New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 19, 1874.

The young men of the Baltic Social Club had another of their pleasant reunions last Saturday evening, at Jackson Hall.

Worse than gunpowder. During the last ten years, $20,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed, and 30,000 persons killed or injured by the use of unsafe oils.

We are under renewed obligations to Charley Staub, he of the cheap news stand, at No. 69 Canal street, for favors such as newspaper men eagerly appreciate.

Arizona girls carry ivory handled pistols in their waist belts, instead of parasol chains, and there is no complaint of lack of politeness on the part of young gentlemen there.

You can save five hours in time to Louisville and eight to St. Louis and Chicago over any connecting line from New Orleans by taking the Jackson railroad. Through Pullman sleepers on all trains.

The Shakespeare Club will give at the Globe Theatre, to-morrow evening, its first entertainment of the eighth annual series. The Scottish drama, "Rob Roy," will be performed, after which a soiree dansante rules the hour.

Among the hosts of minute forms of life inhaled into the lungs in the atmosphere we breathe are certain microscopical creatures which become the living fish of our blood; but as it takes 75,000,000 of these to make the bulk of a grain, we need not be much alarmed at the piscatorial visitation.

A person claiming to be Minister Marshall Jewell's son has been living very handsomely, lately, in various parts of England and Ireland, and several tradesmen have sent their bills to St. Petersburg. Mr. Jewell's reply to the communication was that he has no son.

As the ignorant perform the duties of life from the hope of reward, so the wise man, out of respect to the opinions and prejudices of mankind, should perform the same without motives of interest. The learned man by industriously performing all the duties of life, should induce the vulgar to attend to them.

The racing stable of Captain William Cottrill, of Mobile, Alabama, arrived at Jerome Park, New York city, from New Orleans, after a journey by steamboat and rail of fourteen days. It comprises eight horses, one four-year-old and seven three-olds. All arrived in perfect health, and are a remarkably fine looking string of thoroughbreds.

English papers state that Bishop Hedley (Roman Catholic), while preaching in Monmouth, described the press as "the most powerful engine in the whole armory of the devil." He believed newspaper writers would, in the interest of their readers, have even attended the crucifixion. The press, he held, greatly contributed to the immorality and darkness of this world.

A late Washington story is that Mrs. Speaker Blaine had a difficulty with Mrs. Senator Sprague about a cook. Meeting at a dinner table with only the Hon. Zack. Chandler between them, Mrs. Sprague leaned forward and said, "I am sorry, Mrs. Blaine, that we have anything disagreeable between us." The Hon. Zack. was considerably embarrassed, never having heard the interesting story of the cook.

Advices from Hayti say the presidential election occurs on the fifteenth of May. Lene Dominique, the chief candidate, was in Port-au-Prince with 2000 troops and a similar force in the environs. The party inimical to him is said to number several thousand, and is determined to resist forcibly, while Dominique, who can not count on a majority of the Senators, is determined to fight for the executive power.

Through George Ellis & Brother, booksellers, No. 82 Camp street, we have received the following new books: "Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands," by Charles Nordhoff; "John Worthington's Name" and "A Fast Life," by John Taylor, published by Harper & Brothers; also "Female Beauty, and the Art of Pleasing," and "She Loved Him Madly," published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

The *Japan Gazette* says: "Something like book criticism and reviewing appears to be in process of development in the Japanese native newspapers. A short time ago an elementary grammar of the Japanese language, by two native Japanese scholars, was published. Some critic has been reading it, and finds several things in it with which he does not agree, and he writes to that effect to the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*."

A lady correspondent of the *Golden Age*, recently tried to persuade Miss Hosmer to allow her to look at the great group the American sculptress is making for the Centennial, but all the latter would do or say, was this: "My subject is the words of Mr. Lincoln, 'If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong.' These words are classic, and they are my inspiration. There are two figures in the group—there, I'll not tell you another word."

A traveler writes that nothing remains of the American colony that went to the Holy Land several years ago to reform the Turks and rebuild the Temple, but the site of their settlement. The German colony from Wurtemburg, which followed the American, was more practical and successful. They number sixty families, and have converted the waste land near Joppa into a garden, having hundreds of orange and lemon trees.

The London *Garden* figures and describes a fine specimen of Agave Americana, which flowered in open air in South Devon in October last. It was forty-five years of age, began to show indications of flowering in May; the flower stem subsequently grew three to four inches in a day, but slower afterward. It was over four inches in diameter, reached the height of twenty-five feet six inches, and bore 6000 flowers. The leaves were six feet long. Our readers will not be surprised that it grew in open air, when they bear in mind that the fuchsia flourishes in South Devon without any protection, and sometimes attains a height of ten or twelve feet, and that other shrubs and plants requiring a greenhouse here succeed equally well.

