New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 5, 1874.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

It is the new girl who sweeps clean.

A waist of time—That of a stout old lady.

It is said there are 13,000 polygamists in Utah.

The last cutting affair was only a sausage chopper.

Ignore them, and take no note of men of doubtful credit.

The political outlook is a look out of the wrong eye.

Political serenade—"Come with the loot, come with the lay."

The New Berne *Times* speaks of "chitlins as the existing rural luxury."

Safety matches are becoming popular. Are they made in Heaven?

Sheridan never lived in Brooklyn, yet he wrote the "School for Scandal."

Northern papers are waiting to publish "Beautiful Snow," as soon as it appears.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

Butter is unlike human beings. It gains in strength as it grows old.

They accuse General Schenck of being an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales.

A young widower may go into a decline for a season, but he generally re-wives.

"Boys will be boys" for a time, but they are also certain to be men if they live.

Mary Clemmer Ames is said to be the best looking literary lady in the country.

Colorado claims that one half its population is composed of reconstructed invalids.

By a recent treaty Americans now have the privilege of owning land in Turkey.

Charles Pope, the actor, has been very successful in the strong part of "Samson."

When Julia Ward Howe makes a speech, the papers say, "Another ward heard from."

Men with a liberal education are not always ready to give away what they know.

Shakespeare's "Othello" has been translated into Hebrew and published in Vienna.

A good judge says blue-eyed women can be trusted; but good judges trust not overmuch.

All fashions are not for mere show. Garters with monogram clasps are of late invention.

The coinage of the United States mint for the past year is greater than for any year since 1872.

Elizabeth H. Whittier, a sister of the Quaker poet, has written several poems of a high order.

If a man's money is due in the morning and mist at night he can not liquidate any easier for that.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

Many a bald headed rascal has been snatched into eternity by the pulling of a hair trigger.

The appearance of spirits is doubted by many men; but no one questions the disappearance of Bourbon.

Mr. I. N. Peck, of the St. Louis *Republican*, has taken to lecturing. Now what will become of Mary Ann?

An exchange says convicts are no longer fettered in Mexico. We suppose by that they are allowed to run at large.

"Jeopardy! jeopardy!" exclaimed an old merchant when told that his schooner was in that condition, "where is that?"

A convict in a Baltimore prison has invented an improvement for sewing the heels on shoes, and has been offered $1,000 for the right.

M. Thiers thinks if he were not a Frenchman he would be an Italian. It is possible, but how can he be certain of a little thing like that?

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

It has been demonstrated that it cost $40,000,000 more to run the State of New York under Democratic than under Republican rule.

A remarkable addition is to be made at a seminary in Auburn, New York. It is a building "to accommodate eighty-six students 200 feet long."

The *Times* flings its flag to the breeze in honor of Democratic victories. The REPUBLICAN might do the same, but no one would believe in our rejoicing.

An old woman in New Hampshire, who was visited on her one-hundredth birthday by a crowd of relatives and friends, talked all day without showing fatigue; but that doesn't prove anything.

The Icelanders are an intelligent, cultivated and energetic people, and the question comes up as to why they do not discover all that is necessary to be known about the North Pole.

A country paper, of October 31, says: "There was a total eclipse of the moon last Saturday night." The item was given not altogether as a matter of news; but that the fact might be put on record.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

A pleasant call yesterday from M. Frederic Feitlinger, of the Opera, gives the assurance that excellent artist will be found in good voice when he steps before the footlights at the Opera House. The opera season commences to-night.

It has been telegraphed throughout the country that Colonel Fred Grant omitted the kissing of his bride at the wedding. He should see to it that she is properly kissed at an early day, and relieve the public anxiety.

An Alabama paper has the following item: "Not 500 carpet-baggers (Republicans) now remain in Alabama. The majority of the old federal soldiers who were mustered out in Alabama have either been killed or driven away."

THE REPUBLICAN UNION.

To those who look beyond the offices won or lost upon a political race, the contest in Louisiana presents encouraging results.

It proves the superior value of the Union of all the people to the separate individuality of the States which comprise them.

But for the positive maintenance of peace by the federal fleet and troops which have appeared among us, the State would now have been in anarchy. The men and rule of force inaugurated on the fourteenth of September would have continued. It would have tended to persecution, and while one party might have been in military occupation of all the offices, the other might have been driven from all the rights of society, and the election of Louisiana might be pending in the tedious and expensive chancery of Congress. The opposition are more interested in the preservation of order than the Republicans it was intended to protect. It will now be acknowledged that the government which secures a legal expression of the popular will is better than a rule of force in which the political condition of a State is determined not by the predominant force of muskets, but by the superior number of votes.

