New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 14, 1874.

Let those laugh who have new sets of teeth.

Shaving notes—Two dimes paid to a barber.

Josh Billings is not a bad man, but he has bad spells.

Arthur Sullivan, an English composer of music, is to be knighted.

The last shades put on by a painter when finishing a picture should be dun color.

Not less than 100 women have entered the medical profession within the past year.

A widower who had gone to get married closed his office "on account of "re-pairing."

Victor Hugo's "Ninety Three" is pronounced number one by the literary world.

"Idolatry" is the name of Julian Hawthorne's new novel, to be published by J. R. Osgood & Co.

A kind word spoken to a husband will go farther than a broomstick or a flatiron, says a woman of experience.

When a man is put in solitary confinement, no matter how bad he behaves, he is never "found out."

A Western paper announces the death of a lady celebrated for the "purity of her character and complexion."

Switzerland, with 400,000 school children, has 7000 schools and 6600 masters. In some districts a master has charge of two schools.

Advertisements printed in Chinese characters, such as are seen on the tea chests, are beginning to appear in the California papers.

The largest salt deposits in the world are west of the Virdigris river in the Indian Territory, covering several square miles of country.

In the English river Thames no salmon have been seen for more than a generation. The river was once noted for containing the best in the world.

H. S. Hyatt, Esq., editor of the *Mississippi Valley Progress*, published in St. Louis, has arrived in this city, and has favored us with a call.

Blanchard Jerrold asks for information regarding the late Emperor Napoleon, particularly of his conduct when in the United States, forty years ago.

The Young Men's Benevolent and Protective Union will give a picnic at Orange Grove on Sunday next for the benefit of the relief fund of the Union.

Plymouth Church has become too small to accommodate its weekly visitants, so it has been decided to build a new edifice to seat 6000 people, at a cost of $400,000.

The hotel keepers at Niagara have made their usual annual announcement to the effect that there will be no more extortion and swindling practiced there on travelers.

It is said that the new King of the Sandwich Islands is endeavoring to obtain the support of the newspapers by appointing every editor in his kingdom to a fat office.

Hon. Marshall Jewell's private letters, which creep into print now and then, are very readable. His verdict on living in Russia is terse: "Do I like it? Well, some. Don't believe I should want to spend my life here, though!"

An Oswego paper describes a fire by saying that "the red flames danced in the heavens and flung their fiery arm about like a black funeral pall until Sam Jones got on the roof and doused them out with a pail of water."

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* complains that the Democratic ticket was elected in that city recently on account of corrupt influences being brought to bear upon the colored voters who were induced to support it.

A ball will be given by the Young Ladies' Society of New Orleans at Grunewald Hall, Saturday evening, the twenty-fifth instant, for the benefit of the French Union Society. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present.

Speaker Blaine has ordered the parenthetic words "laughter," "applause," "sensation," etc., omitted from the official reports of the debates, as they only indicated the fact that members had violated the rules of the House.

Last Wednesday night, during a trapeze performance at Mortimer's Variety Theatre in Philadelphia, Mme. Lola fell a distance of twenty feet, and was seriously injured. She subsequently reappeared and offered to continue the performance, but the audience objected, and she withdrew.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The funniest thing on the street, this month, is the appearance of a sharp-nosed woman in the bonnet of the period and a mask veil. The latter article hangs over the tip of the wearer's nose with all the grace of an umbrella covering over a broken rib."

Upon the ceiling of the handsome Cosmian Hall, recently dedicated at Florence, Massachusetts, by the Free Religionists, are the fresco portraits of John Brown, standing for progress; of Humboldt, representing science; of Reubens, symbolizing art, and of Shakespeare, representing literature.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that the Louisville public librarian should be instructed to buy a liberal supply of spelling books and a few thousand Bibles for the benefit of the people of Louisville, and "Hoyle on Games" and the "Racing Calendar" for the use of strangers who wish to conform to the customs of the city while they sojourn there.

The English *Unitarian Herald* is reminded that "many years ago, when the Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, was on a visit to one of our ministers, who kept only two maid servants, he rose early every morning and polished his own boots. We remember his eloquence as a preacher, his courage as a reformer, his skill as a poet and his mechanical ingenuity. We always believed Mr. Pierpont was a remarkable man, and now we know it."

CALL OF THE CLANS.

The *Picayune*, in its Sunday issue, says: "We have been severely rebuked for harboring opinions in a head which is neither bald nor gray," and then proceeds to explain that this opinion is that the Louisiana Legion should be reorganized in connection with the approaching political campaign. To these opinions a correspondent responds: The object of such reorganization should be "political, not military," and thinks "a company could be formed in every ward of the city to report to headquarters. Fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred solid votes could thus be wielded by young men of twenty-one to forty-five years of age." This plan is indorsed in the name of the *Picayune*. The personal description of this writer, who assumes authority to thus commit the paper, renders it tolerably certain that the article does not emanate from the published and reported principals. That is, unless there has been very lately an extensive buying of hair dye and periques.

