New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3, 1874.

A cynic is one who sins.

Revenue cutters—Hard times.

A plea for money—The lawyer's.

Beecher writes soul ly for the *Ledger*.

A lantern in the hand is worth a dozen stars.

Curiosity about trifles indicates a small mind.

Gail Hamilton now gives advice to Indians.

An agricultural fair—The farmer's daughter.

A gentleman is a finished one when he is dead.

This is a world of care, but it is the best we have.

A fair question is, "will you take a chance?"

It takes an educated merchant to write a letter of credit.

A man courts death when his sweetheart is a tight lacer.

Retrenchment can come only when it is meant to retrench.

To a poor man with a large family, glory is of but little account.

When whist is the game between men, honors are often easy.

The Academy of Music dramatic company are playing in Mobile.

Photographers expose their proofs in daylight for sun-dry reasons.

The sword makes it awkward for an armed man to occupy an armed chair.

Time will tell, and the annual product of watches in America now reaches 200,000.

Lawyers generally touch the heart of a judge when they appeal to "his honor."

The *Picayune* gives an excellent description of the decorations on the *Picayune* office.

The new year begins on Friday, and it is believed many people will be unlucky in 1875.

A man by the name of Smith has been discovered in Arkansas, and he makes trouble.

A St. Louis paper speaks of four bushels of poetry unavoidably crowded into the waste basket.

Measures of relief are taken when a man decides to have his boots made big enough for comfort.

"Thou shalt not be found out" would be a more popular commandment than the old one about stealing.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the grade of commander of the Franz Josef on Bull Run Russell.

It appears difficult to do, but Congressmen muzt catch the Speaker's eye before they make a motion.

A great principle anchored to a common word or a familiar expression never loses its hold upon the mind.

Guests at hotels in Italy are advised not to shoot burglars, and make the wives of their landlords widows.

Mem.—Let the Shreveport *Times* either stop calling the REPUBLICAN a liar, or quit stealing our editorial paragraphs.

When warm weather comes out of season nature becomes proud, the trees leave and the buds are perfect swells.

It is said that "ladies are to wear their hair as they did 300 years ago," but no one cares about ladies of that age.

A young man who was disturbing a revival meeting, discovered that the preacher could cast out devils.

The cheapest umbrellas are borrowed ones, and they make the borrower feel cheap when attention is called to them.

A poet who wished to die "amid the grand solitude of the eternal mountain tops," was kicked out of life by a mule.

Race horses do queer things. At Poughkeepsie, American Girl, in harness, run against Copperbottom, under saddle, and lost the race.

When the young men of Italy arrive at the age of seventeen they choose, between the brigands and the church, their occupation for life.

The supervising architect can not tell, and the Supreme Architect only knows, when the New Orleans Customhouse will be finished.

Mr. Dawes says: "The purchasing power of money is greater to-day than it was five years ago," but if a man has no money it makes but little difference.

The theatrical profession makes a distinction between "heavy" men and "responsible" men, though the fat man has the greatest personal responsibility.

London is ahead. It has more Jews than Palestine, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Irish than Dublin, more Catholics than Rome, and more thieves than Chicago.

It is understood that a complimentary benefit will be given for W. Hyland and C. Weis at the Globe Theatre on Sunday evening next, at which a number of amateurs will assist.

The *Bulletin* is to be congratulated on a partial success in capturing a gudgeon who swallows its bait. The *Picayune*, giving no credit, of course, accepts its Returning Board hoax without seasoning.

The clerk of a cockney church recently made the following announcement to the congregation: "You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry at four o'clock to consider on the best means of 'eating the church, and to digest other matters."

A San Francisco engineer assumes that earthquakes are electrical. He says that the shocks which California experiences nearly every year are the most severe along the lines of railway tracks, from which they infer that they "act as gigantic lightning rods, equalizing the electrical tensions of the sections which they connect."

SALE OF THE BATTURE.