THE CIRCUIT COURT JURY PANEL.

The new jury law, so far as it has been tried in the State criminal courts, has been highly complimented by all classes of people who are so fortunate as to be accorded a hearing through the press. But as the State has no political prisoners to try, only poor rogues, who have taken to a career of crime without being instigated thereto by those who strike at something higher, who have their eyes on the reins of government, perhaps their case does not present a fair test of the estimation in which the new law is held by the people of this city. The old proverb states a case in which a good opinion of the law is held to be without precedent. So it would appear with regard to our new jury law. So long as it is invoked to rid the community of persons who have no friends, no aiders and abettors, no one who relies upon their peculiar talents for successes in future operations, it is found to be a very good law indeed. But there has been recently discovered a rough side to this same much applauded enactment. Doubtless it has a tendency to convict the guilty by excluding unworthy persons from the panel. The exemptions are but few. We believe the courts hold that there really are none, though rules will be, or have been, adopted to exempt those in the public service and a few others. No pay is allowed, which abolishes the business of professional juryman, seeking employment the year round with a tacit understanding with some of the members of the bar that their clients are always to be found not guilty.

Under the operation of the old law, the judge became dwarfed into a person of no great consequence, while the witnesses for the defense were merely depended upon to furnish some sort of a decent excuse for releasing a murderer upon society, whose enlargement had already been agreed upon by those who had the last word in the case. Some of our people are, therefore, well pleased with the new jury law, so far as it applies to persons on trial for sins they have no mind to, but find it disagreeably in the way when they attempt to compound for those they are inclined to.

About one hundred respectable citizens were recently drawn as jurors in a criminal case about to be tried before the United States Circuit Court. Since the day the drawing took place, Messrs. Flanders and Clay, Judge Durell and one hundred candidates for a very disagreeable position—that of juror in a protracted trial—have been on a sort of trial by newspaper courtmartial. There has been no concern expressed about the guilt or innocence of the real prisoners. Mr. Flanders' politics, and Mr. Clay's zeal as a party man, are matters of much greater moment at this time than anything the accused parties from Grant parish may have done more than a year ago. One paper complains that there is a great preponderance of colored men in the panel. We do not know, nor do we care whether this is true or not. It is a fact, if it be one at all, which bears no relation to the main question—the duty of the courts to punish the wicked and protect the innocent. We have nowhere seen it alleged that a single person whose name appears in the panel drawn by Messrs. Flanders and Clay would bring in a verdict against an innocent man against the law and the evidence. Neither is such a charge implied against them or any of them. The two commissioners, who are well said by the *Picayune* to be of "very respectable position and character," are not accused of presenting a "jury organized to convict," but the correlative idea, that they are not organized to acquit, comes to the front with irresistible force.

We have avoided, as much as possible, any discussion of the merits of the case before the Circuit Court, which resulted a few weeks ago in a mistrial. Had we been so disposed, we could have announced the verdict days in advance, had we listened to the confident predictions of prominent and intelligent men. It was a very common thing to hear the assertion: "That jury will never find a verdict of guilty." And it did not. The press, including the REPUBLICAN, withheld all comment on that occasion. To use the words of a celebrated lawyer, in another matter, it carefully restrained its sentiments. Not from any consideration for the jury, but so far as this paper was concerned, in order that the men, who were placed in a critical position, should not suffer from prejudice. Of course, we shall continue to observe this rule, as long as possible. But, if Messrs. Flanders and Clay, and Judge Durell and the jurymen, are to be arraigned before the bar of public opinion for the manner in which they have discharged their onerous and solemn duties, we shall feel it our duty to defend them in plain words. We have seen too much of this transposition of parties in courts of justice, with the officers of the law virtually placed in the prisoner's box, and the accused turned prosecutors.

As for the intimation to Judge Durell that he should have learned caution by experience, we can only reply that the attack made upon him by ambitious and baffled partisans may have caused him some trouble, but that the expense and painful experiences are with them, and the triumph with him. He stands before the nation to-day as a man who has simply done his duty boldly, been unjustly assailed for it, and has the resolution and courage to dare to do right and let the consequences take care of themselves.

