New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 2, 1874.

Rakes are ungrateful.

Many bones can be kept in Herrings safe.

Wire factories in dull times do a slack wire business.

Barnum is quarreling with a rival Roman hippodrome.

The streets need sweeping, but broom rangers need not apply.

Carved wooden cups are to take the place of glass for drinking sherry.

As the Irish poplins cost twice as much as a good silk, they are quite fashionable.

The short horned cattle dealers, whatever they are, will hold a convention in Springfield, Illinois.

The Committee of Seventy have not yet announced the days fixed for Christmas and New Year.

Chicago papers report as registered at the Palmer House, General T. A. Harris, of the New Orleans *Times*.

Jasper, Indiana, has about 700 inhabitants, and the Catholics are building a fine church, to cost $120,000.

In manufacturing interests, industry and enterprise, Virginia is showing traits of a Northern State, and will prosper.

Mrs. Randall, the widow of the late Postmaster General, has lately made a successful appearance as a public reader.

The public schools will close Friday in compliment to the Knights Templars, who, on that day, will make their final parade.

Alexander H. Stephens is said to be a light-hearted man, and naturally so, for his whole anatomy weighs only eighty pounds.

The Attakapas *Register* says the organization of a brass band at Brashear is almost a necessity. Such a distress calls loudly for help.

Froude, the historian, sailed from England for Port Elizabeth and Natal lately, to collect materials for a work on the South African colonies.

There is a postmaster in Illinois who draws a salary of $1 per annum. His object in seeking the office was to get married and raise a family.

One crazy, furious woman, with revenge in her heart and a good hatchet in her right hand, will make her way in a crowd through which forty policemen can not go.

When a banker's daughter of San Francisco marries, the fond parents rent a wholesale and retail jeweler's store, buy the stock, and exhibit the whole establishment as presents.

The fight between the pulpit and the drama is fierce in many of the New England villages where amateur dramatic entertainments are getting common, and are generally condemned by the clergy.

Milton was one day asked by a friend of female education if he did not intend to instruct his daughter in the different languages. "No, sir," replied Milton, "one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coal is in brisk demand with many takers and the knowing ones take theirs from John D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, who is prepared to furnish large quantities an small, at low rates.

The John Klein referred to by the *Ouachita Telegraph* as one of the directors of the North Louisiana and Texas railroad is supposed to be Mr. John A. Klein, of Vicksburg, as it is known not to be John Klein of this city.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: "The demand is for plain, substantial shoes such as are made for and will do good service. There is no money to pay for fancy stitching and embroidery, but utility is the aim—the most wear for the outlay."

It is proposed to have an international chess tournament at Philadelphia when the Centennial is celebrated, and Philadelphians have written to Europe to know what amount in prizes would probably tempt the strongest players in the old world.

Coal for the cold, coal for the poor and for all, can be obtained from John D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street. He has the various kinds, such as Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coal, all furnished at the lowest market rates.

A Galveston paper says an actor, Mr. Morris, received an injury and was obliged to wear his arm in a sling, but it did not interfere with his acting. That is the sort of a man to engage; one who can play a leading part with his hands tied.

With the Elwood Commandery, on the steamer Idlewild, comes Sir Knight Harry C. Watson, recorder of the commandery. Besides being a courteous Sir Knight, Mr. Watson is an intelligent member of the press, and is attached to the Springfield *Register*.

On Saturday next, the fifth day of December, will occur the grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Three capital prizes of $10,000 each are offered for chances to ticket holders. Tickets are sold at $10, with half, quarter and eighth tickets in proportion. The drawing will come off, whether the race track is in good condition or not.

Some mischievous scribbler, who wants to see how mad he can make Bonner, says: "Sporting men say that Bonner let the muscle that his horse Dexter once possessed get down soon after his purchase of the racer, and that he has never been able to get it up again, which accounts for his keeping the horse off the track and preventing people from seeing what a slow horse he owns."

A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color, in the place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, brethren, are getting a little too common."

THE NEW BROOM.

