New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 25, 1874.

Pity is remarkably cheap charity.

Boiled lamp chimneys are not apt to break.

People who don't know anything about it predict an unhealthy summer.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson, "the only living," is sojourning for a time at Washington.

Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated at Shreveport by the Shakespeare Club of that city.

In an editorial yesterday evening, the *Times* libelously alludes to some one as the "immoral Swan of Avon.

Hon. William M. Evarts will deliver a eulogy of Chief Justice Chase at the next commencement of Dartmouth College.

The house occupied by Charles Sumner, in Washington, will be purchased and used as an addition to the Arlington House.

Brown English socks $3 per dozen; six linen bosom shirts for $7, at Garthwaite Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The Apostle Paul said: "It is better to marry than to burn." This is considered a strong argument against cremation.

St. Augustine, Florida, claims to be the winter Newport, though its greatest resemblance to that place is in the price of board.

Free seats in churches are strongly advocated in many New England cities, and some of the largest and richest congregations are trying the plan this year.

White Marseilles vests for $2 25. French diagonal frock coats, $8 50, factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Among other uses to which newspapers are put by ladies, a good housekeeper has discovered that a lump of ice will keep twice as long when wrapped in paper.

Next to Daniel Pratt the greatest traveler in the world must be "the oldest Mason." He was last heard from at Indianola, Texas, and was made a Mason in 1809.

The law of the pleasure of having done anything for another is that the one almost immediately forgets having given, and the other remembers eternally having received.

Fine spring casmere pants, $3, $4 and $5 Come all and see how little money it takes to buy clothing, at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A man who had suddenly left his home in Kansas, said he did so regretfully, but "the people had egged him on." The citizens had thrown rotten eggs at him as a parting testimonial.

The cranberry business has increased so rapidly in Jackson county, Wisconsin, that the railroad company is asked to erect a depot in the centre of the cranberry district.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, Nos. 22 and 24 Ursulines street, Second District of this city, furniture and movables.

A rural Kentucky paper says: "This village may be set down for its full quota in the penitentiary a few years hence, unless parents do something to check the hellward course of their children."

The Red car on Carondelet street takes you to the depot of the Jackson railroad, at the head of Elysian Fields street, when on each Saturday you can purchase excursion tickets good to return on the following Sunday or Monday.

The Variety Dramatic Club, under the direction of a committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor, will give a performance at the Globe Theatre on Saturday evening, May 2, for the relief of distresses caused by the overflow.

The performance to be given by the Shakespeare Club for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow will be given at the Globe Theatre, on Tuesday evening, May 5. Mr. Francis Bangs, who is playing an engagement at Mobile, will lend his assistance to the club for the occasion.

New York papers of date the twentieth instant were received in this city by mail yesterday evening, via Mobile. Papers of the several former days have not yet arrived, but will doubtless reach us by the slower mode of mail transportation—via Vicksburg and the steamer Great Republic.

We are informed by J. H. Smith, Esq., general Southern passenger agent of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroads, that their lines are all free from damage done by the flood, and are now running through double daily trains from Memphis, Montgomery, via Humboldt and Milan, to New York and all points East on time.

The orders received by Captain Sullivan, assistant commissary of subsistence, indicate that the rations for the supply of our destitute neighbors will be purchased in this city. This will have the effect to disburse about $230,000 of the government's money in our city forthwith. Should like orders be received, as are expected, in the matter of forage, the disbursements will not be short of a half a million of dollars.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "M. F. Onodera, a young Japanese of means, who has been working in a paper mill for about eleven months, learning the trade preparatory to building a paper mill at Yeddo, has come to this city to study under a tutor for a few months, when he will leave for Japan. Onodera, who is now twenty-one years old, came to this country about three years ago with a small party of Japanese, all of whom are working at various trades, one of them being at the Taunton locomotive works.

It should not be forgotten that on Monday evening, next, Mr. Bidwell will give the entire receipts taken for the entertainment at the Academy of Music, to the Mayor, for distribution to those who are suffering from the result of the disastrous overflow in the country parishes. The liberality of the manager should be seconded by the people and cause an overflowing house. All who can afford a dollar for amusement will receive its full return in enjoyment, and have an opportunity of putting the dollar where it will do the most good.

