New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 6, 1874.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

Talking too much is a social evil.

Like begets like. A Roman punch for a Roman nose.

Save Naples and then die, is the experience of Garibaldi.

Weather wise—The p'a that end rainy, cloudy and stormy.

The ladies are threatened with a revival of the big bonnets of 1831.

A man who is out of pocket might as well be out of town.

It may be flattering, but it can do no real good to an ass to call him a lion.

Men want all that is their own, and a little of what belongs to other people.

A man who has learned to repeat the Scripture never attempts to repeat votes.

Elections are like games at cards; they give new deals but with the same old pack.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

A cook book speaks of "ham dressed in claret." The costume is not a good one for Ham.

A statue of Washington, in full masonic costume, has been ordered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Mr. George T. Downing, the colored caterer of Washington, has been lecturing on Charles Sumner.

A new industry in California is the raising of cork trees. Here the pulling of corks cripples industry.

A Vermont clergyman estimates that heaven is about 125,000,000 miles distant from the earth.

It is said that Tennyson has received $200,000 from his publishers for the sale of his poems.

Bookbinders have invented cheap geographical boundaries for Peter Parley's school books.

The Archbishop of New York recently presented the Pope with $35,000. The Pope is in better health.

When Noah made the ark fast with a cable tow there was a tied in the affairs of men taken at the flood.

Noah was also a man of wonderful foresight, for he took cats along before he discovered Ar-a-rat.

A fox hunting club, with a pack of sixty hounds, has been organized in Baltimore. All that is wanted now is the foxes.

The genius who is to invent the method of obtaining an honest living without work will become deservedly popular.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

An American dentist has commenced business at Rome. His manner of extracting teeth is calculated to make Rome howl.

Albany, New York, has produced a first class Italian prima donna; she has made her debut, and they call her Mlle. Albani

E. S. Drone, Esq., of New York, has written a chapter on international law. Perhaps the Hives threatened to repudiate.

Mr. Ben DeBar is announced to play a star engagement at Greenwall's Opera House, Galveston, commencing on Monday next.

Proof readers are the worst abused and most forgiving of all people; but they err most when they overlook the errors of others.

The *American Register*, published in Paris, is owned by Dr. Evans, a dentist. His paper should be full of "extracts without paying."

Whether or not England will have anything to do with the Pennsylvania Centralennial celebration depends upon the action of Parliament.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

Some one remarked to Mrs. Siddons that applause was necessary to actors, as it gave them confidence. "More," replied the actress; "it gives us breath."

Mr. Noble's statue of Queen Victoria has been placed on a pedestal prepared for the purpose under the fourth arch on the right hand side of the main entrance to St. Thomas Hospital, London.

Here is a good description of the present state of the French political situation, clipped from the *Figaro:* "The French do not know what they want, and they will never be satisfied until they get it."

Excursion tickets are advertised in Pittsburg for sale to Knights Templars and their families, to make the round trip to New Orleans and return. The tickets are good from the fifteenth of November to the fifteenth of January.

Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, minister to Ecuador, who died at Quito on the eleventh of October, was born at Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1841. He was a soldier in the Union army, and after the war practiced law in Louisville.

It having been settled that the Democratic gains were brought about by the *Times*, that paper has turned to reaping glory for the establishment of the Mexican mail steamship line. It says: "It is an enterprise for which we have long labored." The statement may be regarded as a news item.

Mount Carbon coal, sixty-five cents.

Miss Cushman will take her final leave of the stage at Booth's Theatre, on Saturday evening next. It will be a remarkable event; but on Monday she will play at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. There are so many stages and so many theatres that it will take a long time to bid farewell to them all.

The following little sermon is not a bad one for grown persons: "A loving heart and cheerful countenance are commodities which children should never fail to keep on hand. They will best season their food, and soften their pillows. Sour faces and cross words make everything go wrong. Keep in the sunshine of God's love, and don't give the frowns a chance to deepen into wrinkles."

THE NEXT STEP.

