

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYPHER. For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLE. For Member of Congress, Third District, CHESTER B. DARRALL. For Member of Congress, Fourth District, GEORGE L. SMITH. For Member of Congress, Fifth District, FRANK MOREY. For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASH.

It is a fact, Oysters. The latest from Mississippi—Peaches. Poland polled a small vote in Vermont. He who leaves a horse car "steps out and down."

Bierstadt is to paint another large picture of California scenery. Forty-seven thousand Germans have gone back to Paris to live. England has 300 different religious sects, and perhaps as many true Christians.

When boys stand on their heads they appear to occupy a false position in the world. The "Pilgrim's Progress" complete can now be bought in London for two pence. Eastern growers, transplanted to the Pacific coast, grow fat and die in the space of one year.

After fatiguing everybody else, General Tombs acknowledges that his "indignation is fatigued." Persons are frequently drowned at Long Branch, and it is disheartening to learn that Eli Perkins can never be induced to bathe.

A patron of a poor hotel in the country said everything he obtained there was cold but the water, and everything was sour but the pickles. Miss Bristol, daughter of the Secretary, is said to be maintaining Kentucky's reputation for beautiful women. She is only thirteen.

The minister had the right idea who said, "I have been far more useful since the Lord revealed to me that I never was to be a great man." To preserve the natural color in dried flowers, lay them, when fresh, in alcohol for a few minutes; they will fade at first, but recover their color.

Fail to make a Christmas present to a relative when you ought and are able to do so, and you will be remembered quite as long as if you made one. It is alleged that the odors of the alligator, the mosquito, and the tormented people of Jersey are trying to alien the insect from them in the odorous way.

With the compliments of the composer, Mr. Auguste Davis, of this city, we have received a copy of his latest musical composition, which is entitled "Bridal Lancers." In Troy they throw red-hot pennies to organ grinders. This action kills two birds with one cent. It records a charitable action in the eyes of the world and disables the hand-organ man.

Mobile has an organized association of young gentlemen called "Cow-bell-gians." For amusement they ring bells in front of private residences until the serenaders are asked in for refreshments. A New York law journal argues that lawyers as a class are very poorly paid, and that it is only by the force of an indomitable will and extraordinary talents that one of them occasionally rises to wealth and fame.

Will S. Hays, the song writer of Louisville, has been made an honorary member of a prominent musical society in Paris. This item is going the rounds of the press without the further information that the Paris is in Kentucky. The New York Herald gives the following theatrical anecdote: "Can you do the 'Lionel in the Lady of Lyons,'" said a manager to a seedy actor, "I should think I might," was the answer, "I have done a great many landlors."

From George Ellis & Brother, booksellers, No. 82 Camp street, we have received the following new books: "Doctor Thorne," "For Love and Life," "Nimrod of the Sea," and "Political Economy," all published by Harper & Brothers, New York. A Roman Catholic priest of Darmstadt, Germany, has been sentenced to eight days imprisonment for introducing politics into the pulpit. Fifteen votes having been given in his parish for the anti-Catholic candidate, he compared the fifteen voters to Judas.

A correspondent, evidently a photographer, suggests to the Times that managers should hang pictures of their artists in the entrance ways of their theatres. The idea is an old one. Minstrel and blonde troupes have advertised in that way for many years. It was not old John Harper who wrote "Hiawatha." The friends of Edgar A. Poe, those who allowed him to die in poverty and have not purchased a stone to mark his last resting place, claim that the poem was written by Mr. Poe and published by Longfellow as his own.

The Charlie Ross case has been placed permanently in the hands of the Pinkerton detective agency, and the Philadelphia papers invite those interested to send contributions to Mr. Pinkerton to defray the expenses of further search. If the boy can be kept out of the way for a year a handsome sum will be realized.

MODERATION. The peacemaker in the good book is commended to a remote reward, but his compensation in this world is extremely equivocal. In attempting to arrest the violence of his fellow citizens he is usually beaten over the head and berated by each faction. There has never been a conservative party in the United States that has not been absorbed by those it endeavored to reconcile. The most signal instances have been those of Mr. Webster refused a hearing in Faneuil Hall; Mr. Douglas faced a howling mob without being allowed a hearing at Chicago till after twelve o'clock at night, when he looked at his watch and said, "It is now Sunday morning, I will go to church and you may go to hell." Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden and John M. Bell were the great intersectional compromisers. They were disgraced.

