New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 6, 1874.

"He kissed her snowy brow." That was cool.

A water-spout—the average temperance lecture.

Bald-headed men take the greatest interest in crops.

A Swedish college is to be established at St. Peter, Minnesota.

Partial culture runs to the ornate, extreme culture to simplicity.

It is a lame excuse, but the approach of summer will cause a spring halt.

The Bible mentions Moses as a meek man, but there is no record of meek women.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. S. McConnell, of the navy, is ordered to duty in New Orleans.

A literary young man, reading an item of Dumas *pere* said that he didn't believe Dumas had any peer in this century.

When a man is murdered by his hired man it might be called a case of suicide, for the victim is "killed by his own hand."

A new monetary work, intended to show the importance of American municipal bonds as investments, is in press in London.

The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that the "Spiderbellies" are practicing industriously for their forthcoming match game with the University nine.

An attempt is being made by the Scotch Presbyterians in Italy to have the Scotch Church recognized by the government as a properly constituted body.

Many of our handsome young men appear to be on the verge of starvation. They stand on street corners biting the heads of their elegant walking sticks.

"Chivalrie" will be the popular lawn game at watering places this season; but it is not the chivalry that stabs unoffending persons in the back, or murders them in so-called duels.

Three new paintings by Bierstadt are on exhibition at Boston, the largest of which is on canvas measuring six by ten feet, and represents a scene in California at the headwaters of King river.

The sum of £1000 has just been given to the Swedenborg Society, in London, by a person who withholds his name, for the purpose of printing and publishing the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.

To-day at noon the Orleans Dramatic Association will perform at the St. Charles Theatre for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow. The "Morning Call" and "Nobody's Child," constitute the bill.

An eccentric person named Johnson has just died in England who spent the whole of his fortune, estimated at £100,000, in trying to demolish the Malvern Hills. It was an up-hill business, and it killed him.

The Mobile *Register*, referring to the sparrows, says: "It is believed that these little birds, which multiply most rapidly, would soon protect our cotton fields from destruction. It is worth while to try the experiment."

Niagara is as popular as ever as a resort for newly married couples. They can sit on the balcony of the Clifton House and say all manner of sweet things where no mother-in-law's voice can be heard above the roar of the falls.

Singers have queer professional experiences. One in New York sings on Saturday at a synagogue, on Sunday morning at a Catholic church, and Sunday evening at a Protestant place of worship. But then music is of no nationality or creed.

Both of the young men nominated to cadetships at West Point, from this State, have been rejected. This was the case last year, when the REPUBLICAN expressed the hope that our Congressmen would be more careful in their appointments, for they forced the State to share with their disgrace.

Napoleon III. never had the reputation of a wit, but he said one sharp thing after he had made himself master of the destinies of France. It was at the expense of his princely cousin, Plon Plon, who said to him one day, "You have nothing of your uncle about you." "Yes," he replied—"his family."

Our thanks are due to D. H. Hamburger, Jr., of the committee of arrangements, for an invitation to attend the Merry Maker's picnic, at Oakland Park to-day. Also to Leon Barthet, secretary of the Pastime Social Club, for similar courtesies in behalf of that popular organization, who entertain their friends on Sunday at the same place.

A hill composed almost entirely of pure sulphur, with only fifteen per cent of impurities, has been discovered 900 miles west of Omaha. The introduction of this sulphur into commerce will break the Sicilian monopoly, which for centuries has been a flourishing source of revenue to that island.

A Presbyterian clergyman in St. Louis offers a reward of $50 to any one who will give the name of a Presbyterian minister, who is a member of a Presbytery under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, who has at any time preached the docrine of infant damnation.

The quickest time ever made to New York is now made by the great Jackson route in sixty-seven hours and twenty-six minutes—in round numbers, two days and a half. This is wonderful after all the uncontroled drawbacks and afflictions that beset the country some weeks ago. The management of this route are now able to present to the traveling public superior advantages in many details that can not be found elsewhere, speed, safety and comfort being their motto. This change of time-table includes the shortening up of time between this city and St. Louis, Chicago and all points of interest North, East and West, including the healthful Virginia springs. Pullman palace cars on all trains. Superior accommodations can be found on this line of travel for families or large parties of tourists who need extra accommodations while traveling for pleasure or profit.