The conviction of this truth must overspread the minds of all true conservatives, and even the most violent must confess that the equipoise of the Union as it calmly moves in its grand orbit can no more be disturbed by the strife of its politicians than can the globe itself by the revolutions of the human beings who inhabit it. For it has been shown, as the REPUBLICAN has claimed, that the federal troops were not sent here in the interest of any party, but to preserve the imperiled peace of the Union. The same troops would perform the same service in any other State, North or West. This impartiality grows out of the doctrine that the Union is paramount to the States. To maintain this doctrine it is necessary to exhibit the purpose and the power essential to its enforcement anywhere.

Another invaluable result of the election has been the now universal acquiescence of all political parties in the legal validity of the fifteenth amendment and the consequent laws. For the first time in Louisiana has the purpose been abandoned to defeat the suffrage of the negro, and to denounce all who advocated it. This has been indorsed by the avidity with which the votes of the negroes have been sought by those who have heretofore sought to nullify this vote by musketry. Whether the Republican party gain or lose in votes by this acknowledgment, it will find a noble vindication in the admission of its antagonists. This division of the colored vote will protect the colored people themselves. It will give them a choice among all the candidates, and it will compel all the parties to put up men who have personal popularity and merit rather than such as rely only upon club discipline to promote their personal purposes.

The REPUBLICAN has taught months ago that the true unification of races was the unification of interests—the cordial union of capital and industry. The triumph of Republican principles, which carries the planter to the polls at the head of willing and trusting laborers, will make the political rights of the negro more safe than fleets or cohorts can. The contest will now be who can best protect, educate and provide for the colored voter; and while the late discovery of this truth may cost the Republican party some seats in Congress and the Legislature, it will be repaid by the acknowledgment of its principles by such distinguished converts.

The Louisiana election has, therefore, been a triumph of the Union and of Republican principles.

CROP ESTIMATES PREPARED TO ORDER.

There are two parties in the commercial as well as the political world. They are divided by their peculiar and antagonistic interests, and employ runners and writers to sustain their views just the same as theological and political disputants do to promote their interests. The two contending parties alluded to, which fill commercial circles with the din of their contentions, are known as short croppers and long croppers. As no pretense of sentiment is ever set up, no hypocritical device of toiling in disinterested fashion for the good of the generality of mankind, expecting their reward beyond the grave or in the memories of their grateful countrymen, there is a ring of frankness in the mercantile disputes which is absent in those of their prototypes. Consistency is not deemed a requisite characteristic, and no man is ever put on record for anything. A short cropper is usually more active than his rival, for reasons which grow out of his position. In this country he is in the interest of the most numerous class. The planter who has raised a good crop himself is delighted to hear that all his neighbors have been ruined by short crops, and that he holds in his hands the keys of the situation. The factor who has a lot of old cotton on hand upon which the interest and charges have accumulated until he is actually afraid to render an account to his client, welcomes any calamity to others that will enable him to sell out at a profit, and show himself up in the light of a great financier.

The work of collating statistics upon which to found crop reports is generally began in August and September, and betting on the price of "futures" is very lively about the same time. A city paper was chartered last summer to present the views of the short croppers to the world. Figures were ingeniously contrived and credited to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, which established beyond all question that the cotton crop of Louisiana would be no more than from one-third to two-thirds of an average. In some places it was the drouth; in others floods of rain. One section had worms, another an overflow. One large planter had suffered immensely because his hands had taken half a day to attend a camp meeting. All the enemies of the growing crop were skillfully marshaled and ably paraded. About half the growing crop was written out of existence, and in some cases that which remained was so scorched and burned by the sun or drenched with rain that it would hardly be worth the picking. These reports were invented to order, paid for by the short crop gamblers, and published for the purpose of deceiving. But the dodge is too old to catch any but the very greenest buyers.

Two months of the gathering season have passed away, and there has been ample refutation of the crop reports which were so ostentatiously published with big headings. Already the receipts of cotton at this port exceed those of last year by more than twenty-eight thousand bales; of sugar more than two thousand hogsheads; of rice above seven thousand tierces, while there has been an average crop of corn, potatoes and other articles of local consumption. We lost nothing in produce from the overflow, but gained much assistance from generous donors.

People who live at a distance will put down these discrepancies between estimates and actual results to some cause not so complimentary as a cautious desire not to be too sanguine would be. It is to be regretted that these annual attempts to deceive should be readily seconded by persons whose acts throw discredit upon the good name of the city.