The city of New Orleans has among other sources from which to meet the extravagant expenditures of the past received the proceeds of batture sale. The Mississippi has generously bestowed upon the city, according to the City Surveyor, about 112 squares, worth many millions of dollars, and the city has appropriated the river water and retailed it to her thirsty citizens. But the sale of batture has never been properly utilized. The city should have sold this property in lots on ground rent. It would thus have furnished to the purchaser a perpetual loan of his lot cost, at simple interest, and would have reserved the right to distrain for rent upon the tenement erected upon the property. A citizen then with five hundred dollars might acquire a batture lot worth five thousand dollars and erect a business building on it. The city would thus have a revenue collectible without suit, and if it wished to realize by sale or loan, it could either hypothecate or sell the mortgage lien.

The advertised sale of bature and other city property in payment of the Gaines claim reminds us of a specimen of early fraud, which shows that rings are no new invention among us.

A stranger might be curious to know how the city of New Orleans becomes indebted to Mrs. Gaines as warrantor on the title to property claimed by her. The tradition, in short, is this: The representatives of Clark, the testator or intestate, father of Mrs. Gaines, sold certain lots now within the city limits. They were purchased on speculation and resold to the city municipalities at an advance, and as we have heard, for the sum of $40,000. This purchase was duly confirmed by ordinance, but having been vetoed by the Mayor on the ground of defective title was passed over his objections. Years afterward the heir of Clark recovered possession on the same ground affirmed by the Mayor's veto. Now, after half a century the city is required to sell its property to make good the loss sustained by the dishonest ring which purchased property under a notoriously defective title. We doubt if the old river can make ground fast enough to run a city whose municipal morality has been so rotten, and whose accumulated extravagance now foots up $23,000,000 without a dollar of interest bearing investment to aid in meeting its annual obligations.

INFALLIBLE.

We have been told, for some months past, that the Republican party was composed of politicians whose only object was the occupation of office. We have learned from speeches and printed columns that a set of disinterested patriots were prepared to enter the public service, bringing in all the integrity which existed in this age of dilapidated morality. It was not to have been supposed that these patriots could have been induced, except upon compulsion, to accept any office. Logically, it might have been anticipated that writs of impressment into public service would have been executed, and that the inspiring sight would have greeted our eyes of citizens called to office struggling to escape from the custody of a force dispatched to install them in office against their protest and resistance. Under these self-denying doctrines of the opposition, the Democratic employes of Mayor Wiltz might have expected to continue in office from the sheer repugnance of their Democratic fellow-citizens to occupy the offices. Upon this last possibly the new incumbents seem positive. In looking over this new organization, we can see very few of those Democrats who have been employed by the late Democratic administration. They thus seem to have been repudiated by their own brethren, either for personal or official deficiency. It would be, indeed, proper for them to demand some testimonial from their successors explanatory of the causes which led to their wholesale dismissal without a character. But we have seen no such reluctance to enter the public service. There has been no conscription to serve in office. We are, indeed, compelled to employ a double negative to describe this fact. "It" is, "on the contrary, quite the reverse." The office seekers come as the blackbirds to the corn pile, or the ravens to the carcass. The rush is enormous. Every man who bore a torch or carried a transparency—except perhaps the colored persons hired on that service—appears to have a ticket in the official lottery. The drawn numbers have, however, been very capricious and come chiefly into the hands of the club officers. We note the recurrence of names constantly connected with the most violent politics.

The Administrator of Improvements, we are told, held quite a pleasant levee at which he "had some four or five hundred petitions and solicitations before him for consideration."

As we know of no miracle by which the great number of the hungry can be filled with the five loaves and two small fishes, we await the fulfillment of other pledges by which the debt, taxes and expenditures of the city will be reduced, and honesty, peace, order and prosperity restored. This we have a right to expect. The infallible party can do no wrong and commit no error. They have assumed control of public affairs, and others can not dare criticise or complain of their administration under pain of social, political, or possibly vital exile.