THE NEW CONVERTS.

Although that cunning old rodent, the *Pic*, has powdered itself over with the meal of an "immovable neutrality," it can not permit the smallest game acceptable to its antecedent appetite to pass without putting out a claw to grab it. It is always cruising around for something which may possibly annoy its former antagonists, and it presses such points without regarding their illogical inconsequence with its own past history. Here is a specimen of its want of consistency and love of mischief:

Will the REPUBLICAN be more definite and precise, by answering whether it thinks that the New York *Times* would be justified in suggesting that the suffrage in Louisiana should be protected by the qualification of the possession of the first stage in education, to wit: the knowledge and capacity to read and write?

Does it hold that a suffrage enjoyed by a people or a class, a large majority of which can not read or write, is a safe or proper one—that a republic can be maintained on such a basis?

In a work not perhaps in the editorial library of the *Pic* it is written: "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." It is sufficient to say that "the suffrage of Louisiana" can not be protected in the way indicated, unless the suffrage throughout the whole Union shall be protected in the same manner. What shall then be the guard, which, if any, shall be thrown around American suffrage, is a question which Congress in its wisdom must discuss and determine. We have explained this to that foreign journal, the *Bee*, which, not understanding the language of America, can not be expected to comprehend its constitutions. As for the amendment of the State constitution, it would be as unreasonable for the *Picayune* to expect as for the Republican party to concede it. The colored majority in Louisiana declined, some years ago, to elect a Democratic ticket pledged to attain the object of repealing the right of colored suffrage by the suffrage of the colored people themselves. We apprehend, therefore, the present scheme will be unsuccessful. No State convention based on the majority of numbers would consent to the adoption of a suffrage qualification which would exclude a great number of the constituents from the polls. The REPUBLICAN then remits the general subject and category of suffrage to the federal government. Congress may extend that right to women, or may impose restrictions at its pleasure, for upon this subject it is paramount and omnipotent. But when did the zeal of the *Pic* and of its allies, now so clamorous for the suffrage of the slate pencil and "First Reader," arise? When this school of malcontents was in power throughout the Southern States, why was not this protection to peace and property adopted?

As for the abstract questions whether if a suffrage be "enjoyed by a people or a class, a large majority of which can not read or write"—"a republic can be maintained on such a basis"—we must be specific: A republic might well exist where a large majority of a class can not read or write because the "class" might be insignificant in its relative numbers. On that principle we might suppose a "class" of naturalized aliens in a State would not affect its capacity as a republic, though a large majority of them might not read or write. As for the capacity of a people to sustain a republic, a large majority of whom can neither read or write, we may reply technically that both the Roman and Grecian republics subsisted six or seven centuries without the test of the *stylus* and with a large majority of people who could neither read nor write. We know at present of no State in the Union which under the census of 1870 has such a majority, unless, perhaps, South Carolina, to which we can not at the moment look. Adding the 350,000 whites of Louisiana to the number of colored people who can read and write, there is no illiterate majority here.

Let us, however, furnish the *Picayune* with a memorandum on this subject, with some not inappropriate comments for its edification.

The following shows the number of white persons above the age of ten years who could neither read nor write in the following named States, according to the census of 1860:

Alabama	38,660
Arkansas	23,665
Georgia	44,257
Kentucky	70,040
Louisiana	19,019
Mississippi	15,636
North Carolina	74,977
South Carolina	16,208
Virginia	83,300
Total	385,753

There were 50,749 illiterate whites reported in Louisiana in 1870. Here is a small array of ignorance which marched under the command of the then dominant Democracy. In which of these States named did the statesmen of that school propose to remedy the evil or reduce the force? They held State constitutional conventions. In which of them was there a proposition for spelling book suffrage? On the opposite. The Democracy of the South abolished partial property qualification, and extended the right of suffrage to all white males who had attained twenty-one years without conviction of crime. The Democrats of the South were the radicals of their day. They extended the right of suffrage in the States. They opposed property limitations on the right of suffrage. They gave the right of suffrage to all white men above twenty-one without qualification of property or intelligence, and they gloried in it. For this are they called—Democrats. Now, when the governing party in the South had organized the army of ignorance and equipped its male adults with the ballot, where these soldiers served Democracy until they were veterans gray in ignorance, what can account for the sudden conversion of the same party to the beauties of popular knowledge? These cunning old rats have begun to apprehend that *the balance of illiteracy is against them;* so, while they created and took to themselves the uneducated vote of 1860, they protest against any one else availing themselves of the same advantage in 1870. The exclusive right to poll illiterate votes was not, we believe, ever patented.