Here is a declared purpose to dethrone the bald and the gray leaders of party, and enroll "the young men of New Orleans who have pretty well concluded to dispense with political wet nurses for the future." We must presume that this editorial has been "snaked in" upon the seniors, as they certainly would not consent to circulate a proclamation of their own dethronement.

We should imagine that this juvenile editor who salutes his seniors with the jibe, "*Go up*, thou bald heads!" may be one of those fierce spirits which sent the *Picayune* into premature bankruptcy, under a verdict in libel, and who applauded with both hands the proven insolvency which they had contributed to produce. It is certainly very much in the tone of "Action! Action! Action!" followed by riot, attempted assassination, the invasion of Grant parish and the slaughter of nearly a hundred of its inhabitants, and the arrest, imprisonment and trial of alleged offenders. Accompanying these troubles were duplicate Governors, judges and Legislatures, with an appeal to Congress. Coincident and consequent upon this excitement was the depreciation of public and private credit and a general stagnation of commerce.

It is now proposed to instigate *de novo* this cycle of horrors and of crimes by the reorganization of a body which was purely military. All know the history of "the First Regiment Field Artillery," of the militia of Louisiana, disarmed at Davidson Court but not disbanded. It is still borne on "the register of the military force" of Louisiana with the same staff and roster as in 1872. We have no idea that this body of soldiers will allow any politician to march them into the next campaign as a solid body of voters for Fusion or anything else. We judge from this military ignorance of this editor pro tem of the *Picayune* that his hair has not been worn off by the military helmet, nor has it been rendered gray by the severity of political thought. Is it now, when the country and city is threatened with inundation and when ten thousand nameless paupers throng around the soup houses and sleep at the stations, that society is to be disturbed and divided?

All know the meaning of the call of the clans. It is not to work on the levees. Not to help the poor, or relieve the destitute. It proposes no good to commerce, and no aid to agriculture. It is sowing the seeds of strife, to reap the harvest of office. We warned the Legislature to so cut down the price and perquisites of office as to disband these office hunting combinations. It has failed to do so, and now we have a call for organization, based on no avowed principle, and directed to no perceptible object. For what or on whom are these fourteen or fifteen hundred votes to be cast? We presume none are so sanguine as to expect an election before next fall, now nearly six months off. An election of members of the Legislature will then take place, but surely as a city in which the opposition to the Republican majority is so decided, there can be no necessity for an immediate and prolonged disturbance of the social peace by brigading the battalions of Fusion. These political soldiers might stand at ease or be even furloughed for months to come. The city administration is still in the hollow of the executive hand. It is to be considered by those conductors of the *Picayune*, whose heads may be gray with experience or bald with the effervescence of volcanic thought, whether this premature levying of troops merely to assert their value in the hour of emergency is compatible with the duty of a public journal read abroad as a daily indication of our political meteorology. The announcement of an unabated purpose to force Fusion down the throats of an unwilling people, must produce a similar caution on the part of those it threatens. The executive whose disposition is to so exercise his power of appointment or to heal and not to harrass the irritations of the past, will be warned to restrict his patronage to those who are alone to be relied on in the sordid struggle for place which we are to dread. If a call summon the clans to attack, the strongholds threatened by these caterans will be put in a state to stand their siege. There will be none left within their walls capable of opening a postern to the lawless gathering. This may be depended on. At the same time the organization of fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred young men within the military age for "political not military" objects, may suggest the notification of some other young men of precisely the same range of age for purposes not political, but for the preservation of the public peace, and the enforcement of the laws of the United States within the judicial districts comprised within the limits of Louisiana.

We call the attention of the conservative heads of the *Picayune*, whether bald or gray, to the fact that organization will naturally be met by organization. The later history of the *Picayune* should convince its conductors that this community wishes peace and harmony, and that men or organs that attempt to make a partisan and political campaign at this time, even when the hand of God is upon the land and the waters, can not expect and will not receive the patronage of a people whom the selfish and insane strife has brought to the verge of ruin.

"REINFORCEMENT OF CAPTAIN EADS."

Such is the heading with which the St. Louis *Democrat* prefaces the publication of Professor Fontaine in favor of "Manico's patent lattice caissons," as a mode of jettying the Mississippi outlet. We may presume it will announce with even greater triumph the conviction which is alleged to have come over the mind of Senator West, and the published advocacy of the jetty system by Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, civil engineer, published in the *Picayune* of Sunday last. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the cause of science that these two distinguished engineers are at present unemployed, and so have the leisure to show how much they know and how lamentable is the ignorance of others. We have no intention to enter upon the physical question involved. The engineers are experts who are employed to tell us whether one plan is better than another, and the weight of engineering testimony—we ask pardon of the distinguished unemployed—is thus far in favor of the canal. The only practical example of a river outlet deepened by jetties, cited in justification of the Eads scheme, is one which does not drain half the territory of the Mississippi valley, and lies within parallels of latitude not corresponding with the rainfall escaping by the outlet of the Mississippi. We are compelled to doubt the applications of this analogy. It may be as if a pair of pantaloons should be made at St. Louis for Professor Bayley upon the admeasurement of Professor Eads. Both the Danube and the Mississippi "have a delta," says Professor Bayley. Under the sartorial analogy supposed, we might say both the professors wear breeches, but if it should chance that one professor measures some forty or fifty inches in girth, while the other "might creep through an alderman's thumb ring," we submit that much valuable cloth might be ruined in the experimental enterprise. Engineers, as we have said before, are indispensable experts, but with them professional glory may overweigh the sordid considerations of actual use. We have witnessed the composure with which a military engineer will outline a bastion in your front yard, and raise an embankment through your garden and shrubbery. It is the same with the projectors of grand works. Engineer M. Jeff Thompson steams up to Bayou Plaquemine with men and implements to cut the embankment and drown out several hundred people for the protection of others. These several hundred can not see it. They know that private property ought not be taken for public uses without due warrant and valuation. This expropriation of their homes and crops, even by a distinguished engineer, is an unwarrantable experiment made at the expense of some for the benefit of others. So, instead of meeting Engineer Thompson with assistant spades, they throw out a skirmish line along the levee, and General Jeff retires in order.

Now Engineer Bayley in the entire vacuity of professional occupation itches in his professional fingers to make a similar experiment for the general benefit of science and foreign commerce by choking the vast flood which Engineer Jeff can no longer restrain. What boots it to a professional engineer what may be the risk of the Louisiana planter if the laurels of the Danube can be transplanted to St. Louis? Engineer Bayley thus treats the danger that to narrow the outlet with wing dams may embarrass Engineer Thompson in restraining the water within the levees. He says:

> For quite a number of miles near the head of the passes the Southwest Pass is always contracted by its banks or natural jetties to a less width than would be necessary across the bar, and yet we have never heard that such a contraction dammed the river at all.

Without presuming to be engineers we may reply that these banks are the normal jetties reared by the river for its own guidance. They are sufficient to restrain the water, but does it follow that if this volume of water should be contracted by wing dams to the width of a ship channel, that there would not be an overflow of this water to and above the height of these banks and a consequent overflow of the lands as far back as the tidal flow?

The engineer cites, in proof of his theory, that hydrographical Mrs. Harris, the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and escapes in a fog of professional explanations that there "the waters increased, instead of diminished, the flow of water to the sea," because "of the reduced friction against the wetted perimeter at the point of discharge into the sea." Now we are not at all terrified or convinced by the "friction against the wetted perimeter." We translate it to mean that the wing dam obstruction will cut the channel deeper, instead of making the river wider. This, we may remark, does not solve the objection that the water being arrested must flow back. The wing dam becomes the alley of the Gulf tide, and limits the outflow of the river to the width of a ship canal. Why, then, should not this water back up from this added obstruction? But if the restriction of the river within artificial side walls makes it cut a deeper channel instead of spreading or damming up, why does Engineer Thompson raise his levees? Why does he go with force of arms to relieve this horizontal pressure by drowning out the good people of Plaquemine? We should like to hear these professors of a theory so opposite explain this point.

But we repeat, we are not engineers—God forbid. The merchants, shippers and insurance interests have, after due consultation, decided that the permanent outlet of a canal is the most eligible. We sustain these interests and their plan, and shall continue to do so until it shall have been by them pronounced ineligible. This, so far from having yet done, they have recently indorsed with a renewed expression of preference addressed to our representatives in Congress.

CHARITY HOSPITAL STUDENTS---A NEW RULE.

In accordance with a previously declared purpose, the board of administrators of the Charity Hospital has established a rule of competitive examination for applicants for admission as resident students of the Charity Hospital. The practice of admitting young students of medicine into the wards of the hospital to learn something of the practice of medicine and surgery is no doubt an excellent one, resulting in benefit both to the institution and the young gentlemen. Yet the propriety of demanding some sort of an investigation into the merits of the young gentlemen is so obvious that we wonder it has not before been resorted to. Even free services and talent may be closely scanned and the best selected, when there is such an abundance offering as to produce competition. Our Charity Hospital is in very many respects one of the best managed institutions in the State, and we believe the new regulation will add to its already high reputation.

WHAT AN ORGAN OF THE PLANTERS THINKS.