BULLYING AND BEGGING.

Our neighbor of the *Pic* stands in the inconsistent attitude of holding out the alms dish in one hand and the cowskin in the other. It enacts what the common law entitles the "sturdy beggar." Under the heading "The Duty of the Federal Government to Maintain the Levees," it employs the following dictatorial reasoning:

1. The government will sell its lands in the Mississippi territory, and "encourage settlement" thereon, thus increasing the volume of water from drainage of these open lands.

2. There should be a tythe of the sum expended to "suppress the political rebellion" applied to suppress "this rebellion of the waters. A small portion of the material loss of the people from the annihilation of their slave property would be equally effective."

3. There rests upon the nation a "moral obligation" and "duty" to repair the consequences of the war, and to extend their help "to those of the people upon whom these losses have chiefly fallen."

As sincere advocates of federal aid, and with undoubted confidence in the requsite authority, we protest against having the question presented on any such equity as that alleged by the Fusion organ.

It would be unreasonable to expect that section of the Union which enforced its construction of the constitution by the results of a war waged for that purpose alone, to admit any responsibility for the consequences of that war, except for a just treatment of the vanquished. Such a concession as is implied in this argument can not be expected and should be dismissed. The reparation of losses occasioned "the people by the annihilation of their property in slaves," resolves itself into the just argument for indemnity. It is, however, subject to the further objection that a great many of the people who waged the war on the winning side do not admit, and never did admit, that there was any "property" in slaves. While it is not reasonably to be expected that those who represent a majority of the voters of Louisiana or the colored voters anywhere else, would vote for a measure of relief upon the basis of any such "moral obligation." The concession of this principle by Congress would open the question proposed by Mr. Hunter of indemnifying the slave owners, and this, so far from being with any justice limited to the lowlands of Louisiana, should be applied equally throughout the Southern States. Under this principle of special indemnity, as we have explained, while the Southern man who had lost a slave would recover a thousand dollars, another Southern man who had lost an arm in the same cause would get nothing at all. The terms of this demand on the federal government are, therefore, truculent, offensive and unequal.

There are reasons, however, far more forcible, which may be urged without any sectional objection, without reviving old questions and without awakening old quarrels. The valley of the Mississippi produces more than a million of bales of cotton. It is capable of producing just ten times as much, and the State of Louisiana may be so protected and cultivated as to turn out annually a million hogsheads of sugar.

These products, in the first place, add to the clothing and comfort of the whole American people who wear cotton and use sugar. In the second place these staples are worth specie in the world's markets. The cotton will employ the mills of Massachusetts, and when exported, either raw or wrought, will protect the national credit and tend to parify the national currency. It will also freight the commercial marine of the country, and its produce will create a specie currency.

These productions of cotton and sugar will give the Grangers an increased market for corn, bacon and mules, while Cincinnati and St. Louis can sell more steam engines, plows and whisky. The internal and foreign freights of the country by river, rail and ocean steamers will furnish domestics for our common carriers, while the improved exchange of the products will import more foreign goods and pay more federal revenue. The enlarged production of sugar will keep at home specie now exported to the amount of more than seventy millions annually, which has the effect of increasing the balance of trade against us, perpetuating slave labor in competition with free labor and postponing the resumption of specie currency.

There are many other incidental advantages in which the whole Union will participate, but which we will not recite in detail. Enough has been stated to show why it is extremely unwise to repreach the federal government with having destroyed private property without due indemnity, and imperatively reminding it of the "moral obligations" and "duty" to repair the damage it has so wantonly inflicted. We apprehend that if the preamble for a bill to repair and maintain the levees of Louisiana should premise, that in consideration of wrong done and injury inflicted upon a portion of the States and people, who resisted the government of the United States in the late civil war, the government would atone for the wrong and indemnify this injury by rebuilding and forever maintaining the levees of Louisiana, that bill would receive very few votes.

Our neighbor should remember that while assault upon the federal government and denunciation of Northern oppressors may pay very well at home, such language is not calculated to open either the national or Eastern heart or purses. Better intermit these reprimands and this ridicule until Boston has sent the last biscuit and Congress has voted abundant national rations, with a commission and ample appropriations to save the national cotton field and sugar farm, and establish beyond the rage of the waters this national basin of commercial exchange and of specie payment.