It was a pleasant scene to behold the departing Council pausing and packing their official effects to induct their successors into office. "They kissed, shook hands and embraced each other and were bitter enemies ever after," says the *Spectator* of two young ladies reconciled by the intervention of mutual friends. The formal escort of the new incumbents by the ex-administration was particularly impressive. The Mayor and ex-Mayor walked arm in arm, followed each by his official staff. It looked a little like conquerors and captives, and the dramatic smile of the departing officers could have been no expression of the humiliation inseparable from such a defeat. Why should this not be so? The administration of Mr. Wiltz is of the same politics with its successors. Why was not one of them renominated by their party? Why have they been swept out with all their official following? The inference is inevitable. They were not, in the opinion of their party, indefensible. It is in vain, therefore, to say that men calling themselves Democrats are any more exempt from fault or blame than if they bore any other political designation.

Nor are we left without record evidence that the retiring administration has fallen under the reproach even of its friends. No sooner had the ceremonial of departure and possession taken place than the new administration proceeded to make a minute inventory of the state in which they found the official premises. In doing so they found them in very bad repair, and the publication demonstrates the incapacity of the late administration, as we propose subsequently to show.

The message of Mayor Leeds admits very general causes of embarrassment:

We assume control under circumstances of the most embarrassing nature. This community, once so prosperous, has, by years of misgovernment and oppression, been brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

The Administrator of Finance, however, files a bill of particulars, which implicates the late administration for an especial share of responsibility, and holds them responsible as having known their masters' will, and did it not:

Surrounded on all sides by embarrassments of no ordinary character; with employes, material, men and laborers unpaid for a series of months—the fire department reduced almost to a condition of bankruptcy and disruption—with the threatened extinguishment of the city lights—and with every other creditor of the city reduced to want.

The depreciation of the city obligations can not be attributed to past failure to meet its interest payments as they have heretofore been able to provide for them. A vicious credit system forces the city to pay exorbitant prices for everything required for its use, has greatly aided the rapid increase of our burdens.

The ex-Administrators can not have had as much ability as their successors, or they have been wanting in those high qualities which their successors possess. In either case there is a positive charge of incapacity. Employes unpaid, material purchased at exorbitant prices, the fire department bankrupt, the street lights threatened with extinguishment; all these imply official incapacity, because it is affirmed that the new comers can, by doing what their predecessors did not do, repair these disasters. The plan proposed by the finance committee is to collect back taxes rigidly and to find out at this late day what John Randolph, half a century since, announced as the philosopher's stone, "Pay as you go." The word now is to settle up.

The question must be fairly and squarely met.

We are, therefore, compelled to solicit payments by all the means in our power.

In the present crisis we can no longer extend indulgence to the debtors of the city.

This, at least, is a plain rebuke to the past Council, and a positive notice to the tax resisters and delinquents.

The Mayor, however, takes the somewhat different view of the cause of corporate embarrassment. He says:

This community, once so prosperous, has, by years of misgovernment and oppression, been brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

And adds that this has been caused by legislation which has taken from the Council the control of city affairs. This, with personal respect to the Mayor, is a political dodge; it is an attempt to throw upon the Republican State administration responsibilities which we have shown originated in municipal mismanagement. What is the city debt? $23,000,000. What is there to show for it? Is there any investment which produces interest? None whatever. This debt is the accumulated extravagance and improvidence of a quarter of a century. The outgoing administration has added its item. This floating and unpaid debt impending over the new administration must be met or—funded. The *Bee* began the apology that the embarrassment of the city treasury commenced with the police organization. We believe every one has agreed that the police as a standing army is by no means a success. But every one also admits that some police is necessary. Whatever excess the present system may have cost over a proper appropriation is a legitimate economy, but this excess can not relieve the burdens of which Mr. Leeds complains. Mr. Wiltz has also filed the same excuse for the deficiencies reported by the same committee. He says to his colleagues:

Your hands were so tied by unfriendly State legislation that you were without the power to relieve the city from enormous expenditures. You found her bound for the payment of the interest on a stupendous bonded debt.

Mr. Wiltz persists in protesting that "it was not the whisky I drank but the cheese I eat." That "stupendous public debt" was founded by his great grand Creole predecessors of the several municipalities. It has been rolled up from that day like a snowball, and when the floating debt of Mr. Wiltz comes to be settled, it will perhaps add another coat to the mass.

