

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 7, 1874. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYDNER. 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.

Note shavers work with razors of money. When pockets are lowest new bonnets are highest. Baton Rouge breathes again. The tom-bola is over. In the free market warfare butchers have most at stake.

Speaking of the nation's Wards, Artemus was one of them. Things of the past may be repented, but cannot be recalled. A thief caught at stealing lard, explained that he was only getting fat. It is said that love lessens woman's delicacy and increases man's.

It is reported that Brigham Young is very much better, or ought to be. Irish rioters rely solely upon their strong single team, and they are far from Dublin. The editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch went up in a balloon on Wednesday last, and gives an interesting account of his adventures in cloudland.

An exchange says: "It was a thunder storm that made Beranger a poet; a mother's kiss made West a painter, and it takes a salary of \$4 per week to make a journalist." If a young lady turns her back to you in the street, judge not the act is caused by coldness or indifference on her part. She wishes to show her new buckle.

Says the Rochester Democrat: "The White Leaguers of Louisiana propose to change their name; but alas! it is utterly impossible for them to change their nature." It appears that New York is not yet satisfied with the multiplicity of sects, beliefs and religions already in existence, and it has established one Creedmore for the shooters.

The action of the Conservative Democratic Parish Convention leads us to believe the power pressure for rotation in office is too strong, and that the old Mayor Wiltz under it. In every person are undeveloped qualities which might be turned to good account. If you really want to find what is in a man let him go to sea. The first rough weather will decide his case.

WHO SUFFERS? The letter of Mr. Aristide Mary interests the thought of the whole colored element when he says of them: These voters, after their gifts, established the present administration, and in the public press and otherwise are held to strict account for all the ills brought upon the State by either the incompetency or dishonesty of the men who have reached official position through their ballots.

The Republican has, for many months, warned the colored people of the dangerous responsibilities thus imposed, in their name, by the failure to send men of incorruptible integrity to the Legislature. The gain of such representatives is personal; he consequently has been met by their constituents at Colfax and Conshatta. One man gets a gold watch and a diamond pin; a hundred others go to bloody graves about the same thing.

The Republican urged the Legislature at its last session to make certain reforms, among which was the reduction of the cost of certain official requisites. It has been shown that assessors, sheriffs and clerks have exorbitant profits out of their several offices. Bills were introduced in the Legislature at the instance or with the approval of the executive to effect this laudable object. They were never passed.

Their defeat was attributed to the bribery of members with the money of the officers whose inordinate gains were in peril. Any way, the profits of these offices continue, and to-day there are almost countless candidates for each of them. It is perfectly notorious that the nominees for these offices can afford large contributions to the election funds.

It should be, and no doubt is, the wish of the Executive and those who co-operate with him to secure to colored Republicans all the protection, and all advantages which the State and federal administrations can afford. So that Mr. Mary must remember the intrinsic difficulties of the position, and make allowance for its exigencies.

It may seem an easy act to govern the State. It may be thought from late professions of respect for federal power, and for the rights of our colored citizens, that the political ship will navigate herself, and that we need apprehend neither tempests nor pirates. The complaint of Mr. Mary that "we" the people of color—

Share, neither, to any considerable extent, in the control of the government which we have created, nor participate in the patronage resulting from political victories we have won. Imparts an impatience which we regret at a moment when the cordial and contented aid of every Republican is so vital. As for the alleged "blunders, abuses and crimes of the Republican administrations of Louisiana," it is known that these culminated under the preceding administration of Governor Warmoth, who, finding that the Republicans had become alarmed at the enormous debt and flagrant corruption of his reign, improved upon his government by the amendment of the constitution a limit of debt. This betrayer of Republican principles, finding his ruinous policy resisted, offered his powers of official assistance to our opponents. They were accepted with acclamation.