GOES BACK ON A PARD.

Both the *Picayune* and the *Bee* denounce one Rudio, a Frenchman, who, after the manner of that people, considered assassination a remedy for political abuses.

We have explained that he who is a subject of a government to which he is not a party may be indulged in acts of violence which will alone free his country from the yoke imposed by a despot. He, however, who is a citizen of a republic is bound by his own contract to seek none but lawful means of changing an administration or amending a constitution. Upon this reasoning alone has been based the justification of Brutus and Tell. Possibly Rudio and his associates—one of whom was that famous Red Republican, Orsini—might have believed that Napoleon had owed his election to what Dr. Raspail called *la boîte a fond double*, or what the Fusionists will recognize as the breech-loader ballot-box, purchased by them of the patentee November, 1872. The correction of these election returns by Rudio and Orsini would have been improper if they considered themselves members of the French empire. In France and among Frenchmen the act may be viewed differently.

Having, then, stated the act of Rudio, it becomes proper to examine in what it differs from the doctrines taught by the *Bee*, *Picayune* and Shreveport *Times*, and from the deeds enacted under these teachers. We have had an invasion of men from several parishes, who, on pretense of reforming an official appointment in another parish, have put to death more than fifty men. This invasion was unlawful, because no civil process can be executed within one jurisdiction by a posse summoned from another. The same unwarrantable doctrine was carried out in the Coushatta assassination of parish officers. A force was organized and armed, on the especial and repeated suggestion of the *Bee*, to superintend the elections and to secure by force the election returns which should, in the opinion of Democratic committees, have been certified by the board. When we add to this the open recommendation of the Shreveport *Times* to "kill" obnoxious opponents if returned, and the attempt some two years since to assassinate the Governor of Louisiana in the open street, we can see no difference between Rudio, who attempted to assassinate the head of the French government, and the man who attempted to kill by pistol shot the head of the government of Louisiana. Both were secret attempts to change an administration by assassination. We can not see in what the doctrine of Orsini and Rudio differ from those which have prevailed in Louisiana, except in what we have stated to be perhaps excusable in a subject, but by no means pardonable in a citizen. It may be a practice among Frenchmen, but there has never been a case of vacating an office by assassination in the State governments of one of the Northern or Southern States founded by English speaking and English thinking people. Thuggery and assassination are imported remedies for a political grievance.

We, however, hope for better things. We trust that the American mode of effecting changes, just illustrated by our election, which has taken power from one set of citizens and transferred it to another, may prevail even in Louisiana. Forty millions of people have voted. A government armed with men and provided with money has acquiesced in the will of the people, who may be even supposed to have rebuked that government. Such is the glory of America. It is seen nowhere else.

We are pleased that contemporaries have seen in another the dangerous and despicable nature of a doctrine which has been taught and enacted here. They now denounce assassination as a remedy for political wrongs. Let them continue to do so. Had they held the same just doctrine for the last six months, the vote terrified from the polls by threats to "kill" and "discharge" men for the crime of opinion might have presented a different result.

We think the *Bee* should apologize to its countryman, Rudio, and the *Picayune*, having seen such a heinous example, should return to the American mode of conducting a canvass, and of abiding by results until they can be changed by a full, fair and free election.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The *Bulletin* whose unpleasant mission it seems to be to assign evil motives to all its opponents, finds fault with the administration of the Agricultural and Mechanical Board for preferring to purchase, as the site of those schools, a solid property near the city, a part of which belonged to a member of the board. We have no defense for the practice of officers or fiduciaries buying or selling subjects confided to them. As in this case the motives appear good and the precautions adequate against imputations of wrong, we publish the explanations as shown as by one of the board over his own signature.