Sir Samuel Baker, in reply to a complimentary address presented to him by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, expressed a belief that Africa would never be civilized by the preaching of missionaries.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

We have received a copy of a bill introduced, on unanimous leave, by Hon. Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, intended "to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States."

The provisions of the bill authorize and instruct the supreme medical authorities of the federal army and navy to make regulations, to be observed by persons controlling vessels and vehicles coming from foreign countries or ports, into ports of the United States, to the effect "that no persons, animals or goods affected with infectious or contagious disease, may enter the United States," etc. These duties shall be performed by a medical board, the members of which shall receive no additional compensation for the performance of this service. This service is intended to be auxiliary to the State or municipal health regulations adopted "in furtherance of, and not conflicting with, the system constituted by this act."

We are not entirely satisfied with this system. It gives paramount control of the port cities to the national board. This is very well, but it only relates to the importation of disease from foreign ports. The great grievance of which our outports have to complain is that persons and packages coming out of these outports to other outports, or to interior points, may be and are put in quarantine by these other ports and points of the interior. As we read the bill of Mr. Bromberg, the national board may prescribe rules against the admission of persons or packages coming from an infected foreign port into the ports of New Orleans or Chicago, but if New Orleans and Chicago be put in quarantine by Galveston, St. Louis, or by any of the thousand railroad stations connected with these outport cities by rail or water, there is no power in the national board to regulate or restrain this abuse of domestic quarantine. Can not Mr. Bromberg guard against this commercial mischief from which at least one outport has suffered so severely? New Orleans has been cut off by local ordinances from almost all access to her commercial territory, and this may be repeated, unless the paramount jurisdiction of the national quarantine board shall include both foreign and domestic regulations.

INTERVENTION NEEDED.

Notwithstanding our congratulations that the war between our quarrelsome neighbors had been terminated by mutual and reciprocal concessions, we are pained to learn that the conflict has broken out and rages with renewed bitterness. This time it is the *Times* that has been attacked in its most tender point. Its position as the first engineer among the editors of Louisiana has been impugned. Its magisterial beard has been plucked by some whipster set on by its opponent, and it threatens the temerarious youngster with condign chastisement, even if it has to pursue him into the typical "glass house" of his alleged instigator. Thereupon the *Pic* slaps its hand significantly upon its hilt, as much as to say, "Sir, I wear a sword."

Since the determination of the corporate authorities of Bay St. Louis not to permit that attractive watering place to be turned into a cemetery, these outbreaks of temper among us have been, if possible, on the increase. When, therefore, prominent parties are thus parching their hominy, whetting their tomahawks and scalping knives, and putting on the paint for the war path, should there be nothing to protect this peaceful community from the chance-medley of a collision between them. Brooks has skedaddled, the Johnnies of Baxter "come marching home," and there is no more "dole" in the Arkansas "Astolet." The United States troops are not needed, and may be safely held in hand to reinforce General Emory should that gallant officer need help. In the meantime we presume the federal military will have its vigilant eye on the two belligerents, the *Times* and the *Pic*, prepared to intervene at the first demonstration of flagrant war between them. Owing to the proximity of the hostile foes, it might be well to station a provisional section of artillery at the mouth of Commercial alley. A well directed stream of fire would effectually keep these belligerents apart. With the rigid enforcement of the duel quarantine, and a small force of federal troops, we may be enabled to repair the levees and gather what may be left of the crops, without danger from this internecine conflict which threatens the public peace.

MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

We are gratified to find the prompt organization of the directory for the establishment of our Agricultural and Mechanical College, and trust the institution may go into operation at as early a date as may be compatible with the selection of competent conductors. It is presumed the directory will at once advertise for applicant professors of the several departments of education. The duties of these professors are altogether different from the usual course of instruction among us, and it will be well to have those who have had some experience or some special opportunities of observing the course of study and experiment in similar schools.

The experiment now to be made is of vital consequence to New Orleans, and it should have all possible advantages. We have unemployed thousands. We exchange our precious and peculiar products against the simplest manufactures of others. We are thus always in debt abroad. We have no ships nor mariners. Our commerce is conducted by strangers, and the shipping in our port belongs elsewhere.

