Benevolent Society has postponed its picnic to Sunday, April 19.

A near-sighted Irishman about to fight a duel insisted that he should stand six feet nearer to his antagonist than his antagonist did to him.

The detectives seized a mysterious looking trunk which arrived in St. Louis lately, and thought they had a strong case. It contained Limburger cheese.

An amateur writer asked why his essay was rejected? "Well," replied the blunt editor, "there are some good things in it, and I think it is not original."

Attention is again called to the fact that Mrs. S. A. Dorsey will lecture on Monday evening at the Academy of Sciences. The public will attend without further invitation.

Castor beans are growing wild in Tular county, California, living over from season to season, until, in some cases, they grow into symmetrical trees from ten to twenty feet high.

An old lady protested against the use of steam vessels, as counteracting the decrees of Providence in going against wind and tide, vehemently asserting, "I would hae naething to say to thae impious vessels."

The Rev. E. E. Hale's society at Boston had a dance the other evening, and, as he was unable to be present, he consoled the party by sending a little poem, which appeared on the back of the programme of dances.

A learned divine at Burlington said to a liquor dealer there: "Wretched man! if the bed of that river was bank high with the suds of salvation, and a June rise of piety was coming down from the mountains, there wouldn't be enough to wash your feet."

George Hammond and Bill Mackey, residents of Colorado for the last thirty years, differed as to where the next dance should be held. They appealed to the code of dishonor, and the dance was held at Hammond's house. There was a funeral at Mackey's home.

A correspondent of the Winchester *News* says one of the most important acts so far passed by the Virginia Legislature is "an act for the protection of deer in Frederick county," and adds: "General Washington killed the last deer in Frederick a little over a hundred years ago."

Attention is called to the sale at auction, by N. J. Hoey, of a portion of ground in square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Rousseau, Second and Third streets. The sale will take place next Saturday, and the information is of importance to capitalists desiring to make an excellent investment.

The Bishop of Montreal had prohibited dancing. Two officers, wishing to obtain permission to dance the polka at a military ball, danced together to show the bishop how it was done. After the exhibition the bishop gave his permission in these terms: "You can dance the polka as long as you please—with each other."

Whether champagne is growing unpopular or has been crowded out by whisky, or the people have less money to waste on such costly drink, does not yet appear. But there were 30,000 dozen less of champagne imported into the United States in 1873 than 1872. The percentage of dimianished importation was about thirteen per cent.

A popular lecturer has been chinning his hearers with the following definitions: "A retreating chin denotes weakness; a projecting one harsh strength; a pointed chin means acuteness; a soft, fat, double chin, a love of good things; and an angular chin, judgement and firmness. A flat chin denotes coldness; a round, dimpled one, goodness; a small chin, fear, and an ur-chin, mischief."

Dr. Lothrop, a somewhat eccentric, but always sensible clergyman of West Springfield, Massachusetts, recently told a young lady member of his church, who feared she had done wrong in dancing, that if she had a good time he was glad of it, and hoped she would do the same thing again. He also informed an old lady who made a great uproar about the girl's dancing, that if she wished to get to heaven she would do well to use her feet more and her tongue less.

THE COTTON MILLS OF ST. LOUIS.

That "aspiring Lancaster" of the West has adopted a comprehensive commerce. Not content with the Asiatic trade bequeathed by the counsels of Benton, St. Louis claims a continental market from the Balize to Buenos Ayres on one side, and to Valparaiso on the other. We like these gigantic and American ideas. It expands the heart to think of them, and we cordially co-operate in the hope that the railroads and river craft of St. Louis may carry this continental commerce into effect. We are constrained to say, however, that the expectation of making St. Louis a principal cotton market is a delusion. The position that this will be necessary to the establishment of cotton mills is contradicted alike by Manchester and Lowell. That the mills do not necessarily follow the market is shown by New Orleans. It is scarcely necessary to explain why St. Louis can not be an important centre of cotton sale and shipment. To any one who has studied experimentally the course of the cotton trade a few words on this subject will suffice. All cotton is valued at Liverpool, and is worth the price paid in that market, less what it will cost to get the cotton there. By consequence cotton held any where in the United States can be realized on the bills of lading and policies of insurance in the hands of the shippers. Cotton then will seek a deep water port by the most direct lines, and will go thence to Liverpool. The cotton exchange may be negotiated in one market, while the cotton itself is shipped from another. On this principle the cotton grown in Texas or Tennessee will not go to St. Louis, because that city is off the right line transit to Liverpool. It will seek the deep water ports of New Orleans or Galveston, or go overland direct to some Eastern Atlantic port. St. Louis can, however, deal in the bills, and sell goods against the cotton all the same, just as New York conducts much of the cotton trade direct from New Orleans to Liverpool.