In the trial which is now about to take place, the counsel for the defense, including the newspapers and the late memorialists before Judge Woods, will do well to pay more attention to their witnesses than to the jurors. If the testimony be in their favor, any twelve honest men that can be found on the street would acquit them without leaving the box. But if it be otherwise, there should be no corrupt jury or juryman to shield them from punishment for the enormous crimes charged against them.

Up to the close of 1873 the handful of miners who had for ten years wandered over Montana, picking and panning and ever moving about, had added to the world's wealth in gold $120,000,000.

ALLIGATOR CITY.

One of our city papers which assumes entire impartiality about the outlet improvement has furnished two documents useful for misrepresenting the work chosen by the merchants of New Orleans. The first was an interview with "the practical pilots." The other is a copy from the land office of the entry of vacant lands on each side of the canal location made in August, 1873. This the *Democrat* asserts to account for the zeal displayed on behalf of the canal by the Legislature, the Chamber of Commerce, the insurance companies and shippers and property holders of this city for forty years past. Two thousand dollars invested in land which has laid vacant ever since it was made will so reward the press and people of New Orleans as to account for their advocacy of a public work, and produce a transfer of the business from New Orleans to those mud flats. We almost envy the *Democrat* such a class of readers. A city is induced to commit itself to a work—to spend ten times as much as any pilot town could be worth years and years *before* the speculation upon which its advocacy of the work is based. Such future speculations may do for a "future city," but will not explain why New Orleans advocated a canal for forty years *because* some speculators were going to enter a couple of thousand dollars worth of mud flats and make the city rich. This metaphysical explanation of motive, inspired by an act not yet consummated, would find an example in the man who accepted an invitation to drink because his "wife was going to have fish for dinner, and fish always made him thirsty." Such would have been the reply of any advocate of this canal twenty years ago. It would have accounted for present zeal on the ground of prospective speculation.

Of course there are speculators who follow every enterprise as the prairie wolf may follow the buffalo hunters for the garbage and offal. We know and we despise this miserable incident of all that is useful. There are few public enterprises that this class of sharps does not watch only to see if there be "any money in it." If such promises to be the case, they ring themselves into the offices and contracts, they absorb and waste the fund, they infect the enterprise and pervert the purpose of the public spirit which devised it. Louisiana has suffered more from the arts of these speculators than any other State in the Union. From the McDonogh fund to the latest corporation to which the State has contributed all the money, and the managers have wasted all the receipts, the practice has been deplorable. So, while these men had a perfect right to enter the vacant mud flats, this they did for their own interest. We have looked at the names of these speculators and do not recognize one of them as having manifested any interest in the enterprise. Like others of their class, they have taken the chance and relied upon the interests and abilities of other men to get them gain. As we do not think the buffalo hunter should be held responsible for the motive of the wolf or the cayote which follows in his wake—as the geologist who predicts a deposit of coal, iron or gold should not be reproached or discredited because some sharp fellow has patented the prediction, so Congress will regard the comparative merits of the plans proposed. It will not discard the canal because the outside sharps may have got title to the adjacent lands, nor will it decline to consider the claims of the jetty because a gentleman from Jetland may thereby feather his own nest at the expense of the national liberality.

We can not pass from the subject without the note that the Eads ring has abandoned these objections to the canal based on the alleged want of foundation. Ground which bears two great forts, and upon which it is intended to build a city so rich as to supersede New Orleans and buy up all of the merchants and property holders can not be said to be so rotten that a duck could not walk safely over without putting on a life-preserver. Thank you, Messrs. of the Ring, for withdrawing an absurd charge and substituting another even more ridiculous.

Since the New Orleans REPUBLICAN appealed to Congress not to drown out our planters, by damming up the outlet, and not to fill the Southwest Pass with islands of concrete and rafts of drift logs, Congress has paused, and will not assume the responsibility of a regular annual appropriation for the relief of Louisiana sufferers by overflow. We shall now expect Congress to order a scientific inquiry:

1. Will wingdams back water at the mouth of the Mississippi as elsewhere—and if not, why not?

2. If there be built two streets of forty-foot concrete, under water, will the river cut under these streets, and tumble in the blocks, to the prejudice of navigation?

A NEW DILEMMA.