It is the object of mechanical schools to qualify a people for all branches of the mechanic arts, and for all the services of maritime enterprise.

The Mechanical College of New Orleans will, therefore, educate our engineers, architects, machinists, chemists, and we trust to have a school ship added to the lecture rooms. The material for fitting these schools abounds among us. The parent of the poor boy or girl can spare time for the daily task, and the free school of the trades can qualify many for making an honest living. At the same time, the creation of this class of workers will, to a greater or less extent, keep at home the money which we now send abroad to purchase articles that may be made, or services rendered, at home.

The position has been assumed by the REPUBLICAN that the colored people may render valuable use to the country by their capacity for the arts and industries. Not only may they build ships, bridges and houses, not alone can they shape iron and weave cloth, but the arts of sculpture, painting and music are open to them. It is the duty of statesmen and patriots to utilize every element of usefulness, whether in the moral, mental or physical resources of the country. When we regard the fondness of the colored race for the mechanic arts, and their aptitude as boatmen and sailors—when we remember that their vigor and exemption from climatic diseases enables them to pursue their avocations, throughout the year, it will be seen that they constitute a great reliance in developing the future of our State and city.

Let us hope that the directory of the Mechanical College will secure the services of the most competent teachers; that they will throw the schools open to all, and secure the confidence and attendance of all, so that even when the partial and unjust feature of the law which excludes this city from any right to the permanent location of the school shall take effect and New Orleans be taxed five-eighths of fifty thousand dollars to build a college in some one of "the country parishes," our people may have had such a demonstration of the trade schools as that we can still maintain it upon the support of our own people.

Let the experiment then go on, and let the directory advertise for the best choice of professors of the various departments of instruction. Whether we shall have a mechanical college *permanently* established in New Orleans, will depend greatly upon the success of the experiment now to be made.

From all quarters, and through numerous channels, offers of relief for the sufferers by the overflow come pouring in. Even the school girls forego their delightful picnics and vote the money raised for such a purpose into the hands of Mayor Wiltz, to go for the general benefit. The pupils of the Locquet-Leroy Institute have decided to give a concert, to which their friends will be invited, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the relief fund. Numerous private parties have contributed in proportion to their ability, and nearly all the places of amusement have been offered free for beneficiary performances. The Academy of Music will give a full clear benefit, which means all the receipts. The Variety Dramatic Club, the Shakespeare Club, several lecturers and numerous steamboats are placed as volunteers in the good work.

Subscriptions will also soon begin to come in from distant cities. Boston has taken the lead, and made an excellent beginning, being careful to assure us that the end of her charity has by no means been reached. But the main reliance of our afflicted State is on the great aid about to be sent from Washington. The all-powerful United State government has appeared as an almoner, and we of the South know full well that whether the object be conquest or charity which Uncle Sam aims at, success is sure to follow. It is probable that by the end of the month there will be ample provision received and distributed for all the sufferers.

SENATOR MERRIMON'S "VIEWS."

Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, on Thursday regaled the Senate with his exceedingly limited views on the Louisiana question. If any of the Senators received any new light upon the subject from the Senator's illustrations, they are more fortunate than we are. His definition of a *de facto* is new; but that is all there is about it. If there are no stronger reasons for upsetting our State government than those offered by this recent accession to the Senate, we may presume the friends of the Fusionists will be driven to rely upon some other controlling influence. It does not make much difference, however, by what measure a result is arrived at. Whether the Senate shall come to a direct vote and defeat Carpenter's bill, or it be talked to death by its friends, is all the same to us.

DIED:

FABRE—On the twenty-fourth instant, Mrs. MARY McCANDRESS, wife of Mr. A. Fabre, aged twenty-three years, a native of Pennsylvania.

The friends and and acquaintances of the family, and of Widow W. Egan, are invited to attend the funeral, To-Day, from the residence on Villere, between Canal and Bienville streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Committee on Contributions.

JOHN PHELPS, Chairman;
J. H. OGLESBY, T. L. AIREY.

Contributions may be sent to any member of the committee.

Committee meets daily at the Cotton Exchange. ap25

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Committee on Purchasing Supplies.

J. U. PAYNE, Chairman;
SAMUEL JAMISON, D. LANAUX.

Committee meets daily at No. 44 South Peters street. ap25

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Committee on Distribution.

DUNCAN F. KENNER, Chairman;
J. M. SANDIDGE, ROBERT HARE,
B. F. JOUBERT, A. G. OBER,
T. D. MILLER, JAMES LEWIS,
JOHN R. CLAY.

The committee meets daily at 10 A. M., at No. 23 Carondelet street. All applications for relief, whether verbal or written, must be made to the committee, through its chairman, at the office of the committee. ap25 2p

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The depot for supplies contributed to the sufferers by the present overflow is located at No. 68 Tchoupitoulas street, warehouse of Messrs. Deeves, Hubbs & Co., and under their charge. All contributions in groceries will be receipted for at the above designated store, and be subject to the order of the Distributing Committee. ap25 2p

PUBLIC NOTICE.

General Relief Committee.

HON. LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor, Chairman and Treasurer.

JOHN PHELPS. DUNCAN F. KENNER.
ROBERT HARE. S. JAMISON.
J. U. PAYNE. T. L. AIREY.
J. M. SANDIDGE. A. G. OBER.
D. LANAUX. T. D. MILLER.
B. F. JOUBERT. J. H. OGLESBY.
JAMES LEWIS. JOHN R. CLAY.

Committee meets at Mayor's Parlor, on Friday of each week at 7 P. M. ap25 2p

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 20, 1874.

To all State and parish officers in the overflowed districts of Louisiana, and to the citizens generally:

The calamity which has so unexpectedly overtaken our State when all indications pointed to a speedy renewal of agricultural and commercial prosperity, calls for the highest exercise of your judgment, forbearance and humanity.

The State government has done and is doing al that its resources will allow to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been reduced to destitution by the disastrous crevasses in the levees of our great rivers and by the floods consequent upon the recent heavy rain storms.

Requisitions have been made by the State authorities and by our Representatives in Congress upon the general government for immediate aid, and I have reason to believe that the requisitions thus made will be promptly responded to.

The Mayor of New Orleans, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a well chosen committee of distinguished citizens are doing all that can be done to send immediate assistance to those most n need of it, and the appeals that have been made to the great cities of the North, East and West will doubtless, in due time, bring a generous response.

In the meantime, let me enjoin upon you patience, forethought and confident reliance upon those who have undertaken to avert, as far as possible, the evils which now threaten you.

Supplies of money, food and clothing will be forwarded to you without one moment's unnecessary delay. To send your distressed population to this city, already overcrowded with unemployed people, will only embarrass the efforts that are being made for your relief.

I recommend that you organize in each parish a committee of trusted citizens who will undertake the proper distribution of the supplies sent. Forward the names of the committees so organized at once to the president of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Mayor of New Orleans, to the chairman of the relief committee (I. N. Marks, Esq.,) or to myself. As far as possible enable the laborers of the inundated districts to make their way to those parishes which are not under water, where their labor is still needed and will meet a just repayment. Relax no efforts to diminish and control the overflow, which now afflicts you, and it may be that even out of this dire calamity some good may come, through the attention of the nation at large being so painfully concentrated upon the question of making the building and maintenance of the levees of the Mississippi, as also the preservation of a proper outlet for the river, a national work.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twentieth 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:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. ap21 2p

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

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.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Department of Texas,
San Antonio, Texas, April 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, UNDER the usual conditions heretofore published, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, May 15, 1874, for the transportation of military, Indian and government supplies in the Department of Texas during the year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875.

These contracts embrace the movements of all government supplies from New Orleans to the Texas posts; their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway to Forts Sill, Griffin and Richardson; transfer from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts; to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained from the post quartermasters at Fort Brown, Texas, Austin, Texas, and Denison, Texas; from the quartermaster at New Orleans, Louisiana, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and from the undersigned.

Bidders must be present in person or represented by duly authorized agents present, and be prepared to show that they are responsible, and that they will complete the necessary contracts if awarded to them.

By authority of the Department Commander:
S. B. ROLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army; Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. ap21 6t

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot Foot of Canal Street.

