New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 9, 1874.

Dollars and sense are not always together.

France is making starch from horse chestnuts.

Retiring early at night will surely shorten a man's days.

It is better to live on a little than to outlive much.

The first torpedo ship for the British navy was recently launched.

Apples are now sold by weight in Maine—forty-four pounds to the bushel.

It is a dear school that experience keeps, but many men will go to no other.

A man who stabbed a companion said he was only cutting his acquaintance.

Lands are being purchased in Texas for the purpose of raising hemp on a large scale.

There are forty-seven public libraries in Rome, and they are to be consolidated into three.

The theatrical community of Montreal is suffering both from "Mazeppa" and "Buffalo Bill."

Miss Anna Dickinson will shortly publish a series of sketches of her adventures as a lecturer.

The reason why so many men are baldheaded is because they have not enough hair.

The gentleman who offered his hand in marriage, to a very fat woman, got a plump refusal.

Henry A. Wise declines to be an independent candidate for the mayoralty of Richmond.

Never visit friends without some announcement of your coming. Crockett's motto is a good one: "Be sure you write, then go ahead."

An anti-secret society association has been in session at Syracuse, New York. The usual greeting between the members was, "What lodge black-balled you?"

An advertiser in the New York *Herald* wishes to secure "a perfect human skeleton at second hand." Any one having no further use for his bones may find a purchaser.

New York spends annually $9,000,000 on newspapers, $7,000,000 on theatres, $3,000,000 for religious purposes, and $50,000,000 on liquor and liquor establishments.

By the Mobile line the traveler can get Pullman palace cars on Canal street to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs, and have two less changes to all points North, than by any other route.

In another column will be found the notice of a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held this evening. Matters of importance are to come before the Chamber, and a full meeting is desired.

Brigham Young advertises in the Salt Lake papers that he has some forty ounces of silk worm eggs and a large number of mulberry trees, and that "the sisters" who wish to raise silk are welcome to the eggs and to gather the leaves for feeding.

Professor J. Laurence Smith, of Louisville, is said to have been the first person to bring the subject of cremation before the American people. He delivered a lecture in New Orleans twenty years ago, in which he favored cremation, and described a plan for furnaces in which to burn the dead.

Colonel Higginson told a story at the Free Religion festival of a Philadelphian who met a Bostonian and remarked that Boston would be a beautiful city if it was only laid out differently—like Philadelphia, for instance. "Well," said the Boston man, "if Boston ever becomes as dead as Philadelphia we will try to lay it out like that city.

The wines and liquors of the late Senator Sumner were sold last week. There were about 425 bottles, and a variety of different different wines. In exceptional cases only they brought fancy prices. Seven bottles of old Romance Burgundy, highly prized by Mr. Sumner, brought $7 a bottle. One bottle of Johannisberger Cabinet, from the cellars of Prince Metternich, 1862, was sold for $12.

Literature as a profession is not especially remunerative in Germany. The late Dr. Strauss, author of the well known "Life of Christ," a book of which repeated editions have been published, had an income, it is said, not exceeding 400 florins, or a little more than $200 in gold, on which small sum he and his wife managed to subsist comfortably, if not luxuriously. His French compeer, Ernest Renan, rose, on the other hand, from poverty to wealth and luxury by the sale of his "Vie de Jesus."

Mr. Reed, late chief constructor of the English navy, during a recent discussion at the Royal United Service Institution, advocated the use of small vessels armed with heavy guns manned by volunteer artillerymen for coast defense, especially on the northeast shores of England, in the neighborhood of Hull and similar places. He urged the great advantage of keeping engines and guns in stock, and of making arrangements, in ocean or mercantile steamers, for receiving small armaments, by which means a most effectual fleet of convoys, supported by the Inconstant, Shah, Raleigh and similar vessels, could be formed.

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 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AS A HOME MARKET.

Having shown the financial and fiscal value of this region, we will now address—

1. The manufacturing and mercantile interests. We may safely say that the whole of our cotton and sugar money is expended in either foreign or domestic products. On this subject figures are almost unnecessary. Almost everything consumed in the cotton and sugar region is imported. From a pin to a piano our fabrics are made abroad. Planters and laborers are alike dependent. Perhaps the best evidence of this dependence is to be found in the fact that the premium of exchange is always at the end of the shipping season a little against us. Referring only to the $5,000,000,000 of manufactures annually produced, we give these special statistics:

CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTS INVESTED IN COTTON MANUFACTURE BY CERTAIN STATES—1873.

	Capital.	Number of hands	Value of products.
Connecticut	$12,710,710	12,066	$14,026,334
Delaware	1,165,000	726	1,060,298
Maine	8,839,685	9,439	11,844,181
Maryland	2,734,250	2,360	4,052,808
Massachusetts	44,714,375	43,512	59,496,159
New Hampshire	13,332,710	12,542	17,000,000
New Jersey	2,762,000	3,514	4,015,768
New York	8,511,336	9,144	11,178,211
Pennsylvania	12,550,720	12,739	17,490,080
Rhode Island	18,836,000	16,745	22,949,205
Total	$126,156,786	126,288	$165,003,644

2. The shipping interest and other common carriers. The extent to which the railroad system must participate in the development the home market needs but a reference. The mail, merchandise and passengers, all the more precious and portable commodities which pass to and from the developed region will pay glad tribute to the rail and river. But the shipping interest of New York, Massachusetts and Maine has suffered greatly from the competition of foreign tonnage, and nothing helps a ship so much as to load out from home with domestic products. We give then to the ship owners of the East the freights which the crop of this region exported from New Orleans. It must be definitely understood that the coastwise or foreign export of Western provisions scarcely enters into the estimate.

COASTWISE SHIPMENTS, 1873—AMERICAN VESSELS.

	Number.	Men.	Tons.
Steam	204	5,118	173,143
Sail	286	3,025	93,612
Total	490	8,143	266,756

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

	Number.	Men.	Tons.
Steam	37	1,314	39,507
Sail	216	2,647	13,840
Total	253	3,961	53,347

FOREIGN SHIPPING.

	Number.	Men.	Tons.
Steam	104	4,061	168,619
Sail	428	6,017	253,342
Total	532	10,078	422,267

This displays a commerce very important to the ship building interest. It shows also the extent to which foreign shipping interest has succeeded in invading our domestic commerce.

We have omitted the river navigation interest as being already the earnest and active advocate of the levee reparation, and requiring no other argument than their own knowledge to convince their representatives of its value.

3. Western provisions. There remains in the category of domestic interests to be advanced by the work advocated, the Western provision trade. Writers on the philosophy of agriculture may say what they will, but the planter will always prefer to put hired labor into that which will bring him most money. We give the evidence that the cotton and sugar planters do consume largely of Western provisions, not to mention the Western manufactures which they also purchase. The following are the quantities of some Western products received at New Orleans in 1873:

Corn, bushels	6,357,522
Flour, barrels	1,092,724
Potatoes, bushels	263,020
Oats, bushels	506,990
Hay, bales	181,417
Pork, pounds	2,750,000
Lard, tierces	48,279
Whisky, barrels	84,316

These are articles chiefly consumed in the planting regions. To these may be added the millions of pounds and barrels of the same products conveyed to the planter by direct rail, or landed from river boats and barges. It does not include the mules, horses, sheep and cattle which reach the same market in the same manner.

We have now said enough to establish the proposition enounced in these articles. We have done so at some length, and with some labor, and yet it is only to remind the various interests addressed, that they should investigate the subject in its relation to their own interests.

One thing we would say to the Eastern interests. You aspire to equal England in her credit, in her manufactures and her shipping. Imitate her in this great policy of making a home markret. To build up a cotton crop she has developed the East Indies with her capital and skill. She has incidentally furnished a market for much of her industrial products. Now, if England can do this with a region thirteen thousand miles away by water, and in which her supremacy is by no means assured beyond peradventure, why should the great and kindred interests of the American States hesitate to build up a home market within the jurisdiction of the nation, and one in which production and consumption can never be separated?

ARISTOCRACY OF THE SLATE AND PENCIL.

The *Picayune* does not explain why the Democracy while in absolute power over the Southern States did not impose the slate and pencil qualification on suffrage. Why it accepted the suffrage of 385,000 illiterate people, and why it would now disqualify the voters among 5,658,144 of the American people in order to reduce the local majority in Louisiana. Democracy was once the political friend of universal suffrage, now it would present to the soldier, maimed from the battlefields, a slate and pencil, and if he can not write and read his name, the man who defended the State with his life is unfit to be intrusted with a vote to aid in its administration. We have said there are moral qualifications to be cultivated of far more significance than the simple form of manual skill proposed. An illiterate man who has done a years' work in the field or shop is far fitter for the polls than the half thief and half loafer who has subsisted upon the labor others. We think instruction in letters should be tendered to all; nay, it should be impressed like vaccination upon all. It is not right that society should lose the force of all its intellect for the want of education. Universal suffrage and universal education go hand in hand, and ultimately they will be united. But to make the exercise of a right, sacred and indispensable, to depend upon a personal qualification which is far from being in itself protective of popular rights is a departure from every principle of freedom and equality. We have in mind one signal instance in which the ability to make a signature was by no means a safeguard of the public interest. It was when the signature of the State was affixed to certain bonds, since designated as "tainted and fraudulent." The skill of this chirography was such that the feat was performed while the cars were moving at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour. Now, upon the *Picayune* test the honest brakesman upon that car earning, at the risk of his limbs, fifty or sixty cents a day, might have been turned from the polls because he could not write his own name, while the passenger who had been busy writing the name of the State upon unfounded obligations would have passed the commissioners in triumph. The day has gone by for class legislation in America. There will be no patricians of the pen and ink. The benefit of clergy will never recur again.

Never will the admiration of the world for that most ordinary evidence of scholarship—writing one's own name—be accepted from one offender as a valid plea on an indictment, while his accomplice gaily subscribes his name and so in considera- of his learning, escapes. We know it will shock the *Picayune's* admiration for monarchy and aristocracy, but we will hazard the suggestion that a larger proportion of the blacks in the Southern States can now read and write than of the barons and their retainers in the days of chivalry. And yet that ancient, illiterate and oppressive form of government may have been, in the idea of many, preferable to our own.

COMPARATIVE RECUPERATIVE POWERS.

"To remind one of a favor voluntarily conferred, is to cancel the obligation." This old saying must have been absent from Mr. Marks' mind when he penned that note to Mayor Wiltz to inquire how much money Chicago had contributed to support the great charity of this State. We regret that such an inquiry should have been made by any citizen of New Orleans; but the principal error, in our judgment, consisted in making the correspondence public.

Less than three years ago Chicago was devastated by a great fire, just as the cold season was coming on. The losses were estimated high up in the millions. When the news of the calamity was spread abroad, generous contributions were raised in various parts of the country and the money sent to the mayor. Among others, New Orleans so far forgot her own troubles as to send thirty thousand dollars. This was not a large sum, but it was, we believe, freely given, not placed as a loan, to be withdrawn whenever the donors desired to aid other unfortunate localities. Chicago can not be said to be indebted to New Orleans to the amount named in Mr. Marks' letter. Certainly it is not becoming in us to allege such a claim, or to scan the liberality of a city which so recently was destroyed. Chicago suffered a heavier loss during that dreadful season of fire than this entire State did during the four years of war. We have had ten years of propitious seasons in which to recuperate. Chicago has had but little more than two. And yet she is expected to stand ready, not only to reimburse New Orleans its thirty thousand dollars on sight, but to be on the look out for distress generally, and pay the money over to our credit. Our own poverty is marshaled in the foreground of this picture, not reprovingly for having let so much time elapse with so little improvement, but to magnify the importance of a small contribution sent to another afflicted city two years ago. Doubtless Chicago has added more to her wealth in the two years that have elapsed since the fire than New Orleans has to hers in the ten since the war; but it is not a matter to be introduced as a reason for or against the exercise of charity or the voluntary exchange of good offices. This may be taken by persons who do not fully understand our people for ostentation instead of charity.