The act of the Legislature, very unfairly, in our opinion, fixes the location of these colleges in a country parish. It thus denies a third of the people paying five-eighths of the State taxes a right to domicile within their municipal limits an institution founded and endowed by the federal government for the education of all. The board, regarding New Orleans as the only place where a mechanical college could be established, were desirous to secure the location of the farm and workshops as near together as possible. The State owns some 200 acres at and around the monument of Jackson's victory. It is proposed to entrust the guard of that unfinished yet dilapidated structure to the labor cadets of Louisiana. There is another body of land belonging to the city, occupied in part as a national cemetery. These two tracts are adjacent, but not adjoining. The interval is held by a member of the board. It constitute less than a third of a tract of six hundred acres of river alluvion with swamp timber, with a front on the street or river, accessible easily from the city. To comply with the law and to receive so large a tract at the price of paying but for one-third of its quantity was deemed by the board an object of importance to the city. It was foreseen that, in connection with the purchase, was the imputation applied by the *Bulletin*; the stipulation was, therefore, made and acceded to, that, while the advantage of this purchase was obvious to all, the transaction should be made so open as that no suspicion of official wrong could attach to those who conducted it. The valuation of this lot was, therefore, entrusted to the last Mayor of this city, an authority deemed honest and impartial. The board had to lose the bargain or accept the imputation. It could secure the one and meet the other. In vindicating its motives it was materially aided by the fact that the member of the board who held the key lot to this purchase had been for some years the custodian of the whole federal donation, had invested it in State bonds, and had returned it, enhanced in amount above the face and interest of the donation, even if scaled according to the terms of the funding bill. It is added in the vindication that the transaction has been terminated by the withdrawal of the key lot, not however in consequence of the imputation on the proposed purchase. It is to be hoped the board will find some other property convenient for the purposes of this important trust, and that the Legislature will take off the unreasonable restriction which prevents New Orleans from establishing even the workshops within her limits.

THE CITY OF THE CRESCENT WELCOMES THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS.

In enfolding within her hospitable limits the strangers who are now mingling among her citizens New Orleans is proud. For a whole week she is clad in her holiday attire, and the welcoming smile and cordial grasp are in the habitual bearing of all. Not an unbrotherly thought will trouble the stream of good will, nor shall the waters be disturbed by evil memories. Not what was or might have been, not what one would elevate or another destroy, but that which is and which all wish to preserve.

She feels that within her households are her friends. From all parts of our country have they come. New England and Virginia refresh recollections of ancestry with their brothers of the new States, and the great Northwest comes to the Crescent City to view its future outlet. From snow and ice they have brought warm hearts, to grow warmer in our genial clime.

They are here on an errand of brotherhood, but it did not need that to make us feel as brothers toward them. The sentiment already inspired will grow stronger as future days come on, and the memory of this reunion keep green. It seems as if the gathering of the Knights at this triennial meeting, this meeting of all our people to welcome them, would prove a bond of unity most blessed to us all.

From us they will bear away recollections of pleasure without a harsh note. From them we receive assurances of good will undreamed of before. They will carry back to their divergent homes impressions that will induce them to return again. We, after the week of pleasure they have given us, shall return to labor with better hopes of peace and happiness.

To all that have honored us with their presence we extend a hearty welcome. Not only for their genial company, their kind words and hearty good wishes are they welcome. But that this hearty uniting strengthens the hope that future years will again see New Orleans the centre of the commerce of the valley, the cherished winter home of the man of wealth, the object of business for the capitalist, and once more the Paris of America daily gathering together, from all parts of the Union, representatives of each of the innumerable interests that make us the freest and wealthiest nation on earth.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

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

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,257,752 31
United States bonds at ten per cent premium	611,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	32,402 84
Banking house and other real estate	137,602 79
Furniture and fixtures	10,291 50
Current expenses and taxes	50,174 00
Due from banks and bankers	248,516 06
Cash on hand	762,270 19
Gold coin on hand	99,932 83
Redemption funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States	31,500 00
Total	$3,261,493 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	25,552 93
Circulation	500,000 00
Dividends unpaid	9,954 19
Due to banks and bankers	156,272 68
Earnings since July 1, 1874	45,792 51
Deposits	1,674,010 52
Total	$3,261,493 21

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President.
CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Secretary.

