

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 8, 1874.

A dead latch—that on a cemetery gate.

The new winter hats for the ladies are already felt.

If any man hauls down Governor Dix flag him on the spot.

In many places in Texas a few horse thieves are always hanging about.

It is said the smallest hair throws a shadow, especially if found in biscuit.

When shining hours are perfect, how can a little busy bee hope to improve them?

The telegraphic puzzle is how so many crooked stories can go over a straight wire.

"Colon" writes occasionally from Omaha to the Chicago Times; but he is only a semi-colon.

London recently had a barmaid showing the prize was carried off by a plover weighing 500 pounds.

General Sherman believes that if people only eat salt as well as they know, God will forgive the balance.

People should think before they act. If that were the case parts upon the stage would be better played.

A Missouri landlord has systematized the spiritual business. He has ghosts which appear only to such as have not paid their rent.

Owners of Pennsylvania oil wells delight in such brilliant sights as were displayed on our streets last night. Anything to sell coal oil.

Jefferson Davis arrived in this city on Friday by steamer Natchez. He stops at the residence of Mrs. Stamps, on Carondelet street.

Chicago now has a bakery corner, raised by Mr. Geddes. Everything goes against the grain there. This John Barley-corn is rather uncertain, and can not stand long.

A New Orleans gentleman writing from San Francisco speaks of that city as overrun with clerks and bookkeepers out of employment, although mechanics of various sorts command fair wages.

Mr. William M. Connor, of the Louisiana Jockey Club, has returned to this city in the best of health and spirits, and will devote himself earnestly to the work of preparation for the coming races.

The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in California, show 3559 members, a church property of the value of \$111,580, parsonages of the value of \$28,000, and college property of the value of \$35,000.

During the engagement of E. B. Brown's dramatic company, orchestra and silver concert band at the Globe Theatre, commencing Monday evening, Manager Kittredge will play his variety and burlesque troupe at Mobile.

Mr. Philip Werlein, No. 80 Baronne street, publisher of music, has favored us with an instrumental composition called "Happy Home Roverie," by E. L. Faupel. The piece is dedicated to the ladies of Sweet Home, Texas.

A joint stock company is being formed in London for the importation of live Texas cattle. The capital is to be \$1,000,000, and a system of "green deck fittings" has been devised, which is expected to prevent in juries to the animals while in transit.

The departments have reduced their expenditures strictly within the limits of the reduced appropriations for the current year, and a further reduction of \$10,000,000 is proposed for the next fiscal year. This is civil service reform in the right direction.

The display of gaily colored flags in front of our office last night elicited many approving remarks. Fortunately the bundling was not of our disposing, but we were glad to see the old flag unfurled and saluted by hundreds of patriots.

We are under obligations to Mr. George Ellis, of the cheap book and news depot, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite the post-office, for a generous supply of all the periodicals of the day. Ellis keeps abreast with the times, and is one of the most enterprising of our newsmen.

A Pittsburg preacher has been requested to repeat his sermon, and "say it slow." In one of his sentences he remarks: "The marvelous multitudes of the minute of the corroborating circumstances which unite indubitably prevent the skeptic from discovering truth."

Mr. Ben DeBar leaves the city this morning for Galveston, Texas, where he will play a star engagement at Greenwald's Opera House, producing the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with Mr. DeBar as Falstaff, "Toodles," and other pieces identified with his name. He takes along with him Mr. A. F. Steber as business manager.

When the roof of the Crescent Hall building gave way, Mr. Charles Leighton, the man of shams, immediately secured the street No. 100 Canal street, not far from his old stand, and can there be found by all of his old customers. The Leighton shirts are by French, American or English patterns, and are made to fit. At No. 100 Canal street will also be found a selected stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods.

Louis Grunewald, of Grunewald Hall, sends us a copy of a new and beautiful volume of his publication, composed by Auguste Davis, entitled the "State Line Waltz," dedicated to the State Line Steamship Company, now running steamers between New Orleans and Liverpool, and Glasgow and New York. The music has an illuminated title page, showing the American and British flags, and the glorious American eagle over all.

The Providence Journal says: "The people of Louisiana sign and publish a declaration that they give no employment to, will have no dealings with those who vote with the majority of the Northern people. They then ask Northern capital to invest in their industries, and Northern enterprise to develop their natural resources. This is the logic of the rebellion, it is the consistency of Southern argument and Southern action. The Northern man who trusts his money or his liberty to the public opinion of the South, in its present condition, is a fool. He will lose both, and will deserve to."

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS HAVE NEARLY REACHED THE POINT OF IGNORING ALL THE LEGAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE, AND REMITTING THE CONTROL OF AFFAIRS, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE, TO SOME SELF-APPOINTED COMMITTEE.

Every day we note special instructions to the Returning Board in the matter of the duty about to devolve upon them of counting the votes and making returns of the election. Figures are daily paraded in the papers which these officers are ordered to accept under penalty of something dreadful to happen in case of refusal. Even the REPUBLICAN is lectured, and admonished that it must cease its exposures of rascality. A Democratic organ dogmatically announces:

There has been far too much talk by the REPUBLICAN and small Radical politicians of "throwing out ballot boxes" here and there.

To which we reply that for the present, at least, we must be the judge of how much the REPUBLICAN shall say upon this or any other subject of vital public interest. "We will have fair play," and do not intend to indulge in hints or threats, but fearlessly to point out any doubtful acts which come to our knowledge, that the Returning Board and all others interested may not be kept in ignorance. If a poll has been fairly conducted, and the ballots deposited in the manner provided by law, full force and effect should be given it by the board. But where not a single Republican vote appears to have been cast in a whole parish, as in De Soto, or where the Democrats claim a majority of six or seven hundred in a notoriously strong Republican parish, as in Caddo, the presumption of fraud is irresistible. We have, furthermore, information from Lafourche which brands certain transactions there as something more serious than informalities. But these matters are not for us to decide upon, nor for the opposition papers, nor yet the self-constituted committees which have erected themselves into a sort of opposition State government and arrogated to themselves almost regal functions—going to the extent of appointing a day of thanksgiving—for advantages they hope to gain hereafter, like a grace before meat. Perhaps it would be satisfactory to certain parties if the counting of the election returns were committed to a torchlight procession like that which vexed the echoes of the streets last night. Anything in the shape of a Democratic Returning Board would probably be acceptable to those who are conspiring against the law, as from some of the samples we have seen, that party can furnish committees and boards who develop a capacity to arrive at almost any result. Fortunately that party is not in power unless there has really been a dual government established with the legally constituted administration in leading strings. When we hear ex cathedra opinions put forth that "this people" will have this, and will not stand that, we look around us to see who they are that thus place themselves above the law, the constituted despots of the hour, with an ample supply of impudence for material of war, and no clearly defined notions of what is wanted, further than to get the present out into office on any terms. The time may come, not impossible, when the pernicious heresies now disseminated by the Democratic press will return to plague the friends of the inventors. If they are ever so lucky as to be clothed with political power, they will probably hear that all out of office are "the people," and all inside unmitigated usurpers and rogues. All this, unless they show great severity and attempt to drown the cry of those who ask for broad and reform in blood. The Republicans have never employed force except to meet force, but we are by no means sure that our enemies would be so conservative. We do not wish to trust them, since we have found on several occasions that their desires to be violent have been checked only by their powers.

With such an enemy in front of us, it becomes vitally necessary, one of the articles of faith, in fact, for every Republican to defend himself from subjugation by employing every legal means that has been placed in his hands. If we are not permitted, however, to question before the Returning Board the propriety of some of the boldest frauds that ever insulted a free people, there is no longer any use in attempting to carry on a State government according to the forms of law. But the hungry hordes are not yet in possession. Between them and the undisturbed way they covet there stands impediments strong as a stone wall and immovable as the pyramids. The Returning Board is under the special protection of an agency that can neither be seduced by empty compliments nor affected by bragging threats. Not wishing to be too close an imitator, yet we may say "there has been far too much talk in the Democrat papers" about what will and what will not be done, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." It is time to talk of law.

TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

In the establishment of assured principle the bonds of party discipline are relaxed. In such a condition local interests attain an importance superior to that of party obligation, and individual popularity or incompetence become elements of desire of popular choice. The Democratic withdrawal of all opposition on principle, has allowed this temporary and casual disorganization of the Republican ranks. It is when our great river is bank full that the protecting levee is sustained by the pressure. It is when the stream subsides that the caves occur. It is during the same period the protection is repaired and restored.

We have said that all Democratic opposition on principle has been withdrawn. The suffrage amendments to the federal constitution have been adopted by all the States. The Northern Democratic party has everywhere admitted the supreme authority of the federal government. They boast to have aided in suppressing the rebellion of the States, and have thereby renounced forever the doctrine of individual State sovereignty, which they affected to believe.

The Southern Democrats have been discredited because they could not regain

THE AUTOCRATIC POWER ONCE POSSESSED BY THEIR LEADERS. THE SOUTHERN STATES HAVE ALL FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION. THE LAST REMNANT OF OPPOSITION TO THE UNION HAS BEEN NOW REMOVED BY THE TRANSCIENT OPPOSITION SUCCESSIONS IN THE SOUTH. LET IT NOT BE SUPPOSED THAT THE REPUBLICAN COMPLAINS OF ANY EXHIBITION OF POPULAR WILL LEGALLY EXPRESSED. IT IS ANY ATTEMPT TO THWART THAT WILL BY VIOLENCE OR PROSCRIPTION THAT WE DEPRECATE.

When, therefore, General Gordon recognizes the magnanimity of the Republican party, which gave amnesty to all Confederates, he adjures the people of Georgia to exercise continued prudence and forbearance, which he calls the "Christianity of politics," and which we designate as the comity of political warfare.

He calls upon the assembled people of Georgia to pledge— Your fidelity to the Union under the constitution, your acquiescence in the laws passed in accordance with the constitution, good and bad, until lawfully repealed; your support of all rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man, and all men of all sections who will aid in restoring peace to the sections, justice to the States, liberty to citizens, purity to all departments of government and the constitution to its supremacy over President, Congress, and parties and persons.

And the people respond by acclamations. The last symptom of dissent vanishes with the last reverberated echo of that acclaim. When people are Americans they are Republicans, they endorse the principle that the majority of the American people govern through the constitution and the laws.

Renew that pledge. Fidelity to the Union—acquiescence in the laws—cordial friendship for every man who will aid in restoring peace to the sections. These are all the cardinal principles which have been exacted and enforced by the Republican party.

Even in our local conflict here there is the same acknowledgment of established Republican principles, a profound respect for the Union, its government and its troops, an acknowledgment of the equality of all citizens, and the solicitation of the colored vote, once denounced and denied.

The clamor against debt and corruption means nothing more than the shout of the office hunter in pursuit of his game. The Democratic city administration, weighed and found unworthy even of defense, shows the frailty of Democratic principle in the presence of official temptation. The smoke and smell which occasionally escapes through the apertures of the City Hall evinces the difficulty of suppressing the internal conflagration.

With the acknowledgment of Republican principles the necessity of vehement and violent abuse of Republicans becomes more indispensable.

Whatever, then, may be the result of local elections here or elsewhere the fact remains that the whole people of the whole country acknowledge the Union to be permanent and paramount, and the establishment of republican principles perpetual.

"SUNDAY" VS. "THE SABBATH."

There is much in a name, notwithstanding "Juliet," and though a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, yet it is certain that the seventh day is differently regarded and differently kept by those who call it "the Sabbath" from what it is by those who call it simply Sunday. The former believe in its Divine institution and almost Judaical observance, while the latter, though keeping it to a certain extent as a day of rest and spiritual refreshment, do so upon grounds altogether different; and consequently adopt thereon a much greater latitude of conduct. In so doing they have high authority. Many divines of the Church of England, among them the celebrated Dr. Hesse, whose orthodoxy is beyond dispute, maintain that the keeping of Sunday as a day of rest and worship is not of scriptural appointment or obligation, but only of apostolic precedent and scriptural indication; that it is not the Jewish Sabbath transferred, but an ecclesiastical institution. The day on which our Saviour rose from the dead was naturally selected by the first Christians as a joyful weekly festival. On it they met to commune with each other; to strengthen each other in the faith; to listen to the teachings of inspired apostles; to partake of the Lord's supper. It was emphatically, as it was called, "The Lord's Day;" it was not the Jewish Sabbath. Although meeting thus on the first evening of the week for purposes of devotion, instruction and communion, there is no proof that they abstained from their customary work during the day. The slaves could not do so; and had the new Sunday been what the Sabbatarians proclaim it, we should have heard of persecutions manifoldly endured by bondsmen who refused to work on the Lord's day. The Jewish converts, as we know, retained their seventh day, and it would need direct proof before it could be credited that they rested on two successive days. The Catholic Church, through the instrumentality of the Emperor Constantine, and by virtue of its claim to infallibility in all matters of doctrine or discipline, thought proper to make a legal Sabbath of the Lord's Day, forbidding manual labor thereon, and commanding attendance at the "sacrifice of the mass." Recreation was, however, permitted, and the day gradually became a mingled institution of rest, religious exercises and recreation. In this way Sunday is still regarded and kept in most Catholic countries.

The Puritans of England, who studied the Old Testament almost exclusively, considered themselves, like the Israelites of old, the chosen people of God, and regarded the rest of the world, including the established church, as little better than heathens, completely overlooked the joyful nature of the Lord's day and perverted it into a Judaical Sabbath, banishing everything like gaiety and introducing its steady funeral mournfulness. The Mayflower which brought to this country the energy, the resolution and the tone of civil liberty characteristic of these people, brought also the heavy load of their gloomy "Sabbath." No recreation, ex-

cept the indispensable walk to church; no work, not even the preparation of a warm bed; no social communion was permitted. Neither cooking nor kissing was allowed. The tired laborer and the weary artisan, the sedentary seamstress and the restless child—all were obliged to spend the day in church, listening to prayers of unchristian length and sermons of depressing duration, with nothing to support the physical nature but cold victuals. All was harsh, stern, compulsory.

This melancholy Puritanico-Judaical Sabbath has never established itself to a great extent in our bright, sun-lit city. There are indeed not a few good, conscientious people who would be right glad to see it transplanted here, but we hope they never may, considering as we do that the very spirit of Christianity, that which distinguishes it essentially from Judaism, is the substitution of love for law; of voluntary acts of devotion for the obligatory observance of ceremonies. Let us not be misunderstood. We believe in the observance of Sunday as a day of habitual rest from ordinary avocations and of social participation in religious exercises; but this rest and this devotion we would have voluntary; based on an intelligent recognition of the needs of the body and the cravings of the soul; not compulsory or superstitious. With religious exercises we would see blended social communion and innocent recreation; especially for those whose occupations during the week do not admit of either. Listening to a good sermon not too long, and uniting in social worship, either prayer or song is, we think, a profitable and pleasant manner of spending a portion of the day, and should be so, even to those who are borne down with care and labor during the week; but if they think otherwise, it would be worse than folly to compel their attendance at church, or deprive them of that relaxation which they crave and to which they are entitled. Few who have impartially studied human nature will dispute that the average man is attracted by the exercises of religion. If, therefore, our churches are slimly attended whilst out-of-door pastimes are popular, it is the fault of the false teaching which makes the two incompatible.

It is likewise, in a measure, because the services are not more interesting. The prayers are to mechanical, the sermons too much removed from the topics of ordinary life. The former do not touch the heart of the latter, do not hit the conscience; the church of God should be and might be made so interesting that crowds would flock thereto, not for the temporary excitement which "revivals" afford, but for habitual spiritual food. When this becomes the rule, instead of the exception, places of worldly amusement will be so neglected on Sundays that it will no longer be profitable to keep them open. Then the real nature of this joyful commemorative festival will be so appreciated that in its weekly recurrence all within reach of its privileges will spring up in the morning with gladness in their hearts and thanksgiving on their lips, and hastening to the house of God will unite in worship—gladsome, spontaneous and acceptable.

SMOKE.

There must have been some underground reason why the Democratic Mayor and Administrators should have been con-signed to the political insignificance from which they had been unhappily evoked. Why an opposition so economical that they could not stand a debt of fifteen millions should have submitted without winking to a debt of twenty-three millions, or a tax of twenty-five mills rather than a tax of fourteen mills, was always a mystery. Why a puritanical strictness which pursued a Republican tax gatherer for an alleged overcharge of a few dollars should have never scrutinized the financial transactions of their own friends under similar circumstances was equally curious.

The gross city expenditure of \$5,000,000 involved immense patronage in the purchase of supplies, and it would also have afforded to capable financiers excellent opportunities of covering the discount on their own time bills.

From time to time there has been some small jets of smoke escaping from these official pigeon holes. Official reports have exonerated the officials implicated from any such incendiary intentions as would have impaired the renewal of their popular powers. It would not do. The people apparently distrusted the stock too much to take further risk. Again, however, comes a little spur of smoke. This time from the office of Administrator Strucken. A large taxpayer is quoted as having intimated that he could have had his assessed values reduced if he had adopted the example of Zachens. Thereupon there is to be an investigation in these last days. In these days, amid the packing of trunks and valietory drinks and speeches, there is to be an "investigation." The *Platoneer* reporter and our own concur in stating, upon a broker's authority, that "there were four clerks in the Administrator of Assessments office who were in a ring and could do it. There was a ring who attended to these things."

The late hour at which this "little game," as the *Platoneer* calls it, has been discovered, is unfortunate. Poor Mr. Strucken is shocked at this allegation of dishonesty among his official domestics. He respectfully—

Desires all parties who have paid brokers or others for reduction of assessments during the past two years to report the facts at his office, City Hall, in the hope that the guilty parties may be exposed.

Such innocence exonerates the administrator from all complicity, or, indeed, from all capacity to have "unearthed such rascality."

All parties who have paid for reduced assessments are to call at "his office." Why, he will not be there himself long enough to read one title of the reports of the past two years, if the knaves who have paid for reduction should be such fools as to acknowledge it. Why not advertise the lost diamond, Mr. Strucken, and say, "if the thief, stung by the pangs of conscience, and moved by contrition, for a heinous offense, will bring back the

valuable, he will be cordially forgiven, and remembered in the prayers of a grateful subscriber?"

Really this last puff of smoke pouring through the keyhole of the departing Democrats adds to other circumstances of the same character to explain why the Democracy did not ask the people to renew the policy of a single Democratic administrator. "Vigorous inquiry." "Ring in the office." "Two years' rascality" to be investigated in ten days! Parties who have paid to reduce their assessments, to acknowledge the fact and refund the gain!

THE CITY SCHOOL FUND.

Why are the freemen anxious to learn the names of certain persons alleged to have instigated the proceedings for the injunction forbidding the misappropriation of the school fund? We confess our inability to understand what legitimate use can be made of them or of any of them if found. Is it an act of treason or conspiracy, or bad faith on the part of a citizen, possibly a creditor of the school fund, to insist, in the manner prescribed by law, that money raised for school purposes exclusively shall be applied to no other object. We know nothing of any such instigation, of course; but would think none the worse of any person who may have thought it to be his duty to sound the alarm in case the school fund was threatened. The information we have received shows that the president of the School Board saw in the papers that an effort was about to be made to have all the money paid in for taxes by the insurance companies set apart for the payment of the Firemen's Charitable Association. So far as the one-fourth of one per cent set apart by law for the schools is concerned, such a diversion would be illegal and injurious to the educational interests. President Dibble at once applied to the attorney of the board, Mr. Shaw, and after consultation instructed him to take the proper steps to ask for a restraining order, which was done. Judge Dibble was bound by his oath of office to do this much. He would have been recreant to his duty and amenable to censure if he had done less.

If a legal wrong has been committed all parties aggrieved have an appropriate remedy. They can go into court and ask to have the injunction set aside if they think they will be likely to succeed. So far as the equities are concerned it would be quite as proper for the City Council to set apart all the money received for taxes from any particular class of people to pay the teachers as to give it all to the firemen. The original proposition was clearly illegal, besides being of doubtful propriety for other weighty reasons. It has nothing but bad precedents to sanction it. There have been numerous instances in the history of this State wherein the educational fund has been "borrowed" under one pretense or another, and rarely ever returned. The practice is a bad one, and ought to be stopped. The creditors of the school fund have vested rights, and we are glad that the officers of the School Board are determined to protect them. As for the names of the gentlemen who are alleged to have expressed approval of the injunction proceedings by which a few dollars were saved to the poor school teachers, we can not see that they can be of any consequence to anybody, though, perhaps, gentlemen who hold such correct opinions will not object to stand up for them everywhere. It looks to us as though there is the least possible hint of "spotting" in this business. Perhaps we are mistaken. We hope we are. But if the freemen want to know whom they have to thank for not receiving their pay, let them take a good look at the list of delinquent taxpayers. There they will find the financial enemies of our "gallant boys" ten or twelve thousand strong. We can find single names in that list any one of which stands debtor for a greater sum than has been saved to the school fund by the injunction complained of. Let the boys look after the people who refuse to pay them, but leave the fund set apart for the education of their children alone.

BORROWED THUNDER.

Governor Kellogg's amiability is entirely unstinted, unlimited, and his political opponents are pretty well aware of this most excellent trait in his character. We have a case in point. The Democrats claim—and the claim is conceded—that they have saved that last year's bird's nest, the city Hall, and all its patronage, valued at twenty-eight cents on the dollar. This is voted a great triumph over Governor Kellogg, and a grand jubilation is at once resolved upon. A torchlight procession was arranged, with music and banners, to march through the streets and amid the roar of artillery, the waving of handkerchiefs and the enthusiastic huzzas of excited people. Everything was all successfully arranged and the whole programme thought to be complete, when it was discovered, almost at the last moment, that there was no cannon with which to fire the salutes. But a lucky thought seized a genius in the crowd. Though the "people" have no cannon, that hard hearted tyrant, Governor Kellogg, has plenty. Why not ask him for a loan of a section? Straightway the idea was caught up and a committee appointed—the Democracy are famous for committees—to wait upon his Excellency with a request for an order for the guns. Let us follow these worthy gentlemen into the presence, and hear what took place there. We are compelled to draw upon the imagination as we were not present. But some such scene as this must have occurred between the Governor and the chairman of the committee:

Chairman (rather hesitatingly)—Governor, we have called upon you, in behalf of the people, to ask a special favor. Governor (cordially)—I am glad to see you gentlemen. What can I do to serve you? Chairman (with more confidence)—We have been sent by "the people" to ask you to lend us a section of the State artillery to fire a salute. You know we are to have a grand torchlight celebration to-night, to commemorate our recent great victory over that despicable Radicalism. Governor (good naturedly coming to the rescue)—Oh, say no more. You want to borrow two guns to celebrate your uncom-

INSURANCE. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GREAT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 31, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$400,000 00
Reinsured premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, 215,933 33
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,560 00—235,527 97
Net profits, \$164,472 03
Total gross assets of company, \$2,949,289 28
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, they should divide TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company and to the estate of the deceased.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company has the following statement:
The gross premiums for the year ending February 29, 1874, \$564,128 15, viz:
Fire premiums, \$280,000 00
Marine premiums, 284,128 15
River premiums, 284,128 15
Total, \$564,128 15
Less unearned premiums, \$25,128 15
Net premiums, \$539,000 00
Fire losses, 128,374 00
Marine losses, 128,374 00
River losses, 128,374 00
Total losses, 385,122 00
Rebate in lieu of interest, \$25,128 15
Reinsurances and expenses, 128,374 00
Less and less accounts, 60,618 30—319,379 77
Balance received, \$19,628 60
The company has the following assets:
City and town real estate, \$19,628 60
Bank and other stocks, 12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip, 24,722 25
Real estate, 25,322 25
Bills receivable and mortgages, 76,000 00
Bills payable, 25,322 25
Premiums in course of collection, 15,726 79
Amount due by agents, 25,322 25
Cash on hand, 25,322 25
Suspense account, 5,322 25
Total, \$442,228 60
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. BOYD, Secretary.

DEEDS.

OTIS—On Saturday, November 7, at 3 A. M., of congestion of the brain, HARRY OTIS, son of Otis and Augusta L. Bemick, aged five months and fifteen days.

100—CANAL STREET—100

STYLISH SHIRTS, six for \$7 75
Formerly sold for 9 00
MERO UNDERSHIRTS, 80
MERO AND JEAN DRAWERS, 80
CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, 1 00
ENGLISH HALF HOSE, per dozen, 2 40
GERMAN HALF HOSE, per dozen, 2 40
LINES CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, per dozen, 2 40
PIKE SILK SCARFS, each, 60
NEW STYLE BOYS, each, 40
AND A NEW STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS.

AT Twenty Per Cent Reduction, for Cash. Please examine our stock, as it is no trouble to show goods, if you buy or not.

LEIGHTON'S Temporary Store, No. 100 Canal Street, is only a few doors from Leighton's old stand, nos 112.

"FOR CASH ONLY."

B. T. WALSH'S, 112—Canal Street—112 Will now be found the usual assortment of

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

ALL OF THE LATEST MANUFACTURE AND OF THE FINEST STYLES. This Stock is fresh (NOT OPENING), and most complete in assortment, quality and price, and will be Sold for Cash Only.

Friends and customers will please take notice as this rule will be strictly followed this season. AS I SELL "FOR CASH ONLY," THE PRICES WILL BE LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, WHILE THE STOCK IS IN ALL RESPECTS MUCH BETTER. CALL AND SEE. B. T. WALSH, nos 112—No. 112 Canal Street, near St. Charles.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD. 20,000 COPIES SOLD. ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost, and how regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.

Apply personally, or by letter, at GEORGE B. CURTIS, 112 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price.

N. B.—Dr. CURTIS may be consulted at the following cities during the annexed dates: At New Orleans, from December 1st to 15th; at Galveston, from December 16th to 31st; at St. Louis, from January 1st to 15th. Consultations strictly confidential. nos 2

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 thirty days at COST. FOR HOUSEKEEPERS! Call at attention of J. H. PALMER, 97 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, where all the Carpets, Curtains and Window Shades, Linen, all of which have been marked down, and sold at cost. For further particulars, call and see for yourself. nos 2

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, No. 100 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, or any of its branches that are called upon by the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 100 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, to appear before them, on the 15th day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why they should not be removed from the list of branches of the said company. 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. CRAWFORD, ROBERT PERVIS, S. B. T. LEIGHTON, Commissioners.

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 8, 1874. Found on Jersey between Valer and Bor ORE K—COW, with white spots on lower part of body and white spot on forehead. Will be kept until Friday, November 13, 1874, at twelve o'clock P. M. at the DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, nos 2

INSURANCE. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GREAT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 31, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$400,000 00
Reinsured premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, 215,933 33
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,560 00—235,527 97
Net profits, \$164,472 03
Total gross assets of company, \$2,949,289 28
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, they should divide TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company and to the estate of the deceased.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company has the following statement:
The gross premiums for the year ending February 29, 1874, \$564,128 15, viz:
Fire premiums, \$280,000 00
Marine premiums, 284,128 15
River premiums, 284,128 15
Total, \$564,128 15
Less unearned premiums, \$25,128 15
Net premiums, \$539,000 00
Fire losses, 128,374 00
Marine losses, 128,374 00
River losses, 128,374 00
Total losses, 385,122 00
Rebate in lieu of interest, \$25,128 15
Reinsurances and expenses, 128,374 00
Less and less accounts, 60,618 30—319,379 77
Balance received, \$19,628 60
The company has the following assets:
City and town real estate, \$19,628 60
Bank and other stocks, 12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip, 24,722 25
Real estate, 25,322 25
Bills receivable and mortgages, 76,000 00
Bills payable, 25,322 25
Premiums in course of collection, 15,726 79
Amount due by agents, 25,322 25
Cash on hand, 25,322 25
Suspense account, 5,322 25
Total, \$442,228 60
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. BOYD, Secretary.