SLATE PENCIL SUFFRAGE.

The *Picayune* thus challenges the REPUBLICAN: "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?"

This rather broken-kneed sentence seemed to stumble into an inquiry whether a republic could be maintained in which a majority of "a class of citizens could not read or write?" To this we replied that if the "class" was small it undoubtedly might. To the inquiry whether a republic could be maintained in which a majority of the people could neither read nor write, we replied that Rome and Greece were republics and maintained this form of government for four or five centuries. Of the "fierce democracies that fulmined over Greece" the *Pic* is silent, but enlightens us as to Rome, thus:

The Republic of Rome, as it is styled, was an aristocracy governed by chiefs.

Seeing that the practice and term of suffrage prevailed in both those republics, the idea of "an aristocracy governed by chiefs," instead of those grand old republics with their public assemblies, shows that the writer had never read Plutarch, Livy or Tacitus, or supposed his readers never had. If, however, the language of these authors is inaccessible, Shakespeare has told in our mother tongue how Coriolanus stood to ask the Roman people to "give their suffrage" for the consulate. Where they were not "to stay all together, but to come to him where he stands by ones, by twos and threes." Every one of us has a single "honor in giving him our own voices with our own tongues." We were defied to show a republic which had been ever maintained with a majority of illiterate people. That was the question. We named two republics. It is not improbable we might have added those of Switzerland and Holland. Not impossibly our own republic was fought for and founded by a majority of white people who could neither read nor write.

The rejoinder of the *Pic* admits our answer to be correct, but accounts for the maintenance of the Roman republic by the alleged fact that the masses did not know how to read or write at that day, and that "the printing press was not then in existence." Then a republic did exist with a majority of illiterate "people." Consequently it is not indispensable to the maintenance of a republic that a majority of the people should be able to read and write, which is the proposition maintained by us.

The President's Views of Finance.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*, writing from the capital Saturday evening, says that two days before Senator Jones had an important interview with the President, in which the financial situation was discussed at length. The President, during the conversation, laid before the Senator a remarkable paper, in which, in memorandum form, he had defined the methods by which he deemed specie payments may be reached within the remaining years of his present term. Mr. Jones was so struck with the original character of the propositions embodied by the President that after his return home he wrote the President a letter asking for a copy of the memorandum and permission to publish the same. The President acceded, and Mr. Jones gave the document to the Associated Press.

The following is the memorandum referred to:

I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to a lasting national prosperity. I believe, further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time.

After resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on any basis other than coin as the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world, the particular mode selected to bring about restoration of specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised, time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and, indeed, a full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose. I will, however, venture to state the general features of action which seem to me advisable. The financial platform on which I would stand, and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony in reference to conflicting opinions:

1. I would like to see the legal-tender clause, so-called, repealed. The repeal to take effect at a future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made after that date for wages, sales, etc., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our notions of values. The specie dollar would be the only dollar known as a measure of equivalents. When debts, afterward contracted, were paid in currency instead of calling paper dollar and dollar, and quoting gold at so much premium, we should think and speak of paper at so much discount. This alone would aid greatly in bringing the currencies nearer together at par. 2. I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day, say July 1, 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any assistant treasurer, and that all currency so redeemed should be canceled and never re-issued. To effect this it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold, bearing interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the treasury only in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and would, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the creditor's interest had its day of disadvantage also, when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation at the time. I would further provide that from and after the date fixed for redemption, no bills, whether of national banks or of the United States, returned to the treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of less denomination than ten dollars, and that in one year after resumption, all of less than five dollars shall be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than ten dollars should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be strength given to the country against times of depression resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of precious metals. With all smaller transactions conducted in coin, many millions of it would be kept in constant use, and, of course, prevented from leaving the country. Undoubtedly, a poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation. With paper a legal tender, and at a discount, gold and silver became articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The surplus will find it the best market it can. With small bills in circulation, there is no use for coin, except to keep it in the vaults of banks to redeem circulation. During periods of great speculation and apparent prosperity there is little demand for coin, and then it will flow out to a market where it can be made to earn something, which it can't do while lying idle. Gold, like anything else when not needed, becomes a surplus, and, like every other surplus, it seeks a market where it can find one. By giving active employment to coin, however, its presence, it seems to me, will be secured, and panics and depressions, which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they can not be wholly prevented, can, at least, be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to depart from the standard of specie in the trying days which gave birth to the first legal tender act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850. Again, I would provide an excess of revenue over current expenditures. I would do this by rigid economy and by taxation where taxation can best be borne. Increased revenue would make a constant reduction of debt and interest and would provide coin to meet the demand on the treasury, thereby diminishing the amount of bonds needed for that purpose. All taxes, after redemption begins, should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on the national banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger of authorizing free banking without limit.

DIED.

DOWNING—In Danbury, Connecticut, Sunday, June 7, Mrs. M. A. DOWNING, aged sixty eight years, mother of the wife of Rev. G. H. Deere, of this city.

TOURISTS' COSTUMES.

We beg leave to call the attention of the

LADIES

TO OUR ASSORTMENT OF

TRAVELING COSTUMES,

Which is now most complete.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

je7 5t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 19, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Ascension parish was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside in that 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 David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of May, 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. my20 2p

INSTRUCTIONS

TO TAX COLLECTORS—NO. 4.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 1, 1874.

Your attention is called to the fact that the legislative provision contained in act No. 3 of 1874 (known as the funding bill), which authorizes the receipt of warrants in payment of a portion of delinquent taxes and for penalties expires by its own limitation TUESDAY, the thirtieth of June.

From and after the first of July delinquent taxes and penalties can can be paid in currency only, and you will so advise the district attorney or s heriff in whose hands you have placed tax bills.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

je3 Tu Th Su t je30 2p

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.
Through night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 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 Springs.

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

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—HAVING RETIRED FROM THE retail business, and having sold our Branch Store, corner of Canal and Camp streets, to our former salesman, J. M. NORICH, we beg our friends and the public in general to give him the same patronage which was extended to us.

JOSEPH MACHECA & CO.
New Orleans, June 5, 1874.

Referring to the above, I beg to inform my friends and the public in general that I am ready to fill all orders in the fruit trade at wholesale and retail. J. M. NORICH.
New Orleans, June 5, 1874. je6 8t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.

SAMUEL SMITH.
A. W. SMITH.
CHARLES KILSHAW.
New Orleans, May 19, 1874. my20 1m 2am 6m

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 eod

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

United States vs. 67,150 Cigars, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 7223.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CIGARS, 2060 pounds of leaf tobacco, 173 empty cigar boxes, 2 tables, 3 selves, 1 keg of fine tobacco, 1000 cigarettes, now libelled by the United States for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the Circuit 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 circuit court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of June, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said articles should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 21, 1874. S. B. PACKARD,
my22 je2 9 14 United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Smith & Crane vs. Rev. Jeremiah Moynihan et al.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 7155.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the main entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz—

THE LARGE AND FINE CHURCH ORGAN in the new church of St. John the Baptist, on Dryades street, near Clio street, in this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, June 5, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD
je6 9 12 16 United States Marshal.

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 08	—256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 22

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. Sandiege,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forcheimer,	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.
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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		68,811 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	$178,580 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	20,123 46	
Gross expenses home office $44,630 52		
Agencies 15,780 00	59,410 52	
Profit and loss	16,945 50	—506,185 61
Balance		$166,650 38
Add—Discount, interest and savings received	$111,134 35	
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	$441,184 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 65
Stocks of city railroads	72,875 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. my23 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 23
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	$179,535 90	
Marine losses	159,374 45	
River losses	45,555 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	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,
R. Marqueze,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	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

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 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 66	
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 63
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	155,066 60
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 73
Agency premiums for December	11,613 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	7,465 76
Total	$774,565 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 18
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,561 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97