Mayor Leeds, however, recommends these specific reductions:

The park tax should be abolished; the school tax should be taken off, or the management of the public schools remitted to the city, with control over the expenditures; the police should be placed in charge of the city government, and the printing, drainage and court expenses should be regulated by the Council.

"Taking off the school tax" is a pretty radical measure, and we are surprised that it is not coupled with an economy of street lights; the moral and physical darkness of the people being, in our opinion, equivalent evils. But even if all these minor economies be carried out, the reduction of expenditures would not be material. To stop the schools and drainage might render the payment of official salaries more punctual, but we would prefer education and health even to the gratification of the officials.

There is, however, a notable difference between the policy of the financial department and that of the Mayor. While the first gives notice that the taxpayers must settle, the Mayor says:

As regards the collection of the back taxes, I advise a wide discretion. While there may be many who are able to pay these taxes, yet there are by far a greater number who have not done so from inability. It taxation had been just and equitable, if it had been a moderate levy, upon a fair assessment, a prompt payment should be demanded at all costs; but the tax, as is well known, is so excessive as to amount in many cases to absolute confiscation; and it is therefore no more than just to extend such indulgence as the public interest will justify, when inability to pay exists.

As each Administrator is independent in his department we apprehend that the taxpayer must be content with the sympathy of the Mayor at the sheriff's sale of the Administrator of Finance.

We desire to see reform effected in the city administration, but to attribute all the embarrassments to political opponents is error as well as injustice. Better look at the true causes, Mr. Leeds. You may put a bit of courtplaster no larger than a nickel over a bullet wound. This in concealment not cure. Better probe a little deeper, Mr. Leeds. Better put on the tax tournequet, and get together some financial styphes. The political excuse may work bully with the clubs, but it won't cut off coupons worth a cent.

There are some measures of economy upon which we shall keep our eye. The resale to a personal monopoly of the water of these poor people would be a great wrong to humanity. The sale to monopolists of the wharves of the city would be ruinous to free commerce. Monopolies of meat, light and water are very profitable, no doubt, to the bigbugs that get them, but neither should have a place in the economical schedule of a just and judicious city administration.

PREPARING FOR THE ONSET.

The newly installed Administrators evidently do not intend to stand up to an empty rack. There is a good supply of fodder in the hands of the people, which is about to be "solicited," as indicated by the address of the new members:

We are, therefore, compelled to solicit payments by all the means in our power.

When we recall the means of "solicitation" which the law has placed in their hands, we can be at no loss to understand that an unpleasant request has been couched in the softest language compatible with a fair understanding of the course to be pursued. The hardness of individual cases is fully recognized, though softened as much as possible with the expression of official regrets, which is something of a concession, though not enough to offset the hardship of paying a long delayed tax out of scanty means. The first principle of reform which the new administration announces is the inevitable determination to make delinquents pay up. It surely did not need a weary canvass or the expenditure of torrents of abuse of Kellogg and other Republicans who are not responsible for one dollar of city indebtedness to announce such a plan of reform. Had these same officials, when they were merely citizens, exerted themselves in the right direction as they did to secure their own nominations at Grunewald Hall, the work of reform, according to their ideas, might have been accomplished by this time. Had any pressure been brought to bear upon the Wiltz administration, it would have been more vigorous, and the back taxes now due proportionately reduced in volume. Or if a portion of the factions that go to make up the Mosaic compound which boasts itself anti-Radical, had ceased to whine at the distresses of people in whom they had only a contingent interest, in the shape of a vote, the collectors of the late administration would have left behind them a much better reputation for official zeal than they are likely to enjoy. But the trick of announcing a thing which addressed itself to the hopes of the idle, avaricious and the dishonest as public opinion, paralyzed the efforts of the servants of the people. Collectors were falsely called public robbers, and a tax resister had as much honor in the fraternity as the most successful crib crackers in the days of Jack Shepherd.

But these gentlemen have found out the true road to reform at last. Let us not ask why they remained so long in the dark; why they waited till after they were sure of their position before they told a confiding people that the only way to reform is to pay, and solicitations by every means in their power will be resorted to. We only file a caveat in order that preceding administrations, whose great fault has been leniency and neglect of duty, may not be censured too severely when the inventors of this patent reform shall be rolling in wealth "solicited" in the manner indicated. As they have just anounced their duty, we hope they will discharge it. The REPUBLICAN will not call them robbers, nor, as we hope, will the friends of the late administration form themselves into tax resisting factions, and adopt fierce resolutions against the "tyrannical oppressors of this people." There will be some disappointment and consequent grumbling when a number of confiding though superficial people discover that their most cherished and trusted tax resisters change their minds when they turn from outs to ins. But there is no help for people who refuse to think for themselves, and we leave these to await the approach of the gentle "solicitors" who will be sent out from the sheriff's office with "means" in the shape of writs. We shall be well satisfied if men have been found at last who are determined to make bad citizens do their duty. It will be all the better for the city's creditors if the strong hand will give them what has been so long forcibly and illegally withheld from them.

THE ONE MAN POWER.

The *Picayune* had some very just views in regard to the superior wisdom of administering a government by the representative than executive discretion. It reasons properly in regard to the principle adopted in Massachusetts of conferring public duties rather on commissions composed of several men rather than upon single officers. In this we agree, but the *Picayune* imputes to us a doctrine we have never advocated when it intimates that we object to the outside government which superintends the legal government of Louisiana because it is administered by committees. Our opposition is that it is an illegal attempt to supervise and control by espionage and intimidation the formal and recognized government of the State.

We apprehend, however, that the political friends of the *Picayune* do not agree with that journal, or members in depreciating the exercise of discretionary powers by the executive. We have have no hesitation in saying that the executive of Louisiana is endowed with some powers which no other Governor in the States possesses. We are satisfied that the patronage dispensed by the executive is in great part a source of responsibility and weakness, and that it should be renounced or rescinded. But has there been any manifestation on the part of the opposition to reform this feature? On the contrary, the executive to whose action and influence the accumulations of these extraordinary powers is attributed was taken up as the guide and champion of the Fusionists. This very patronage was the avowed reason for supporting him. When the State government was taken by organized and armed assault, we hear no proposal to abdicate this patronage, or abate one particle of this power. On the contrary, the government is demanded with the same extent of patronage and of power as when it came into the possession of the present incumbent. We hear infinite abuse of Republicans, but so far we have had no indication of a purpose to run either State or city governments with less officers or expenditure than those who have occupied the coveted positions. We should like the opposition to propose the abdication of some State patronage. We want to hear the abolition of the police board and other commissions, but no reform of this sort seems in sight at present. In the meantime we record our approval of any system which will destroy monopolies of power or of patronage.

Let the *Picayune*, then, show its hand on the true relation between the executive and the people. Opposition to the one man power is as old as the English republicans, and should be the rule of all modern and model Republicans.

For the credit of this city, we will explain to the company now here on a visit from distant States, that a morning paper is in error in saying that Hail Columbia is not often heard here. We have heard the martial strains in front of the REPUBLICAN office hundreds of times since the close of the war played by all sorts of bands. Perhaps the error of our neighbor arises from a custom some of the fireboys and Democratic clubs have of adapting their serenade airs to the taste and character of the establishment they wish to honor. For instance, they generally favor the REPUBLICAN with Hail Columbia, or the Star Spangled Banner; the *Bee* with the Marseillaise; the *Bulletin* with Shoo-Fly, or the Bonnie Blue Flag; the *Times* with the Last Rose of Summer; and the *German Gazette* with some appropriate German air. In no other way can we account for the ignorance of our contemporary. Hail Columbia is a favorite air in this city and is heard in nearly every public place and on all proper occasions.

The plan proposed by Mayor Leeds to exempt purely industrial callings from a license tax will necessarily increase the burdens on real estate owners, who now pay much more than their equitable share. There is no justice in making one class of property sustain all the taxes. The profits on some descriptions of personal property are double those on real estate; besides, the owner is not bound to remain during hard times. He can pack his goods and leave, while the real estate owner can neither do that nor sell his property.

COURSE OF FREE LECTURES ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

LOUISIANA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

In addition to the daily exercises of this institution, there will be evening classes in order to afford an opportunity to young men engaged in the various trades and arts to acquire a knowledge of the fundamental principles of these branches of an education applicable to their several pursuits in life. Lectures free. Classes formed for TUESDAY, December 1.

The evenings will be occupied as follows, from seven to nine o'clock:

MONDAY EVENINGS—Professor J. L. CROSS—Pure and Applied Mathematics.

TUESDAY EVENINGS—Professor A. W. PERRY—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry as Applied to Arts and Sciences.

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS—Professor AUG. BERNAU—Modern Languages.

THURSDAY EVENINGS—Professor T. W. CARTER—Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

FRIDAY EVENINGS—Professor L. W. SEWELL—History, English Literature. no26 1 de5

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 Herald.

Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.

Address the author, DR. CURTIS, No. 9 Rampart street, New Orleans, or GEORGE ELLIS' book store, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana. de1 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, December 1, 1874.

In view of the fact that FRIDAY, December 4, will be generally observed as a holiday, being the occasion of the procession of the visiting Knights Templar, the Public Schools will be closed on that day.

C. W. BOOTHBY, Division Superintendent.
H. C. DIBBLE, President of School Board.
de2

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Statement at close of business, Monday, November 30, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,257,752 51
United States bonds at ten per cent premium	611,600 00
Other stocks and bonds	32,402 34
Banking house and other real estate	137,602 79
Furniture and fixtures	10,291 90
Current expenses and taxes	30,174 00
Due from banks and bankers	318,516 06
Cash on hand	762,270 19
Gold coin on hand	39,382 83
Redemption funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States	31,500 00
Total	$3,261,493 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$850,000 00
Surplus fund	25,552 93
Circulation	500,000 00
Dividends unpaid	9,364 19
Due to banks and bankers	156,272 66
Earnings since July 1, 1874	45,792 51
Deposits	1,674,010 92
Total	$3,261,493 21

BRANCH DEPOSITORY,
Corner of Royal and Conti streets,
In the fire-proof banking house formerly occupied by the Louisiana State Bank.
LOUIS A. WILTZ, Manager.
EUGENE TOURNE, Bookkeeper.
A. WAGATHA, Jr., Teller.
de2 1m

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

139 ..... Canal Street 139

Toure Buildings, near Bourbon street.

A Complete Stock OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, ETC., AND Domestic and Foreign Mineral Waters

de1 6t 2p

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 24, 1874.

Resolved, That hereafter, the regular meetings of this board will be held on EACH AND EVERY MONDAY, at twelve o'clock, M. All applications for exchange of bonds and warrants for new consolidated bonds, under act No. 3, session of 1874, must be made through the fiscal agent (New Orleans National Bank), on or before the Saturday preceding each meeting. Applications made on Mondays will lay over until the next meeting.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary Board of Liquidation.
no25 eod 1m

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1874.

First Day—Tuesday, December 1.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Club purse $500; $350 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third.

SECOND RACE—"The Slocomb Stakes," for colts and fillies then two years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added. Second horse to receive $200, and third horse $100. One mile, to carry three-year old weights. Closed with eleven nominations.

THIRD RACE—Club purse $500 for all ages; $400 to first; $100 to second; mile heats.

Second Day—Thursday, December 3.

FIRST RACE—The Orleans Stakes, for colts and fillies then three years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and the third $100. Two miles. Closed with twenty-two nominations.

SECOND RACE—Club purse $400. One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weight; $300 to first; $75 to second; $25 to third.

THIRD RACE—Club purse $700, for all ages; $550 to first; $150 to second. Two mile heats.

Third Day, Saturday, December 5.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles; weights to appear the day before the race. Club purse $500; first horse, $350; second horse, $100; third horse, $50.

SECOND RACE—Club purse $500, for all ages; first horse, $350; second horse, $100; third horse, $50; one mile and three-quarters.

THIRD RACE—Club purse $700, for all ages; first horse, $550; second horse, $150. Mile heats, best three in five.

Fourth Day, Monday, December 7.

FIRST RACE—The Howard stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and the third $100; winner of the Slocomb stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile, to carry three year old weights. Closed with ten nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation race; club purse $400; for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting; first horse $300; second horse $75; third horse $25, one mile.

THIRD RACE—Club purse $1200, for all ages; $1000 to first horse, $200 to second; four mile heats.

In all club purses entrance free, and in all such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

The race will commence at 2 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges for meeting	$10 00
Day badges	3 00
Admission to Club stand	2 00
Admission to public stand and field	1 00

RULES OF ADMISSION.

No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Invitation badges for non-residents only can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch.

Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the club house.

Smoking positively prohibited on the members stand.

Members are notified to enter all strangers, names on the visiting club book.

All vehicles must enter by the Gentilly road gate, except members'. Members of the Club, and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the Members' gate.

The Mystery street gate will not be open this meeting.

The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch and Orleans Railroad will leave Clay Statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

STEWARDS.

G. A. Breaux, C. T. Howard, R. W. Simmons, I. E. Glenny, A. P. Mason, A. M. Bickham, F. O. Minor, C. H. Mehle.

TIMERS.

C. H. Chase, J. A. Morris, John H. Smith.

DISTANCE JUDGES.

I. E. Lemarie, W. B. Krumbhaar.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Joseph P. Hornor, Chairman;
E. A. Yorke, J. F. Kraemer, E. A. Burke, F. W. Baker, F. Kennedy, E. D. Willett, H. Denegre, A. Ledoux, Will Steven, W. J. Behan, W. Mehle.

G. A. BREAUX, President.
no29 2t 2p

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,
no15 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the fifth day of December, 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. de2 3t 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. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
E. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.
au4 tfe24

INSURANCE.

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 58
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,652 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—137,382 61	
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91—260,017 04	
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account	17,401 45	
Commissions on agency business	7,798 87	
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—417,914 68	
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75
The company has the following assets:		
Cash		$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums		15,077 16
Bonds, city and others		135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others		67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes		275,736 68
Premiums in course of collection		106,270 62
Suspense account		3,590 79
Agency premiums for December		11,013 20
Warrant account		6,799 69
Branch office		4,534 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory		1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 77
Other real estate		28,532 20
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	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 18
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

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

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYRO, H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL, GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL.

STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,596 98
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,833 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,366 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 03—256,831 02	
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 Forcheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe, R. B. Post, A. Levi, Edward Pilsbury, John R. King, Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camerden, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 5u W Sa 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

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

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING, J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS, DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON, E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

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

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

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

GRUNEWALD HALL, No. 93 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.

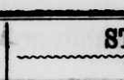
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KITZHAW, Treasurer. mh15 1y

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.



The steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall, as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
FRANKFURT.....September 22	October 25
STRASSBURG.....October 6	November 8
FELDMARSHAL MOLTKE.October 20	November 22
HANNOVER.....November 3	December 6
FRANKFURT.....December 1	January 3
STRASSBURG.....December 15	January 17
FELDMARSHAL MOLTKE.January 5	February 7

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin	$35 gold
Steerage	15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents, No. 42 Union street.
au3 1y

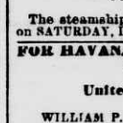
LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3250
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Lamenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827



For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship ST. LOUIS, REID, Commander, Will leave on or about August 12, From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WREKS & CO., No. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINS, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. au4

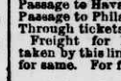
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

For New York.

Comprising the first-class steamships:
GENERAL MEADE ..... A. W. Sampson.
WESTERN METROPOLIS ..... H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER ..... T. P. C. Halsey.
MISSISSIPPI ..... M. B. Crowell.
UNITED STATES ..... B. F. Burdeck.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.



The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. S. QUICK, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SUNDAY, December 6, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage $50
Steerage 25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

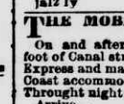
For freight or passage, apply to JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent, No. 190 Common street.

The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow, leaving on SATURDAY, December 12, at 8 A. M. ja4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, EMILIE, MARGARET, LAVACA.



The New Orleans, Florida