New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 30, 1874.

Cremation undertakers can easily soot customers.

"Sister," the whole day long, is what the wild waves are saying.

General John C. Fremont has gone to California for a visit.

Maine has still snow enough to enable the boys to sleigh the girls.

An Acadian compositor made his paper allude to an "attorney-at-jaw."

To disperse a crowd—Offer to take up a collection for a poor widow.

Running away and getting married when no one objects, is called a Pacific slope, in California.

Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

The parish of St. James has a new paper, the *Republican*, published at Convent, by Francis Sternberg.

Messrs. S. B. Packard, S. A. Stockdale and R. L. Shelley returned last evening from Washington.

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

Robert Bonner has rejected an offer of $100,000 for his horse Dexter. In many papers this is a weekly item.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle has discovered in England what is believed to be the only genuine portrait of John Knox.

Speaking of George Eliot's new volume of poems, a Western critic says: "The public will hail *his* latest book with delight.

Publication of the daily *Pilot*, Jackson, Mississippi, has been suspended. The weekly will be published as heretofore.

A bronze statue of the late General Rawlins, has been completed, and will soon be erected in Rawlins square, Washington.

A recent medical writer says: "Sleep whenever you can—anywhere you can get a chance; the want of the age is sleep."

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

Mary Clemmer Ames, attacking Brigham Young, says sarcastically: "It is easy to smile on a red-faced sinner called a man."

A scientific journal desires its young readers to remember that their marbles were originally nothing but "amorphous chunks of protoplastic clay."

The best thing the ever green Mrs. Malaprop has said lately is that "she doesn't want to vote because she couldn't bear the shock of the electrical franchise."

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.

An Iowa railroad employe wrote to the supply officer for "some more of that red oil," not knowing that the color of the lantern globe had something to do with the shade of light it threw out.

Attention is called to the notice in another column regarding the payment of internal revenue special taxes. All receipts for such taxes for the year 1873 expire to-day, and must be immediately renewed to avoid the penalties imposed by law.

A full report of the proceedings that were held at the dedication of the Confederate tomb has been published, in pamphlet form, by the committee of ladies having in charge the meritorious work. This pamphlet is for sale at all the bookstores.

An auctioneer in Burlington, Vermont, got a bid of only thirty-seven and a half cents for an elegant family Bible. "What is the trouble with this town?" said he. A wag responded, "Squire, didn't you know that this city has just gone Democratic?"

The *Christian Union* refers to Kate Field as "that vigorous young disturber of the peace, who runs down six or seven dozen of organized imbecilities before breakfast, washes her hands, and says, like Hotspur, 'Fie upon this quiet life! I want work.'"

The Franklin *Sun* has lately had much trouble in rising. Its issue of the eighteenth instant, contains a postscript dated April 21, which says, "The mail on Friday evening failed to bring our outside, and hence the publication of our paper was delayed until last night."

An entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and representations of statuary, will be given at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets to-night. An Old Folks' concert will be given at the same place to-morrow evening.

San Francisco is shortly to visit an exhibition, on a grand scale, of the electric light, which, it is said, will be so intense as to be visible for a distance of 200 miles. The machine for the purpose has been imported from Europe, and it will be run by an engine of four-horse power.

Necktie and apron festivals are common with the good people of the West. As the gentleman goes in at the door he is given an envelope in which is a necktie, and he will find a lady in the room with an apron matching it. When the affinity is discovered, he is expected to be very agreeable to her, and not let any one cut him out.

During the past year 100,000 acres of land were burned over in New Jersey, at a loss of $100,000. The greater portion of this devastation was caused by sparks from passing locomotives, in view of which legislation has been urged to change the present common law rule that railroad corporations are only responsible when negligence is proved.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day at 11 A. M., all the furniture and movable effects contained in the premises situated on Constantinople street, three doors from Magazine street, Sixth District of this city; and at 5 P. M., on the premises, the goods, merchandise and fixtures in the store situated at the corner of Camp and Julia streets, in the First District of this city.

DECISIONS IN CASES OF CONTESTS FOR OFFICE.