These powers of abuse have constituted the chief troubles of the Republican party, but they have been arrested. Let, then, such staunch Republicans as Mr. Mary regard these crimes as atoned for, these "abuses" restrained, and let him remember that this has been done by the Republican vote. It would not then be just to say that people of color "are not permitted either to avoid, correct or repair the same, by the concession to us of any appreciable power and influence in the conduct of public affairs." It is by this aid alone that so much has been achieved. With these convictions that the alleged wrongs have been perpetrated in their name the reform will be completed.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. The adage "Fools build houses and wise men live in them" has been sometimes reversed in the foundation and habitation of newspapers. Horace Greeley was a type of the earnest American; from his earliest life he burned with the innate love of human equality. It was with him no personal theme taken up for purposes of popular promotion. In poverty, awkwardness, inexperience, simplicity, he worked on and upward for the universal recognition of universal equality. For him insult and ridicule had no terrors, and the offer of reward no attraction. His advocacy of a protective system was based on better wages and more intelligence for the American workman, not greater dividends for the master manufacturer. His zeal for free soil and free homes was animated by the same purposes. Did he advocate education? It was to give to the poor of the people the mental development by which they could rise from serfdom to such level as their mind and morals should lift them.

being upon the same platform of equal right and equal opportunities. That he had nothing of intolerance or selfishness in his nature was proven by the proverbial kindness of his nature and the generosity of his deeds. Chief among these last were the numerous acts of kindly intervention in behalf of Southern people after their subjection to the decrees of war. This integrity and kindness of nature was recognized in his ill-advised nomination and unhappy acceptance of the candidacy of the South for the Presidency. The slab that closed his grave closed our lips for censure or complaint. We remember him only as the great Republican Tribune of the American people, who believed himself to be always with the people and for the people in all his motives.

Dropping the veil over this indiscreet assent to the temptation which it would have been the crowning glory of his life to have put away, Horace Greeley will stand upon the page of biography as a Republican who comes nearer the great Republican model, Jefferson, than any other has ever done. He advocated to success the great principles of religious freedom, popular education, unlimited popular suffrage and universal popular freedom.

The scaffold which he built up, and by whose agency he achieved an influence over the American mind never equalled by any organ of political opinion, was the New York Tribune. To have commenced this great structure with no other capital than great native ability, and with no other implement than a composing stick; to step from its elevated level to the platform of competition for the American presidency, is an achievement that marks a master mind and unimpeachable morals. The edifice which Horace Greeley erected at such toil and cost, has passed into other hands. We may suppose that the managers who control the property may have yielded to influences unhappily not uncommon. They have chosen as a substitute for Horace Greeley one who has neither the earnest principle nor the practical ability, nor the intimate and instinctive knowledge of the American people which distinguished his predecessor.

It is an unfortunate substitution. The responsibilities of the New York Tribune are awful. It has built up the free soil sentiment and educated the young soldiers of the Union to emancipation. All the consequences of the Tribune doctrines are upon us. With ability and firmness this great problem can be solved in the harmony and industrial unity of the two races. Opposite counsels may prolong this unhappy controversy, and the New York Tribune may find bloodshed and disorder following the great doctrine of its life.

At this period, where should we have expected to find the New York Tribune? Undoubtedly sustaining the party and the administration engaged in giving humane, practical and patriotic effect to the doctrines of the Tribune. Where do we actually find the New York Tribune? Deserting the responsibility of its position; treating emancipation as an unfortunate failure, and seeking to invoke the indignation of its opponents by assailing every Republican now engaged in the effort to make successful the predictions of the Tribune. We can conceive no baser abdication of principles, no more ungrateful return for fidelity, than to see the present tenants of the New York Tribune taking sides with the disunion Democracy in denouncing the President and defaming the Republicans of the South for doing just what the teachings of the New York Tribune have rendered indispensable to be done.

If, however, we mistake not, the signs of the hour indicate that the Republican party, noting the apostasy of the Tribune, will rely upon other organs to do justice to its men and to its principles. The tenant, then, who has procured admission into the tenement upon false representations, and has let its apartments to uses never tolerated by him who built it, will be evicted, and the New York Tribune, swept and garnished anew, will be dedicated again to the sacred worship of those Republican principles to which its founder and builder devoted his long, active and able labors.