Curiosity is on tiptoe to know the result of the late election throughout the State at large. Democratic couriers are hurrying and scurrying through the parishes like madmen, shouting at the top of their voices that "it has been a famous victory," without knowing much about it. The *Bulletin* has for several days presented an ulcerated first page, which looks very much like an advertising sheet of a scrofula specialist, in which also are paraded figures which are entirely unaccountable to us upon any rational basis. To question the accuracy of a single unit or to hint that our tumult-inciting contemporary has accidentally turned a figure six wrong side up in its table of Democratic votes is sufficient to provoke a growl and snap, accompanied with a threat to beat the long roll, rally the clans, and have another fourteenth of September right off. Were we to accept the vaporings of the two leading White League organs, we would arrive at the conclusion that there are several thousand men held well in hand by these paper generals, ready to respond to the battle call, to rush on to death or victory against the Metropolitan Police and the whole United States army. Doubtless there are those who are willing to be gazetted "fell in defense of the people's rights," and leave their helpless relatives to the care of the charitable matrons, supplemented by such aid as the Academy of Music may be able to afford for the time being. Yet we can not keep down the suggestion that a determined suicide might take out a better policy if he would look around a little with an eye to business. This leaving a small family at large is not such a light matter, especially as the younger children and helpless parents usually survive the short gush of enthusiasm that seizes each gentle breast for a moment while the excitement is great. Reaction comes at last, and the widows and orphans of him who fell in defense of the people's rights are voted a burden, and turned over to the school board or the home for the indigent, or told to go to work for a living. Thousands thus left by Confederate soldiers can testify to the truth of this. So, perhaps, the general public may wisely conclude that the fifteen or twenty brave men killed and the seventy-five or eighty wounded in the late political riots ought to suffice for a year or two, and consequently refuse to respond to the *Bulletin's* bugle when it calls the unthinking to the barricades. However, if it shall come to that at last, if there is to be another appeal to arms, another fourteenth of September, followed by a ladies' fair at Exposition Hall, the necessary preparations will have to be made by the other side to meet the emergency. We regard such a condition of things in the immediate future as more than doubtful, especially as the soldiers are here with unequivocal orders. We therefore advise our Republican friends to disregard threats, and do their duty without fear. That duty consists in counting the vote of this State according to law. This will devolve on the returning board. The ex parte figures which have been published in the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* are entitled to no weight in the official count. Even those given by the REPUBLICAN, being unofficial are susceptible of revision, and may doubtless be found to concede too much to the enemy.

There is no need of threatening the returning board with a loss of *"health"* in any event. Even if it shall prove that the *Bulletin* has been crowing before it got out of the woods, and that its figures are all deceptive, the fault will not be with the faithful officers who expose the trick, but with the journal that attempted to palm it off upon a rather gullible public. The returns will be counted and full effect given to what they signify. If this can be done peaceably here, so much the better. If not, then it will perhaps be necessary to invest a few dollars in three trunks of adequate capacity, and five passenger tickets to Washington or some other place outside the influence of a New Orleans mob. We believe there is a precedent for thus removing Louisiana election returns to a place of safety, but we do not consider it a very good one. Let us rather hope there may be no necessity for such a hegira, but that the chosen officers of the law will be permitted to discharge their duty undisturbed by the smell or the threat of "villainous saltpetre." The verdict of the returning board will necessarily carry with it more weight than the cooked up tables of the White League journals possibly can, and if it comes to another fight, we shall see upon which side the weight of metal preponderates. That is all. In the meantime we have no objection to our lively neighbors driving as brisk a bargain in selling their supposed election returns as the market will permit. The ragged chickens paraded two or three times a day as tokens of victory can not, with all their crowing, change one single figure on the returns, nor sanctify a single fraud perpetrated by the White League Democracy.

If it shall be found at last that the legal returning board has been superseded and that the wild rumors published by the *Picayune* and *Bulletin*, price one nickel each, are to be accepted as the law of the case, there is little need for the officers of the law to go to any further trouble. If a White League victory must be proclaimed, whether it has been gained or not, upon the mere dicta of interested parties, the returning board had better dissolve at once, the police retire from their beats and the army sent in pursuit of the Red Leaguers on the Western plains. But we do not look for such a result. No great scare is at present apparent in Republican circles. On the contrary, there is a decided determination to see this thing out; to ascertain the exact result and either insist upon it or abide by it, as the case may be. In doing this we wish all parties continued good health and a long life.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of this city, has been appointed and confirmed by the Episcopal convention as missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

THE STEAMER CITY OF MEXICO.