There is a great pretense of ignorance set up by certain partisans, as to the rules established by our courts in the trial of contested election cases. We are not much surprised, however, to hear complaints from the opposition that they can not understand the position of our Supreme Court on this question, for it sometimes unfortunately happens that men who have the capacity to manage ward meetings are terribly confused when they attempt to apply a principle of law, morality or philosophy to a condition of facts.

Not long since a contest occurrred in Lafourche parish over one of the offices, between Messrs. Knoblock and Collin. This resulted in each party pursuing the other under the intrusion act. Two cases were made up, which were, however, finally consolidated and sent up to the Supreme Court for decision. Judge Taliaferro delivered the opinion of the court. The pleadings showed that each of the contestants relied upon their respective commissions. Knoblock's commission was dated the fourth of December, 1872, and signed by Governor Warmoth. Collin's was dated the seventeenth of the same month and year, and signed by Acting Governor Pinchback.

Counsel for Knoblock wished to traverse the returns of the election upon which Collin's commissioned was based, but the court overruled them for the reasons given in the syllabus, which we copy below:

Under the intrusion act it does not appear that authority was conferred upon the courts to go beyond an investigation of the titles set up by the contestants for the office in controversy.

A review of all the cases adjudicated by this court under the intrusion act will show that in every instance not one will be found which depended for its solution upon the inquiry as to which of the contestants obtained the larger number of votes.

The adjustment and compilation of election returns, determining the number of legal and illegal votes cast for each candidate, declaring the result of an election and furnishing the successful candidate with the proper certificate, in short, superintending and controlling all the details of an election belong properly to the political department of the government.

No authority is delegated to the judiciary under the intrusion act to discuss, modify or abolish the official returns of the regular State returning officers. Such a right can not be assumed as an implied power.

It is only under the statutory provisions of 1855 that courts can proceed in relation to parish offices, and, through the agency of juries to supervise the counting of votes, correct calculations, purge the polls of illegal votes, ascertain and establish majorities. It is confined to cases where no commissions have issued.

The case of Knoblock vs. Collin did not come under the law of 1855. Each of the parties presented a commission upon which he relied. When Collin attacked the commission of his opponent the latter sought to defend by bringing returns into court. But this was ruled out for the reasons stated. The court found that one commission had been issued before the returning officers had promulgated the result of the election, which was held to be fatal to its validity. Collins' commission was of date the seventeenth, after such promulgation, and his right to the office decreed. It will be remembered that both parties had proceeded against each other under the intrusion act.

The case of Magloire vs. Barbin, was a simple contest for office under the act of 1855. One of the parties, Barbin, claimed in his pleadings, to have a commission. But he did not state from whom he received it, and failed to exhibit it to the court. As he offered this commission in the court below it was his duty to see that it came up with the record. It is the duty of the appellant to see that the record contains all the evidence on which the case was tried.

This commission of Barbin was the principal evidence on which the defendant relied. Without it he had no case under the form of action. The triplicate returns in the case of Knoblock vs. Collin were decided by the court to be inadmissable, and were therefore stricken from the record. As the defendant had first set up a claim founded upon a commission, he was bound to produce it when called upon for the purpose of having the question determined as to its validity. Having abandoned his own testimony he had no case at all, and the court was obliged to dismiss his appeal.

Now it seems to us that the principles upon which the Supreme Court acted in these two cases are so plain and simple that a child might readily comprehend them. For this reason we call the ignorance on the subject which is displayed in certain quarters as merely pretense. We take it that a Democratic partisan, even though blinded by prejudice and warped by a selfish desire to grasp everything within his reach, is capable of seeing that a man who goes into a contest for office with a valid commission in his pocket, possesses an advantage over one who has no commission at all, good or bad.

ADVICE GRATIS.

If the Republican party fails it will not be for the want of plenty of advice. We never saw a time when there was more of the commodity, such as it is, offering in the market. Opposition politicians and papers come into the party councils with airs of the most perfect assurance and begin to give their directions, ordering things to the right and left as if they owned the whole business. As they make no immediate charge for their services, no matter what their ulterior designs may be, perhaps we ought to feel very grateful for the proffered assistance. But we find it difficult to place a very high value upon such services. Possibly President Grant, the United States Congress, Governor Pillogg, the various State courts, the police board, and all others in authority, read and appreciate these partisan criticisms with relish and edification, though we have some doubts about it. But of one thing we are quite certain. The Republican party, while acting in primary matters, such as choosing officers of ward clubs, running parish conventions, and otherwise exercising the rights of sovereignty, pay little heed to the interested suggestions of those who do not come squarely into the Republican fold and take their chances with the rank and file. Our contemporaries, therefore, have as little reason to feel jubilant over the debates of a Republican convention as they have to be depressed over the reported reconciliation of the disputants. The Republican party is not about to fall to pieces because two ward politicians fall out with each other, nor to assume an overbearing attitude in consequence of their subsequent reconciliation. So long as gentlemen please the party they may have some claim to the credit of being leaders; but when they forget themselves they will be set aside with the other wrecks which stand on either side of the road over which the party has marched. The old Democracy had a habit of sticking to their leaders whether right or wrong. They failed at last. The Republicans change theirs occasionally, and succeed.

OUR GUIDE, PHILOSOPHER AND FRIEND.

St. Louis has kindly taken upon herself the care of our affairs. The failure to force Eads and his dam is an admonition that the United States will not permit the river to be obstructed and the crops of Louisiana drowned out to fill the pockets of any speculator.

The St. Louis *Times* next reproaches New Orleans with the ruin that menaces her. The same war that blockaded New Orleans enriched St. Louis. That canny city, always mindful of the main chance, took all manner of government contracts, kept the right side of the army, and, so far from losing anything by the fires of war, warmed her own toes very comfortably at the conflagration. She now holds New Orleans responsible for the diversion of trade. The war opened and established the cross trade, and St. Louis consummated the vassalage of the West to the East by building a bridge across the Mississippi, and tunneling under her own streets and houses. It was lately stated, without contradiction, that the flour exported from St. Louis to Spanish America went by way of New York, and not New Orleans. The last use to be made of our city is by the politicians.

The St. Louis *Times* employs a distorted report of our political affairs, as a shocking example of Republican depravity in a city under the administrative government of Fusionists. It is especially hard to hear the decline of immigration by this route charged to the bars on the river, which it is the national province to remove. We bear this flood of slander, and observe this attempt to convert our misfortunes into political capital, as we have been compelled to endure the pitiless pelting of the elements. Each will abate, when exhausted, and when St. Louis can make nothing more by abuse and interference, she will, we suppose, turn her attention to her own affairs. When Chicago and Milwaukee unmask their battaries, to knock the St. Louis grain trade into smithereens, we shall have a word to say in her behalf, and will heap several shovels full of coals upon her thick and unmannerly skull. Meantime, what thinks the *Democrat* of the demolition of Eads? The sympathetic people of the Union will not allow him to drown us out just yet.

Spare us, good Eads!

COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS AT PANAMA.

The Panama *Star and Herald* details the incidents connected with the arrival of the United States engineer commission. We have stated the completion of the inspection upon the Nicaragua route. The commission comes down the Pacific coast to Panama. Captain Selfridge will join them at Panama, as Captain Lull did at Nicaragua, to escort them over the lines of his survey across the lower isthmus. We may next expect to hear of these engineers after they shall have crossed the Napipi and Atrato passes, and upon their return the much vexed question of comparative expediency of the inter-ocean transit will be decided. Our hope is that New Orleans may be made the base of construction and expedition, and that the lake lines of Nicaragua may be adopted and thrown open to commerce.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public that he has removed from No. 107 St. Charles street to

No. 197 Canal Street,

Where he has a well selected stock constantly on hand, and will make to order in the finest style, every description of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best of work and a fit guaranteed.

F. SELLES.

ap30 1m eod No. 197 Canal street.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OVERFLOWED DISTRICT.