ROTATION IN OFFICE. This old Democratic principle has just been rigidly applied by the Conservative parish convention. There has been a clean sweep in all the city offices, from Mayor Wiltz down to the least Administrator, whichever he may be; also, both sheriffs have gone by the board, and there has been a pretty general clearing out of justices and constables, Representatives and other small deer. It is difficult to account for this on any really satisfactory basis. We might ascribe it to the deep seated attachment of the Democracy to the principle of rotation in office were it not for the fact that nearly all the present incumbents were earnest candidates for re-nomination, without having it imputed to them that they were violating any of the "ancient traditions." We dismiss the suggestion that rotation was the prime inciting cause of the wholesale decapitation. If we put it on the ground of honesty and capability, we are equally at fault for a satisfactory solution, since all Democrats are honest and capable, in the estimation of each other, and we have Mayor Wiltz's proclamation ready to file in evidence, in case the fidelity of the city administration should be called in question; at least, in favor of all of them except Mr. Lewis.

Naturally enough, the large army of city employes are very much dissatisfied with this sudden revival of a long disused and to them very odious provision of the traditions. The friends of Mr. Wiltz—and they constitute a very numerous branch of the opposition—complain that the Crole element has been badly "left" in the city nominations, and some of them openly declare that their candidate was the real choice of the convention by a vote of forty-eight to forty-seven. But that is a question between them and the officers of the convention, with which we have

nothing to do. The object of our inquiry is to find out, if possible, why Mr. Wiltz and his colleagues, Major Harper and Colonel Patton, are to be invited to retire. They certainly are not Republicans. We have heard no fault found with them by any organized body of people. The White League did not attack them with arms, but, on the contrary, were greeted rather hastily, as we think, by Mr. Wiltz, as soon as Badger fell covered with wounds and the police fell back for a stronger position. These gentlemen have fared no better than so many Republicans would have done under similar circumstances and for the same reason. Each of them had an office that was wanted by somebody else, and little delicacy has been shown in making these wants known.

It will be observed there is no principle involved in this scramble for office. There is no schism in the Democratic party except those founded upon rivalries of different factions who are fighting for possession of the same bone. It is very obvious, therefore, that the incumbent of an office is odious to a hungry Democrat, and war is waged with the utmost impartiality, as well against white as colored, political friends as declared foes. This, then, is the plan of redemption which was baptized in blood on the fourteenth of September and consecrated a day or two afterwards at the extra sessions of some half a dozen of our White League churches!

REPUBLICAN EXAMPLE. Never until the opposition adopted the Republican practice of an elementary election of delegates to a nominating convention was there a chance for decent men to get into public stations in New Orleans. The slugs, the ballot stuffers and the loafers, from whom were to be constituted the incoming politics, organized the convention, made the nominations and appointed the spoils.

We may anticipate from the adoption of the Republican system of choice a far better class of nominations than have heretofore been presented to the city under the Slidell patent brought by him from New York in the day of Captain Rynders, and practiced with such disastrous effect upon the morals and treasury of New Orleans. We repeat our advice in regard to the legislators and lobby. The REPUBLICAN has given notice that it acknowledges no obligation to defend a bad man or a bad deed because the man or the act may claim Republican authority. Still less are we disposed to see such Representatives in the Legislature as have represented New Orleans for the last six years, fill their pockets with dishonest gains and then have these robberies cited as proof of Republican rascality. Of these Democratic Representatives, except a few rendered immortal by accidental revelation of bills of chancery explaining their connection with brass-tack transactions with the bull beef, New canal, lottery, levee and other monopolies, by which they sold their constituents into bondage, we know nothing. Their obscurity is as marked as their frauds. With Mr. Pope when comparing the scurrilous scribbles of Grub street to a litter of drowned puppies—

"Aske their names! I could as well disclose The names of these dead puppies as of these." But we are delighted at the prospect of being delivered from the responsibilities of answering for the inquiries of our opponents, and trust the nominations of the convention will give us co-laborers in the cause of reform instead of a lot of lobby tools, who pocket the price of their votes and leave to the Republican majority the responsibility of their acts.

MASS MEETING. A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE COLORED REPUBLICANS OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, is hereby called to meet at Central Church, corner of Lake and Gasquet streets, on Thursday, October 8, 1874, at 7 P. M. EMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE

The colored Republicans of this parish and city are earnestly requested to attend, as matters of the highest importance to them will be discussed. By order of the committee of arrangements. J. B. ABLARD, chairman. ST. F. CANARY, ST. J. BERRY, N. LANTRAPPE, N. H. RADCLIFFE, JAMES H. INGRAM, GEORGE DEVAZIN, F. ALEXANDER, A. L. H. PIERRE, W. H. ALEXANDER. Committee. CHARLES A. DAPIER, Secretary. oct 21 2p

CARD. NEW ORLEANS, October 6, 1874. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of single number ticket No. 2007 class A, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of \$10,000, on Saturday, October 2, 1874; said ticket having cost the sum of \$1 25, at the office of L. D. Arnaud, on Burgundy street, near Conti, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. J. A. LATROBE, No. 124 Galvez, between St. Philip and Ursules streets. oct 11 2p

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS. MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1874. WHEREAS, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans "that the elections for the Mayor and several Administrators shall be held biennially, at the time of the elections for members of the General Assembly; and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans." And whereas, in the absence of any law requiring either the Governor of the State of Louisiana or the Mayor of the city of New Orleans to give notice by proclamation of such elections for city officers, it is nevertheless exceedingly necessary and proper that such notice should be given. Now, therefore, I have thought proper to notify the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans that, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the day fixed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly and city officers, an election will be held in said city of New Orleans for the following: One Mayor. One Administrator of Finance. One Administrator of Commerce. One Administrator of Improvements. One Administrator of Assessments. One Administrator of Police. One Administrator of Public Accounts. And one Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. And such election will be held at the same place and be conducted by the same commissioners as the election for members of the General Assembly. Given under my hand and the seal of the city of New Orleans. oct 26 2p LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. NEW ORLEANS, September 19, 1874. WHEREAS, Representatives to fill vacancies in the Forty-fourth Congress are to be chosen in this State on Monday, the second day of November next, as provided by law, as follows, to wit: One Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, St. Bernard and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion on the left bank below Julia street and the New canal, comprising wards three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and fifteen of the city of New Orleans. One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the New canal, comprising the first, second, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John and St. James. One Representative from the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche, Lafourche Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu. One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vermilion, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville. One Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Texas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula. One Representative from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany; and Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected a State Treasurer, and Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected State Senators from each of the senatorial districts to fill the places of those whose terms of service have expired, or who have died or failed to qualify, etc., to wit: Three Senators from the district composed of the First, Second and Third Representative Districts of New Orleans. One Senator from the district composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts of New Orleans. One Senator from the district composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard. One Senator from the district composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Representative Districts of New Orleans. One Senator from the district composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. James. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne and Webster. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, De Soto, Red River and Sabine; and Whereas, It is also provided by law that on the day aforesaid a Parish Judge shall be elected for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans; and Whereas, It is provided that on the same day a Sheriff and a Coroner shall be elected in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, where two Sheriffs and two Coroners are to be elected; and Whereas, It is provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables shall be elected on the same day in the several parishes of the State, and Whereas, At the same time certain amendments to the constitution of the State are required by law to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, which amendments have been more fully set forth by the official publications of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the constitution to which reference is had. And whereas, The amendments so submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, to wit: Under Act No. 4, Session of 1874. RELATIVE TO ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED BONDS. "First proposed amendment for approval." "Second proposed amendment for approval." "Third proposed amendment for approval." "Fourth proposed amendment for approval." "Fifth proposed amendment for approval." "Sixth proposed amendment for approval." "Seventh proposed amendment for approval." "Eighth proposed amendment for approval." "Ninth proposed amendment for approval." "Tenth proposed amendment for approval." "Eleventh proposed amendment for approval." "Twelfth proposed amendment for approval." "Thirteenth proposed amendment for approval." "Fourteenth proposed amendment for approval." "Fifteenth proposed amendment for approval." "Sixteenth proposed amendment for approval." "Seventeenth proposed amendment for approval." "Eighteenth proposed amendment for approval." 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"One hundredth proposed amendment for approval."