On the same day that our people were anticipating with so much anxiety the result of an election upon which they were assured their industrial interests depended, quietly there came to our wharf the steamer City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz. She was laden with such unmistakable indications of the land from which she came, as the ships of Tarshish were. She brought passengers speaking a tongue foreign to our own, and commodities common to the tropics, but exotic in our empire from sea to sea.

She came the harbinger of a commerce to be opened between New Orleans and ten millions of people who produce commodities exchangeable for the surplus of our farms and factories.

She was sent here by Northern men, prescient of profits of which our politicians were unconscious or to which they were indifferent. Yet we will say of this arrival that it bodes more prosperity to New Orleans than any mere change of city administration from the hands of one set of Democratic Administrators to another, or in fact than the success or defeat of any political party whatever. The City of Mexico is the pioneer ship of a service destined, if sustained, to work an entire renovation in the trade and travel intercommunication between the cities of the valley, the lakes, and even of the Eastern States, and the tropical ports.

1. The whole valley of the Mississippi has now rail and river connection with New Orleans. Yet the travel and trade of this valley destined for ports of Spanish America now cross by Eastern rail to Eastern ports, and pass around almost our whole Atlantic and Gulf coast. They traverse almost a semi-circle to avoid using their own rail and boats. Let us see how St. Louis and Chicago conduct this trade. We measure by degrees of latitude and steamer distances: Chicago to Vera Cruz via New York, 3200 miles; same via New Orleans, 1600 miles; St. Louis to Vera Cruz via New York, 3340 miles; same via New Orleans, 1430 miles. Is it not plain that both these cities would find their advantage in employing the Illinois Central and the Iron Mountain railroads, with their Southern extensions, or the boats and barges of the Mississippi, rather than to send this trade and travel East on rival roads?

Even with respect to the Eastern cities the connection with Vera Cruz by rail to New Orleans is certainly better by way of New Orleans than coastwise, around by Key West and Havana. This through service is now double daily. The trains arrive and depart so as to give always direct communication. The coast steamers are at best semi-weekly. Passengers or merchandise which arrive from Vera Cruz at New Orleans can not await the departure of coast steamers. They should be placed immediately on rail and carried through to New York in less time than by transshipment on coast steamers. The time between Vera Cruz and New York by way of Havana being now from eleven to twelve days, it is obvious that all passengers and fast freights must come by way of New Orleans, whether consigned to Eastern or Western cities. The same reasoning will apply to the connection between the cities referred to and Aspinwall, in Central America. The saving of cost in the postal service would be very great. The government now pays large sums on contracts from New York to Vera Cruz and Aspinwall. It has already a double daily postal service from New York to New Orleans on a time of less than seventy hours. By adopting New Orleans as a postal centre for the receipt and dispatch of the Spanish-American mails the time and cost of that service could be greatly expedited and reduced.

There are other feeders to the Vera Cruz service. The European goods and passengers intended for Mexico and now imported into New York, because that city alone has direct communication with Mexico, will be received and dispatched from New Orleans. These transit goods alone are annually worth $15,000,000. But it is the specie and travel between Vera Cruz and Europe which will find the great advantage of our inboard route. If the steamers run direct between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, the time would not exceed three and a half days. The rail and steamer time via New York to Liverpool added would make a saving of nine days time and interest on a shipment to Liverpool, with a reduction of insurance. When this shall be applied to the whole specie and passenger movement between Mexico and England, it may be readily commended by our inboard railroads and the Liverpool ocean steamers from New York. To effect this, however, it may become necessary for the line of steamers to dispense with touching at Tuxpan and Tampico. It may dislocate their whole programme by this inevitable delay.

2. How can the merchants of New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago co-operate in this enterprise?

First—By developing the trade of this port with Mexico.

Second—By correspondence with the merchants of Mexico and the ministers and consuls of the United States, on the obstacles, diplomatic and commercial, which obstruct that trade. There should be a review of all municipal and commercial relations, and the trade of the two countries should be put on something like a reciprocal footing.