Masters of Subordinate Granges should call meetings at once, and send list of all members who need aid. State fully what they need, as it is believed Patrons throughout the United States will come to our relief. For those living in localities where the water will prevent making a crop, it is believed that home means can be provided in high lands. Be particular to state names, locality, and number of those who desire to be moved. To those who desire to remain where they are, state if seed will be wanted, kind and quality. Patrons should see that none apply except those in real want. Send also a list of all farmers in your locality who need assistance.

The Executive of the State Grange will meet as soon as the interruption by washing away of bridges and railroad beds can be repaired; in the mean time, make your wants known, that I may place same before the Executive Committe.

Yours fraternally,

N. D. WETMORE,

Secretary State Grange.

ap30 1t2dp P. O. Drawer 492, New Orleans.

GRAND BENEFIT EXCURSION

TO THE

BONNET CARRE CREVASSE

BY THE

STEAMER W. S. PIKE, CAPTAIN JOHN J. BROWN,

For the benefit of the crevasse sufferers in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville, on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, leaving her wharf, at the head of Canal street, at 3 P. M., sharp, returning by moonlight.

Refreshments will be furnished at moderate prices.

The gross receipts to be handed to W. S. Pike, Esq., to be expended under his direction and supervision.

A fine band of music will be on board.

Fare for the round trip $1. ap30 3t

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 27, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. ROUX, a citizen of New Orleans, was mysteriously assassinated in the public streets; 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 Jules J. Roux, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year 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. ap28 2p

WE ARE STILL PAYING

STATE AND CITY TAXES

DUE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1874,

AND CITY LICENSES FOR 1874,

On the most liberal terms.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

ap22 1m 2p

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY,
Corner Common and Baronne streets,
New Orleans, April 26, 1874.

From and after May 1 the discount of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT will be allowed upon all gas bills paid at this office,

WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER PRESENTATION,

excluding Sundays and legal holidays. It is hoped that this extension of time will enable all consumers to secure the reduction in price without inconvenience.

JAMES JACKSON,
President.

ap26 7t 2p

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874.

BIDWELL'S

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY,

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

mh1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

5—1—8 Sharp.

Annual Benefit of

J. KITTRIDGE.

Friday, May 1, 1874.

Secure your seats early. ap30 2t

ST. JOSEPH'S FAIR.

COMMON STREET, CORNER DERBIGNY.

For Raffle, A Handsome Doll,

Imported expressly from England and presented to the St. Joseph's Fair by Mrs. John Saddler. The doll is clothed in the latest style and fashion by the artistic Mrs. K. Logan, late of No. 169 Canal street, but now at No. 9 Bourbon street. The doll is now on exhibition at D. H. Holmes', Canal street, and will certainly prove an interesting feature in the coming fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's.

ap30 my3

GRAND EXCURSION.

For Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER

BART ABLE,

Garret, master, will leave the head of Canal street on SUNDAY, May 3, at 12 M., returning at 7 P. M., stopping for excursionists at Jackson street and Carrollton. Refreshments and music on board. Fare for the round trip, one dollar. ap30 4t*

GRAND CONCERT,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,

AT

GRUNEWALD HALL,

For the benefit of the St. Augustin Church, under the direction of Mrs. P. LeBLANC,

Friday Evening, May 1, at Eight O'Clock.

PROGRAMME:

"Ouverture de Guillaume Tell" four hands (Gottschalk) Professor C. T. Frey, W. N. Grunewald.
"Galathée" (Masse) ..... Mrs. P. LeBlanc
"La Muette de Portici" (Tulan) .... Gustave Daquin
"Polonaise de Jerusalem" (Verdi). Mrs. Mercier-Bier
"Romance Sans Paroles" (Sivori) .... Henri Joubert
"Les Stances a l'Eternite" (Delsarte) Mr. Van Huffien

PART II.

"La Reine de Chypre" (Halevy) .... Miss P. LeBlanc
"Elegie" (Page) ..... Henri Joubert
"Air des Noces de Figaro" (Mozart), Mr. Van Huffien
"Les Diamants de la Couronne" (Tulon) Gustave Daquin
"Grand Air d'Ariodant" (Mehul), Mrs. Mercier-Bier
"Celebre Cantique de Noël" (Adam), trio for organ, piano and violin, by Messrs. Shafter, Joubert and Cartier.