IMPORTANT NOTICE. DR. R. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S. Calls to inform his numerous patients that he has been called to New Orleans to attend a most important case, which will detain him about three weeks in that city, and that he may be seen professionally at his consulting rooms, No. 9 RAMPART STREET, between Canal and Customhouse streets, on Sunday, October 11, Monday, October 12, and Tuesday, October 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or from 4 to 5 P. M. DR. CURTIS takes this opportunity of communicating the fact of his projected visit, as it would be impossible for him to address each patient separately. He would also suggest to those who failed to place themselves under his care during his last visit the necessity of seeing him at as early a date as practicable. MANHOOD—200th EDITION. DR. CURTIS'S Medical Essay on Premature Decline and Exhausted Vitality can be obtained at George Ellis's bookstore, opposite the Postoffice. Price fifty cents. oct 30 2p

MISCELLANEOUS. CATONNET & SCHWARTZ. COTTON BUYERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. A. CATONNET, St. Louis, Mo. oct 31 2p

NOTICE—PARTIS: HAVING ANY CLAIMS against the New Orleans Manufacturing and Building Company are hereby notified to present the same, for payment to Mr. Frank Roder, No. 25 Exchange street, before the fifteen instant, as the board of liquidators will after that date distribute the assets of the company, and the claims against the stockholders of the company. Parties indebted to the company are requested to call and settle or file claims against them, to be placed in the hands of an attorney. FRANK RODER, Attorney at Law, No. 25 Exchange street, N. O. oct 31 2p

PHENIX HOUSE. No. 115 St. Charles Street. The most famous house in the city for REFRESHMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS, next door to the Academy of Music, with a large and comfortable, thoroughly refitted, OPEN AIR THEATRE. THE BOWLING SALOON—With six new and elegant tables. LIQUOR BAR—Choice Wines and Liquors, well served. RESTAURANT—Served in every style with dispatch. THE RESTAURANT—Chops, Steaks and other delicacies. LAGER BEER—Western brands, ice cold. SODA AND MEAD SALOON—With delicate Pastries and Confectionery. This department is attended by competent and polite gentlemen. H. BIDWELL, Proprietor. oct 31 2p

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY. No. 23 Carmolette street, New Orleans, October 1, 1874. The Commission of River and Harbors having this day ordered the building of eighty-six levees in various parts of the State during the coming year, and the Louisiana Levee Company, which has the honor to announce that it has been organized for the purpose of constructing these levees will be in excess of all the cash resources at the command of the Levee Company. They will, therefore, be compelled to place the agency by making contracts for building these levees in part for cash and in part for bonds. Contractors and planters wishing to build levees are invited to call at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company and examine the plans and specifications, and obtain information as to terms. Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the broken levees which will have the preference in obtaining contracts, should they desire. By order of the President. THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary. oct 15 2p

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. THE undersigned has formed a copartnership with the firm of SIMMONS, RAINY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of compressing cotton, and has leased the Memphis and Crescent City Press. Having had many years experience in the Cotton Press business, we can assure our friends that the machinery we employ is of the best, and is carefully watched and their orders faithfully and promptly attended to. Our charges for compressing, draying, etc., will be the same as may be ascertained from time to time by the shippers. We offer our services to shippers in the full confidence of being able to give entire satisfaction, and respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. T. M. SIMMONS, RAINY & CO., 215 N. PULCHER ST. NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1874. oct 30 2p

SHIP AGENTS AND OWNERS—THE undersigned respectably call attention to the ship agents and owners in the port of New Orleans that Captain R. W. Foster is his legally appointed agent, and is authorized to perform all the duties pertaining to Port Warden. R. W. FOSTER, Master Warder, Gallier Court, P. O. No. 115 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, September 28, 1874. oct 27 2p

NOTICE. The schooner ECLIPSE has been lying in front of Bailey plantation for over five months. The owner hereby notifies by advertising the undersigned and paying costs of keeping. STEPHEN BAILLY, No. 115 Little Prairie, Parish of Plaquemine. oct 31 2p

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND NAVAL STORES. No. 208 South Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Special attention given to filling orders for Eastern and Southern markets. oct 30 2p

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.....\$414,522 55 On marine risks.....101,189 22 On river risks.....42,974 26 Total premiums.....\$558,686 03 Losses for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873.....\$175,595 92 Less returns.....11,725 50-137,320 42 Net earned premiums.....421,365 61 Reinsurance.....\$42,929 22 Losses on fire.....\$183,970 27 Losses on marine.....3,260 75 Losses on river.....9,774 91-399,017 04 Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest.....17,401 25 Commissions on agency business.....7,738 87 Rebate paid to the assured.....39,773 40 Semi-annual interest on capital stock.....1,500 00 Five per cent dividend.....35,000 00 August, 1873.....25,000 00 Five per cent payable in February, 1874.....25,000 00-50,000 00-417,916 08 Reserved for unexpired claims.....\$3,261 75 The company has the following assets: Bills receivable for premiums.....\$40,497 35 Cash on hand.....15,977 15 Bonds, city and others.....125,000 00 Stocks, Gas Company and others.....67,514 50 Fidelity and mortgage notes.....375,726 38 Premiums in course of collection.....105,370 00 Agency commissions.....22,522 99 Warrant account.....6,793 09 Branch office.....4,284 21 Louisiana Cotton Factory.....1,979 98 Property corner Canal and Camp streets.....70,629 77 Other real estate.....22,522 99 Due by insurance companies.....7,405 76 Total.....\$774,503 74 Depreciation.....75,959 94 Cash market value.....\$798,563 68 LIABILITIES Capital stock.....\$500,000 00 Unexpired risks.....125,000 33 Interest on capital stock, due in February, 1874.....25,000 00 Interest and dividends uncollected.....11,118 18 Bills payable.....1,216 09 Claims unadjusted.....3,261 75 Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses.....10,169 97 Total.....\$798,563 68 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. HURCS, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874. P. CHARLES CUYLER, Notary Public. No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans. The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first of February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date. Directors: GEORGE URQUHART, M. PATRO, GEORGE W. BARCOCK, FLORIAN ORSTAL, GEORGE W. BARCOCK, AUGUST REICHERD, T. BARRY BLANCHARD, M. METZBERGER, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAPITTE, J. YUTER, July 15

ST. CHARLES STREET. The most famous house in the city for REFRESHMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS, next door to the Academy of Music, with a large and comfortable, thoroughly refitted, OPEN AIR THEATRE. THE BOWLING SALOON—With six new and elegant tables. LIQUOR BAR—Choice Wines and Liquors, well served. RESTAURANT—Served in every style with dispatch. THE RESTAURANT—Chops, Steaks and other delicacies. LAGER BEER—Western brands, ice cold. SODA AND MEAD SALOON—With delicate Pastries and Confectionery. This department is attended by competent and polite gentlemen. H. BIDWELL, Proprietor. oct 31 2p

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY. No. 23 Carmolette street, New Orleans, October 1, 1874. The Commission of River and Harbors having this day ordered the building of eighty-six levees in various parts of the State during the coming year, and the Louisiana Levee Company, which has the honor to announce that it has been organized for the purpose of constructing these levees will be in excess of all the cash resources at the command of the Levee Company. They will, therefore, be compelled to place the agency by making contracts for building these levees in part for cash and in part for bonds. Contractors and planters wishing to build levees are invited to call at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company and examine the plans and specifications, and obtain information as to terms. Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the broken levees which will have the preference in obtaining contracts, should they desire. By order of the President. THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary. oct 15 2p

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. THE undersigned has formed a copartnership with the firm of SIMMONS, RAINY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of compressing cotton, and has leased the Memphis and Crescent City Press. Having had many years experience in the Cotton Press business, we can assure our friends that the machinery we employ is of the best, and is carefully watched and their orders faithfully and promptly attended to. Our charges for compressing, draying, etc., will be the same as may be ascertained from time to time by the shippers. We offer our services to shippers in the full confidence of being able to give entire satisfaction, and respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. T. M. SIMMONS, RAINY & CO., 215 N. PULCHER ST. NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1874. oct 30 2p

SHIP AGENTS AND OWNERS—THE undersigned respectably call attention to the ship agents and owners in the port of New Orleans that Captain R. W. Foster is his legally appointed agent, and is authorized to perform all the duties pertaining to Port Warden. R. W. FOSTER, Master Warder, Gallier Court, P. O. No. 115 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, September 28, 1874. oct 27 2p

NOTICE. The schooner ECLIPSE has been lying in front of Bailey plantation for over five months. The owner hereby notifies by advertising the undersigned and paying costs of keeping. STEPHEN BAILLY, No. 115 Little Prairie, Parish of Plaquemine. oct 31 2p

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