The Vicksburg *Herald* is impressed with the possible danger to the crops of Louisiana from the wing dams with which Eads proposes to choke the Mississippi river into the width of a ship canal. It says:

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN on Wednesday has a very sensible and well considered article in reference to the impending flood which threatens to engulf the city of New Orleans, in which the Eads jetty at the mouth of the Mississippi is treated as a powerful adjunct in producing an overflow.

And then quotes our article. We hope Congress will listen to the planters, and not deliver us over to the experiments of the speculative engineers.

The members of the board of control of the Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College are requested to meet at the Governor's office, for the purpose of organization, this evening. We learn from Superintendent Brown that it is intended to begin work under the law at once. The building on the corner of Common and Baronne streets has been offered by the State for the temporary location, where it is expected a beginning will be made. Under the law such location must be temporary, as the permanent site is to be in one of the country parishes. As our readers are aware, the REPUBLICAN urged the propriety of separating the institution by leaving the mechanical school in the city and taking the agricultural into the country. But the funds will hardly justify such a division; the expense of keeping up two establishments would be much greater than one, even with the dual functions imposed upon it by law. It will be the duty of the board of control, which, by the way, we regard a very excellent one, to effect a permanent location during the year under such rules and regulations as may be established by it.

The Republican Club No. 1 of the little town of Kenner has passed resolutions against the threatened danger from the river and called upon their Hercules, (Governor Kellogg) to come to their assistance. We are really at a loss to know how the Governor can help them much at this time unless he shoulders a shovel and goes to work strengthening the levee in front of Kenner. But as there are about seventy-five signers to the petition, perhaps it would be as well to try how attempting to help themselves will succeed. Forward, the shovel brigade No. 1 of Kenner.

AID FOR THE LAFOURCHE SUFFERERS.

Major H. J. 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, 50,000 tickets are issued, at $20 each, amounting to $000,000, out of which prizes are paid for $420,000, 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 $20 to $30 in greenbacks for a ticket that costs them not more than $12 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 8 6t

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. 33 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

BANKS AND BANKING.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer. mh26 1y

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
M. BENNER.
mh1 1y

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades,

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier,
fe21 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT from the second of March, 1874, Mr. L. CARBO has ceased to be director and agent of the Ocean Saw Mill, and all business communications should be addressed to C. E. GAUTIER, manager of the Ocean Saw Mill, corner Bordeaux and Water streets, or to Messrs. M. PUIG & CO., No. 37 Customhouse street, New Orleans. Ocean Saw Mill box, No. 2226, New Orleans Postoffice. ap11 8t

THE FIRM OF THOMPSON BROTHERS is this day dissolved by limitation. The undersigned will continue the rice commission business in his own name and for his own account, assuming all the liabilities of the old firm.

PHILIP KEY THOMPSON.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, I have the pleasure to recommend to my friends my brother, Philip Key Thompson, and trust that they will continue to him the same patronage as has been heretofore extended to the old firm.

THEODORE J. THOMPSON.
ap9 10t

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	$266,205 51
Marine premiums	207,699 28
River premiums	59,634 40
Total	$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00
Returned premiums	10,368 26— 33,493 26
Net premiums	$530,635 93
Fire losses	$178,535 00
Marine losses	156,374 45
River losses	45,535 61
Total losses paid	$382,445 06
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	$19,656 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	33,215 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,060 29
Bills receivable	30,944 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,376 59
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	50,309 58
Suspense account	56,927 37
Total	$442,288 65

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. Foadick,	Chs. 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. Veer,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezo,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Welshaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecomte,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	R. R. Decan,
John S. Walls.	

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		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,688 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	$183,070 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	39,773 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	—417,514 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	155,000 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	1,979 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,602 77
Other real estate	28,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,405 76
Total	$774,565 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. PAYRO,
H. GALLY,	PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK,	AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD,	E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE,	J. TUYES.

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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,	E. F. Del Bondio
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt
B. Seig,	Isaac Seherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach

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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		$731,885 36
On marine risks		92,659 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 98
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 98
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,768 38	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,052 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,664 63	
Total	$629,206 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31—	$611,431 33
Profit		$192,982 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,571 15
City bonds	207,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,282 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,468 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,968 26
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,000 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	$1,308,209 46

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 the 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. Generes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wiltz,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte.	

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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,
Administrator of Finance.
ap9 td

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 consolidated 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

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 embankment 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. PEIRCE,
mh28 Late Treasurer City of Carrollton.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MARIE IDA POIRIER, WIFE, VS. MICHEL BEGARY—No. 42,811.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE NINTH day of March, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Marie Ida Poirier, wife, vs. Michel Begary, No. 42,811.

For reasons this day orally assigned by the court, and considering that all the facts and allegations contained in plaintiff's petition have been fully substantiated by evidence, and that the same, as well as the law, are in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Marie Ida Poirier, wife of Michel Begary, and against defendant, Michel Begary, her husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains existing between the said plaintiff and the said defendant