On the other hand those who from timidity or tenacity of character like to head a majority movement are the idols of the hour. They defame their opponents, denounce the moderate men and inflame the fears and enmities of their followers. When the extremists collapse, their leaders have been found in past centuries disguised as colliers or hid in cellars. They are usually as timid in danger as tyrannical when in power. It is often the case, however, when the people find themselves deceived and led into trouble by such leaders that the moderators are sought for and constitute the true friends of the people by protecting them from the consequences of their intemperate conduct.

Looking at the heads and organs of the present political strife in Louisiana, we note all the intolerance which marks the leaders in revolution. Those who followed Greeley and slept with Warmoth denounce any one walking the same side of the street with a Republican, and men who followed the Confederate banner long after thousands had fallen back to the swamps of Louisiana or the prairies of Texas are reviled because they will not surrender their action to the extremist who claims their fealty.

We have seen here in New Orleans this same intolerance, with even greater newspaper abuse of Northern men and of Southern Union men. We have seen these men, so fierce and so intolerant, flee. We have seen the most violent journals change their tone and become the obedient mouthpiece of an authority they did not dare disobey. We have known the wives and children of these ferocious and intolerant men beseech Union men to interfere for their safety or for their relief, and we have never known those Union men refuse. There are many who with ourselves remember those appeals, and the unwearied efforts of the much reviled Northern and Union men to moderate the acerbities of war.

The open attempt to nullify the constitution and law of suffrage and election, now flagrant in our midst, is fraught with the same violent intolerance as before the war. The indications are that the nation will be again awakened. The great mass of the Southern people who really made a manly fight and suffered the evils of war have submitted in good faith to the results of the war. It is chiefly blockade runners, non-combatants, patriots who superintended the military operations from the hotels at Niagara and Paris, and aliens resorting to the French and English consulates, who are at present irreconcilable. Whenever any overt outbreak shall be recognized by the federal authorities, and the irreconcilables require the intervention of friends, the moderate men who detest alike official dishonesty and mob murder, will rise in public estimation. They will be invoked to use their influence to counteract the effects of disaffection and intolerance. The same courage and integrity which refused to applaud the acts of the infuriated leaders of the White League will respond to the appeals of patriotism. The moderate men of the present will be the mediators of the approaching troubles. Let them, then, possess their souls in patience, for the hour of their services is near at hand.

AS OTHERS SEE US. The objection of Mr. McEnery that the events occurring in Kentucky and Louisiana are published to effect "the Northern market of sentiment" is not well taken. The people of the United States wish to know, and will know, what is going on in these turbulent communities. The REPUBLICAN has endeavored to present an impartial statement of these facts, and if led into any such mistakes as the *Procyone* committed when it announced, by authority a massacre of the whites on the fourth of July, will promptly make the correction. There is no journal more careful of making incorrect statements, and unhappily there is no reason to magnify or exaggerate the acts of violence committed by the White Leaguers. But it would be a mistake to suppose that any one newspaper could affect "the Northern market of sentiment" by false statements. There are numerous local newspapers which describe these events. There are many intelligent voters who have Northern friends and correspondents in and out of Congress. There are prominent Republicans, like Attorney General Field, have access and attention at the seat of national government.

A full and correct statement of these facts have had the effect to modify the programme of the White Brotherhood, greatly. They now say they have nothing against the negro, but merely propose to kill their white leaders! Then, all white men are not fit to hold office, and some negroes are more worthy of being allowed to live than some whites. This is fatal to the white man theory. Such, however, has been the effect of the publications here. They have had a still more signal effect at the North. The national sympathies have been at once excited and revived in favor of protecting the negro laborer at the polls.

In this view we think the public will ultimately express its obligations to the *New Orleans Times* for the full and impartial extracts which it publishes of the Northern market of sentiment. A large portion of the people of New Orleans do not subsist exclusively on the delight of party warfare or on the discount of political expectations. It will not be amiss for such to know that in this hour of supreme financial need the capitalists of the North find no inducement to place their money here under the published programme of revolution and federal intervention.

