New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 11, 1874.

A friend indeed is one who is not in need.

Now put little flower seeds in their little beds.

The traffic in Arab horses is now a steady business.

Unhealthy swamp lands are grounds of complaint.

You can not go up in a lady's estimation by stares.

That Hayti will produce an immense coffee crop is now settled.

There is much pulling and hauling for a living in the dental profession.

The people who do not vote are those who carry elections—the wrong way.

In many places "leaves have their time to fall," but here they fall the entire fall.

A Pittsburg paper says dog fights are the principal Sunday amusements at Oil City.

Many speakers never sit down until they say a good thing, and that is why they talk so long.

A new weekly paper, called the St. Tammany *Farmer*, has made its appearance at Covington.

Massachusetts went against prohibition, and it is the State, not Butler, that is bottled again.

The Vermont Supreme Court has decided that a citizen can not refuse to testify for whom he voted.

Twenty-one foreign governments have accepted invitations to participate in the centennial at Philadelphia.

"How many people," says Jeremy Taylor, "are busy in this world gathering together a handful of thorns to sit upon!"

One hundred and thirty-six degrees of doctor of divinity have been conferred by colleges in the United States this year.

The progress of American ideas is evidenced by the fact that the King of Burmah is intending to go into the paper money business.

The Mandeville *Wave* says: "The lake is quite low now on this side." If the head of water keeps level it is quite as low on the other side.

A Paris correspondent says that in that city the stores for the sale of miscellaneous articles are more generally closed on Sunday than formerly.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has just decided that the interruption of payment of premiums by the necessities of war voids a policy of life insurance.

By a peculiar temperance law it takes a long time to get a drink in Rhode Island. Drinkers have to pay for and play a game of bagatelle, and then the drink is given away.

The late M. Guizot wrote in his will: "I bow before the mysteries of the Bible and the Gospel, and hold aloof from the scientific discussions and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them."

The *Saturday Review* declares that it is next to impossible to obtain in a London restaurant that which can readily be obtained in continental cities—a good luncheon or breakfast, thoroughly well served.

Captain Luke O'Reilly, United States army, of General Emory's staff, has departed to St. Martinsville, under orders from the Major General commanding, to inspect the troops at that point. It is probable he will also consider what cause the Democracy have to complain of soldiers in that section of the country.

The Bishop of Wurtsburg once asked a sprightly little shepherd boy, "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am also a shepherd," continued the bishop, "but I get much more pay." "Then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

Funny decision in France on an insurance case. If a house is insured for the total value, the value of the land must be included in the sum, and may be deducted by the company from the payment of loss. So that one must pay premiums for the insurance of that which can not be destroyed, although he can not have the benefit of that insurance.

An almost unknown section of Newfoundland has been explored by Alexander Murray, the provincial geologist, who declares that the tract is covered with magnificent forests of pine, birch, and spruce, and capable of supporting 100,000 settlers. Pine trees were met with fourteen feet in circumference, and shooting up straight to the height of seventy feet.

Another grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on Saturday next, November 14, 1874. Those who wish to tempt Dame Fortune to shower wealth upon them will find tickets at the usual places. Three capital prizes are offered of $10,000 each. Whole tickets are sold for $10; fractional parts in proportion. No prejudice on account of previous condition—no scratched tickets at the drawing.

Recently a telegraph clerk in France refused to transmit a message in these words, "Third epistle of John, verses thirteen and fourteen," under the law which forbids the transmission of dispatches not written in plain language. Reference to the text indicates that the dispatch was merely an economy of words. The text is as follows: "I have many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face."

One of the most sad things connected with the sealing trade is the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals, old and young; for it is at the breeding season, when they land to breed and foster their young, that they are attacked, and although the large male seals are considered the best, as yielding the most blubber, neither the clapmatches nor the cubs are spared, and thus, like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, the seals are being gradually exterminated, and that, not from necessity or profit, but from sheer wantonness and cruelty.

EXPLAINING HOW IT HAPPENED.

Our Northern Republican exchanges come to us full of explanations of the causes which led to the disastrous results of the late elections. Hardly any two of them agree, and not one that we have seen attributes the fault to itself, or takes the slightest blame for any act of omission or commission. The New York *Times*, formerly an irritable Republican paper, throws all the blame upon two newspapers, which seem to stand in its light in some unaccountable manner. The chief offender in this arraignment is the Washington *National Republican*, one of the ablest papers published in the country. But according to its New York censor and rival, it has not abused the President enough, and the *Times* thinks the country has shared in its feelings of envy and vented its spite on the President for permitting such a journal to be published under the shadow of the national Capitol. And then, to make the matter still worse, certain members of the party have had the bad taste to start a new journal in New York city, which they have called the *Republic*. The field of journalism was already full, and there was no occasion for a new aspirant for the honor and profits. The American people would not stand such an encroachment upon monopolistic rights, and accordingly Delaware and New Jersey jumped squarely back into the arms of the Democracy.

In Massachusetts Butlerism and inflation cooked the Republican goose, while in Ohio the Democracy triumphed upon the Pendletonian theory of issuing an unlimited supply of greenbacks and paying the interest on the gold bonds in that kind of currency. One journal thinks it was the President's policy toward the South which brought the disaster, while another is equally positive it was not the President at all, but Congress which the country intended to rebuke.

There is one encouraging feature in all this incongruous reasoning—one point in which nearly all are agreed—and that is that whatever the result may have been, or whatever the intent, it was brought about by Republican voters. They either voted for the Democratic candidates or stayed away from the polls altogether. In Ohio alone, it is said, more than 60,000 Republican voters did not go to the polls. Without insisting upon the accuracy of these figures, we desire to remark that the quality of Republicanism exhibited by men who refuse to vote in such an election as the one just past is of too doubtful a character to depend upon in a crisis. Perhaps these voters may yet come to be good Republicans, but they are rather weak at this time. Perhaps when the campaign of 1876 comes they may renew their allegiance, and realize the fond hopes of their confiding apologists, and assist in the great victory which is sure to occur in the centennary of American independence. Let us indulge in this pleasing expectation.

In the meantime we might look for the real cause of the Republican defeat in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and elsewhere in a combination of circumstances rather than any special grievance. Foremost among these is the immense drain upon the resources of the nation to pay the interest on the public debt with the current expenses added. The United States, including the national government, the several States and municipal corporations, the railroad companies and the mercantile and financial communities, owe and pay the interest upon an enormous debt in the aggregate due to the Old World. Our surplus is quite exhausted in sustaining this burden, and the country is annually drained to keep our credit good. Nearly all prospective revenues for years to come are mortgaged to this huge monster debt, which does not diminish sensibly in volume, with the ship loads of values sent after it. Besides, until this year, our imports have generally been fully equal to or exceeded the exports. Now, there is nothing to blame the Republican party for in all this. That party in reality did not make the war that piled up this debt. But it has fallen to our lot to administer the government whose duty it has been to raise the money. Every Republican tax gatherer is regarded as a messenger of ill tidings, and we all know the bad favor in which the average mind regards the bearer of unpleasant news. Unscrupulous partisan presses and orators have dinned all the disagreeable features into the public ear until they have actually created the impression that with the access of the Democracy to power the taxes would be remitted, and the burdens really lifted from weary shoulders. That such considerations may have had some weight we can not doubt, and that many of our leading statesmen have committed fatal errors is equally patent.

While, however, these elements of danger have been gathering force, many of the imperishable principles of Republicanism have become indelibly stamped upon the American character. The lessons taught by the war have not been forgotten, nor are they likely to be, and least of all in the South. The Democratic rule of the future, if such a calamity were in store for us, and we hope it is not, would be a very different thing from that of the past, especially for the twenty years from 1840 to 1860. Slavery, free trade, State rights, and the niggardly policy relative to internal improvements have fallen beyond resurrection. Those who succeed the present governments of the several States, and the Union, no matter by what name the party may be known that elects them, will find it convenient to let the principal features of the laws enacted by the Republicans remain unrepealed, so that whatever may become of the great men whose genius has built this nation up, their work will remain an enduring monument of their wisdom and patriotism. The old ship of State may take on a new crew, amid the booming of cannon, the waving of banners and the shouts of the multitude; yet the charts will remain unchanged, and the course of the voyage maintained. To any Republican who is not in search of an office the prospect is far from disheartening.

WILL EXPENSES BE CUT DOWN?

The proposition to go into a general cutting down of expenses and reduction of municipal offices does not meet with that hearty response which we had reason to expect from all the parties of every name and degree which have leagued together to capture the City Hall. On the contrary, the chances are favorable for a continuance of the present machinery, with a more stringent policy relative to the collection of taxes. The people have been talked and written into a very unbecoming state of jubilation over the Democratic successes in New Orleans, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio and Delaware. It is possible that some of them may be deceived into believing that this temporary lull in the political storm is a prelude to the restoration of the immense values lost by the war, and its attendant consequences; that any local circumstance which strengthens the confidence of a politician in ward in the solvency of another will extend to all the financial centres, and that capital and business will come rolling in upon us headlong. Perhaps the immediate prospect of release from the burden of supporting a dual government may have exhilarated a few, though we suspect the jubilation comes from entirely different causes. For every position about to become vacant, both in municipal and parochial offices, there are at the least calculation fifty candidates. While they are such they are hopeful and naturally jubilant. To all these there is a great crisis pending which the next week will probably evolve. Forty-nine out of the fifty will fail, of course, and then will come the great reaction. Even those who are fortunate enough to get places will find it hard scratching to live on their salaries, or the promises to pay them which alone the city can offer. The thousands of men who will be turned away entirely empty handed will begin to inquire "What have we gained by this famous victory?" They will be no better off than they were before, and vote the fourteenth of September and the torchlight procession cheats and snares. If the new Council refuses to make any reduction in expenses, the rich men and corporations which have suffered from such heavy drains, will be disappointed and let their complaints be heard in a way that will not be pleasant. If the patronage is cut off, there will be such a hubbub among the rank and file of the twenty-four or twenty-five thousand voters as will represent pandemonium in little.

A prominent citizen the other day suggested in one of those set interviews with a reporter, that there was no necessity for so much money to be spent every year for assessing city property. The idea was no doubt a good one, and the judgment of the speaker founded upon correct principles, but the gentleman is denounced at the street corner gatherings and even in the cars as a probable Radical in disguise. It was not for such a result that the clans of the unterrified have toiled and drilled and fought and voted. It was not to celebrate the ushering in of such a paisimonious policy that several thousand men tramped themselves into weariness and exhaustion in the vain and empty parade last Saturday night. If such talk (that is, of cutting down expenses) is meant for effect, it is all well enough; but if the orator means real business, he will find that "the people" will not stand it.

So that after all the prospects are favorable for city affairs going on for an indefinite time in the old grooves, and the high expectations of those who for the past week have rent the air with loud huzzas will fade away one by one, until the next campaign shall bring its new deceptions, to be followed by the same old results.

DRIVEN FROM BUSINESS INTO POLITICS.

If a stranger were to come to New Orleans in search of a Republican business house, he would stand a good chance to fail in his mission. Whatever may be said of the tolerant spirit of the people here, the fact remains, a stubborn thing, that there are no Republicans left who transact or control any business of moment. There is not a banking institution, an insurance company, a dry goods house, a grocery, not even a bookstore under the control of Republicans. Our cotton factors, our cotton press managers, steamboat and steamship agents, and auctioneers are all taken from the Democracy, at least they all wisely profess to belong to that party, and must stand ready to respond liberally to any demand for a subscription in the name of "the people," no matter by whom presented. It is necessity, not choice, that has thus driven Republicans from the marts into politics. There are few of these who would not gladly surrender what is generally called their public positions of trust and emolument to the more truly independent vacations of private station. Yet an experiment in that direction would assuredly end in loss and failure, as hundreds of our citizens can testify. Their stores have been avoided as pest houses, and high rents, taxes and other expenses have been the moth and rust which closed them out. The REPUBLICAN newspaper is the oldest, if not the sole surviving anti-Democratic establishment of any magnitude in the city. And if we had not fortunately been placed in a position of independence of this odious freezing out process, there would not now be a brick left standing. And yet it has not cost the people so much to maintain this paper, which has really done this people more real good, conferred more lasting favors upon them than all the others combined, as it has to run and keep alive either of our contemporaries of equal age.

When a sensible Northern correspondent comes here and writes these truths home to his paper, he is, at once, branded as a falsifier, but no witnesses are ever called to refute the alleged calumny. There are none to call. The last one sold out years ago, and sought an office, as a last resort. All have passed away, either as disheartened, ruined men, or have accepted the uncongenial field of politics. These are the fruits. It requires no great skill to know the trees upon which they grew. They spring directly from the fell spirit of ostracism, proscription and revenge, which has been invoked by the Democracy, to monopolize everything except the most menial and poorest paying positions. What wonder, then, that the Republicans have been forced to take up politics as a profession. Nothing else was left them. And yet we shall expect to see what we have written above stoutly denied. Let him who would disprove what we say bring a Democratic witness with a receipted bill from an outspoken Republican for anything which could have been obtained elsewhere, and we will gladly publish it as an exception to prove the rule.

PAY DAY IS AT HAND.

There are unmistakable indications at the City Hall that the long holiday for delinquent taxpayers is over, and that the order of the day soon will be, if it is not already so, to walk up and pay. The guilty man may read in the Council proceedings this morning a fearful array of figures, which represent unpaid taxes aggregating $3,011,614 41. This looks like putting up a signal for a start, which receives additional significance from the well known fact that there has been something of a return to ancient usage. That old fashioned terror of delinquents, a City Attorney, has been again added to the city's machinery, with full control of the back taxes, which he will be permitted to collect in the most expeditious manner possible, and charge a commission of two and a half per cent on the sums actually received.

The gentleman who has been elected to this position is Mr. Henry C. Miller, who stands as a man that will do his duty. This may be a little hard upon certain parties, at first; but justice requires some more efficient action at the City Hall than has been had there for six or seven years. The city has suffered almost irreparable injury from the failure of its officers to perform their duty. Usually, all the poor and honest people come forward early in the year to pay their taxes, in order to save unnecessary cost. The bulk of the delinquent taxes due the city today, is owing by rich men and rich corporations. They have generally managed to secure influence enough to have process stopped indefinitely, and left the city to stagger under a heavy burden which deficient collections have entailed upon it. Doubtless, a very large part of the three millions alleged to be due has been lost beyond recovery, but we hope Mr. Miller will succeed in getting enough to unload at least a portion of the heavy municipal debt which now weighs the city down, which has destroyed its credit and added fifty per cent or more to the cost of necessary articles, such as lumber, sand and supplies of all kinds in everyday use. The great mistake of Mayor Wiltz' administration has been a neglect to enforce the payment of taxes. It is as much the duty of financial officers to look after the receipts as to watch the expenditures. Those who are permitted to go from year to year without paying have an unfair advantage over those who do, besides, their failure adds new burdens every year to willing taxpayers. We hope Mr. Miller will take hold of this matter in a determined manner and establish an almost obsolete fashion in this city, that is to regard those who refuse to pay their just obligations to the city in the same light they are regarded in financial circles.

In this connection we may be pardoned for offering a little volunteer advice. Those who come first to settle with the new collector will doubtless find the easiest terms. As yet, no extraordinary expenses or penalties attach to delinquents. Early payments will, therefore, not be burdened by anything further than the assistant attorney's commission. Those who hang behind may have to wrestle with clerks of court, sheriffs and other expensive agents.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

This important commission will meet to-day for the purpose of beginning the work of counting the votes, and making returns of the election. In the discharge of this important duty, they ought to adopt the rule generally enforced in jury rooms—to admit no outsiders to interfere with their deliberations—and above all to pay no heed whatever to the pretended returns which have been invented for the Democratic papers. They must depend entirely for all their evidence upon the sworn statements of the supervisors of election, and give full force and effect to the votes cast at polls where the election was free and open to all citizens, and rigidly reject all others. In some of the parishes the clearest evidences of fraud appear on the face of the reports which the White League papers have been parading as "official returns." In the great parish of Saline only two Republican votes are announced, while De Soto shows none. We have reason to believe there was really no election at all in Union, while in Caddo, Natchitoches, Bienville, Rapides, Grant, and half a dozen others, there was simple political chaos, and nothing else. The Returning Board is made by law a legal tribunal with powers to decide prima facie upon all the claims brought before it. The members will swear to discharge their duties according to the law and the evidence, without reference to what defeated and disappointed candidates and their friends may say about the matter. We confidently remit the case to their wise discretion, and will abide the result.

The Chicago *Times* says that the orders for iron shutters in that city are so great that all the factories are driven with business beyond their wildest hopes. The *Times* adds that "business men in some sections of the city have laid fire mains in the streets at their own expense, to be used only in case of fire, and nearly every large house has added greatly to the internal water supply of their buildings."

A bull with a human arm has been brought from Calcutta to California and is on exhibition, and scientific Englishmen wish to know what is the arm!

A CARD.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business intrusted to me.

A. GERARD,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
no16 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1874.

OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PURSES AND STAKES.

Commencing Tuesday, December 1, 1874.

And will be continued December 3, 5 and 7.

no10 1m 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD.

200,000 COPIES SOLD IN 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.

CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman.—London Times.

CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief; it will injure no one.—New York Tribune.

Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.

Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE ELLIS' book store, opposite the Postoffice, 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 1 to 16, inclusive; at Galveston, Texas, from November 1 to December 1, and from December 11 to January 1, 1875.

Consultations strictly confidential. no9 2p

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the fourteenth day of November, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF $10,000 EACH.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. no11 5t 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 of 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,
K. R. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

and tfe24

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Mrs. Catherine Young, Widow of George Belber.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,502.—Whereas, Jacob F. Rohrbacher has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Catherine Belber, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

no10 14 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Philip S. Catching.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,505.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Philip S. Catching, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

no10 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Frederick Del Bondio.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,449.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix administering this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mathew Flood.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,551.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Ann Flood has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mathew Flood, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

no8 11 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Verges.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,415.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

no10 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succeston of Marie Adele Eyssalen, or Eyssalenne, deceased wife of Alphonse Bazanac.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 35,048.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

no10 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Ambrose Schoeller.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,544.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Ambrose Schoeller, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

no4 8 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Philip Voelkel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans. No. 37,561.—Whereas, Mrs. Widow Martha Voelkel has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Philip Voelkel, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

no9 14 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William J. Watts.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,738.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

no10 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Alexander Pope.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,211.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by E. T. Parker, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

no8 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Paul Burgunder.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,461.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the dative testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

no14 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$490,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		219,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 69	—256,831 68
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 E. Newman, Samuel E. Kennedy, C. T. Bouddecke, John Phelps, A. G. Ober, Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham, P. N. Strong, Victor Meyer, Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay, John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim, Simon Forchheimer, Joseph E. Wolfe, R. B. Post, A. Levi, Edward Pilsbury, John B. King, Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camerden, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

my26 3u 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 18, viz:		
Fire premiums		$206,816 51
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 06	
Returned premiums	10,537 30	—33,662 36
Net premiums		$530,465 83
Fire losses	$178,535 80	
Marine losses	158,574 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid		$382,445 86
Rebate in lieu of dividend		17,917 62
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts		60,015 68—460,379 27
Balance reserved		$19,686 56

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$89,427 75
Bank and other stocks	12,348 16
Insurance stock and scrip	24,722 25
Real estate	33,235 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,690 29
Bills receivable	30,984 21
Premiums in course of collection	81,376 79
Amount due by agencies	37,847 19
Cash on hand and in Europe	99,389 58
Suspense account	56,897 37
Total	$442,248 65

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROTT, 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. Beneich, Ant. Carriere, Thomas H. Hunt, George A. Boedick, Chas. Honold, R. Brugier, D. Jamison, P. Anderson, R. S. Howard, A. Fredericks, Edward Toby, George W. Dunbar, Wash. Morton, George W. Ryntson, William Knox, Henry J. Vose, W. S. Bailey, E. Marquese, J. E. Livaudais, Charles Weishaar, 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. 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		$404,633 28
On marine risks		101,180 63
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$538,688 50
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 43	
Less return premiums	11,776 58	—137,382 01
Net earned premiums		441,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,523 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 47	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,174 91	—260,417 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 43
Commissions on agency business		7,798 97
Rebate paid to the assured		29,772 49
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		$23,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,467 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,477 16
Bonds, city and others	155,006 60
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,756 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	2,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,613 20
Warrant account	6,759 69
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,950 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,622 77
Other real estate	38,552 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 43
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. BAECOCK, AUGUST REICHARD, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.

SAMUEL SMITH,
A. W. SMITH,
CHARLES KILSHAW.

New Orleans, May 19, 1874.

my20 1m jy5 19 au8 23 se6 20 oc4 18 no8 22 d

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing in this city between Messrs. LUCIEN GEX and GUSTAVE CHAGNARE has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. L. Gex alone is charged with the liquidation.

L. GEX,
G. CHAGNARE.

New Orleans, November 5, 1874.

no7 8 10 12 14 16

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
250 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. 251 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249 and 250 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. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 10, 1874. CLASS 267.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	29	49	14	18	54	55	67	2	41	74	37	25	—

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 tenth day of November, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIVEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

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

oct5 eod tno15

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street.

CA