MORE LAW AND LESS POLITICS.

All of the courts, with the exception of the Supreme, which will soon have a quorum, are now in session, and matters have resumed the business-like appearance of overflowing dockets to be cleared. The judges look refreshed after their summer relaxation, and the clerks seem happy at prospects of work to relieve the monotony of the summer's vacation. Few of them have been away, and it has not been a pleasant task to idle away the summer days in the dull old court building.

But the most cheerful faces are worn by the green bag fraternity, the disciples of Justinian and Blackstone (very few knowing much about either, however), and students of the code. Visions of tempting fees, corpulent briefs, with hopes of unlimited forsenic display and consequent enviable notoriety, brighten the brains dulled by long inaction. For it has been a hard summer for poor lawyers. Even the rooms of the justices of of the peace and the docks of the municipal magistrates, those summer resources of the city bound practitioner, have not yielded their customary profit or employment. If it had not been for the excitement of the election and the riots in customary attendance it is hard to tell what they would have done. Some would certainly have perished of utter inanition if no chance had been given for display. Temporary relief was obtained in some cases by constant attendance on ward clubs and corner groceries, speeches to impromptu gatherings, or in extraordinary cases a chance to address a "mass meeting," be reported as attending a meeting, and see in print that wonderful name which the owner thinks ought to be signed to every petition, or, unutterable bliss, getting on the editorial page with an "opinion."

But these dull times are over, and the little excitements required to relieve them are no longer necessary. The clerk's offices will be haunted instead of the clubrooms. The despoiling of clients and spoiling of cases are now objects instead of the spoils of office. An audience of a judge and twelve jurymen is as large as any of them covet now. The election over, riots must be discountenanced, for they would interfere with business. The greenbag will take the place of sword and gun, and a solitary volume of Hennen's digest, an entire library, perhaps, will be carried under the arm instead of a revolver in the rear pocket of the trowsers. The bar will no longer meet to interpret statutes, but only assemble when some Nestor, going to his final home, requires "appropriate resolutions" as a send off before the scramble for his practice commences. Opinions will be given by judges of the law, and the member of the bar will find work enough in picking them to pieces to prevent his offering any of his own.

It must have been some such line of cogitatton that made each court room such a pleasant place yesterday. And these are better day dreams than those of the past months. There are greater rewards of honor and profit lying in the path of the devotee of the law than any other profession can offer—provided he will work for them. But the law is a jealous mistress, and will accept no divided allegiance. She must have all or she will give nothing. To work, then, with your quirks and your quidities, gentlemen lawyers, and seek relief and relaxation in your severe, but honorable labor, from the excitement, turmoil, wrongs and heart burnings of the more uncertain fields of politics. May all success attend your honest efforts for your clients' rights. May you have many of them, and may everybody win his case that fees; retainers and refreshers, to say nothing of little perquisites of costs, ten per cent damages on frivolous appeals and the like will fill your coffers and make your minds contented, your conscience being left out of the question.

THE OMNIVOROUS DEMOCRACY.

Whatever of local defeat occurs to the Republican party is instantly gobbled by the Democracy and added to their dilapidated stock. When, however, this gaudy bird shall be stripped of all the political plumes purloined from his associates or picked up on the battle ground of defeat, he will sneak off in all the naked deformity of detection and exposure. The result in Louisiana will be doubtless claimed as a Democratic victory. The New York *World* will emblazon it between the inscribed triumphs of a hard money Democrat and an expansion Democrat. It will be interlined among the tariff triumphs of Democratic Pennsylvania and the free trade successes of Democratic Alabama. The *World* is like the "last room" of a hotel or express company. All goods unclaimed or misdirected are stored in that miscellaneous limbo. Periodically all the contents are sold and passed to the credit of a concern that did not own a single hat box in the warehouse of commodities.

Already has one of our swift satellites of the *World* trotted forth a procession of poultry and proclaimed with much flapping and crowing that, "As a matter of course, the Democratic ticket was triumphant everywhere." It is estimated "that the majority of the Democratic ticket will range from fifteen to twenty thousand."

On the other hand, the timid *Times* has flung out its equivocal oriflame with the inscription:

With a fair count the Conservative triumph will be even greater than was expected.

We have proven elsewhere that the result of our election has been due to other issues than that of Democracy. It is a substantial triumph of the Union and of Republican principles, and whenever Democracy shall dare present itself in its avowed dress or doctrines it will be exposed and cast out by the dissolution of the limited partnership composed of—

We, the the white people of Louisiana, embracing the Democratic party, the Conservative party, the White Man's party, the Liberal party, the Reform party, and all others opposed to the Kellogg usurpation, etc.