There is a manifest difference, however, between the sentiment of the present and past government of the South. The Democracy, as a party, never advocated popular education. They never founded a public school system, as a measure of party action. There were reasons, perhaps, against educating the poor whites, or colored people either. Any way, Southern Democracy took no public measures to educate the white masses, since there was no material relative diminution of illiterate white numbers between 1850 and 1860.

The right of suffrage was avowedly given the colored people by Congress as the only defensive weapon which could be placed in their hands. That this weapon has occasionally been used for harm as well as good was inevitable. We have seen instances of people drowned by an unskillful use of a life preserver, but an invention so useful is not to be discarded on that exceptional account. The spirit of the Republican regime is, however, *to educate the illiterate voter up to his great mission.* While, therefore, the voter may defend his liberties with this weapon, he will be rapidly qualified to use it for that exclusive purpose. *But he can not lay it down.*

Education itself is a weapon precisely like the ballot. If directed by an honest purpose it is invaluable. If perverted to fraud no one can compute its evil. We will cite one example. Our Democratic friends, suffering the pangs of the politically damned, under the salary famine which has for some years past stricken them, slipped their attenuated forms into the domino and mask of Fusion. They then employed professional experts at the manipulation of the ballot-box and poll books. They allege that they encountered opponents to whom this astute game was not absolutely unknown, and like Truthful James, they professed to be astonished at the appearance in one hand of the identical bower actually and intentionally dealt to another. Upon this competitive skill of these educated graduates both parties argued their question before Congress. This body, in its bewilderment at the perfection to which the art of political attack and defense may be elevated by devices of highly educated individuals, declined to undertake a decision. Fearing, perhaps, a further conflict of wits between these champions, Congress refused to allow them further opportunity to test their rival skill. This is an example of what people who can read and write not only their own names, but unhappily the names of other people, can achieve. Foiled and enraged, the Fusionists came home, and of all the remedies in the world they propose—what? Not further restrictions upon registers, clerks or commissioners, but to disfranchise the only constituency who can not possibly forge anybody's name. We have heard of a loafer who came home and beat his wife because he had been denied credit at the doggery, but in no other case have we known the impudence and "inconsequence" of Fusion equaled. There may be something to a generous or grateful mind in our consideration, but we do not address it to party politicians.

These poor, illiterate blacks have just done their part to authorize a general amnesty of property and rights to many of their fellow-cititens. The right of suffrage has been, since the war, restored to thousands. The disqualification of having borne arms against the national government has been abolished. Did this act prove these illiterate voters unworthy of suffrage? None of those whites emancipated by their act and aid will say so. Is it, then, exactly just in educated intelligence to practice such an astute trick upon illiterate integrity? Can the power given by aid of the illiterate colored people be honorably employed to deprive them of the very right they have bestowed upon those who would now use this very power to disfranchise their benefactors?

Any way, the *Picayune* and its compeers seem impressed with the importance of moral and intelligent suffrage, and we hope their co-operation in all which may best promote it. Chief among these issues will be found the universal education of the people. Will the new converts help us?

THE FIRST VICTORY FOR THE CANAL.

General Sypher, our energetic Congressman from the first district, yesterday sent to the REPUBLICAN the gratifying intelligence that the Fort St. Philip canal bill has passed the House after a sharp contest. We hail this event as the omen of better times to come. All honor to our faithful representatives, who have so faithfully stood by their constituents in the long months of strife and temptation. They have neither quailed before the one nor yielded to the other. To General Sypher, in particular, is great credit due for the tireless energy and ability with which he has championed this measure through the committee, and finally through the House.

The fate of this important measure in the Senate is a matter of painful solicitude to its friends here. And by the term we mean the entire State, for we are not aware that there is any outspoken opponent of the canal in Louisiana, if we except a very few who are suspected of having been corrupted with the money of the Northwestern opposition. It is a matter of the deepest regret to General West's constituents, regardless of party, that he should have felt it his duty to change his mind upon this important measure, of which he was recently such a staunch and able advocate; or that, having been unable to give it the sanction of his private judgment, he should have disregarded the oft repeated wishes of the people here. Doubtless in a majority of cases a Senator must rely upon his own opinions as to his line of duty. But as he is not acting for himself alone, but for a whole State, he is to some extent in honor bound to be guided by his constituents when they are able to make their wishes known in unmistakable terms. He will look in vain for support on this question to any body of men that have assembled together since the question first came up. The press is decidedly in its favor, with perhaps one exception, where there appears to be some doubt about it. These doubts, however, are not very positive or well defined, and consist chiefly in publishing prominently what is termed "arguments on the other side."

We hope our good Senator will endeavor to defer his private judgment on this matter, and do his constituents the favor to try and secure the passage of the bill which yesterday passed the House, through the body in which he is the sole representative from this State.

THE PROPHET OF THE PAST.

The *Pic* amuses us. Its daily routine is apparently this: A tour of the saloons. The preface of the editorial consists in a few abusive epithets at the REPUBLICAN, and the staple of the leader is an authentic declaration of the political, judicial and commercial meridian of that day. The world can set its chronometer accordingly. Woe to any youngster of a newspaper that dares publish any opinion differing from the oracle. It is immediately withered with the frown of forty winters, concentrated upon its unholy head. When, in due time, the oracle is refuted or convinced, it announces such result as a new revelation, which could emanate from no other source than itself.

The REPUBLICAN having expressed the opinion that the disasters of the planting interest, and decline in the price of cotton, would produce embarrassment of their factors, and that this might culminate in failures on paper to mature at the beginning of this month, the *Pic* uttered the following oracular rebuke:

The REPUBLICAN endeavors to get up a scare in commercial circles by publishing ridiculous rumors of failures expected on the fourth of June. These rumors are without any foundation whatever, and emanate from the band of "croakers" who, being broken up themselves, confidently await the destruction of everybody else.

In its issue of the fifth instant it says:

Among the other sorrowful mishaps which were yesterday communicated to our citizens, was the failure or suspension of that oldest, and for a long time regarded as one of our most solvent merchants, etc.

And adds:

We regret to be compelled further to announce the very unexpected proceeding in bankruptcy to compel our old friend Cassidy, the famous hotel and restaurant owner, of Gravier, corner Carondelet, to surrender his assets, etc.

How far the sensation headings of the *Pic*, which sold every day's edition of that paper with a fire, riot, murder or burglary, has had a tendency to impair the credit of merchants doing business in a city apparently doomed, we have no means of knowing. There was therefore no need of our making a prediction which has been, we regret to say, verified by events to "get up a scare in commercial circles." The *Pic* had spread terror every where to sell its evening edition. Our predictions were deduced from the known condition of the country. We knew that the factor must sympathize with the planter, and that the patent misfortunes of one might result in the innocent ruin of the other. For this we were rebuked. But the *Pic* added:

The REPUBLICAN's financial deductions are as biased and unfair as its political arguments.

We submit that an amende is due the REPUBLICAN under this last imputation. If the failure of our financial anticipations should have discredited our political arguments any logical and fair-minded journal would, upon the fulfillment of our financial predictions, accord to our political argument the merit of fairness and wisdom which they so eminently deserve. We shall forbear to assign the *Pic* the converse position. That would be this: The *Pic* not having been posted in the financial affairs of our merchants, denied that there would be any failures on the first of June. But there were heavy failures at that date, therefore the *Picayune* knows no more about the political than the financial future, and neither its arguments nor statements on this subject are worth a bone button.

Now is the time for the friends of the Fort St. Philip canal bill to go to Washington and urge its passage through the Senate. Every man who can influence a vote can be of infinite service to Louisiana at this critical period in her history. There is no party question involved in it, nor any difference of opinion among our citizens. Perhaps even our own Senator, General West, could be influenced to lend his support to a measure in which Louisiana is so deeply interested, if strong personal influences were brought to bear upon him. This is the more probable since the Eads' jetty scheme, to which he has but lately given his support, has been defeated by the House. We should be glad to see the Republican State Committee take action in this matter, either independently or in co-operation with any other influential representative body. If Governor Kellogg can possibly spare the time to go to Washington, he would be of incalculable value to our almost wavering interests; and not only the Governor, but half a dozen or more other influential men should endeavor to sacrifice their time and personal convenience in this great behalf. A work of such magnitude and including so many interests is not often involved in a congressional contest. Our friends in Washington need all the help they can get, and New Orleans should not stand by, a disinterested spectator of the struggle.

Dumb pianos for beginners are advertised in London. If these pianos could be generally used they would prove a great blessing, especially to boarding-houses.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY, No. 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans, May 31, 1874.

Proposals for rebuilding levees in front of breaks and other works will be received by this company until MONDAY, June 8, 1874, at 12 M.

Parties desirous to contract are requested to confer with the company, where all information as to specifications and terms can be obtained.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary. my31 7t 2p

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

We are now offering at

REDUCED PRICES

A full line of

GENTLEMEN'S BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE.

ALSO,

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS IN ALL SIZES.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

my31 5t 2p

NOTICE.

CONSULATE OF SPAIN, New Orleans, May 15, 1874.

In compliance of an order of the judge of the First District Court of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, the following notice is published:

[Translation.]

Don Rafael Blasco y Moreno, judge of the First District Court of Mahon. By these presents those who are entitled to the inheritance of Marie and Pedro Pablo Taltaouil y Farrugia, children of Pedro and Angelo, natives of this city, where the former died on the eighth of March, 1873, at the age of twenty-four years, and the latter in New Orleans, United States of America, at the age of forty-five years, on the twenty-seventh of July, 1865, or those who may know of their having left any will or testament, are notified to appear before this tribunal within ninety days, in the succession of said deceased, which is opened by their brothers and sisters, Isabel, Magdalena, Angela, Catalina, Antonio, Jayme and Juan Taltaouil y Farrugia, in order that their interests may not suffer.

Done at Mahon on the twenty-second of September, 1873.

RAFAEL BLASCO.
JUAN ALLES, Notary.
CARLOS PIE, Consul.

je4 3t

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874 to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the duly authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. my22 t jy1

RAILROADS.

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.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M
Express and mail, daily	4:45 P. M
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Spring.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, St. Louis and Charlotte.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON, General Superintendent.
my13

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

FOUND.

FOUND.—A BROWN TERRIER DOG, WITH collar and name on, came to my place, corner of Second and Carondelet streets. The owner can have him by proving name and property and paying expenses. JOHN REDDY.
je6 3t*

ASTRAY.—A COW OF CHESTNUT COLOR, branded A P, entered, some two weeks ago, on the plantation of the undersigned, situated on Gentilly road, seven miles from the city. The owner of said cow may recover her on proving his property and paying the costs of this advertisement. DEMOSTHENES BRISCOE.
je4 3t*

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. CAMPBELL—No. 1416.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, May 18, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Lewis J. Campbell, of the parish of Union, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.
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MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Frederick Luke vs. Ship Advance.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of Louisiana, No. 10,531.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SHIP ADVANCE, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by Frederick Luke, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of June, 1874, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 13, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.
my14 26 je6 16

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y and

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 03	—256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 24

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forchheimer,	Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	R. T. Torian,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 8u W Sa 1y

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FACTORS AND TRADERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY.

37.....Carondelet Street.....37

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Premiums for the year—		
On fire risks		$447,858 19
River risks		287,655 44
Marine risks		63,811 49
Total		$798,325 12
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, April 30, 1874	$109,975 00	
Return premiums	16,014 13—	125,989 13
Net earned premiums		$672,335 99
Losses paid, to wit—		
On fire risks	$173,530 14	
On river risks	131,680 13	
On marine risks	15,541 09	
	$325,751 36	
Re-insurance	53,922 66	
Rebate returns	19,632 11	
State, city and agency taxes	30,123 46	
Gross expenses home office $44,039 52		
Agencies 15,730 00—	59,810 52	
Profit and loss	16,945 50—	506,135 61
Balance		$166,650 38
Add—Discount, interest and savings received	$111,134 85	
Less—First semi annual interest on capital stock paid, and second now due	110,000 00—	1,134 35
Net profits		$165,784 73

The company has the following assets, to wit:

Cash on hand	$441,134 80
Premiums in course of collection	54,743 40
Bills receivable for loans on pledge	560,412 46
Bills receivable at short dates	25,597 15
Bank and other stocks	203,047 05
Stocks of city railroads	72,375 00
City and other bonds	146,675 97
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,000 00
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	33,220 50
Total	$1,549,756 33

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

H. DOANE, President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of May, 1874.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the twenty-fifth instant, it was resolved to pay on demand a second semi-annual interest of FIVE PER CENT to the thirtieth of April, 1874, making ten per cent per annum on the capital stock of the company ($1,100,000), and a cash dividend of THIRTY PER CENT to stockholders on the amount ($512,155 12) of their net earned participating premiums.

HARMON DOANE, President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

Trustees.

MOSES GREENWOOD,	JOHN I. ADAMS,
W. A. JOHNSON,	ISAAC SCHERCK,
JOHN I. NOBLE,	R. M. WALMSLEY,
JOHN CHAFFE,	WILLIAM MORRISON,
RICHARD MILLIKEN,	JOSEPH W. CARROLL,
SAMUEL E. MOORE,	A. BRITTIN,
J. I. WARREN,	A. H. MAY,
R. T. BUCKNER,	S. H. SNOWDEN,
SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER,	T. LYTT LYON,
H. FRELLSEN,	WILLIAM C. RAYMOND,
W. S. PIKE,	JAMES S. PRESTIDGE,
A. A. YATES,	SAMUEL H. BOYD,

JOSEPH McELROY. my28 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	$178,835 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	12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	33,235 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,690 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	81,376 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,369 56
Suspense account	56,527 37
Total	$442,228 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,	E. M. Benachi,
Ant. Carriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Fosdick,	Chn. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Frederichs,	Edward Toby,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Vose,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezes,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Laitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	E. R. Decan,

John S. Wallis. mh27

STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
LIMITED.

The following new first class, full-powered Clyde built screw steamships are intended to sail regularly between NEW ORLEANS and LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW and NEW YORK:

	Tons.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Captain Stewart	2000
STATE OF MINNESOTA, Captain Hamlin	2000
STATE OF ALABAMA, Captain Flint	2400
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Brace	2500
STATE OF VIRGINIA, Captain Sadler	2500
STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain Cooper	2500
STATE OF NEVADA (building)	2500
STATE OF FLORIDA (building)	2500
STATE OF DAKOTA (building)	2500

The steamer

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Will sail from New Orleans for Liverpool, direct, SUNDAY MORNING, June 14, 1874.

From her wharf, foot No. 23 Third District.

Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Return tickets issued available for TWELVE MONTHS, at reduced rates, and through tickets to all parts of the United Kingdom and Europe.

A stewardess and surgeon are attached to each steamer; no charge is made for attendance and medicines.

Money orders granted free of charge.

Prepaid emigration tickets, issued here to parties desirous of sending for their friends.

These vessels cross the bar at all times without detention.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
se14 No. 29 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS

	Tons.
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1927
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2500
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurensen	2500
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3000
ONTARIO, Captain French	3000

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship

ST. LOUIS,
REID, Commander.

Will leave on or about June 10.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO.,
No. 43 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. ja10 1y

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

For New York.

Comprising the first-class steamships:

GENERAL MEADE.....A. W. Sampson.
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....B. F. Burdeck.
MISSISSIPPI.....M. B. Crowell.
UNITED STATES.....M. Howes.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship

GENERAL MEADE,

A. W. SAMPSON, Commander.

will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage.....$50
Steerage.....25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 190 Common street.

The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, leaving SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 A. M. ja4

THE CROMWELL LINE.

For New York Direct.

This Line is composed of the Steamships KNICKERBOCKER, NEW ORLEANS, CORTES, GEORGE CROMWELL, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

JAMES WHITEHEAD, Commander.

Will leave her wharf foot of Toulouse street, SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 A. M.

Passage.....$50.

Freight for Liverpool, Bremen and Havre taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
ja7 No. 41 Carondelet street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, EMILIE,
MARGARET, LAVACA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	12

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa