

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

The returns are very comforting to Tweed.

And now they have found Charley Rosa again.

Tallors generally have cheek enough to face a coat.

The star lecturing business is said to be on the decline.

The harvest moon is better than the honeymoon.

The sisters of the Tichborne claimant claim his release.

A plate of glass 184 by 91 inches has recently been cast in Indiana.

The best fuel at the lowest price. Mount Carbon coal at sixty-five cents per barrel.

Eels are now sent alive to the Northern markets packed in seaweed and barrels.

The best fuel at the lowest price. Mount Carbon coal at sixty-five cents per barrel.

Never leave a good hat in a hall way. Such an act would be perfectly proper, but not safe.

Colonel John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, will remain in London during the winter.

Henry Langdon Childs, inventor of dissolving views, died recently, aged ninety-three years.

The Danbury News man has discovered that it is better to flush in the pockets than in the face.

The International Hotel at Niagara Falls has been sold to Mr. Gale, without raising a breeze, for \$255,000.

The drymen of New York will hold a convention at Binghamton early in December. It will be a milk and water affair.

Among other changes in Chicago papers, it is rumored that the Times will be bought for the Democracy and will have James Sheahan, Esq., for editor.

A man is often considered as unfastidious and reserved in manner when he unfolds himself with a mouthful of tobacco in a parlor where no spittoons are handy.

The New York Sun says: "One of the speakers at a Democratic ratification meeting in Burlington, last week, inveighed fiercely against the 'Mobile Creditor.'"

The Rochester Democrat has anticipated the "echoes." It says: "Look out for the old rebel yell and dreadful stories as to outrages on the part of the portly reconstructed negro."

Miss Whitney's statue of Samuel Adams, to be placed in the gallery at Washington, has been completed at Boston in plaster, and will be shipped to Rome to be copied in marble.

The Sammie Times announces a grand excursion from Canton, Mississippi, to New Orleans—tickets \$2 for the round trip. The excursionists will arrive here on Wednesday next.

General Hickenlooper, for the Army of the Tennessee, has been authorized to contract for the casting of an equestrian statue of General J. B. McPherson, who was killed before Atlanta.

It is no longer the correct thing to attend the opera in gorgeous attire. Only shoddy or occasional visitors are seen in full dress. Spicable people, with good taste, go for the music, not for their clothes.

Mrs. Kister has received signal honors in Peru. On the occasion of her farewell appearance a grand reception was given by the President, and a medal of gold was struck for the occasion and given to her.

Cook, Son & Jenkins, tourists and excursionists, announce that ex-President Johnson will join the Washington party of Knights Templar at Greenville, Tennessee, and come with them to this city, to arrive on Saturday, the twenty-ninth instant.

"Well done, thou good and faithful Democrat, enter into the joy of holding office," is a way a Massachusetts paper talks, and adds, "but it will be a year before our new Congressmen can be seated, and two years before we can hope to get federal plums."

The first passenger express train between Baltimore and Chicago, over the "Chicago extension" of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, will be put on the road on Monday. It is to be a fast express, maintaining an average speed of about thirty-five miles an hour.

Sydney Smith said every public man should be provided with a foolometer—that is, the acquaintance of three or four regular fools, on whom he could try his measure and judge of the effect they were likely to produce on public opinion.

Ben De Bar has been very successful in his acting at Galveston, Texas, and crowds of his old admirers have flocked to see him. Next week the St. Charles Theatre company will support him at Houston, while the Majitons are playing here.

Under the head "Talk up your town," the Rocky Mountain Herald offers the following attractive schedule: "Our location is central—we are equally distant from the Atlantic and the Pacific coast, from British America and Mexico."

The Chicago Times, of the eleventh instant, says: "A very thin audience turned out last night at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church to hear a very thin lecture by a thin person from New Orleans, called Professor Overall." The subject of the lecture was the "Church and Theatre."

Election returns were reported in Printing House Square, New York, by magic lanterns, for the benefit of the public. It was beautiful to see the Republican majorities die away and give place to large Democratic figures on the shadow receiver—at least the Bowery people liked it.

Some one who bags his correspondence has discovered that excellent paper pillows may be made of old letters—the stiffer the paper the better. Newspapers will not do. The paper should be cut into strips and then almost like a spring, and makes a much better cushion than the torn paper, being more elastic.

THE GAME OF INTIMIDATION.

The opposition, it must be confessed, have thus far played this game with sufficient success, by the aid of many deeds of violence, to defeat a full, free and fair expression of the voice of the people in the late election in this State. It will also have to be admitted that the opponents of republican government have played their game rather adroitly up to the present time; so dexterously, in fact, as to deceive many a well meaning man who delights in being classed as "one of the people," while, at the same time, he is unconsciously lured into one of the worst political traps that was ever invented to prevent government from the hands of the people and turn it over to a few political desperadoes. The plot called for many acts of violence before the election; but it was skillfully devised that election day in Louisiana should be remarkably peaceful, and that fact was to be regarded as undoubted evidence that intimidation and violence had not prevented the voice of the actual majority in Louisiana from being heard at the ballot box on the second of November. But this fact is not sufficient to prove that violence, enacted in many parts of the State during the five or six months that immediately preceded the election, had not made the game of intimidation played by the opponents of republican government a success to a certain extent. Take North Louisiana, for instance, as an example of what the conduct of the White League has done to intimidate the Republican voters embraced within the parishes of that portion of our State. Will any one have the hardihood to say that the game of intimidation has not prevented a very large number of the Republican voters in that portion of our State from exercising the right of suffrage? We think not. Yet, if the opposition deny this, there is ample evidence to show that intimidation and fraud have been freely practiced to prevent anything like a fair expression of the voice of the people in that part of our State. The colored Republican voters had been thoroughly cowed for months before the election—so much so, indeed, that they were afraid to attend Republican meetings, for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the election in November. They were, in fact, notified by the White League, that if they attended Republican meetings they would do so at the risk of their lives; and in some instances where black men attempted to brave this threat by attending club meetings they became the victims of White League violence. This condition of things continued until almost all white Republicans in that portion of the State had been killed or forced to leave their homes. The plot now thickened fast and deeds of violence became so frequent and atrocious, threatening to culminate in the overthrow of all lawful authority in the State, that Governor Kellogg felt compelled to invoke national aid in support of republican government in Louisiana. This was not done until after the game of intimidation had produced a powerful and dangerous effect throughout the State and was about to consummate its work in this city by seizing the State House and forcing an unlawful government upon the people. This was a degree of violence that called for national aid to restore law and order, and it was promptly rendered. The violence that had cowed Republicans in Northern Louisiana and usurped the government of many parishes without meeting much opposition had been encouraged to usurp the State government. It was here that the revolution commenced in the northern parishes was destined to meet with a check; but it must be confessed that the plotters, though compelled to yield some of their advantages here, had produced through violence and bloodshed a condition of affairs in the country parishes that proved fatal to a full and fair expression of the voice of the people in the last election. This was particularly the case in that portion of the State where violence was first perpetrated. In the first place, the northern parishes of the State were deprived of a full and fair registration; that work did not commence in some of the parishes until after the arrival of troops, and then there were but a few days left to accomplish it. It is true the presence of troops at first inspired confidence among Republicans, and many showed a disposition to register, but the time was too short, and many were deprived of the privilege. This was particularly the case in the parish of Caddo, where the work of registration was confined to a week. In this parish alone more than one thousand Republican voters were thus prevented from registering. The violent conduct of the White League was the cause of this. Their conduct had so thoroughly intimidated the Republicans of that and other parishes in Northern Louisiana that it was found impossible to have a fair and full registration, even with the presence of troops. But the work of intimidation did not stop here. It was kept up after the arrival of troops, and it was powerfully felt on the day of election. In some of the parishes that were known to be largely Republican scarcely a Republican vote has been cast, and in others large Democratic majorities have been given, with a comparatively small Republican vote. This was the case in Caddo parish. But these are facts that should not astonish the people, as they were boldly told that the White League meant to carry the State if they had to wade knee-deep in blood to do it. This was the kind of intimidation that was used to prevent a fair registration and election, the result of which was intended to defeat the Republican State ticket and through it, the Republican candidates for Congress. To the extent, then, of driving off voters the game of intimidation has met with considerable success, and it must be admitted that the men who are playing this dangerous game have not hesitated thus far to continue it to the bitter end. They denounce, defy and even ridicule the presence of troops sent here to maintain law and order, and threaten the members of the Re-

turning Board with mob violence

turning Board with mob violence if they make a decision in the discharge of their important duties connected with the late election that fails to be acceptable to them. This looks very much as if the threats that have been made to carry the election in favor of the Democratic party at all hazards, are to be strictly carried out if intimidation can do it. But we have no idea that the Returning Board can be influenced by either fear, favor or affection. The members of that board will, no doubt, perform their duties faithfully and honorably, and come to such conclusions in the premises, after canvassing the whole matter, as can be sustained by both law and evidence. It is the duty of the Returning Board to prevent violence from defeating the will of the majority.

THE BONDHOLDERS VS. THE CITY.

During the temporary lull in the discussion of the proposition to pledge the credit of the city for a few millions more to aid in building another railroad, we desire to call up a case of some interest, which may possibly have some analogy to the current project. We refer to the case of Ranger et al. vs. the City, as principal, and the Jackson Railroad Company, as indorser, now on trial in the Superior District Court. Nearly the whole of yesterday was taken up in the argument of counsel, and the end is not yet.

The issue presented, as nearly as we could gather from the oral arguments, and the conversations between the attorneys and a rather pointed intimation from Judge Hawkins, is about this: The plaintiff is the holder of \$159,000 or more of the bonded debt of the city. The bonds were issued in aid of the Jackson Railroad Company, and were due last May, but not paid. The plaintiff demands of the court two separate remedies. 1. A judgment on his bonds. 2. An order setting aside the special statute of 1870, forbidding the seizure of city property on execution.

The argument on the first point was not important, as no new principle was evolved. But the tug of war is on the second. The counsel for plaintiffs contend that the act referred to is unconstitutional and void on various grounds. The following is the material part of the act referred to, being section two of act No. 5, approved March 17, 1870:

That hereafter no writ of execution or fieri facias shall issue from any of the courts of this State against the city of New Orleans to enforce the payment of any judgment for money against the city of New Orleans.

The law then proceeds to provide in another manner for the satisfying of judgments, which is but little better than leaving it to the discretion of the auditing officer of the city. The Controller (now Administrator of Public Accounts) is required to register the judgment and give a cash warrant in satisfaction; provided there be money enough in the treasury to pay the judgment specially set apart in the annual budget for that purpose. This remedy is so vague as to amount to none at all, and counsel declare that a judgment against the city under such circumstances would be useless to them.

There was a grand argument, a regular legal tournament upon this point, which was highly interesting to the bystanders. A gentleman who was present at the time informs us that Judge Hawkins, in the course of a colloquy, intimated from the bench that the position assumed by the plaintiff is tenable. If this be the case, and the court finds it necessary to set aside this law, it will furnish property owners a subject for consideration which reaches far beyond the petty squabbles for office which have vexed the public ear during the past year or two. At the time the bonds were issued, in 1854, there was no such prohibition of a writ of seizure. This remedy then existed as a legal right, and was doubtless in contemplation of both parties when the contract for the loan was made. It is held that the subsequent act of the Legislature impairs the obligation of this contract by taking away from the creditor the remedy upon which he chiefly relied to compel payment in case of neglect or refusal. It is the province of the attorneys to adduce reasons to sustain their position. We need only call attention to the matter for the purpose of reminding those who are now trying to add two millions more to the city debt that it will perhaps be as well to wait awhile and see how Mr. Ranger comes out in his contest. If pay day has really come at last, and the city bondholders are determined to press matters, there will be precious little money to spare for a new enterprise in which the risk is quite as great as that of any heretofore. We have heard it urged that one great cause of the failure of the public ventures in the Jackson and Opelousas railroads was the war, which interrupted all business, and brought ruin to so many other interests. If we accept this explanation, and it is certainly plausible, we must inquire, what guarantee anybody give that there will not be another war inaugurated to defeat a similar enterprise in behalf of the Texas railroad? We already hear threats every day that there will be trouble in case certain persons are not permitted to have their own way, and those who make these threats do it in face of the well known fact that the United States troops would be opposed to them in the proposed conflict. There are as plain signs of conflict now as there were in 1854, which may or may not be verified. On the whole we think it will be the safest plan to postpone the indorsement of the Texas bonds until it is definitely settled that we are not compelled to pay Mr. Ranger.

ILLITERACY AND CRIME.

Some months ago when our friends of the Pionneer were prospecting the various political lodges before putting their crushing machinery in permanent position for working the campaign, they made strenuous opposition to the whole policy of negro suffrage. This, upon the ground that where people are so illiterate they must be incompetent to choose representatives. Our neighbor in that phase of opinion contended that a suffrage should be sworn upon the slate and spelling book

as evangelists of suffrage, and in case of failure upon this test should be sent back to his primer, pencil and plow.

We will not restate the conclusive arguments by which the REPUBLICAN was, under Providence, the agent to knock this unjust and erroneous opinion out of the Pionneer's noddle. Suffice it to say this was done so effectually that our pupil saw its error and atoned, by becoming a most ardent advocate of colored competency to select agents and make laws. The Pionneer now plants its pennon on the Terrebonne compromise and luzzas for the 'alf and 'alf ticket as the auroral light of the millennium. The REPUBLICAN and Pionneer are now perfectly sound on the proposition that education always vaccinates effectually against crime, and that honest ignorance of letters is a safer element of political trust than educated rascality. To strengthen our Republican neighbor in the just views which it has so confidently adopted we furnish a few facts which will go to demonstrate the strength of our position. With such facts and its own arguments the Pionneer may defy the White Leaguers and all their works. The national Bureau of Education reports as follows:

Of the 12,535 persons arrested in Buffalo, 1411 could neither read nor write and 133 could read only; of 11,781 persons arrested in the District of Columbia, 427 could neither read nor write, of 623 persons arrested in Albany, 293 could neither read nor write and 93 could read only; of 4801 persons arrested in Detroit, 698 could neither read nor write and 45 could read only.

From these figures it would appear that of 35,450 criminals there were only one in five who were illiterate. Now, really, it would have been very hard to have denied that one person the right to vote, because he could in no possible case commit forgery with the pen or fraud by making "those authorized thieves," the ten fingers, "perpetrate fraud. Education is invaluable. It increases the force and it undeniably improves the morality of society, but it is not indispensable to the right to choose our tax laws.

A CHANGE RECOMMENDED.

It will be seen by a letter from Governor Kellogg to the Returning Board, which we publish elsewhere, that a change is recommended to suit the views of the Democrats. We have no intimation from the board as to whether the suggestions of the Governor will be adopted or not, but from our knowledge of the character of the members for fairness, have little doubt they will accept any reasonable proposition that is intended to give entire satisfaction. Both the Governor and the board are desirous that no just cause of complaint shall be given in the count, and there is no intention of doing anything in a corner. The permission recently given to counsel for the candidates to be present at the counting of the votes is an evidence of the intent to deal fairly, and the further compliance in accordance with the request of the Governor will admit at least one friend of the Democrats to the most secret of the deliberations.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM REVEDY JOHN. 805.

Mr. Johnson has addressed a long letter to the New York Herald, in which he discusses at great length the question of de facto and de jure Governors. He takes the decided position that the President is bound by his own recognition of a Governor as well as everybody else, the executive action being predicated upon an ascertained, unalterable fact. Mr. Johnson shows very conclusively that the theory advanced by Mr. O'Connor would render it possible to say at any time who should be the Governor of any State, and afterward change him at pleasure. We shall publish the whole of Mr. Johnson's able letter to-morrow.

THE POLITICAL SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

The political School for Scandal has picked up a first class sensation. The Sir Benjamin Backbites, the Lady Sneerwells, and all of the club, agree in the statement that Governor Kellogg has been seen recently talking in a confidential manner to one or more members of the Returning Board. It has come to the ears of Mrs. Candor, who imparts it to the public confidentially, in this manner: "The extraordinary number of hermetically sealed doors contains certain members of the Returning Board and Governor Kellogg for the past few days has been a subject of much comment on the streets. It is generally viewed in a very suspicious light, as the Returning Board are supposed to know their duty without any promptings from outsiders. People are very pardonably suspicious of such proceedings, and if the board is not actually criminal in the matter, at least they are guilty of great indiscretion in thus leaving themselves liable to severe and indignant comment.

OF COURSE, MRS. CANDOR IS READY TO PARDON ANYTHING WHICH THE SCHOOL MAY DO HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT THE DISCOVERY OF NEW SUBJECTS FOR CONVERSATION.

Charles Surface and Lady Teazle also rendered their friends "pardonably suspicious," though it proved they were not "actually criminal" after all. The parallel holds good as to the suspicions, being chiefly entertained by their authors. We hope the agitation on this subject will not seriously affect the excellent organization that has undertaken to look after the political morals of all the public officials.

The Northern Democrats propose to make Tilden President, and then go in for re-levating the scales to the old figure of \$25,000 per annum. General Grant is now receiving \$100,000 per annum.—Pionneer.

President Grant receives only \$50,000 per annum, which is little enough, considering his official position. None of his predecessors ever succeeded in saving anything from the salary of the office. As for the assertion that the Northern Democrats intend to reduce the pay to \$25,000 again, when they elect Tilden President, it will be time enough to discuss that question after they have succeeded in the initial step. It may be thought a good electioneering dodge, but will never be put in effect by the spoils-seeking party.

A CARD.

The statement of one Alexander DeCoutet, Sr., published in the Bulletin of the seventh instant, in regard to myself as being the instigator and abettor of arrests of citizens in the parish of St. Martin, is untrue and without foundation.

OSE DELAHOSSAYE, SR., Tax Collector.

ATTEMPTS TO FORESTALL OFFICIAL ACTION.

Were one to believe half the rumors afloat he would think there was a grand conspiracy on the part of the State officials to hand the State over to perdition. The truth is, the public mind has become demoralized and the brain addled by reading incendiary appeals to the worst passions in the incendiary White League press. All this is done for a purpose. The people have been amused from time to time with figures, compiled from God to know where, purporting to give the returns of the late election. The people are assured of their correctness, but at the same time taught to expect the Returning Board will reject them from bad motives. Any result the board may arrive at is therefore to be regarded as a departure from the line of right, and cause for another outbreak. The object of this is to either frighten the Returning Board into accepting the simulated figures, or pave the way for prolonging the commotion indefinitely. We are loth to believe the community at large sympathizes with such sentiments, or will, when it comes to the pinch rashly join to the barricades at the call of those who have so often before sounded a false alarm.

The Returning Board may rest assured of one thing. It will be sustained in its conclusions by the lawful authorities of the State and nation, and their verdict will be defended by a power which the enemies of Republicanism in this State will do well to respect.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

The following extract is taken from the Pionneer: In Arroyales one box, that of Evergreen, was stolen. Nothing is known of the circumstances, save that they betray a criminal negligence on the part of the commissioners of election, who being attracted by a light in the street, went out to look on, when the box was stolen. The box was slightly Conservative.

Yes, there certainly was criminal negligence on the part of the commissioners to leave that box in charge of the mob, but the Pionneer failed to tell that the Conservatives had a majority of the commissioners of election at Evergreen—as well as at every other poll in the parish. The box in question was certainly slightly Conservative. In fact, it may be said, without fear of contradiction by any intelligent friend of the parish who relishes the truth, that it was very slightly Conservative—there being three Republican votes to every Conservative vote cast at Evergreen, the poll list showing that 397 votes were cast. Of this number the Conservatives claimed only 125. This fact is admitted by the commissioners. If this stolen box is found it will advance the Republican vote of the parish 277 votes. If the Pionneer admits this we will agree that "the box was slightly Conservative," and explain to it how pleasing and refreshing it is to agree all around, particularly with our neighbors.

STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$66,946 96
Net earned premiums, less reserve and return premiums, \$219,833 39
Less taxes, discount, etc., \$156,266 99
Capital, less discount, etc., \$165,646 65—256,631 07
Net profits, \$62,369 46
Total gross assets, \$22,549 22
The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on the 1st day of May next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

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, \$146,632 53
On marine risks, 101,180 20
On river risks, 42,874 56
Total premiums, \$290,687 29
Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873, \$125,668 91
Less return premiums, 11,776 58—137,445 51
Net earned premiums, \$153,241 78
Reserves on account, \$42,922 92
Losses on marine, \$7,172 67
Losses on river, 9,774 91—26,947 54
Expenses, taxes, etc., 17,401 45
Commissions on agency business, 7,708 73
Relate paid to the insured, 20,772 49
Net annual interest on capital stock, 2,700 00
Five per cent paid August, 1873, 20,000 00
Five per cent payable in February, 1874, 22,500 00—20,000 00—417,514 68
The company has the following assets:
Cash, \$30,361 75
Bills receivable for premiums, 15,077 18
Bonds, city and other, 125,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company, 1,112 16
Fidelity and mortgage notes, 57,614 56
Premiums in course of collection, 16,279 69
Expense account, 2,599 70
Agency premiums for December, 11,013 30
Warren's account, 4,284 21
Branch office, 1,709 40
Louisiana Cotton Factory, 1,979 40
Property corner Canal and Camp streets, 29,612 71
Other real estate, 20,532 29
Due by insurance companies, 5,405 76
Total, \$774,956 77
Depreciation, 97,560 34
Cash market value, \$677,396 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$50,000 00
Unexpended risks, 125,000 00
Interest on capital stock, due in February, 22,500 00
Interest and dividends uncollected, 4,112 16
Bills payable, 4,716 06
Claims unsettled, 2,564 72
Reserve, two and a half per cent on total, 20,145 92
Total, \$229,938 84
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
J. W. HYNES, Secretary. J. TUTTLE, President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1874.
F. CHARLES (CYRILLER), Notary Public, No. 119 Gravier street, New Orleans.

A CARD.

The statement of one Alexander DeCoutet, Sr., published in the Bulletin of the seventh instant, in regard to myself as being the instigator and abettor of arrests of citizens in the parish of St. Martin, is untrue and without foundation.
OSE DELAHOSSAYE, SR., Tax Collector.

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 entrusted to me.

GERARD, Auctioneer and Appraiser, No. 66 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 2, 3 and 7.

2010 1/2 m. C. A. BREAU, President.

CARPETS AT COST.

CLOSING OUT SALE BY E. C. PALMER & CO., 97 Camp street.

Having decided to close out the department of our business, we present to the public at COST, FOR HOUSEHOLD USES, the following: Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains and Curtains 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 ourselves.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD.

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 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 who when this book will be found useful, whether to be parent, preceptor or care-taker.—London Times.

CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—This book should be read by the young in order to be enabled to choose a wife for itself; it will injure to none.—New York Tribune.

Price Fifty Cents. By Mail.

Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE KELLY'S BOOK STORE, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price.

Dr. CURTIS'S name can be consulted at the following cities during the annual dates: At New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1874.

Consultations strictly confidential. No. 29

NOTICE.

Office of the Commissioners of the Louisiana 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 PRESIDENT'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present their claims to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balance shown to the depositor. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches of the company, as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. C. SWANWELL, Secretary.

R. H. LEIPOLD, Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

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

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Bills payable, 4,716 06
Claims unsettled, 2,564 72
Reserve, two and a half per cent on total, 20,145 92
Total, \$229,93