3. How should the railroads and river boats co-operate?

There are four thousand miles of straight rail concentrating at New Orleans, with perhaps twenty thousand connecting us to the tropical trade. These represent some seven hundred and fifty million dollars. They are represented by more than two hundred members of Congress and backed by the wealth and influence of all the Western States and principal cities and seventeen million people. All of these people use coffee and sugar daily. The river craft interested in the same result is numerous and influential. They will see in this effort to preserve the tropical trade to the valley that it will be their interest to give their aid in exactly the same mode with the railroads. Among the most important agencies which this powerful combination could exercise would be to secure to a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz a postal subvention from Congress. Each of these interests should of course pro rate and sign through with the steam line. But we may here say that while we take the steamer "City of Mexico" for a text, we neither limit nor intend to limit the efforts and patronage of the cities and lines of transportation to any particular line or company. We may also here say to the managers of the Vera Cruz line that they need not expect their cargo to be made up in New Orleans with regularity. Our market in Western provisions is almost strictly local. Prices so fluctuate that it has often happened there is no sufficient margin between New Orleans and Vera Cruz to insure shipments. It will be of great importance to induce the up river cities to make a trade with Mexico in provisions, machinery, implements, sugar, coffee, dry hides, wool and fruits. These cities directing their trade by way of their own lines to New Orleans will aid greatly to fill the manifests of the steam line.

We invite the co-operation of all our merchants, and especially of the provision dealers and grocers of our Merchants' Exchange. According to the indications of this article New Orleans may constitute herself the entrepot of this tropical trade, and so renew the foundations of a commerce, which neither the strife of politicians nor the rivalry of cities or States can overthrow.

WHAT IS ALREADY IN SIGHT.

We have certainly elected Dubuclet Treasurer by a majority ranging from 5000 to 8000. The constitutional amendments have been adopted by about the same vote. Twenty-seven Republican Senators are surely elected, while the Democrats are unable to show up more than forty-five members of the House. These results will appear as plain as day when those fearful back parishes are heard from. We are without positive advices from Natchitoches, Rapides and Red River—all Republican strongholds—but we do not need a vote from either to elect Dubuclet, though he is almost certain to receive a majority of from two to three thousand on Red river, from Alexandria up to Natchitoches. This vindicates the Republican claim to the victory in 1872, and sets a good example for Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana to take pattern from.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

It is the fashion these days to groan over hard times, and perhaps there is some reason for it. Money is certainly not easily obtained, and men do not squander small fortunes in a single festive season as they did fifteen years ago. New Orleans does not transact the large business it did previous to the war, nor do we revel in the luxuries of former times. The daily habits of most people are changed and the word economy is often heard where its meaning was at one time quite unknown. People to-day discover that many articles will serve a good purpose much longer than was supposed; even clothing that looks a little rusty is not cast aside as worthless or only fit for a servant; an old fashioned coat is tolerated and worn yet a few weeks longer to save expenditure for a new one. Men who once ordered their raiment from a stylish tailor without deigning to ask the price now demurely purchase from "Cheap John" and even question the cost. This kind of economy is also practiced at home to a certain extent.

This change in the habits and condition of our people must result from some cause, and perhaps it will do some good to find only a single reason. The crop of cotton this year bids fair to be an average one. During the months of September and October, just past, about one hundred and sixty thousand bales reached this city. Fully one hundred thousand of these have been sold, and at good prices. Much of this cotton was sold to foreign purchasers who must have paid for it in coin or goods of some kind. That portion which was paid for with goods is where the trouble commences. Good cotton is bartered for trinkets or articles which can easily be dispensed with. Wines, liquors, costly fabrics, manufactured truck, jewelry, and all sorts of unnecessary things are accepted in payment. Every bale of cotton exchanged for artificial goods is equivalent to a debt, or worse. Almost every article necessary to our comfort or luxury can be produced in this country, by artists who are quite as perfect as those in foreign countries. We do not need English or French jewelry, and we can survive if France and Spain never furnish us with a gallon of wine or manufactured liquors. We can weave all the cloths required for consumption, and as for costly laces the less we have the better. Our manufacturers are able to supply every piece of cabinet ware needed, also every kind of cutlery, machinery, jewelry and the like. Such being the case, and there will be but little argument on that question, every pound or bushel of produce exchanged for such things amounts to almost an actual loss.

Let our people forego the presumed pleasure of purchasing many or all of the goods mentioned, and prosperous times will come again soon. Some one once calculated that if the people of this country would abstain from buying foreign productions for a given term and donate the savings to the United States treasury, our national debt would be canceled in a very short time. If that be true, then how speedily, by individuals pursuing that course, would small corporations and persons find themselves free from financial obligations.