There is, however, a far larger field of enterprise than this of factorage. It is to build cotton mills, as thus suggested by the St. Louis *Globe:*

If we wish to avoid the expense of two ocean shipments, of interest and brokerage, and labor lost, and changing tariffs, we must set to manufacturing where coal and iron and labor can be found, and where a cotton market can be established as the natural result of the interchange of those commodities which the cotton growers want.

Exactly so. A pound of cotton may be converted into three yards of average cloth, each worth the cost of the pound of cotton. What works this wondrous addition to the value of the raw material? Doubtless it is the magic of the superior order of intelligence possessed by Europeans. But the result of all comparison proves that the European is not the superior of the American in mind, body, or invention.

What, then, really does make two hundred and fifty million dollars of raw cotton worth, when woven and printed, worth, perhaps, one billion dollars? The alchemy of this transmutation is this: Food, fuel, human skill and mechanical force are combined with this raw material, and the result is the valuable fabric stated.

Now St. Louis has, in a wonderful measure, the principal elements of this wonderful alchemy. She has two deficiencies:

First—Skilled labor in milling.

Second—A school of design and engraving to print goods.

The first of these wants can be easily supplied. The mills having been provided, it will be necessary to put in the English market an order for the managers and operatives to inaugurate and conduct it. More than forty thousand European mechanics came, last year, into the port of New York alone, and were distributed throughout the West. Give the spinners of England assurance of a home and wages, and any number of mills can be stocked with hands. The late reports of the labor commission in Massachusetts shows that mechanical industry in that commonwealth lays up very little net profit after paying for imported food and fuel. It would be only necessary to place a few specimen loaves and bacon sides in the windows of Manchester and Lowell, with a label of the St. Louis prices on them, to start ship and car loads of operatives to this Canaan of the cotton serfs.

The chief difficulty in establishing a most profitable division of the cotton manufactures lies in the want of artistic skill and manufacturing taste in the tints and figures of cotton prints.

This, though requiring a longer preparation, may by the aid of the great polytechnic institution at St. Louis be soon accomplished.

It is in favor of this elementary stage of art, that the people of South and Central America are simple and uniform in their fancies and do not change the styles of their wearing apparel, as do the fastidious dames of Europe and America. St. Louis has therefore all the materials for organizing this and other great industries at her command, and as this continental market awaits her commerce, we do not see why she should not trade with Rio Janeiro, as well as with Canton. We are aware of the European competition to be encountered in many of the markets, but with the natural advantages and the command of European machinery and skilled labor we can not see why the experiment should not be made, even in doubtful markets.

Should St. Louis confine her attention to such undoubted resources and desist from recommending Eads' wingdams to overflow and drown out the cotton crop of Louisiana, we should hail with delight the realization of their visions of future glory, which animate the imagination of her energetic citizens.

INFLATION.

In endeavoring to convince the world that the plan adopted by Congress to meet the financial wants of this country at this time rests upon nothing but an inflated base, the New York *Herald* becomes sufficiently windy and vain to convict it of being an "inflationist" of the first water. This is made apparent by its threats of civil war, to be followed by all the dire calamities that usually accompany an appeal to arms as a means of settling disputed questions, in case the West and South insist upon having the financial policy of the nation, as shaped by Congress, carried out by the federal administration. The fact that the *Herald* is trying to array the President against Congress upon so vital a question as that of adjusting the financial policy of the country to a standard that will meet its growing wants, and at the same time sustain its credit, is scarcely less ominous than the fact that it is endeavoring to make it appear that a spirit of sectionalism has governed Congress in this matter. All reflecting and well-meaning men will regard any attempt to revive a sectional feeling in this country as mischievous, if not dangerous.

The *Herald* not only charges that Congress, in dealing with the currency question, has been governed by a spirit of sectionalism inimical to the North and East; but it charges that the South and West have banded together in support of sectional legislation, thereby inciting the North and East to take a sectional view of the subject, and actually predicting that civil war will follow should the national government attempt to carry out any financial policy not dictated exclusively by the moneyed men of the North and East—or, perhaps it might be more properly said, of New York and Boston. If the *Herald* thinks the great body of workingmen in the North and East can be induced to shoulder the musket to sustain the moneyed aristocrats of their own section against the interest of labor throughout the nation, it is plainly as verdant in its knowledge of human nature as it is vain of its power for good or evil. The great army of laborers in the North and East, those who till the soil, work at the mechanic arts, etc., have no feeling in common with the men who speculate in gold and fancy stocks, and they will not support at the ballot-box the pretensions of a moneyed class to control the financial policy of the country, much less take up the musket in aid of a rebellion against the enforcement of existing laws. Therefore the *Herald's* attempt to arouse a sectional feeling and incite civil war at this time, will prove as harmless as its attempt to have the city of New York secede from the State of New York when the State authorities determined to stand by the national government in its efforts to put down the Southern rebellion.

The suggestion in 1861 that the city of New York rebel against the authority of the State was scarcely less ridiculous than the suggestion now made to the effect that if the government at Washington persists in carrying out the views of Congress in regard to the currency question the North and East will rebel, and civil war will ensue; and yet the *Herald* seriously maintains that this will be the effect of the government's refusing to accede to its demand, clearly made in the interest of the moneyed class, to abandon the policy of increasing the present circulating medium of the country to an amount required for the wholesome pursuit of business. If the *Herald* had been content to urge its objections against such a course with a view, if it could not succeed in having President Grant veto the new finance bill, of referring the subject back to the people in the election of Congressmen next fall, its opinions would have commanded respect, even though the country was not prepared to indorse them. But that being too tame a course for the paper that essays to be a great political power in the land as well as a prophet, it predicts civil war as a consequence of a failure on the part of the government to carry out its views. It falsely assumes that the increase of our circulating medium voted by Congress to meet the demands of business, is inflation. We are satisfied there has been a change of views on this subject since last fall. Then the greatest of New York's financiers were asking the government to extend the circulation of its currency by forty millions in order to relieve the banks of that great city and save the business men from impending ruin. That movement was made to benefit New York, and although it proposed to have the government do, without sanction of law and for the benefit of a few, what government has since determined to do with sanction of law for the benefit of the whole country, no one thought it a measure of inflation. But it is not improbable, after all, that the principal object at the present time in denouncing the financial policy of the government is either to divide the Republican party by arraying the President against Congress, or failing in that, to accomplish the same object by creating a spirit of sectionalism among the people that will array the North and East against the South and West. As the *Herald* never possessed any love for the Republican party, it is not at all unlikely that in attacking the financial policy of the administration it may be inflated with the idea of seeking to pave the way for the election of a Democratic President in 1876.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

It must be observed that the people throughout the country have become somewhat distrustful of politicians as agents for conducting any public enterprise requiring business attention. It is because perhaps the lucubrations of the politician, like those of the clergyman, are too abstract and exalted for mundane application.

Hence the organization of separate interests and industries which consider and mature in practical detail measures proper for legislation. We may mention the National Board of Trade and the Granger incorporations.

The cities have become especially nervous about the capacity of hungry politicians, indorsed by the thirsty constituency of the saloons. Their boards of exchange and trade have fallen into the same cautious habit of preparing measures of public interest and even of sending committees to dry nurse the functionaries intrusted with corporate legislation, and keep them from falling into the gutters of political iniquity.

St. Louis—whom we almost fear to offend by the observation—has followed in the footsteps of Chicago and San Francisco. Her Merchants' Exchange has, after a proper degree of whereas, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our municipal elections politics should be laid aside entirely, and men of known ability and honesty, without regard to party, supported.

This, it is observed, is not a compulsory command. It is advisory, and as such will have its influence, especially when connected with a resolution adopted in full meeting, exhorting the merchants and business men to attend the polls and execute their own advice. Such exhortations have had a good effect in other cities. While their hand was in we would have been glad to see the same principle of selection recommended in regard to the Congressional aspirants. The miraculous conversion of some of these gentry to the Eads wing-dam scheme for overflowing and drowning out Louisiana, requires explanation, and prevention in future, and we move the choice of national be placed on the same footing with municipal representatives. With this amendment we shall have much hope of the future ordinances and other statutes, local and national. With the vast and growing political power of Missouri it is just a little risky to her neighbors if it should fall into incompetent hands.

The innocent minded young man who writes the leading articles for the *Bulletin* affects indignant surprise because the men who rushed into the rebellion in the hope of a commission or a contract have since transferred their talents to other business of questionable morality. He probably takes them at their word, and deems them as honest as they claim to be. Poor youth! He should know that a man or set of men selfish and dishonest enough to rob the poor laborer of the fruits of his sweat and toil would not be very nice as to their next employment after having failed in that.

The very worst exemplars for the free colored population we have heard—the worst enemies to honesty and economy—have been the old citizens who thronged the lobbies of the Legislature, feted and flattered the colored members in private and then pretended to their friends that they sympathized with those who were oppressed by "negro rule." The politics of this State can not so easily be run by deception and hypocrisy as formerly, though we are compelled to testify that the practice is very hard to dig up by the roots.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

We publish this morning the act to amend the general election law, which was recently approved by the Governor. It will be seen that the new law gives a much more popular feature to the manner of conducting elections than has heretofore prevailed in this State. In the country for instance, the police juries will appoint the commissioners of election and designate the polling places, a duty heretofore devolving upon the supervisors of registration who were, themselves, appointed by the State registrar. Under the new law there will naturally be a superior adaptation of the means of holding the election to the convenience of the voters, since the police jurors will have every motive to consult the wishes of their neighbors. We hope the law will serve the admirable purpose intended by its framers, and furthermore that men will be selected to the duty of executing it who will subordinate all considerations to their sworn obligations to act impartially and honestly.

AID FOR THE LAFOURCHE SUFFERERS.

Major H. F. Springer, of New Orleans, is hereby authorized to receive subscriptions, either in money or provisions, in behalf of the Lafourche sufferers, the same to be by him transmitted to the relief committee at Thibodaux for distribution.

COMMITTEE:

O. CROSIER, President;

Henry Franklin,	Louis Langman,
Cecil Vivian,	M. McCoy,
William Murrell,	Benjamin Lewis.

By order: FRED. COLLIN, Secretary.

ap12 2p

(Communicated.)

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

THE HAVANA ROYAL LOTTERY.

HAVANA, March 26, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The Mephistopheles of the Havana press (misnamed Voz de Cuba) is irate against your correspondent for having given publicity to the frauds committed by the manager of the Havana Royal Lottery. That paper, which is well known at home and abroad for its mendacity, affirms with unblushing coolness that the lottery has always been fairly drawn, and that the prizes are punctually paid.

The people of Cuba, who are groaning under the iron heel of Spain, do not dare to contradict the above statement; but they know full well it is entirely false. If no thefts have been committed, why were charges made against Senor Valero, the administrator of the Royal Lottery? Why was he removed from office and imprisoned? Why has he been sent to Spain to be tried? All the correspondents in Cuba of the American Press have mentioned the frauds complained of, and alluded to the incarceration of that Spanish official. This shows that the abuses practiced are of common notoriety.

But this is not all. If Senor Valero managed to cause prizes to be paid to himself, for which he is now to be tried, is it not evident that the drawing is performed in a manner which opens the doors to fraud. Your correspondent defies the Voz de Cuba to refute these facts. The assertions of that sheet are as veracious as the reports it frequently publishes, endeavoring to show that the Spaniards have gained great victories over the struggling patriots. The Spanish organ, however, can not say whether anybody was injured on the Cuban side, as the aforesaid Spaniards do not stay long enough on the battlefield to learn particulars. A few more such victories and the gorgeous flag of Spain—an emblem of blood and gold—shall cease to wave over the fair land which champions of truth, as the editor of the Voz de Cuba pretends to be, despoil and plunder.

By the scheme of the Havana Lottery, 30,000 tickets are issued, at $20 each, amounting to $600,000, out of which prizes are paid for $450,000, leaving profit to the government $150,000 on each drawing every fortnight.

The dealers in lottery tickets pay for them here in paper of the Spanish Bank, worth nearly one-half the value of American money, so that you pay them in New Orleans $25 to $30 in greenbacks for a ticket that costs them not more than $13 or $15. If you win one of the prizes you will be able to sell it in New Orleans but for half it calls for.

A capital prize, I am informed, could not be sold at any discount in your city. In Havana it can only be negotiated at one-third of its face. The Spanish lottery is a monstrous speculation, if not swindling; but as long as "mistaken souls who dream of Heaven" are willing to buy, speculators will be willing to sell. Here in Havana the lottery is played out. Let it be the same abroad.

ap 9 6t

HALL THIRD WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB, New Orleans, April 11, 1874.

WHEREAS, The State Central Committee has deemed it prudent to recognize the fraud and corruption so long practiced upon the people of this State by indorsing the club presided over by C. F. Ladd as the Central Club of the third ward, parish of Orleans;

Resolved, That we question the existence of that committee, and their right of determining the choice of the Republicans of this ward for their presidency.

Resolved, That, to the contrary notwithstanding, we will forever adhere to the club presided over by F. C. Antoine, composed of the legitimate voters of the ward, as the Reform Central Club of the third ward; be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our sincere thanks to Hon. W. G. Brown, W. B. Barrett, B. F. Joubert, and Carrie, for daring to maintain their manhood in defending honesty and justice, and that their names will long be remembered.

Resolved, That we deplore the unwise and partisan action taken by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback in defeating reform.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican.

S. S. FRANCISCO,
F. C. ANTOINE, President.

P. W. GOEWEY, Secretary. ap12 1t 2p

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

The great book of this eminent military chieftain has just been received from the publishers, and is now ready for delivery to subscribers at No. 45 Carondelet street, New Orleans. New subscriptions will be received. ap12 1t 2p*

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 7, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 3, 1874, EDWARD CLAREN, a citizen of New Orleans, was robbed and murdered and his body thrown into the New canal, near Howard street in this city; and, whereas all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed,

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the said Edward Claren, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this seventh day of April, in the year of our of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap8 2p

NOTICE

TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

We will pay old State and City Taxes and City Licenses at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
No. 39 Carondelet street, front office.

mh17 30t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 1, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the eighteenth of February, 1874, WILLIAM F. O'ROURKE, of West Pearl river, St. Tammany parish, was, without provocation, shot at and killed at a point in Lake Borgne, twelve miles from the east end of the Rigolets, within the limits of the parish of Orleans, and

Whereas, all efforts of the local authorities to discover and bring to justice the murderer or murderers of the said William F. O'Rourke have failed—

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the said William F. O'Rourke, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap8 2p

WOOD---COAL.

MOUNT CARBON COAL.

This Coal, acknowledged by all who have used it, to be

THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE,

Is sold at SIXTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL, delivered to any part of the city, by

WASHINGTON MORTON,
ap12 3t No. 138 Gravier street.

B. D. WOOD. JOHN A. WOOD. J. H. WOOD.

B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS,

COAL MERCHANTS,

106.....Common street.....106

Opposite the City Hotel.

Tugboat Charlie Wood. no28 6m

H. & C. TYLER,

COAL DEALERS,

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Office No. 9 Carondelet street; yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. nr

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, $564,129 19, viz:

Fire premiums	$206,305 51
Marine premiums	297,059 28
River premiums	59,654 40
Total	$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums.....$23,125 00	
Returned premiums.....10,338 26—	33,463 26
Net premiums	$530,665 93
Fire losses.....$178,535 90	
Marine losses.....159,374 45	
River losses.....45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 96
Rebate in lieu of dividend	87,917 62
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69—510,979 27
Balance reserved	$19,686 66

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$59,427 75
Bank and other stocks	12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	33,235 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,090 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,376 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	99,389 58
Suspense account	56,927 57
Total	$442,288 85

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs,	N. M. Benachi,
Ant. Carriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Fosdick,	Chas. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Fredericks,	Edward Toby,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Vose,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marqueze,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	E. R. Deane,

John S. Wallis. mh27

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—

On fire risks		$414,633 55
On marine risks		101,100 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—	137,382 61
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$163,070 67	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91—	260,017 64
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 87
Rebate paid to the assured		59,773 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00—	50,000 00—417,914 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	3,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,662 77
Other real estate	28,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,405 76
Total	$774,505 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 18
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public,
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART,	M. PAVRO,
H. GALLY,	PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK,	AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD,	E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE,	J. TUYES. ja17 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden,	F. F. Del Bondio
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Hulier,
Sigmund Stats,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keidler,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt
B. Seig,	Isaac Scherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach

oc25 1y

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$751,895 30
On marine risks		92,639 16
On river risks		162,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,098 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,708 29	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,802 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 62	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31—	$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,128 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,498 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,993 56
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,200 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,336,209 66

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.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of June, 1873. P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next.

Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand terest at the rate of ten per cent per annum their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Genseres,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wilts,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte.	je12 1y

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, April 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE CITY OF eight Wharf Improvement Bonds will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the eighteenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

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

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
ap9 td Administrator of Finance.

PROPOSALS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, New Orleans, April 8, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Mayor and President of the Board of Commissioners of the McDonogh school fund, the Fink Asylum fund and the Touro Alms House fund, until twelve o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874, for the sale to the said funds of twenty new sonsol dated gold bonds of the general series of $1000 each.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor and President Board Commissioners, etc.
E. W. HALSEY, Private Secretary. ap9 6t

PETITION.

TO THE HON. MAYOR AND ADMINISTRATORS of the city of New Orleans—Gentlemen: The undersigned real estate owners on both sides of Baronne street, from Canal to Common street, are desirous that said Baronne street, within the above mentioned boundaries, should be be paved with square blocks, and that the banquettes in front of the same be flagged, and stone curbing laid where necessary, and they respectfully request that the necessary action be taken for said purposes under section ten, act No. 48, session acts of 1871.

Very respectfully,

	Feet.	Inches.	Lines.
Louis Grunewald	76	0	0
J. A. Turnell	25	11	1
Mrs. Annie Heaney, per James Heaney	25	7	0
James S. Knapp	21		
Mrs. Adele Beer	121	1	8
F. Gautrelet	202	3	0
F. Gautrelet	23	0	0
Charles E. Fenner	21	0	0
Vue. E. G. Porter	32	0	8
University, W. P. Kellogg	209	4	6

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, March 29, 1874.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original petition now on file in this office.

mh29 4t law JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW DRAINING MACHINE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, April 2, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned will be received at this office until 10 A. M., TUESDAY, June 2, 1874, for the erection of buildings and machinery for a draining machine at the lake end of Upperline canal.

Bids to be made for payment in cash, and in new consolidated bonds, drainage series, at par, at the option of the City Council.

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

Proposals to be accompanied by plans and specifications, both general and in detail. The proposals to state the price of the machinery, including boilers, engines, pumps, foundations and buildings; total height of lift, or force, or both, to be seventeen feet; also to state the quantity of fuel necessary for the discharge of a certain quantity of water in a given time.

Machinery to have capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per hour, to be of a durable character, and in all respects first class.

Buildings to be of iron, good design, well ventilated, and constructed in a substantial manner.

Work to commence in sixty days following adjudication of contract and complete in five months.

The work will be located immediately inside of the northwest angle of the lake embankmeet at its intersection with the west or upper embankment.

A plan showing arrangement for pump, engines and boilers can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, but bidders will not be confined to any particular class of pumping machinery.

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

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

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance, certifying that the required cash deposit has been made.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Draining Machine."

ap3 t my2 JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Seventh District, March 27, 1874.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED AND warned not to receive, transfer, barter or sell bonds of the late city of Carrollton, and known as funding bonds of the city of Carrollton, having thirty years to run, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum, with coupons attached, of the following numbers, to wit: Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193 and 194, for $1000 each, said bonds having never been signed by the Comptroller and Mayor, nor the undersigned as Treasurer, the same being lost, mislaid or stolen.

F. DRIBEL,
mh29 Late Treasurer City of Carrollton.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Louisiana.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 31, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE CONTRACT Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of May 30, 1874, (to be decided by June 10, 1874), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein spec