On and after March 25, 1874, trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Trains arrive at 4:50 P. M and 11 P. M.

This is the shortest and most reliable route to New York and all Northestern points. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, St. Louis and Charlotte without change.

TAKE THE MOBILE LINE.

For tickets and information apply at office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, or at the depot.

E. P. SHUTE,
General Ticket Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON,
General Superintendent.
de25

LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Take this Route if you wish to save time and transfers. With double daily trains from New Orleans to New York, and but one change.

J. H. SMITH,
General Southern Passenger Agent,
ap25 2m corner Camp and Common streets.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from depot head of Elysian Fields street:

DEPART. ARRIVE.
Mail.....4 P. M | Mail.....10 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

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 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 04
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—417,914 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. PAYRO,
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, 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
ce25 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	$731,936 36	
On marine risks	92,639 18	
On river risks	182,563 44	
Total premiums	$1,007,088 93	
Less unearned premiums	202,675 00	
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 93
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,756 28	
On marine risks	42,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,802 52	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 21	—$611,491 23
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$123,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,182 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,998 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,900 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 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	$1,386,209 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. Wilts, J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix, J. A. Allen,
Charles Lafitte. je13 1y

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

Assets.....$25,000,000
Annual income over..... 8,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL.

The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returned to policy holders.

NO STOCK HOLDERS TO ABSORB PROFITS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Dividends declared annually in cash, which can be applied to reduce the annual premiums, or to increase the insurance.

Policies issued for the special protection of WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Policies issued to SECURE THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. Also, TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining the security of Life Insurance with the profitable investment of money.

Parties desiring SAFE AND SECURE LIFE INSURANCE at its actual net cost in this old and reliable company are requested to make application to the undersigned.

COPES & OGDEN,
General Agents,
No. 44 Carondelet street.

This company paid during the last year nearly $1,500,000 losses by death, and declared dividends to policy holders in cash $1,742,554 40.

LOCAL BOARD.

Aug. Bohn, S. H. Kennedy, J. S. Walton,
E. F. Mioton, Samuel Smith, Wm. S. Pike,
T. A. Adams, F. Wintz, R. Peale,
Charles Cavaroc, S. O. Nelson, W. B. Schmidt,
L. B. Cain, Paul Fourchy, S. Forchheimer,
George Foerster, F. Camerden, A. Chiapella,
T. J. Semmes, J. H. Ludwigsen, J. A. Duflilbo.
F. S. Sampson, J. H. Oglesby.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

D. C. Holliday, M. D. John W. Caldwell, M. D.
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INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eighth Annual Statement.

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

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1874.

Fire		$59,802 55
Marine		37,808 14
River		99,763 28
Total		$197,373 97
Add unterminated risks, March 31, 1873		16,813 78
Total		$214,187 74
Less unearned premiums, March 31, 1874		15,745 00
Total		$198,442 74
Paid fire losses	$61,392 47	
Paid marine losses	11,591 14	
Paid river losses	20,191 50	—$93,175 20
Paid rebate		28,937 24
Paid reinsurance		9,049 47
Paid return premiums		1,217 03
Paid taxes		8,134 45
Paid contingent		1,520 81
Paid rent		6,047 56
Paid expenses, salaries, etc.		16,192 20
Paid dividend		125 00
Total		$164,399 61
Less profit and loss, and interest account		22,617 03—141,782 58
Net profit		$56,660 16

ASSETS.

Bills receivable	$134,546 86
Furniture	4,953 93
Harbor boat stock	650 00
City bonds	1,320 00
Bills in course of collection, net	43,766 80
Cash	125,856 74
Total	$361,274 33

The above is a just and correct transcript of the books of this company.

New Orleans, March 31, 1874.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

City of New Orleans—Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirteenth day of April, 1874.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1874.

At a meeting of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT, on the capital stock of the company be declared, payable on demand. ap15 1m

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 23, 1874, $564,129 19, viz:

Fire premiums		$206,865 51
Marine premiums		297,699 23
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,336 26	—33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$178,535 90	
Marine losses	158,374 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	12,248 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	31,235 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	37,047 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,369 58
Suspense account	56,927 57
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