We expect the REPUBLICAN will be yet flanked in public assembly, upon a resolution moved by a regenerated White Leaguer, for its accurate and fearless statements of the domestic violence prevailing here. For such statements have obviously modified the illegality of the White League platform, converted them into the best friends of the colored race, and may thus have saved the city from an ill of troubles. Let us not object to see ourselves as others see us, and above all let us know how others think of our acts.

And not impossibly from consequences far more serious, to which we do not care to allude more specifically.

THE NORTH FAIRLY AROUSED. The extracts which we present to our readers from Northern journals show that our brethren on the other side of the Ohio river have not forgotten us, and are not disposed to relinquish the great struggle without achieving complete final success. Occurring, as the Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana outrages have, just on the eve of important congressional elections, every drop of blood thus murderously shed will be equal to a hundred Republican votes.

There is even a loud demand made for an extra session of Congress to consider the affairs of the South and place men and munitions at the disposal of the President, with a mandate that they shall be promptly and effectually used. The blood of our murdered martyrs cry aloud for vengeance, and the bravest people on the face of the globe have heard the cry. The journals show that the cool-headed men of the North are aroused, and are already making the required preparations. An investigation will probably be ordered as soon as Congress convenes, and it may be said yet have some trials under the K-K-K law. The leaders of our White Leagues will do well to begin the immediate study of that sublime statute which so effectually soothed Alabama and other counties in North Carolina. The American nation is too just and too powerful to tolerate barbarity within its limits, and those who have been in the habit of talking so flippantly about banishing innocent American citizens from an American State will do well to look to themselves. They are in as much danger as anybody. The people of the North do not coincide with Mr. Marr in the assertion that God has given the White Leaguers paramount dominion over this State, and they will protect the weaker class from oppression at the hands of the stronger with all the chivalric generosity that led them to pursue the demon of the slaveholders' rebellion from Sumpter to Appomattox.

COLONEL MENEY AS AN AGITATOR. The note of Colonel John McEnery, published yesterday, explanatory of his remarks at the ratification meeting of Tuesday night, has elicited general comment from both the friends and opponents of that gentleman in political circles. The opinion is freely expressed that a golden opportunity has been lost to condemn an extreme act of violence, which, as it should be, appealing to the minds of the cultivators, the sagacious and the brave.

If it be true that Mr. McEnery did not, immediately by his presence, incite the citizens of Coushatta to revolutionary deeds, yet the facts are patent, that he addressed numerous meetings in the northern section of the State, and, following in his course, lawless acts were performed by armed multitudes of his partisans; and the whites of Coushatta, in the near vicinity of their influence, but imitated the example which Mr. McEnery yesterday, as also on Tuesday night, emphatically approved. There was this difference, however, between the conduct of the mob of Lincoln and that of Red River—the latter, in a superabundance of zeal, carried out the new gospel of intolerance to a more logical conclusion.

Mr. McEnery, on Tuesday, felt it incumbent upon himself, as the popular idol of North Louisiana, to explain and to prevent a misrepresentation of the position of his friends in that section. He was cognizant of the affair of Coushatta and its revolting culmination. He knew that unarmed, yielding and harmless prisoners had been wantonly murdered, but it did not occur to him that it would have been just and proper in the highest degree to attempt by a few generous words to condemn the acts of his political following.

In claiming a hearing in our columns to correct a mistaken impression conveyed by his speech of Tuesday, and to withdraw from himself the weight of what appeared to be circumstantial evidence pointing to a direct complicity in the Coushatta crime, Colonel McEnery says: "I have never counselled or advised our people to deeds of violence and lawlessness." But the great crime is unnoticed, and he leaves the impartial reader to draw the inference that either it was an act of "self-preservation," or Colonel McEnery does not consider it politic to commit himself on the subject.

POSSIBLE ADVANCE IN THE MULE MARKET. Kentucky, not having had adequate experience of the force of federal artillery in consequence of her having declared herself immovably neutral and warned all combatants off her premises, seems to have a curiosity on this subject. Says a contemporary of the White Brotherhood: "When the government troops went down to middle in that Lancaster episode the other evening, they were fired into with a promptness and cordiality quite instructive. The contemporary takes an interest in this mode of testing the sincerity of the firing, and allows us to infer that a little of the same cordiality towards such federal troops as may be in Louisiana might not be amiss. By way of a feeler it says:

We have always suspected that the proper way to estimate soldiers was by the standard of their strength. The whole tenor of that policy is that it is unworthy a free people to obey laws of which the only visible force consists in a company of soldiers, and that as the "Lancaster rioters" have tried the thing with impunity, it can not be seen why Louisiana rioters should be more respectful to the majesty of the federal laws.