PARADES TO ORDER.

The Committee of Seventy, which contests with the *Times* the honor of having achieved the recent municipal victory in this city, has ordered a procession for Saturday night. The ostensible object is to rejoice over the circumstance that the Democracy has succeeded in keeping what they had before—the local patronage—but really to grace the triumphal car of the committee. Well, being American citizens, the people are free to toil and sweat through a night's performance of the kind if they please, though we shall expect to see the procession composed chiefly of young boys, who may be attracted by excitement, recently naturalized citizens, who probably think the success is owing to their efforts, and those negroes who were recently hired or forced to vote the White League ticket. Able-bodied men of sound mind will generally remain at home or stand as spectators on the sidewalks, except a few detailed as leaders, who will most likely appear in carriages and on horseback. Make way for the empty parade.

A dispatch to a London paper states that the Governor of Syria has been ordered to suppress all Protestant schools in his province.

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. no4 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.

JESSE A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

aug tfe24

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. BONZANO,

CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER,

Office, No. 2 Clinton street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

Opposite the Customhouse, New Orleans.

oc15 1m

THOMAS I. DIX,

STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 31 Carondelet Street,

Back Office. no6 1m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

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

LOST.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAM MOODY to the order of and indorsed by himself, dated March 3, 1873, for the sum of $300, payable one year after date at the People's Bank, bearing eight per cent interest from its date, paraphed ne varietur by A. Doriocourt, notary. The public is hereby cautioned against trading for said note, which is null and void, and payment thereof stopped, and the undersigned intending to cause the mortgage securing the same to be canceled.

WILLIAM MOODY.
COLBERT TANNER.

no6 13 17

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 vote alone to E. H. BURTON,
First street, near St. Thomas, Fourth District;
Or to J. F. COFFEY, Notary Public,
No. 14 Exchange place.
no1 5 10

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
United States Marshal.
oc22 31 no3 15

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,
United States Marshal.
oc20 30 no10 15

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$440,394 56
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 68	—256,831 67
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. M. Strong, 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 E. King, Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camerden, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

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

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		$206,808 51
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 26	—33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$178,535 90	
Marine losses	158,374 45	
River losses	45,555 61	
Total losses paid	$382,465 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	27,917 63	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69	—$510,979 27
Balance reserved		$19,686 66

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$59,427 75
Bank and other stocks	12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	32,235 23
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,090 29
Bills receivable	30,924 21
Premiums in course of collection	51,376 79
Amount due by agencies	27,847 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,389 58
Suspense account	56,927 39
Total	$442,288 83

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROTZ, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs, N. M. Benachi, Ant. Carriere, Thomas H. Hunt, George A. Fosdick, Chn. Honold, R. Brugier, D. Jamison, P. Anderson, R. S. Howard, A. Fredericks, Edward Toby, George W. Dunbar, Wash. Morton, George W. Hynson, William Knox, Henry J. Vose, W. S. Bailey, E. Marqueze, J. E. Livaudais, Charles Weisbaar, A. K. Miller, A. Lecourt, Edward Morphy, Frank Williams, J. A. Lum, Charles Lafitte, Silas Weeks, Rudolph Sieg, F. K. Bryant, W. C. Black, R. R. Decan.

John S. 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 55
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$128,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58	—137,382 51
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
Reinsurances	$42,823 92	
Losses on fire	$185,079 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,617 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 43
Commissions on agency business		7,798 69
Rebate paid to the assured		29,773 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00	—50,000 00—417,914 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
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	3,550 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	28,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,465 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 75
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. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL, GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. jal7 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 end

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 F.

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
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
300 prizes of	100 are	30,000

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	$70,600

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 register your letter. jal 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 5, 1874.

CLASS 263.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	8	25	18	72	77	24	64	50	61	75	4	—	—

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 fifth 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 Common 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 to enter 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. CONERY, FRED. WING, J. H. KELLAR, W. H. 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 CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,

No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM, E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, M. BENNER.

mh1 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. P. Generes, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. P. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

GIFT CONCERT.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

Fifth and Last Gift Concert

IN AID OF THE

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