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

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,
no29 eod 1m Secretary Board of Liquidation.

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,
B. H. T. LEIPOLD,
aug 1 fe30 Commissioners.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY Knights Templar of the State of Louisiana. New Orleans, December 2, 1874.

The following orders are promulgated for the guidance of Sir Knights on the occasion of the parade to take place on FRIDAY, December 4:

Staff of Grand Commander.

SIR SAMUEL MANNING TODD, P. G. Commander.
SIR JOHN A. STEVENSON, P. G. Commander.
SIR RICHARD LAMBERT, P. G. Commander.
SIR JOSEPH H. DaGRANGE, P. G. Commander.
SIR JOHN A. PEEL, Deputy Grand Commander.
SIR RUFUS L. BRUCE, Grand Generalissimo.
SIR WILLIAM L. STANFORD, Grand Captain General.
SIR J. C. CARPENTER, Grand Prelate.
SIR E. E. ADAMS, Acting Senior Grand Warden.
SIR ZEBULON M. PIKE, Junior Grand Warden.
SIR GUSTAVUS SONTAG, Grand Recorder.
SIR DEWITT C. PECK Grand Standard Bearer.
SIR ANDREW HERO, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer.
SIR GEORGE J. PINKARD, Grand Warden.
SIR CHARLES R. WOODRUFF, Past G. C., Kentucky.
SIR PHILIP REED, United States Army.
SIR WILLIAM S. PIKE, Jacques De Molay Commandery No. 2, Louisiana.
SIR ALBERT BALDWIN, Orleans Commandery No. 3, Louisiana.
SIR LIVINGSTON H. GARDNER, Orleans Commandery No. 3, Louisiana.
SIR ALFRED H. ISAACSON, Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1, Louisiana.
SIR JAMES WALLACE, Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1, Louisiana.
SIR ROBERT E. RIVERS, Orleans Commandery No. 3, Louisiana.
SIR EDWARD A. BURKE, Jacques De Molay Commandery No. 2, Louisiana.

1. The several divisions will assemble promptly at 10 A. M., according to seniority of Grand Commanderies.

2. The line will be formed on the south side of Canal street, resting on St. Charles, extending toward Dryades, and north side, extending toward the river, at open order, officers to the front, and dressed back sufficient distance to permit the Grand Master to drive along the front for inspection, at which time the bands will play and colors salute.

3. The M. E. Grand Master will receive a marching salute of one hundred guns from Company B, Louisiana Artillery, under command of Captain J. D. Edwards.

4. After the Grand Master has passed from right to left the line will close its ranks and break into column of threes to the right, and at the command march will move on their route.

First Division.

SIR E. E. ADAMS, A. G. Senior Warden, commanding.
Third Infantry Band.
Grand Commandery of Louisiana and Staff.
Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1, Louisiana.
Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 2, Louisiana.
Orleans Commandery No. 3, Louisiana.
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Grand Commandery of New York.
Grand Commandery of Virginia.
Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

Second Division.

SIR Z. M. PIKE, G. Junior Warden, commanding.
Grand Commandery of Ohio.
Reed Commandery No. 6, Dayton, Ohio.
Grand Commandery of Kentucky.
Louisville Commandery No. 1, of Kentucky.
Grand Commandery of Vermont.
Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Third Division.

SIR D. W. C. PECK, Grand Standard Bearer, commanding.
Grand Commandery of Indiana.
Terre Haute Commandery No. 16, Indiana.
Grand Commandery of Texas.
Grand Commandery of Michigan.
Grand Commandery of Mississippi.
Mississippi Commandery No. 1, Jackson, Mississippi.
Magnolia Commandery No. 2, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Grand Commandery of Illinois.
Elwood Commandery No. 6, Illinois.
Cairo Commandery No. 13, Illinois.
Chicago Commandery No. 19, Illinois.
Hugh de Payen Commandery No. 29, Illinois.
Hospitaller Commandery No. 13, Illinois.

Fourth Division.

SIR ANDREW HERO, JR., Grand Sword Bearer, commanding.
Grand Commandery of California.
Grand Commandery of Tennessee.
Grand Commandery of Wisconsin.
Grand Commandery of New Jersey.
Grand Commandery of Missouri.
St. Louis Commandery No. 1, of Missouri.
Ascalon Commandery No. 16, of Missouri.
St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18, of Missouri.

Fifth Division.

SIR GEORGE J. PINCKARD, Grand Warden, commanding.
Grand Commandery of New Hampshire.
Grand Commandery of Georgia.
Grand Commandery of Alabama.
Grand Commandery of Iowa.
Grand Commandery of Minnesota.
Grand Commandery of Kansas.
Grand Commandery of Maryland.
Washington Commandery No. 1, District of Columbia.
Columbia Commandery No. 2, District of Columbia.
Sir Knights from Delaware and Nebraska.

The GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, with DE MOLAY COMMANDERY NO. 4, Washington, District of Columbia, as body guard to the Grand Master.

Line of March.

St. Charles street to First, to Magazine, to Calliope, to Camp, to north side of Canal, to Royal, to Esplanade, to Chartres, to St. Louis, to Peters, to south side of Canal, to Carondelet, to Gravier, when the several Commanderies break off to their quarters or elsewhere, as the parade will be considered dismissed after having passed in review by the Grand Master and Committee on Award of Testimonials at Clay Statue.

The judges will be stationed at three points on the line of march, viz: Exposition Hall, the residence of Grand Commander Hornor, on Magazine street, between Race and Orange, and Clay Statue.

Red flags will be displayed two blocks in advance of the judges' stand in each instance.

By order of

JOSEPH P. HORNOR,
Grand Commander and Grand Marshal of Parade.
W. L. STANFORD, Grand Captain General.
de3 2p

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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Touro Buildings, near Bourbon street.

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AND

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de1 6t 2p

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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,
de2 President of School Board.

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. PERNAU—Modern Languages.

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

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

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1874.

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; $350 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, $350; 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.

L. 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,
no16 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Cana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. F. DICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

15.....Orleans Street.....15

no28 2w (Near Court Buildings).

H. BONZANO,

CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER,

Office, No. 2 Clinton street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, opposite the Customhouse,

no19 1m NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER ELECTRIC SPARK.

Owners of goods lost per steamer Electric Spark, from New York, in 1864, are hereby notified that unless their claims are filed ANEW WITHOUT DELAY, they will be barred. Claims recovered with dispatch by J. G. EUSTIS,
United States Commissioner,
no15 1m No. 35 Carondelet street.

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE LOT OF YAWLS, different sizes, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, etc., low for cash. Apply to SHICKLE, HARRISON & CO., United States Naval Station, Algiers. Or address Postoffice Box 2729, New Orleans.
no21 1m eod

SALOONS.

HOYT'S VARIETIES BAR,

14.....Burgundy Street.....14

UNDER VARIETIES THEATRE.

Having leased the BAR of the Varieties Theatre for the ensuing season, and having made arrangements that will, I trust, meet the approbation of the most fastidious, I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public.

no4 3m CHARLES J. HOYT.

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 55
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,688 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—137,382 51	
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,922 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	38,773 49	
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00—50,000 00—417,914 62	
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	125,000 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	3,590 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	23,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,495 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 10
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. SCHKEIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LABITTE. J. TUYES.
jal7 1y

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

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 08—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 Forcheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post, A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury, John R. King,
Charles S. Slayback, Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace, J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 3m W Sa 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

S. 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, C