WHICH IS IT?

We rise for information, but direct our inquiries to the *Picayune*. The *Bulletin* calls the present political epidemic a Democratic victory, and seals its statements with an array of poultry and cannon, suggestive of the rear of an invading army. The *Times* has gone completely back on us and the whole Republican party, and claims it as a "Conservative triumph." We had hoped to have that consistent, straightforward journal crowing on our side. But, as we have nothing in particular to crow over just at present, we are left alone in our first reverse, while our late ally is setting up a claim to divide with political strangers the honors which it has done little since the fourteenth of September to gain.

We ask the *Picayune* to tell us truly which is right? Who is the victor? Under what flag are we now about to march? Is it the White League, reinforced by thousands of colored voters, or the Democracy, pure and simple? Or is the *Times* right in its mincing announcement that the Conservatives have wrought this great change? We have a suspicion that there will be some difficulty in settling these points, especially when it comes to parceling out the city patronage—valued at twenty-eight cents on the dollar and a falling market. Tell us the names of the true "Redeemers of Murdered Louisiana," and how they stand upon some other principle beside the well known "White men for office" idea. If it is a good party and means well, perhaps we may give it an encouraging word unless it falls to pieces before it is christened.

As soon as we can obtain the necessary permission from the *Bulletin* and its White League auxiliaries, we intend to publish fuller returns of the last election. At present, every time we hint at the truth our amiable contemporary growls and shows its teeth. On one occasion, just because we indulged in a feeble attempt at a joke, it threatened us with another irruption of the people! Hold off your hands, fierce ones; we'll try to behave.

The Democracy of Louisiana appears to have awakened to the necessity of conducting things fairly. Not long ago it was the highest ambition of some of the leading orators to "carry this election peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Because they are virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale.

Louisiana has latterly been a humble imitator of Massachusetts, and it has usually been greatly to her credit to pattern after the old Bay State. The imitation came very near to being too exact for comfort on Monday.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S.,

Author of "Manhood," "Medical Essays on Marriage," etc.,

Begs to inform his numerous patients and the citizens of New Orleans, generally, that he will remain in the city

Until the First of November,

and that he may be consulted personally or by letter at his old rooms,

No. 9 Rampart street,

below Canal, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. On Sundays from 11 to 2 only.

DR. CURTIS would suggest to those who failed to consult him personally last year the necessity of doing so at as early a date as possible, his present stay being necessarily limited. ONE PERSONAL INTERVIEW is sufficient to enable the Doctor to form a correct diagnosis of the most obstinate case, which afterward can be equally well treated by correspondence. SPECIALTY—Treatment and cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, etc.

Consultations strictly confidential.

MANHOOD—200th EDITION.

DR. CURTIS' Medical Essay on Premature Decline and Exhausted Vitality can be obtained at George Ellis' bookstore, opposite the Postoffice. Price fifty cents. oc242p

CARPETS AT COST.

CLOSING OUT SALE BY

E. C. PALMER & CO.,

97.....Camp street.....97

Having decided to close out this department of our business, we propose to dispose of the entire stock within the next sixty days AT COST, FOR CASH. We therefore would call the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS to our assortment of Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains and Curtain Goods, House and Table Linen, all of which have been marked down, and will be sold at cost. For further particulars, call and see for yourselves. no1 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, ROBERT PURVIS, B. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners. ag4 tf30

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 31, 1874.

The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons:

Two mountain howitzers, calibre 4.62, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the face.

Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 31,120 and 34,163, marked "L. S. M." on butt plates.

Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G." on butt plates.

Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any person illegally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirty first day of October, 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:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. no1 10t

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. BONZANO,

CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER,

Office, No. 2 Clinton street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

Opposite the Customhouse, New Orleans.

oc15 1m

WEEMS, AGNEW & CO.,

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. se3 6m

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL,

C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR,

Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive mill in the South, and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.

Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box No. 978, New Orleans. jy30 3m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 1191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

COAL--COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

THE MOUNT CARBON COAL,

Pronounced by all who have tried it to be

THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE,

Is delivered to all parts of the city in lots of ten barrels at sixty-five cents, by

WASHINGTON MORTON,
no1 5t No. 133 Gravier street.

LOST.

LOST.....A REWARD

On the twenty-ninth instant a POCKETBOOK containing money, a check drawn by Messrs. Cotton & Levy, No. 18, on the Southern Bank for $15, to bearer, dated twenty-eighth of October, 1874, and a note drawn by Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Mrs. Rosaline Cousins and Miss Elizabeth Kelly for $1000, dated thirty-first of October, 1872, payable to their own order one year after date at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and secured by mortgage by act before J. F. Coffey, notary public, October 31, 1872.

The public are hereby cautioned against the negotiation of said note, payment thereof having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the pocketbook and contents or the note alone to E. H. BURTON,
First street, near St. Thomas, Fourth District;
Or to J. F. COFFEY, Notary Public,
no1 5 10 No. 14 Exchange place.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

George W. Miller vs. Steamer Flirt.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,570.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMER FLIRT, her tackle, etc., now libeled by George W. Miller, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

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

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, October 22, 1874. S. B. PACKARD
oc22 31 no3 15 United States Marshal.

United States vs. Tobacco Manufactory of S. R. Mayol.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 7273.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTORY OF S. R. MAYOL, now libeled by the United States, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

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

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, October 19, 1874. S. B. PACKARD,
oc20 30 no10 15 United States Marshal.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH JOUET—NO. 1444.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 21, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Joseph Jouet, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
oc22 no4 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF JOHN B. LEVEQUE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 20, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of John B. Leveque, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twelfth day of November A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before L. Augustin, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
oc20 no12 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 23

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. Streng, Victor Meyer, Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay, John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim, Simon Forchheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe, R. B. Post, A. Levi, Edward Pilsbury, John K. King, Charles K. Slayback, Frederick Camerden, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

my29 5u W Sa 1y

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 31
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 26	—33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$178,535 90	
Marine losses	158,374 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	37,917 63	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69	—310,979 27
Balance reserved		$19,686 66
The company have the following assets:		
City and other bonds		$59,427 72
Bank and other stocks		12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip		24,722 25
Real estate		33,335 29
Bills receivable and mortgages		76,090 29
Bills receivable		30,934 21
Premiums in course of collection		51,276 79
Amount due by agencies		37,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe		59,389 98
Suspense account		36,927 37
Total		$443,388 23

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. Foedick, Chn. Honold, R. Brugier, D. Jamison, P. Anderson, R. S. Howard, A. Fredericks, Edward Toby, George W. Dunbar, Wash. Morton, George W. Hynson, William Knox, Henry J. Vose, W. S. Bailey, E. Marqueze, J. K. Livaudais, Charles Weisheaf, 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. Doran.

John R. Wallis. mh27

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 58
On marine risks		101,186 85
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,694 99
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 38	—137,382 61
Net earned premiums		421,276 0
Reinsurances	$42,922 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 87
Rebate paid to the assured		29,772 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 83
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 73
The company has the following assets:		
Cash		$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums		15,077 16
Bonds, city and others		135,000 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 79
Agency premiums for December		11,013 20
Warrant account		6,799 69
Branch office		6,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory		1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 77
Other real estate		38,532 29
Due by insurance companies		7,495 76
Total		$774,505 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	3,361 73
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYRO, H. OALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL, GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

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 ead

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

H. BIDWELL & CO.,

PROVISION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 83 Poydras street to

No. 86 Magazine Street,

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets. oc1 1m

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS P.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, November 14, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
20 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
369 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example, If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or registet your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 4, 1874.

CLASS 262.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
67	74	60	59	24	30	33	36	49	42	11	70	23	26

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this fourth day of November, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap19

EDUCATIONAL.

PHONOGRAPHY.....PHONOGRAPHY.

The Advertiser wishes to form a class of young men desirous of learning the above art. MUNSON'S SYSTEM will be taught, in which the undersigned has had experience as an able and successful teacher. For terms, etc., address

oc16 BLAKE FOSTER, at this office.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

University Buildings, Corner of Camp and Baronne streets, New Orleans.

THE REGULAR SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION Will Begin November 16.

All candidates for admission will report to Professor J. L. Cross for examination. The examinations will be conducted in the hall of the Academy of Sciences, daily, from 10 A. M. to Twelve o'clock M.

Under the provisions of the law, to entitle pupils to admission into the Agricultural and Mechanical College, they shall be residents of the State, at least twelve years of age, and be found competent in the branches of a good English education together upon the prescribed course of studies.

There will be attached to the college, under the supervision of the faculty, a preparatory department.

The course of studies in the college shall include, as a leading object, the arts and sciences, as applicable to the progress and improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, not neglecting the literary branches.

Tuition.....Free

oc15 eod tno15

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERT, FRED WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. E. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZEN