New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 13, 1874.

They will not play that Ayer again.

Fernando Wood—That is, if he could.

The rabbits followed the grasshoppers at Oregon.

The real name of Mlle. Aimee is Marie Jorehon.

Mr. Tilden, Governor elect of New York, is a bachelor.

Summer lingers in the lap of fall as if it disliked to leave.

Love is worth more than gold, and can not be bought with it.

The new army bill of France increases the army to 930,000 men.

The way to gee in this world is to be gentle, genuine and generous.

Californians are confident of raising $80,000 worth of raisins this year.

The heirs of old John Harper have refused $50,000 for Longfellow.

The wife of Marshal MacMahon is very popular among the poor of Paris.

Why should a young man be cut off with a shilling, when scissors are better?

A large sale of long horns is reported in Kentucky. Where are the crusaders?

A Troy man worth $75,000 recently hung himself. After that he wasn't worth a cent.

Thanksgiving will be generally observed this year, notwithstanding the goose hangs high.

It is unlikely that brotherly love can be promoted by incense-ing a church congregation.

A. Gerard sells horses, mules, carts, etc., at 11 A. M. to-day, at Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Elysian Fields street.

Horace Cone, Esq., of New York, has taken charge of the editorial department of the Houston *Telegraph*.

Miss Frankie Christie, daughter-in-law of Admiral Jenkins, of the navy, is dancing at Deagle's Theatre, in St. Louis.

Mr. James T. Fields is in great demand at colleges, and can not begin to fill the chairs offered for his professorship.

The *Christian Advocate* says: "A little good will apologize for a great deal of bad." It may be so, but the apology is not generally accepted.

Postmaster General Jewell has announced his intention of prosecuting to the extreme limit of the law the senders of scurrilous postal cards and obscene literature.

Upon a rough estimate Queen Victoria had twenty-three grandchildren at last reports, though the number may have been since decreased by the measles.

Let comfort be taken in the assurance that the rain from heaven falls alike upon the just and the unjust; for many of the latter class are very dry at this time.

At a fair recently held in the West, the judges on flour, being millers, were given unmarked samples, and each one unconsciously voted against his own brand.

Hon. John W. Head, Democratic member of Congress'elect, from the fourth district of Tennessee, died at Gallatin, shortly after three o'clock last Monday morning.

General Baldy Smith has undertaken, with the approval of the Comte de Paris, the translation and annotation of his "Historie de la Guerre Civile en Amerique."

Mrs. Marietta Flag, who spent her means in resisting taxation of women's property, without representation at the ballot, died recently in a hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Madrid government has paid John Bull for the slaughter of English subjects on the Virginius the sum of $75,000. Of this amount $40,000 goes directly to sufferers by that awful butchery.

Readers will not forget the sale of the large burglar and fire proof safe, formerly the property of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, at eleven o'clock to-day, at No. 182 Canal street, by George Pearson, auctioneer.

The nomination by the Democracy of Jefferson Davis for President is by no means improbable. He is confessedly the most distinguished living member of that party, and the old "hurrah" would go up for him gladly and freely.

Mr. Asa P. Smith, the venerable father of "Bill Arp" (C. H. Smith), claims to have cast his sixtieth annual vote at Rome, Georgia, at the late election. He did not make Rome howl, because he voted the Democratic ticket. Now, will Bill Arp on that?

Lieutenant Charles King, Fifth United States Cavalry, was recently shot and dangerously wounded by the Apaches, near the Chiquito river, Colorado. This gallant young officer was formerly on the staff of Major General Emery, and is well remembered here, where he married.

The Sioux City *Journal* says: "Nearly every boat that has been on the upper Missour ithe past season has been fired into by the Indians from one point to another along the river, though we believe no person has been killed during such desultory firing. It shows a bad spirit on the part of the Indians, provided they have not been provoked to such work by the boatmen and others."

A Cincinnati paper says: "The High Church people do not like the acts of the Church congress and, recognizing the fact that people are influenced more by what they read than what they see or hear, the disaffected ones are at once to establish an organ that shall promulgate their views of vestments and incense and crucifixes. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., of New York, is to be the editor."

Moncure D. Conway has a notion that he found how the legend of Frederick Barbarosa originated, recently. He went into a famous bone cave at Torquay, whose stalagmites he calculated are 120,000 years old, and there observed hanging from the roof what seemed a gigantic red-brown beard—the roots of a tree that have come through. Hence the story of the peasant who found the Emperor sleeping in the mountain with his red beard grown through the table before him.

MORAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES.

It has been at rare and long intervals in human history that any moral issue so far controls political interests as to change a dynasty or an administration. It is the just boast of this republic that such changes are made here without bloodshed. A survey of the political field satisfies us that the recent elections might have been attributable more to moral and economical than to political issues. Upon the closest examination we can find no political principle in issue anywhere.

Everywhere at the North and West the Republican platform was unquestioned. Everywhere at the South the resolutions of the Montgomery, Alabama, meeting were confirmed by the election:

Resolutions of congratulations at the recent State and national victories, and pledging devotion to the constitution and the Union, and promising equal and exact justice to all without regard to race or color, were adopted.

Such a signal triumph of principle, and of peace, may well atone for the defeat of men who have been at the South defeated by the tardy acknowledgment of the Republican right of colored suffrage. The mere claims of the Democratic party as a "snapper up of unconsidered trifles" means absolutely nothing. It thrusts into its voracious carpet-bag every defeat of a Republican candidate. The Grangers, the third termers, the anti-temperancers, the inflationists, the instant resumptionists—wheresoever or whatsoever may be the pretense of Republican defeat, it is a Democratic victory. There can not be shown one material issue between the parties. There has been no organized opposition to the Republican doctrines now enforced on the tablets of the constitution. It has been by submitting to the establishment of an orthodox doctrine in the Republican creed that the Republican defeats have been possible. Had Democracy made a national issue on principle the Republican ranks would have closed and the phalanx would have been, as always, impregnable and irresistible.

But there have been moral issues, which, though produced by the acts of both parties, have fallen especially upon the party in national power.

In all parties a percentage of venal politicians attach themselves to the organization to promote their personal interests. In the electoral organizations the principal offices are assigned to leaders, and their followers provided for by subordinate appointments or financial facilities. We can not better illustrate this than by the case of Democratic New York city and Democratic New Orleans. We shall concede Republican offenses enough of the same kind to make the practice universal.

As soon as Republican ascendency was established, there rushed into its councils men determined to make its successes the foundation of their fortunes. There was associated with them Democratic accomplices who stood in the lobby to accept and dispose of whatever might be handed out on joint account. Pacific railroads, public debt syndicates, appropriations for lakes, rivers, levees, canals, jetties, railroads, administration of freedmen's funds, modifications of tariff, and a hundred other rings. All these were subjects of political speculation by both parties, for no ring was complete without men from both parties. This practice reached—as everything American does—a rapid consummation. Imputations were cast on the Republicans as responsible for a common practice. All the accumulated cases of eight years' inevitable incompetency of the few imposters who had crept past the countersign of Republican principles, was heaped upon the party in power. The Treasury Department was charged with an undue agency in movements of precious metals and in the reduction or expansion of the currency. The diplomatic department was thought prompt enough in sending protection to the colonists of Samana Bay but mysteriously dilatory in asserting the dignity of the government where the lives of its citizens and the integrity of its flag had been at stake. Members of Congress of both parties entertained a proposition to grant federal bonds to a private corporation, and some of these members were proven to have had a personal interest in this job. Members of Congress so far and so strangely forgot their duty to their constituents as to practice in the national legislature as they would have done in the courts. To accept fees and expedite the interests of their clients by sharp practice in the rules of Parliament or the phraseology of the statutes. It was deemed the duty of every honorable representative to have recused himself as a legislator on every case in which he was interested as a man.

About the same time Tweed, an eminent Democratic State politician and Senator, was detected and convicted of having used his political position for the advancement of his personal fortunes. He was, however, to have received a bonus or royalty of twelve per cent on all the public accounts which he and his accomplices had audited. Mr. Tilden, a special Democratic detective who arrested him, has been made Governor of New York for this service. The unhappy Tweed has been exhibited clad in striped raiment and behind the bars of the State prison as an election example of the inflexible integrity of the Democratic party. Who can trace the effect of all those schemes and imputations of schemes which came to roost on the ample canopy of the Republican conquest? These schemes were as prolific as rapacity and as unscrupulous as crime.

The people of the United States are opposed to political dishonesty. They are so by interest, if not by moral principle. The pulsations of the press send one version of these offenses into every mountain recess and every prairie hut. The allegation or the defense alike intimates the existence of such offenses. The American knows that he pays in some shape for any waste of public money. It is but human nature that where another grabs all, and the American citizen pays all, that the American citizen should demand either that the stealing should stop, or the division be made equal. The voice of the Republican party was this: The Union is safe; the amendments are safe. Let us go for the robbers, no matter who they are or what they pretend. Commissions often robbed us under the national uniform. Maybe some of them are still doing so under the Republican uniform. We won't stand stand shoddy caps and paper soles.

It must be a very great relief to the crew of any steamer struck and swept by a cyclone, that her hull is all staunch, her machinery all working, and no damage inflicted except a few hands and deck lumber washed overboard, and some standing rigging demolished.

With the first gleam of fair weather all hands set to work to repair damages, while the officers in command note the nature of the casualties, and the men whose deficiency may have enhanced its effects.

We are gratified to believe that, as in similar revulsions of party ascendency, the result of late elections has been due chiefly to moral and economical causes. The Democratic party once fell beneath the alleged corruptions of Van Buren, and again under the imputed timidity of Buchanan.

To Liberal Republicans must be due much of the vote cast in the late elections. The New York *Tribune* cautions the Democracy against claiming a party victory. That journal could scarcely rejoice in a free trade policy, or tolerate any limitation of the right of suffrage, without awakening the spirit of its founder. We have no reason to suppose it will do so. It has already filed its caveat and monition to the Democracy. It is, in our opinion, most wise and most just to recognize the moral and economical causes which may have contributed to make this defeat so signal. Indeed, to ignore these errors or abuses is to indorse them. It has been sometimes the case that defeat teaches the weakness of organization which subsequent prudence corrects and converts into victory. Let Republicans everywhere listen to the voice of the people, whether it come in reproof or in commendation, and if there be any moral cause why Republican principles have been postponed for personal incapacity, let these causes and these men be sacrificed to the sanctity of the cause which they have injured.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM.

We coincide with the *Picayune* in the general proposition that Louisiana would be the better of certain constitutional and legal reforms. But we disagree wholly as to the mode of affecting those reforms as proposed by the journal referred to.

The great merit of a constitution is that it fixes certains principles of government and so takes them out of the whirlpool of perpetual dispute. Such measures of organization as may be embodied in a constitution are liable to prove defective, and must be adjusted by reference to the popular wish. But these alterations do not involve the reconsideration of fixed principles and should be here as in the formation of the English constitution embodied in the formal and fundamental law, as the agreed acceptances of the people.

From this view we do not favor the call of a constitutional convention to reopen and renew the foundations of organic law, as they have been announced in the federal constitution and accepted by all the States. Let us see what are these fixed principles which may be eliminated from political and social strife and held as irrepealable canons of public administration.

1. The freedom and equality of men, quoted from the Declaration of Independence. A recognition of all the principles of civil and religious freedom, and of personal right as recited in the federal constitution.

2. The federal government is declared paramount. The acts and ordinances of secession are with all corporate obligations declared null. Slavery is forever forbidden. Electoral amnesty is granted for political and military acts committed against the State and federal governments. With this general classification of principles embodied in the State constitution and confirmed by the acceptance of the citizens, who proposes to change any of them? Who would again reopen that strife of class and race which has been, in the opinion of all, happily and finally closed? We are open to concede any such proposition, but until some responsible public sentiment shall demand the reconsideration of these principles we shall assume them as established, and deny the propriety of disturbing them.

There are certain systems and measures enacted in the constitution. There are certain powers bestowed upon this or that department which were, in our opinion, imprudently enacted. These we should not object to have considered in the next Legislature, composed, as it will be, of a fair representation of the character and ability of all the political parties of the State.

There has been conferred upon the executive department an amount of appointing power which might, in our opinion, be limited with much advantage to the public service. Some of these powers are not to be found in any other constitution of the thirty-seven States. We allude to the power of municipal appointment under which parish officers may be nominated; judicial officers, whose department of duty is wholly incompatible with the powers of the executive, and the nomination and commission of militia officers.

These are a few suggestive modifications of the constitution due to the results of experience and to the vindication of true Republicanism.

We will take occasion to say that the present State executive has inherited an immense official responsibility cast upon him by political predecessors. He has gallantly and successfully striven for the reduction of the State debt and taxation.

It may become his duty to propose the limitation of those powers and of that patronage which it was his duty to administer, but which has heaped upon himself and his party an amount of odium and of weakness always incident to executive patronage in all ages and under all governments. Should Governor Kellogg take the initiative in this system of constitutional amendments, he may secure additional claims upon the confidence of his constituents for having reduced financial burdens which he did not impose, and for having abdicated a patronage which he may perhaps find inconsistent with Republican principle to exercise.

There are amendments of the laws to which the REPUBLICAN has heretofore called the attention of the Legislature, but which were not deemed of sufficient importance for remedial legislation at the last Republican session. Among the principal of these reforms would be the reduction of fees and perquisites of certain State and municipal officers, such as assessors, sheriffs and clerks.

We take the liberty of suggesting to his excellency the propriety of calling into consultation competent constitutional counsel and practical statesmen, with a view to consider the propriety of proposing in his annual message such a schedule of amendments to the constitution and laws as will reconcile the laws of the land to the progress of the people, and to the great principles of the Republican party. In all these measures of amendment and reform, the REPUBLICAN will be found ready to lead or co-operate. What say our political opponents who boast all the cardinal principles of political virtue? Are they in favor of our schedule, or is their clamor only against the incumbents of official places which they wish to capture and enjoy without abatement? Let us hear from them on measures of constitutional and legal reform to be ordered or enacted by the next Legislature.

THE FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

This day of shame, disgrace and bloodshed has been frequently referred to by the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* as something to be proud of by those who rose in arms against the lawful government. Also as a bugbear for the Republicans. In our judgment it is neither the one nor the other. It was, no doubt, a day of defeat and disaster, but we can not concede that any substantial gains were achieved by the White Leaguers. As the REPUBLICAN has frequently explained, a local majority overcame, for a few hours, a local minority. But the fourteenth of September was quickly followed by the fifteenth, which brought the President's proclamation, and very soon after by the sixteenth, which brought General Emory and his reinforcements. The seventeenth saw the downfall of the insurgent government and the reinstation of lawful authority. In the interim, there were fifteen or sixteen long funeral processions seen filing through our streets, bearing the last remains of young men who had been cut down in the morning of their days in an internecine strife between American citizens who had been hounded on to kill each other by the Clay statue speakers. Eight or ten policemen were killed on one side and fifteen or sixteen young men in private station on the other. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to gloss over these tragical events and soothe the aching hearts of bereaved relatives by the glittering fictions that those who perished "fell in defense of the people's rights."

If we inquire what rights were thus secured which could not as well have been enforced by other means, the answer will be, none. All that has come out of the conflict of the fourteenth of September which the Democrats can regard with any satisfaction is an increased vote in the city, which the people could have cast as well without the riot as with it. It will not, we trust, be contended that it requires the killing of twenty-five or thirty young men, and the wounding of a hundred or more, to stimulate the Democracy to do their duty at the polls. It is probable that the Republicans would have lost every ward in the city if the election had taken place on the second of September, instead of on the second of November. If there is any cause for additional rejoicing because the vote was larger than was expected, we think there is also a modifying consideration in the remembrance that many good men were so needlessly slain.

But Republicans are asked every day, in terms of menace and taunt, "Do you want another fourteenth of September?" We answer—By no means. We want no violence of any sort, though perhaps the Republican party would have as little to fear from a repetition of the attempt of the White Leaguers to overthrow the present forces armed for the defense of the State as their opponents. It will be remembered that the affair of the fourteenth was not a bloodless victory, though there was nothing but the police to check the attack. It is different now. A battle in the streets under existing circumstances would be a much more serious matter than the late affair, and it requires no seer to predict the most disastrous consequences to one of the parties. Yet we want no repetition of the kind; no more fighting between those who should be friends; no more shame and disgrace to our city.

We do not lose sight of the fact that it costs little or nothing in this country to threaten and bluster about war. Words are not punished so much as acts. Nor are we unmindful of the existence of a strong disinclination in White League circles to come out for another conflict when it is morally certain they would be brought face to face with the stars and stripes. This feeling is caused by higher considerations than physical fear of defeat, though prudent men rightly take that into account. Many of the white citizens have given their parole to keep the peace toward the Union; and those who would rashly take new courage from the recent Democratic successes in the North are restrained by the more cautious, who remembered how the Northern Democracy backed their Southern friends in the great conflict. We repeat, we do not want another fourteenth of September, and we do not suppose anybody else does. The game of war is always uncertain, and few parties if any ever come out of it better than they went in. Certainly our own history teaches us to let villainous saltpetre alone and fight all our political battles with the weapons of reason and common sense.

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN A VOTE.

The *Picayune* formulates the following as a maxim:

The people have a property in their votes, of which they can not be deprived without due process of law.

Without stopping to except to the form of expression, we approve the idea embodied in the sentence. A man certainly has, under our system of government, the same right of control over his vote that he has over anything that is his. We do not understand the *Picayune* to say that this right of property is legally transferable for a direct money consideration, for such a transaction is forbidden by law. Conceding, therefore, with this modification, that a man has a right of property in his vote, we must admit his right to deposit it in the ballot-box and have it made effective for the purpose intended. Pursuing the simile a little further, we may suppose the polling place to be the market to which this vote must be taken before its owner can realize anything from it. Does not the same law which protects one voter protect all others? Are not all entitled to safe conduct to and from the polls? But suppose this law is disregarded, and the local majority, it may be, band together to keep all but their political friends from coming to market. What becomes of the right to vote when permission to do so is denied by force of one kind or another? Are those who commit this wrong to have their votes counted just the same as though they had not stood on the highway and stopped others? According to the *Picayune*, no; because they would thus profit by their own wrong, which is contrary to a "wholesome maxim of the law."

We charge that in De Soto, Bienville, Sabine and numerous other parishes this right of property in votes has been denied to the Republicans. It makes no difference what means of intimidation were employed, or whether actual force was used. If it was generally published to the people that all who voted the Republican ticket would be punished in any manner, either by death on the spot or discharge from employment subsequently, and voters were thereby deterred from voting, it amounted to absolute highway robbery, and nothing better can be made of it. It makes no sort of difference whether this robbery was committed on the first or last mile of the journey to the ballot-box.

What we insist upon now is that those who have thus monopolized the business of voting by keeping political opponents away shall not be permitted to retain the stolen property, or the effects which they expected to come from their acts. There are no doubt cases here and there of local candidates being elected without opposition. But that there were no more than two men in Sabine parish who preferred Mr. Dubuclet to Mr. Moncure, and none at all in Bienville and De Soto, does not stand to reason, and the reputed "returns" from those parishes ought to be taken as prima facie evidences that outrageous frauds were committed. It certainly seems to us that grave liberties with the rights of property in votes have been taken, and the *Picayune* is insisting that the Returning Board shall permit those who have committed the wrong to profit by it.

THE FEES OF THE ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

The *Bulletin* reminds us that the REPUBLICAN was in error in saying that the fees of two and a half per cent for collecting delinquent taxes is paid by the delinquents. This was the old rule under former Democratic administrations, but it seems the present Council has changed it. The city will pay for the collection, thus adding nothing to the burdens of the taxpayers on that account.

We may, perhaps, accept this arrangement as an equitable one, upon the plea that the plan adopted is the only feasible one to bring money into the treasury. It is certainly worth two and a half per cent to the city to have the past due money paid in. Exact justice would require that those who have rendered the additional expense necessary should bear it, but justice is sometimes burdensome to weak and improvident people, and no doubt very excellent reasons can be urged for the plan agreed to. We concur with the *Bulletin* in the high character it gives to Mr. Miller, the assistant city attorney, and can assure him that the REPUBLICAN will sustain him and all other officers in a prompt and fair discharge of official duties. Let us hope, too, that when the tug of war comes between the officer of the corporation and some rich concern that has refused to pay, the traditional, imaginary widow and several children will not be thrown across his way like a barricade. This "poor widow" has enabled many a slow taxpayer to retain money due the city, and loan it to poor policemen, laborers and school teachers at from two and a half to four per cent a month.

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

The Democratic papers and politicians, all and singular, are bristling with threats against those officials who shall dare to do right, unless such action promote the so-called "cause of the people." Threats are freely made against officials if the simulated results paraded in a partisan press are not instantly adopted and proclaimed. One sensational journal cries "beware!" while another is continually informing us what the people will stand and what they will not. There is but one safe rule to follow, and that is to dare to do right, and let the consequences look out for themselves.

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.

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 4p

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 3t 2p

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.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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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.

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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 10, inclusive; at Galveston, Texas, from November 1 to December 1, and from December 11 to January 1, 1875.

Consultations strictly confidential. no9 2p

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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INSURANCE.

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

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,294 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		219,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,265 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 68	—256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 22

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. 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 B. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
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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		101,189 43
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$559,697 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,695 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58	—137,382 61
Net earned premiums		421,276 6
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 67	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 64
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 32
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 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—417,974 58
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,607 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,600 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	2,390 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 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	7,405 76
Total	$774,505 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,695 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

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS P.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, November 14, 1874.

SCHEME.

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

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

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

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
259 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. 1249 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. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 12, 1874. CLASS 269.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	77	22	31	64	46	23	63	57	19	40	72	—	—

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 twelfth day of November, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIPPEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. np12

EDUCATIONAL.

PHONOGRAPHY.....PHONOGRAPHY.

The advertiser wishes to form a class 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

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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.

jy2 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.

GRUNERWALD 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. F. Generes, George Jonas, 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. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

GIFT CONCERT.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

Fifth and Last Gift Concert IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

POSTPONED TO NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE.

List of Gifts:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		75,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		50,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	25,000
10 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	140,000
20 Cash Gifts,	8,000 each	150,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	100,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	90,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
200 Cash Gifts,	500 each	100,000
500 Cash Gifts,	300 each	120,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand total 20,000 gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets	$50
Halves	25
Tenth, or each coupon	5
Eleven whole tickets for	500
Twenty-two and one-half tickets for	1000

For tickets and information address
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

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