The propriety of allowing them to interfere in local and domestic concerns which the engaging parties are perfectly competent to regulate, is and always will be open to very grave doubts in a country professing republican institutions. It is done, however, and we presume must be regarded as a characteristic feature of our government. Louisiana is a melancholy witness of the fact, and discussion of the theory is useless. But we have always considered that such interference ought to be treated in strict accordance with its moral power. The most objectionable thing we can imagine is that of a regiment of blue-bodied human beings crouching and sipping before the entry of the United States army.

quences of that disrespectful behavior on the part of the Lancaster rioters. We venture to assert, however, that Kentucky still exists, and that its future prospects are not wholly and irretrievably blighted. It will not, however, be necessary to strengthen the federal forces in Kentucky or here. The fury of the Lancaster rioters was possibly intended to get up a difficulty, just as the Indian rager sometimes kill a white man or stampede a corral, just to get the United States into a difficulty. There might be an immediate demand for miles, and the contracts might fall, as they had in some instances before, into the hands of the State rights Democrats. As for the purpose of our neighbor, the mode of avoiding a collision with the federal authorities is of too recent occurrence to apprehend any more serious consequences to home journalism than the "discovery" of an anonymous scribe and the publication of a few official leaders and a rigid abstention from referring to the federal government at all for several months following.

A REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES. On Wednesday morning we published General Emory's order regarding the disposition and use of troops in the Department of the Gulf. The *Bulletin*, exhibiting its usual dependence upon neighbors for general information, as in the Mercer will case and many other instances, humbly asks: "Will the REPUBLICAN give us in its next issue the date of those orders?" As the Gravier street duffard has so kindly asked for instruction, we cheerfully yield the information. The order will be found in the *Army and Navy Journal*, of date August 23, 1874, on page thirty-seven, in the first column, and near the top of the page. *Army and Navy Journal* is published in the State of New York, which is one of the United States; it is a paper full of valuable information, and is the official gazette of our regular and volunteer forces. For further particulars apply at the news stand of Mr. Staub, who has copies of the *Journal* for sale.

The *New York World* rejoices in an "own correspondent" in New Orleans, who, for barefaced mendacity is not surpassed by anything we ever saw in that remarkable sheet. He accuses the *New Orleans* papers save one, of paying no attention to local matters, devotes half a column of ignorant stupidity to libeling the school board and clinches the whole recital by the following invention of a scene which he lays on the Carrollton railroad, of which General Beauregard is the head official:

Oppressed almost to suffocation by the entry heat, your correspondent on a recent occasion took refuge in the shade of the car selected was well filled with ladies, their husbands and children. We had not proceeded a very great distance when a crowd of dirty negroes stopped the car and entered. They were reeking with perspiration, and emitting an almost stifling odor. There was no room for them to be seated, and they were forced to stand. From the time they entered the car we were in the most objectionable strain. One burly fellow, whose breath was so redolent of the fumes of inferior whisky as to render the atmosphere of the car almost unbearable, said, "He he he— if this hadn't gone on long enough. He was tired of standing up while white rebels and their women sat down. The civil rights bill had passed, and he wanted the white people to know that a nigger had more right to a seat than they did." His language and that of his companions became so offensive that those gentlemen who were accompanied by their wives and daughters were compelled to leave the car, to retire home deprived of an innocent pleasure that largely contributed to the preservation of their children's health.

We can assure the world that no such scene ever occurred in any New Orleans car, and that the whole of the letter of its pretended New Orleans correspondent of date August 19, is the purest fiction, especially that portion which informs a wondering Gotham that our people are indebted to the *World* for much of its local information. We do not suppose twenty people a day in this city see the *World*, and of those not one believe in its New Orleans libels.

We condemn all acts of lawlessness and disregard of the regular processes of justice. *Procyone*. Are we to understand from this that the *Pic* is about to turn against the Grant parish and McFarlane place assassins, or were those cases exceptions to a general rule applicable only to Republicans?

Searching for new books, a young lady informed Ellis yesterday that she wanted "The Best of Husbands."