Mr. Cartier, accompanyist. Doors open at seven, and the concert commences at eight o'clock. Tickets to be sold at the doors. ap30

GLOBE THEATRE,

FORMERLY THE NATIONAL.

The Shakespeare Club has leased this theatre, with its wardrobe, scenery and properties complete, for a term of years, and will immediately remodel and change the interior so as to afford a seating capacity of 1500.

The club offers the entire establishment for rent during the summer season to amateur clubs, schools, concerts, etc., on the most reasonable terms. The theatre is the coolest and most comfortable in the city; it has a new ball floor that can be laid without interfering with the seating of an audience. Apply to G. H. BRAUGHS,

President Shakespeare Association,

ap19 2t 26 30 No. 17 Commercial Place.

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, April 30—Matinee at 12 M.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,

Opera.

LE CHALET, Opera.

THURSDAY EVENING—Performance at 7 o'clock. Benefit of MM. LEBLANC and LINGE. LA FAVORITE, Opera; Musical interlude. ap29 2t

ENTERTAINMENTS

AT THE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Prytania and Calliope streets,

Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 30 and May 1, 1874.

THURSDAY EVENING—Vocal and instrumental music and statuary.

FRIDAY EVENING—Old folks' concert.

Refreshments in the chapel. Concerts at 7:30 P. M. Admission twenty five cents. ap29 3t

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 Schueider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.

SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer. mh28 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,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

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,

fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and postage attention given to all. 1y eod

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		35,772 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	$46,407 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	$774,595 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. HINOKS, 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. jal7 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. P. Del Bondio
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Baller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal,	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

oc25 1y

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

SIXTEENTH 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		$731,895 36
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 99
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 99
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432 708 38	
On marine risks	42,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,802 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31	—$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 56

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$138,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 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	1,800 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 McCeard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Generes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
F. S. Witts,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte.	

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	$61,292 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 09
Paid taxes		8,134 45
Paid contingent		1,320 81
Paid rent		6,047 56
Paid expenses, salaries, etc.		16,192 80
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	$184,546 86
Furniture	4,933 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 28, 1874, $564 129 19, viz:

Fire premiums		$206,805 51
Marine premiums		297,669 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	156,374 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	30,914 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,376 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,389 58
Suspense account	56,927 37
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,	Chn. 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. Marquege,	J. R. Livaudais,
Charles Weisbaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	R. R. Decan,

John S. Wallis. mh27

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE—DOES all kinds of work, more satisfactorily, with less skill, and continues in working order with less care than any other. Made on an entirely new principle, has no cog wheels or cams—runs so light that a single thread of No. 8 cotton can be used for a belt. Machine Needles of all kinds, machines repaired, clothes washers and wringers, Lamb's knitting machines, etc. For sale, cash. Agents wanted. M. S. BEDRICK,

ap5 1m No. 103 Canal street.

CLOTHING AT COST!

CLOTHING AT COST!

Owing to the dullness of trade and scarcity of money, we are offering our immense wholesale stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at COST and BELOW COST for CASH and CASH ONLY. Wholesale buyers can purchase to their decided advantage on approved paper. Call and satisfy yourself. GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER,

No. 100 Common street, opposite City Hotel.

ap19 1m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.

mh16 1y

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS

AND

MOBILE RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot Foot of Canal Street.

On and after April 23, 1874, trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans daily at 3 A. M.

Trains arrive at 6 P. M.

This is the shortest and most reliable route to New York and all Northeastern points. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping 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,
de25 General Superintendent.

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.
jal2 1y R. D. FROST, General Manager.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 38 Church street,
Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 10,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in the main ship channel, harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, will be received at this office until noon, May 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.
ap28 6t

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 specified, viz:

8019 From Covington by Parkersburgh (n. o.) and Lima (n. o.) to Ind