Roustabout, who "answers all questions of the past, present and future," from a point at base ball to a ruling on the Doctors' Commons, explains how the wingdam would not make refluent water in "the upper reach of the river," as predicted by Stein, or make backwater, as stated by Captain Howell. He says "that narrowing the channel would cause the water to back up will not be denied by anybody." Such was undoubtedly the case with the wingdams on Red river which backed the water and released the fleet of General Banks. But, says Roustabout, the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi would cause the refluent water to seek other outlets. This presents this dilemma to the Eads project. If all the passes be not closed the water can not be so confined by the wingdams as to increase the scouring power of the current. If it be not so confined the obstruction of the wingdams will cause the river to escape by other outlets. This will leave the wingdams in a dead eddy. The sediment will so accumulate as to obstruct that pass. Any power to scour will be transferred to some other open pass, and as the Mississippi can not afford more than one deep water pass, the wingdams will be useless Now, the late dilemma of Eads suggested by Roustabout is this, it being assumed that the closure of one outlet increased the erosive force of the river at another: Suppose the wingdam should turn the navigation into another channel itself being within the condensed depth to be guaranteed by the bill. We should have about the same navigation through a new pass, while Eads would not get a cent since he would not have come up to his contract. This would be a new dilemma to his stockholders in the wingdams.

The *Bulletin* continues the discussion of the subject of legislative profits. Not much reliance is to be placed upon its citation of instances to prove its position. We known that many of the gentlemen who are credited with having become enormously rich upon eight dollars a day are some of them as poor as the *Bulletin* itself, or made what they do own honestly and by practicing honesty and common sense. But it is to the practices under the present administration to which we referred. We are aware that a few years ago it was the practice of the Democratic lobby to bribe our ignorant country members. It is not so now. Governor Hahn's bribery bill restrained some. and the Attorney General, aided by the Superior District Court, have pretty effectually checkmated the few attempts that were successful last winter.

If the *Bulletin* sees the name of a Republican on the next list of candidates against whom a fault can be found, not alleged, simply, we will thank it to furnish the information that will lead to his exposure. We will thank our neighbor and assist him to the extent of our ability. We do not want dishonest officials in our party. But it is not fair to make charges which have no better foundation than hearsay to rest on.

We have been informed through various sources during the past week or two that the prospects of the people in Lafourche parish had been materially improved by the closing of the Moreau crevasse. It afforded us some pleasure to believe in these statements, as we have been hearing of little else beside disaster from the country parishes of late, and naturally looked hopefully for a turn in the tide. But a letter from Mr. Crozier, of Thibodaux, contradicts the encouraging accounts previously received from Lafourche, and remits that parish back to the state of suffering and destitution from which it had emerged in imagination only. Mr. Crozier says that though the Moreau crevasse has been closed, means of subsistence necessary in making a crop are wanting, and that the Parr crevasse is still running. Hundreds of people are still dependent on the relief committee for their daily bread.

The premature stoppage of supplies to persons who have suffered from the overflow would be the same in effect as an act of injustice, though it is desirable that the demands upon the charitable should cease as soon as possible.

MARRIED.

MORGANS—MOFFITT—On Monday, May 18, at the residence of Mrs. George W. Clammann, by the Rev. James Morrow, MORGAN MORGANS, JR., of St. Charles parish, Louisiana, to Miss EMMA G. MOFFIT, of Brookville, Indiana.

TO TAX COLLECTORS IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES.

I have heretofore issued instructions in relation to the collection of taxes in the overflowed districts, advising the exercise of all the forbearance consistent with the discharge of your duties, towards citizens who have been injured by the flood.

In regard to parishes and districts not afflicted by the overflow, I herewith repeat the substance of my instructions of last year. You are to use your best exertions to collect and pay over the taxes due, as rapidly as possible, particularly in those parishes where the people are better prepared now than in the fall to pay. But you will not make seizures for current taxes, where you are satisfied that the only reason for non-payment is a present inability to do so, and are also satisfied that the parties are willing and will be able to pay before the end of the year, if they are not molested now. In cases of mere captious resistance, you will enforce the law promptly and rigorously. But, notwithstanding the large reduction in the rate of taxation, many taxpayers will, for reasons which I need not recite here, find it difficult to meet their obligations to the State. You understand that it is our policy, in such cases, not to harrass or oppress any one unnecessarily, and to make as little cost as possible, both to the taxpayer and the State, in the collection of the revenue. At the same time, it must be remembered that the creditors of the State, including a large number of citizens, are imperative in their demands, and that our obligations must be met. In these difficult circumstances, the proper discharge of your duties will require the exercise of the utmost diligence, energy and sound discretion; being governed by the general rules laid down above, and in my instructions of last year.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

my19 1t 2p

AT A MEETING

Held on board the steamer MARY IDA, commanded by Captain Alfred J. Ruiz, on Thursday, fourteenth of May instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the survivors from the Tillie C. Jewett, Captain John T. Davis, which was sunk by the steamer City of Houston on the night of the thirteenth instant:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned passengers and crew of the T. C. Jewett, desire to express our heartfelt thanks to Captain Alfred J. Ruiz, of the steamer Mary Ida, for coming with his boat to our relief; also, to Mr. J. J. Sahba, and in fact to the whole crew who vigilantly seconded the noble efforts of their captain to secure us from a watery grave. Had it not been for the strenuous efforts put forth by the gentlemen in our behalf we must inevitably all now be sleeping in the bosom of the Mississippi. After satisfying himself that all the living were taken out of the water, and nothing more remained to be done in that direction, his boat proceeded on her course, and his attention turned to our several necessities and comfort, for some of us were scantily clothed, having retired to rest previous to the collision, and all with nothing but what we stood in at the time. And his gentlemanly steward and assistants are entitled to our warmest thanks for ministering so cheerfully and kindly to our comfort. To the kind and humane gentleman, Captain Ruiz, we owe a debt of the deepest gratitude, one which can not be canceled by anything that we can do; but he will doubtless find that richest of all rewards in the consciousness of having been chosen by Divine Providence as the medium in His hands of doing good to his fellow-men.

Resolved, That great credit is due to Captain John T. Davis, of the T. C. Jewett, for his coolness, courage and perseverance in endeavoring to save not only his boat, but also the lives of his crew and passengers, himself being a cripple, having lost an arm, and but two fingers on his only hand.

E. J. JONES, Passenger, Chairman;
J. D. HENNESSEY, Passenger, Secretary;
— FERGUSON, Chief Engineer;
H. F. WILCOX, Second Engineer;
JOSEPH WAGNER, Pilot;
HENRY LEHMAN, Steersman;
WILLIAM WATIGNY, Fireman;
GEORGE FOLEY, Fireman;
GEORGE ROSS, Fireman;
JOHN BAKER, Cook;
H. LANG, Steersman;
ADAM WAGNER, Deckhand. my19 1t 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

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fifth of April, ELISHA E. EASTWOOD was brutally murdered near the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed,

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Elisha E. Eastwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth 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. my1 2p

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

I respectfully request that my friends and the public will await the investigation of the grave charges preferred against me by Katie Shannon, a convict now under sentence in the Parish Prison, the falsity of the charges, as well as the base motive that prompted them, will be duly shown. While I am confident that my friends did not heed the charges, I flatter myself that a community in which I was born, and where my whole life has been passed, will not judge me unheard.

my16 3t2p J. A. FREMAUX.

MINERAL WATERS,

Tested by Experienced Chemists and pronounced

THE PUREST VICHY,

THE FINEST KISSINGEN,

THE STRONGEST BITTER KISSINGEN,

But no wonder, as they are all drawn from

GLASS FOUNTAINS

THROUGH

SILVER-LINED COOLERS,

Gushing forth in an everlasting stream from the

CARONDELET SPA,

AND THE

OLD MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS,

No. 139 Canal street,

Touro Buildings, next to Bourbon street.

All these Waters are prepared exclusively for our own Fountains.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
Druggists and Chemists.
my17 2p 3t

CANAL STREET, CITY PARK AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 26 St. Charles street.

OFFICERS.
J. S. SMITH, President;
T. H. HANDY, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM HENRY, J. S. SMITH,
W. H. BELL, WILLIAM FAGAN,
JOSEPH RAYMOND, T. H. HANDY.

R. M. HARRISON,
Secretary.
New Orleans, May 10, 1874. my10 12t 2p

ST. ANNA ASYLUM.

Again must we come before our citizens in behalf of the St. Anna Asylum. The institution is now filled with helpless women and children, of all denominations; our funds are very low, and we will be utterly unable to keep it open without assistance. We earnestly solicit donations, and annual subscribers at $5 each, which may be sent to any of the directresses:

Mrs. James Clarke, corner of Fourth and St Charles streets.
Mrs. C. Toby, No. 167 Orange street.
Mrs. H. W. Conner, No. 21 Dauphine street.
Miss Strawbridge, No. 285 St. Mary street.
Mrs. H. T. Lonsdale, corner of Fourth and St. Charles streets.
Mrs. H. F. Given, corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets.
Mrs. S. O. Nelson, corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets.
Mrs. C. W. Wood, No. 556 St. Charles street.
Mrs. S. H. Kennedy, corner of Camp and First streets.
Mrs. R. S. Morse, City Hotel.
Mrs. B. H. Moss, No. 150 Carondelet street.
Mrs. Jesse K. Bell, corner of St. Charles and Fourth streets.
Mrs. E. K. Merrick, corner of Napoleon avenue and Prytania streets.
Mrs. Sumpter Turner, Canal, near Dryades street.
Mrs. J. P. Harrison, No. 346 Baronne street.
Mrs. James Hewitt, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Mrs. T. G. Richardson, No. 262 Prytania street.
Mrs. W. H. Cook, No. 127 Race street.

my16 2p 3t

BANKS AND BANKING.

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.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

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.

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. mh23 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,
fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKING.

BALANCES REMAINING UNPAID in the BANK OF AMERICA, up to January 1, 1872:

Aron, Meyers	$2 95
Adler, Moses	22
Andre, G.	1 29
Bell, D. E. C.	1 55
Chabert, Celina	1 25
Chapus, Celina	3 94
Charbonnet, I. W.	1 00
Chauviere, T.	12
Clark, Thomas	4 34
Cohn, L.	90
Dazet, Placide	70
De Armas, Oct.	37
Destouvill, estate of L. R.	15
Delahays, C. A. & W. F.	46
Delbear, R. L.	02
Duperon, Jerome	3 38
Fason, T.	66
Enley & Co.	20
Fazende, Turiaf	6 00
Fellows, R. F. & W. Grant	4 07
Funck, T.	04
Bray, Howard & Lambert	57
Bostick, McQueen & Co.	46
Calder, John	2 00
Cuzes, H.	18
Furneaux, Joseph	83
Garred, P.	1 39
Glennin, R.	82
Gildig, & A.	02
Gourdain, J. V.	02
Guyol, Gayle & Co.	07
Hunt, E.	50
Isaacson, H. M.	10
Kaufman	04
Kingsbury, L. J.	1 20
Kock & Dreyfus	01
Lezendre, P. H.	04
Lisso, A. M., agent	02
Lockett & L.	08
Lockett, E.	02
Marchessan, C.	02
Mics, F.	04
Meyer & Winehill	1 82
Mitchell, F. P., & Co.	11
Hoy, J.	30
Gaines & Eggleston	50
Gordon, estate of A.	10
Heidenheim, M.	89
Lawrence, T.	02
Lazarus, C.	23
Levy, Charlotte	03
Lilienthal, estate of J.	04
Macon & Co.	07
Manuel, L.	05
Martin, A.	32
Mulbach, C. W.	01
Lopez, D. A.	04
Lambert, Jules	10
Greir & Schweitzer	10
Hollander, G.	29
Jones, F. W.	46
New Orleans Cotton Press Association	10
Nicolle, E.	02
Nores, H.	1 00
Norton & Co., A.	08
Page, J.	1 93
Parra, J.	50
Pearce, J. W.	20
Perret, D. R.	06
Petit, J.	67
Prevost, A. C.	75
Pinaud & Fellow	1 77
Porma, J.	2 50
Proctor J. F., agent	36
Rosenthal & Co.	11
Ruch, L.	06
Sarrazin, V. E.	57
Shannon & Co., H.	07
Strathie, J.	05
Seiler, F.	3 45
Stein, L.	03
Stewart & Richardson	1 12
Sweeney, E.	03
Schroeder, H.	4 58
Surle, L.	74
Terry, W.	88
Theodore, C.	02
Van Benthuysen, F.	01
Vennard, H. T.	38
Viavant R., agent	02
Ward, J.	03
Webster, D.	18
Wood, E. H.	02
Wood, W.	09

my5 12 19 EDGAR HINCKS, Cashier.

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	37,308 14
River	99,763 28
Total	$197,273 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 3,134 45	
Paid contingent 1,520 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 02—141,782 59	
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	126,556 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 158,374 45	
River losses 45,535 61	
Total losses paid $382,445 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend 27,917 62	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts 40,615 69—450,979 27	
Balance reserved	$79,686 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	23,235 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,090 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,356 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	29,399 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. Benach,
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. Marqueze,	J. R. Livaudais,
Charles Weisbasr,	A. K. Miller,
J. 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.	

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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		$414,630 56
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,685 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—137,382 51	
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,078 07	
Losses on marine	67,173 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 10
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	3,580 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	28,533 29
Due by insurance companies	7,495 76
Total	$774,585 77
Depreciation	97,639 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,
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