A CARD. Permit me through your columns to deny emphatically the statement of one Albert Voorhees concerning me. Mr. Voorhees, in an address to the people of New Orleans on Tuesday night, stated that in the removal of the officials of the parish of St. Martin, after an investigation being duly made, none but those who had been found dishonest had been removed, and that notwithstanding the difference of opinions, the honest officials had been retained in their positions. Being one of the officers of said parish who, through threats of violence from an armed mob had been compelled to abandon my office, I hereby emphatically deny the statement made by Mr. Voorhees, and challenge him to the proof of his assertions. Yours respectfully, O. DELAHOUSAYE, JR. No. 112 1/2 Sheriff of the Parish of St. Martin.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG FURNITURE COMPANY. No. 103 Camp street, corner of Poydras. We are determined to close out our entire immense stock of FURNITURE as soon as possible, and retire from the business in this city. With that view we cordially invite our friends, the trade and all those in want of furniture, before making their purchases, to call and examine the finest and most complete assortment ever offered in this market. We feel confident we can offer better inducements in price and quality of goods than can be had in the trade here or elsewhere. GEORGE MITCHELL. No. 112 1/2 Agent.

PROCLAMATION. THE ASSASSINATION OF RED RIVER PARISH OFFICERS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, September 3, 1874. Whereas, During the morning of Sunday, August 29, 1874, at the McFarlane plantation, in the parish of Bossier, about five miles east of the Texas line, TWITCHELL, ROBERT A. DEWEES, CLARK HOLLAND, W. J. HOWELL, FRANK S. EDGERTON and M. C. WILLIS, peaceful and law abiding citizens of this State, were cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed men known as the White League of Louisiana; and, now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this heinous crime to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such a crime in the future, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS each for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said murderers, or any of the

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG. By the Governor, F. G. DELAHOUSAYE, Secretary of State. No. 170

A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC. Having felt my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed, and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department: On or about the twenty-first day of August, 1874, a body of persons, belonging to a semi-military organization known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling the resignation of the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, and in strict compliance with the laws of the State, and of the United States, summoned a posse consisting of fifty men, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and duties from the threatened unlawful violence of the White League. The posse, consisting of sixty-five men, was empowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes, and finally after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared if the same State officers, whose names would agree to leave the parish, and those holding office would resign their positions. These stipulations, though unwisely enacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials, who were then locked up in the jail for the night.

The following named persons were among those so surrendering and resigning: Homer J. Twitchell, planter and tax collector of Red River, and deputy United States postmaster in charge of the postoffice at Coushatta; Robert A. Dewees, superior of the parish; Clark Holland, merchant and supervisor of registration, Red River parish; W. J. Howell, parish attorney and United States commissioner; Frank S. Edgerton, sheriff of Red River parish; M. C. Willis, merchant and justice of the peace. On the following morning, Sunday, the thirtieth day of August, these persons were bound and conducted by armed guard to the McFarlane plantation, just over the parish line of Red River, within the boundaries of Bossier parish, about forty miles east of the Texas line. There they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood.

On the night preceding the surrender a body of forty members of the White League of Coushatta, mounted and armed, held the city of Coushatta, and were seen in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. Their bodies were buried near where they fell, without inquest or any formality whatsoever. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, June 13, 1874. Whereas, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, crews and crews, coming from such place or places; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have this day issued this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of the said ports, and after the fifth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of June, 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, WILLIAM WEERS, Assistant Secretary of State. No. 170

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST FUND. Notice is hereby given to all persons other than depositors, who may have any claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST FUND, or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company at their office, No. 107 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown in the same. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible. All claims must be verified and balanced. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, COMMISSIONER. R. H. LEIPOLD, COMMISSIONER.

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 50 On marine risks.....10,180 63 On river risks.....47,740 76 Total premiums.....\$472,551 89 Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873.....\$125,676 10 Net earned premiums.....\$346,875 79 Less return premiums.....11,776 88 Net earned premiums.....\$335,098 91 Losses on fire.....\$183,070 17 Losses on marine.....9,771 91 Losses on river.....27,428 16 Expenses, taxes, etc., etc.....2,426 23 Commission on agency business.....7,700 00 Rebate paid to the assured.....2,375 40 Semi-annual interest on capital.....1,176 88 Five per cent August, 1873.....25,000 00 Five per cent payable in February, 1874.....22,500 00 Reserved for unexpired claims.....\$23,543 75 The company has the following assets: Cash on hand.....\$4,497 76 Bills receivable for premiums.....15,077 30 Bonds, city and others.....125,000 00 Stocks, Gas Company and others.....67,514 50 Pledge and mortgage notes.....275,726 69 Premiums in course of collection.....26,277 63 Surplus.....2,426 23 Agency premiums for December.....1,012 20 Warrant accounts.....6,759 69 Branch office.....4,524 21 Louisiana Cotton Factory.....1,574 20 Due by Canal and Camp streets 7,022 77 Other real estate.....20,232 20 Paid by insurance companies.....2,436 70 Total.....\$774,567 77 Depreciation.....97,560 43 Cash market value.....\$677,007 34 LIABILITIES. Capital stock.....\$200,000 00 Unexpired risks.....125,676 10 Interest on capital stock, due in February, 1874.....22,000 00 Interest on dividends uncollected.....11,115 12 Bills payable.....2,761 00 Claims unadjusted.....3,126 23 Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses.....10,455 99 Total.....\$676,944 23 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. HENCKS, Secretary, Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. F. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans. The semi-annual dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors: GEORGE COCHRAN, M. PAYNE, R. HALL, J. W. BARBOCK, FLORIAN FORSTALL, J. BAILEY BLANCHARD, GEORGE REICHEL, CHARLES LAFFITE, J. MULLER, CHARLES LAFFITE, J. MULLER, J. MULLER, J. MULLER. Twenty-fifth Annual Statement of Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, May 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.....\$606,594 56 Return premiums.....19,533 53 Net premiums.....\$587,061 03 Less losses paid, and commissions, discount in lieu of participation, interest on claims, capital, less discount, etc. 10,254 00 Net profits.....\$576,807 03 Total gross assets of company.....\$524,649 22 The Board of Directors have declared the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWO PER CENT will be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to the stockholders having the company certificates.

Trustees: Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman, John P. Kennedy, G. B. Biddle, John Phelps, A. G. Ober, Adam Johnson, Victor Meyer, P. N. Strong, Edward J. Gay, Joseph Bonhomme, Joseph B. Wolfe, Edward Plahny, John R. King, Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camet, John H. Williams, Joseph Stone, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone, Henry V. Green, Secretary, my29 80 W. S. Ly

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending February 29, 1874.....\$264,129 19 Net premiums.....\$264,129 19 Less losses paid, and commissions, discount in lieu of participation, interest on claims, capital, less discount, etc. 10,254 00 Net profits.....\$253,875 19 Total gross assets of company.....\$524,649 22 The Board of Directors have declared the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWO PER CENT will be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to the stockholders having the company certificates.

Trustees: Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman, John P. Kennedy, G. B. Biddle, John Phelps, A. G. Ober, Adam Johnson, Victor Meyer, P. N. Strong, Edward J. Gay, Joseph Bonhomme, Joseph B. Wolfe, Edward Plahny, John R. King, Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camet, John H. Williams, Joseph Stone, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone, Henry V. Green, Secretary, my29 80 W. S. Ly

NOTICE. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of March, 1874. F. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Elected February, 1874. Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Burt, Ant. Garrity, George A. Foadick, R. H. Howard, P. Anderson, A. Fredericq, George W. Hynson, Henry W. Goss, J. H. Howland, Charles Weisbach, Frank Williams, Charles Laite, Rudolph Sieg, W. C. Black, John R. Deacon.

LEGAL NOTICES. DISTRICT COURT, THE UNITED STATES. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of August, 1874, by M. A. and so cause, if any there be, why the said petition should not be granted, and if it is further ordered that a copy of the said petition be filed in the office of the United States District Court at New Orleans, Louisiana, on or before the first day of September, 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in order that the said petition may be read and the said cause may be heard, at the said court, at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the first day of September, 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. WITNESSE THE HON. EDWARD H. DUREN, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1874. J. B. JOHNSON, Deputy Clerk.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL EXCHANGE, BASEMENT OF ST. CHARLES HOTEL. The proprietor of this favorite establishment respectfully informs the public that the bar-room will be reopened on Saturday Morning, September 5, after undergoing the most thorough renovation and repairs, with the addition of many improvements. He hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him. CHARLES LACOMME, Proprietor. E. W. ABELO, Manager.