New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

Silence is a fitting reply to folly.

Most any weather is colder than blazes.

No body is too small for a coroner to sit on.

Dr. Ayer's political defeat was a bitter pill.

The pantaloons of pantomimes suit the boys.

England throws a Glad-stone at the Pope.

Charity covers a multitude of sins and sinners.

Bunker Hill monument is a tower of strength.

Tweed suits are again fashionable in New York.

New year calls—calls on the pocket book for presents.

Too martyrs are always unwilling to acknowledge the corn.

The Grecian bend makes lovely woman stoop to folly.

There were no umbrellas during the reign of Cæsar.

The public schools of Mobile have been taking a vaccination.

Hounds are not playful dogs. They are scenters of gravity.

The rock of ages—An old grandmother rocking a new baby.

One pill in the mouth makes the whole world seem bitter.

The only English chapel in Rome was built by Americans.

"Blonde lace, *black* and white," may be found on Royal street.

Getting the drift of a thing—gathering wood along the river banks.

An alarming insurrection has broken out in the Fukien province of China.

Comic almanacs are among the most pleasing annuals, weather or no.

Mr. Reeve, the actor, found that "The Better Angel" would not draw in Texas.

A married man boasts that he never found the buttons off his shirt—or on it.

Woman suffrage is not wanted in Michigan. Now look out for a breeze from the lakes.

A question for a bachelor is whether to furnish a rented room, or rent a furnished room.

A curious editor boils to know if the London *Lancet* was started by a Job printer.

A dealer should not only advertise his business, but he should advertise to get business.

The photographic business improves because new feautures are constantly introduced.

The water boiled at the burning of the the Warren House, Hot Springs, Arkansas, recently.

If there is a law against the publication of obituary poetry, it has never been put to the test.

Alexander H. Stephens is living in reduced circumstances. His weigh of life is eighty pounds.

Some mention is made in the Philadelphia papers of a centennial exposition to be held in that city.

The London *Times* has a wire of its own to Paris. The New York *Herald* is nowhere in enterprise.

Hamlet says, "by heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!" But they wouldn't let him.

J. W. Swindells, Esq., is editor and proprietor of the Dallas *Herald*, though his paper swindles no one.

Edward Atkinson has been discussing "the righteousness of money making." Of course it is not counterfeit.

When you look to find out the value of a public security, it is very instructive to learn that it is "unchanged."

The shortest will in favor of a minor is recorded in Pennsylvania. It reads: "Emily R. Miner is my heir. (Signed) Sarah K. Miner."

People should keep their mouths shut on coming out of a warm room into colder air, though many find such a thing difficult to do.

The Handsboro *Democrat* speaks of "another blistering letter" written to Governor Ames by "one of the people," who is probably an old blister.

A man who was robbed of $26 in New York State received $162 for services as witness in the case. He is now open for engagements with other highwaymen.

Mayor Havemeyer's funeral was delayed until Saturday last, on account of the absence of his son, William F. Havemeyer, Jr., who was in New Orleans at the time of the mayor's death.

Our acknowledgments are due to Miss E. E. Vigers, of Edmonia School, Miss I. M. Williams, of Robertson School, and Miss M. V. McCarty, of Rampart School, for invitations to attend their examination exercises.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a judgment for $1400, with interest and costs. For particulars see advertisement.

We learn that Judge O. J. Flagg, of the Fourth Judicial District for the parish of St. Charles is one of the candidates for Judge Durell's place, Judge Flagg is, perhaps too useful in his present position to be spared for the service which some of his friends desire to secure for him. He has, however, and deservedly, many friends among the bar, which may not be of much use to him, as it is proverbial that lawyers are rarely ever consulted in the work of selecting juriats. This is an open tilt, however, and entrance is free to all comers.

## ON TO TEXAS.

That New Orleans secured the independence of Texas by contributions of men and money is a historical fact. That New Orleans has derived much less advantage than other cities from the Empire State thus founded we suppose no one will dispute. Without any adequate water connection with interior Texas, the products of that State are borne away by the rival rail of St. Louis and New York. That the natural port and market of Texas should be, for want of a couple of hundred miles of rail, lost to New Orleans, is a serious imputation upon the enterprise of our people. When there is a unanimous demand for its construction it becomes the more extraordinary that an obstacle so insignificant should be permitted to continue.

There have been efforts made to construct this work. The State and city gave largely and liberally to the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad. It broke down at Brashear, eighty miles from New Orleans, and is now used as a private property, forming a section of a steam line to Galveston. State aid was given to the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. The work for the first twenty miles ran alongside of the Brashear road, and, after passing in its whole length along the banks of the deepest river in the Union, broke down about the sixtieth mile post, at a small river village. This terminus is some ten miles less near to Texas than the Brashear terminus. We have then two roads, on the same location, for twenty miles, each projected to Texas and each arrested by inability or indisposition of their respective authorities to prosecute their charters to conclusion.

If we look at the means placed at the disposal of the Opelousas and Jackson railroads by the State and city, it will be found that the stock represented in right of this contribution has been sold to the corporation for a very small sum; that this sum has been expended, and that the city and State now pay an amount of interest on the original subscriptions to these roads approaching the sums received from the sale of the State and city interest in the roads. The treatment of the State by the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company seems to have been even worse. A subvention per mile was made by the State for the promotion of the road from Donaldsonville west. An engineer of the company testifies that there was never any actual construction even begun, and yet the corporation succeeded in obtaining from the State authorities the delivery of two and a half millions of State bonds, due only upon the completion of the work which had never been begun.

We need not summarize the detail of incoherent purpose and consistent sacrifice. It shows the public to have been entirely ignorant of the topography of the country. It shows that the public donations have never effectually reached the purpose of constructing a road to Texas.

We have now a plan proposed by many citizens deeply, because personally, interested in a railroad to Texas. They are neither speculators striving to get hold of State or city bonds, nor are they statesmen, looking alone to the developed prosperity of the State or city. They are cotton factors, dry goods merchants, bankers and other business men. They honestly propose to give their own time and what money they can spare to the execution of a work upon which the prosperous business of each of them greatly depends. These are undoubtedly the right men engaged in their proper work. The promoters of this work have, however, fallen into an old fallacy. It is that a road to Texas can be made by State or city donations. In addition to the difficulties of controlling public appropriations, and confining them strictly to the object for which they were intended comes at this day the added embarrassment of a constitutional prohibition of additional city debt, and the credit of the city debased to less than fifty cents on the dollar. Even, therefore, if the city can, or shall encumber itself with a further debt, the beneficiaries could not expect to realize half its face, while their own securities might absolutely suffer from a city indorsement.

In the event of any city liability the taxpayers may have to provide for the interest, and extinguish the principal of the obligation. As this then is the precarious policy of packing a few more feathers on the back of our fiscal beast of burden, let us see if there be not a more practical and American way of building this Texas road:

1. There should be, if possible, a consolidation of our two Western roads from the same crossing in this city to a common point of divergence, west.

2. A contract should be made with the two present roads for a right of connection with and use by the extension west to Texas. This extension is worth as much to the roads used as to the company, which thus virtually extend themselves to Texas.

All the details of prorating and schedules for common use may be easily adjusted. This will give New Orleans the benefit of all the road which has been made west, and will enable the gentlemen engaged in making the Texas road to apply all their money to new work and not again to go over ground which has already two railroads and a great river.

2. Assuming then either Brashear or Donaldsonville as a point of western departure, the promoters of this extension should boldly throw themselves upon the country. There are along this line of extension projected on the city of Dallas, Texas, eight parishes in Louisiana and seventeen counties in Texas. We make no estimate of the population, and taxable values along this line. They are, in the aggregate, perhaps one-fourth those of New Orleans. The area and productive capacity of the country traversed is far superior to that along the line of the Illinois Central railroad before the construction of that route. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the bonds of each of these parishes and counties, or the bonds of the Texas railroad, indorsed by those counties, would command a better price in market than the bonds or indorsement of New Orleans.

3. The promoters of this road should canvass New Orleans for all the cash subscriptions to be had. Merchants had as well send ten per cent of their stock to auction after their winter's sales are over and subscribe the proceeds to the road as to let them lie on their shelves over summer. One Mardi Gras excursion from Dallas will pay it all back; and more committees competent to explain the importance of this road to the merchants, land owners and planters should be sent along the line. They should solicit from such persons subscriptions of land, money or labor, They should urge the policy of county and parish subscriptions. It should be explained that such a road would enhance the taxable value of the land far beyond the principal of the county or parish bonds subscribed or indorsed for the company. It could be made plain that much of the dirt work of the road could be made by the planters resident along the line. It would consist chiefly of grubbing and ditching. That crossties could be cut and piled along the line. That by doing such work, payable part money and part in stock, the planters would be practically working on their own road to market, and that the saved freight on one or two crops of cotton would more than reimburse the subscription. It is not impossible that in the present dearth of demand for rail and rolling stock, purchases of both might be made payable in part with the bonds or even the stock of the company. A work begun with such integrity, and prosecuted in so practical a manner, will command the confidence of capitalists, and when its mortgage bonds shall be put in market, its completion will be comparatively easy. At least villages in the United States have commenced with far less resources, and secured the construction of valuable railroads.

Such in our opinion is the proper mode of building a road to Texas. Ask the help of the country. Economize and concentrate our own resources and go to work practically and the work is insignificant in comparison with the resources applicable to its construction. While we have no specific objection to aiding a public work by the use of public credit we are satisfied that the effort to reach Texas by adding to the corporate debt of New Orleans—were such an increase even legal—will be futile from the doubt and degradation which surround the public securities of our State and city. We recommend this practical American plan for adoption.

## LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS.

After the breath has left a man's body he is of little use to survivors. It occasionally happens, however, that a name gained by a long life of successful action is kept in the popular memory for a brief period by those who think praising a virtue is the next best thing to possessing it. But effervescent patriotism, such as responds to the rally cry for a riot or a barricade, leaves no enduring memory. The victims of popular tumult are brought home on a shutter; the neighbors stalk out and in on tiptoe, with bated breath, till the corpse is ready to be buried in the crazy masonry of one of our old cemeteries, and his memory utterly smothered under an avalanche of nauseating rhymes, miscalled poetry. To the proposition to raise money for the dependent friends of the deceased (we notice that nearly all who are killed in riots are the sole support of poor people) there is a great show of compliance. There is, usually, fuss enough raised to collect half a million of dollars, though the published result shows a few hundreds or thousands. Since the day that a riotous party, calling themselves vigilants, killed eight or nine poor ignorant German's, returning in panic to their camp, down to the late disgraceful affair of the fourteenth of September, no adequate compensation has ever been given those who fell in, or the more humble, who survived a scene of carnage. Some of the actors, it is true, are treated better than others. Money was doled out in inverse ratio to the poverty of the recipient. The poorer and lower orders were dismissed with $25, while others, who scarcely needed anything at all, were wailed upon, and begged to accept a thousand. Now, to make the matter worse and more provoking, it appears the insurance companies are refusing to pay policies on the lives of those who changed their occupation without the consent of one of the contracting parties. These men made a bargain with certain insurance companies when they were clerks, workmen and the like, engaged in peaceful occupations. But they lost their lives as soldiers, and the insurance companies have a right to complain that they came to the office to deceive. That there is a wide difference in rates for risks on civilians and men of war, and that people are bound strictly by their agreements, and not by what people who know nothing at all of the matter may think. If a local company or two chooses to pay these losses, amounting perhaps to a few hundreds, by way of advertising their liberality at the expense of their character for good business sense, we ought not to make any serious objection. But we do most seriously question whether any insurance company would carry this principle very far. Suppose, for instance, that some of our politicians, who did not have horror enough on the fourteenth of September, should succeed at last in creating another tumult greater than the first, in which five or six hundred people were killed by the troops and the police, does anybody suppose the two or three companies who are paying the insignificant losses of September would take up the new list and expend hundreds of thousands of dollars merely for a sentiment?

There is something very repulsive and disgusting in this trade in human flesh and blood at best. It is generally well received when a lunatic of any sort appeals to somebody else to rush forth and fight to defend his claim to an office or avenge an insult. It is falsely called glory, honor, patriotism and such attractive names, while it is in reality the old story of the monkey, the cat and the hot chestnuts over again. After the battle is over and the list of killed brought in the stirrer up of strife obtains his appointment as alms collector, in which congenial business he makes the most of the situation. As there is no one to call him to a strict account he may or may not turn in all his own skillful genius has enabled him to wring from unwilling people. But no matter by what name votaries may call this business, it is in reality traffic in human life for gain. And those who are to receive the benefits generally incur the least danger of bodily harm.

## COLONIZED VOTES.

The Democratic papers point with exultation to the fact that in such parishes as De Soto, Bienville, Sabine and others, where no Republican was allowed to vote, the number actually voting bears a very fair proportion to the number registered. Several parishes are mentioned, in which there was a vote of from eighty to ninety per cent of the number registered. This is no evidence of fairness, for no one supposes the Democracy to be such ninnies as to stuff a ballot-box with more tickets than there are voters in the parish.

In De Soto parish, for instance, we have positive evidence that white people from Texas came in and did the voting, while the negroes were scared out of sight. The whole of what is brought forward by the Democracy as the returns of De Soto has been rejected by the Returning Board, on the ground that they are not what they purport to be. The supervisor declares he was compelled to certify under duress that papers were correct which he knew were not. These returns were concocted by outside parties, the supervisor compelled to sign them, and are of no possible value, since they do not set forth the result of what occurred in De Soto. They pretend to say a thousand votes were cast when it is known that not one-fourth of a thousand voters of the parish came within voting distance of the ballot box at Mansfield all day. Having, therefore, held no election, the supervisor has no returns to make—nothing to report. The Returning Board has not had anything from De Soto before it, that is, nothing importing the action of the legal voters of that parish on election day. When the Democracy is able to produce anything worthy the name of returns it will, no doubt, be treated with proper respect. But they must not suppose that because an unprotected supervisor was bullied into obedience that the Returning Board can be served in a similar.

## ANOTHER POLITICAL STORM BREWING.

We have no reason to doubt the information which we received yesterday in tangible shape that another armed attack on the State government is ordered for the present week. It may possibly be postponed, but at present the chances are nine in ten that some demonstration will be made. Preliminary orders have already been issued, and the final word will soon follow if it be deemed prudent or necessary. The State has no forces adequate to repel an attack of the White Leaguers, and our only reliance is upon United States troops, even if they be sufficient for the emergency. The State militia disappeared with the first cloud of danger last fall, carrying their fine uniforms to a place of concealment. The police is few in number and weak in *morale*. So we must depend chiefly upon Uncle Sam or go to the wall this time. It may possibly be the intent of the Democracy to make a test of how far they can go without coming in collision with the federal forces. If such be their intent, it is likely we shall all be the wiser before next Saturday night.

It is of no great consequence what is chosen as the immediate cause of the outbreak—there is but one question that divides the people, and that relates to obedience to a federal law. But there is a great deal in it, and it may take another war—a small one perhaps—to settle it beyond dispute. Certainly, the Republican party of Louisiana in 1874, like the slaves in 1861, are too weak and too poor in resources to fight the quarrel alone. As Congress is in session, we shall not have to wait long for a response.

## THE CITY ATTORNEY.

It is difficult to say at present whether we have two City Attorneys or none at all. The City Council yesterday moved in a body upon Mr. Walsh's works and compelled him to leave, whereupon Mr. Jonas was installed. As both the gentlemen are Democrats, and either of them believed to be capable of discharging the duties of City Attorney, we have no political interest in this question, and as little that is personal. But as it is our duty to point out what is the law and the precedent to the new comers in the City Hall—gentlemen who, fresh from machine shops and the humble walks of private life, are not skilled in nice questions of law, it is our duty to inform the City Council that Mr. Walsh will be pretty sure to establish his title to the office and his claim to the salary. Doubtless Mr. Jonas will receive pay also for his services, but that will not save the city from the necessity of paying Mr. Walsh also.

It is not the first time that a Democratic city administration has been compelled to pay twice for the same service through ignorance of the law.

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. dcl 2p

## A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

**A Short Postponement of the Fifth Gift Concert.**

As manager of the gift concerts given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky my position creates an important trust in behalf of the Public Library and the ticket holders of the fifth gift concert. The Public Library of Kentucky and the ticket holders are jointly interested in the amount of the drawing. The larger the fund to be distributed in gifts the greater will be the gift awarded to each lucky ticket holder, and the more the amount realized by the library. To have a full drawing is so manifestly to the interest of those interested that, rather than have a fractional drawing on the thirtieth instant, I deem it due to the trust confided to me by the ticket holders and the Public Library of Kentucky, that a short postponement be made to enable me to dispose of the unsold tickets and have a full drawing. Though the very large amount now in bank would enable us to distribute handsome gifts, yet we should feel disappointed in this our last concert should we be compelled to make a fractional drawing, however large.

We have received so very large a number of letters from all parts of the country from those most largely interested, urging a postponement if all the tickets be not sold by the thirtieth, that we feel strengthened in our sense of duty to the ticket holders and the Public Library to make the postponement. Under the circumstances we have determined, in the interest of all parties, to postpone the concert and drawing to SATURDAY, February 27, 1875, at which time the drawing will positively take place, and, as a guarantee of good faith toward ticket holders, we pledge ourselves to refund to any ticket holder his money, upon presentation of his ticket, should the drawing fail to come off at the day now fixed. The past, we feel assured, will be sufficient guarantee to all interested that they will be fairly and honestly dealt with. The money paid for tickets is sacredly preserved against all contingencies until after the payment of the gifts, after which the expenses are to be reimbursed and the Public Library is to be paid its profits.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

November 29, 1874. d-8 2t 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,
S. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

and 1fe24

## 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

GENTLEMEN'S WARM

Merino Undershirts for $1 Each.
Best Cotton Flannel Drawers Only $1 25 Per Pair.
And everything else
EQUALLY CHEAP FOR CASH,
At
B. T. WALSHE'S,
No. 110 Canal street.

de3 1t 7p

## 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 | 137,692 79 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 10,291 90 |
| Current expenses and taxes | 30,174 60 |
| Due from banks and bankers | 318,516 06 |
| Cash on hand | 762,570 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 | 9,864 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 |

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.
de2 1m A. WAGATHA, Jr., Teller.

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.

## NOTICE TO VETERANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, December 3, 1874.

The second semi-annual payment to veterans and widows of veterans of the war of 1814-15 will be made by this office on and after December 12.

Payments will only be made to individual claimants, or upon duly executed powers of attorney.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

de4 5t

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THIRTEENTH CALL.

**Redemption of Five-Twenty Bonds of 1862.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 2, 1874.

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY GIVEN BY the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding the national debt" I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds" will be paid at the treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$50—No. 4201 to No. 4961, both inclusive.
$100—No. 6201 to No. 10 500; both inclusive.
$500—No. 5001 to No. 7000, both inclusive.
$1000—No. 14,901 to No. 20 000, both inclusive.
$5,000,000.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds.

United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division o the Secretary's office."

no8 B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

PHONOGRAPHY.....PHONOGRAPHY.

The advertiser wishes to form a class young men desirous of learning the above art. MUNSON'S SYSTEM will be taught, in which the undersigned has had experience as an able and successful teacher. For terms, etc., address

6 BLAKE FOSTER, at this office.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH ELLISON, BANKRUPT.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 1419.**

WHEREAS, JOSEPH ELLISON, OF NEW ORleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court, a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of December, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 23, 1874.

no24 del 8 K. LOEW Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF WOLF SILVERSTEIN, BANKrupt.

**In Bankruptcy—No. 1351.**

WHEREAS WOLF SILVERSTEIN, of the parish of Tangipahoa, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the tenth day of December, 1874, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the ninth day of December A. D. 1874, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 27, 1874.

no24 del 8 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS E.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, December 26, 1874.

SCHEME.

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

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 40 prizes of | 500 are | 20,000 |
| 200 prizes of | 100 are | 20,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are | 2,700 |
| 9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are | 1,800 |
| 9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are | 900 |
| 270 prizes, amounting to | $80,400 |

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of three same ten of the numbers drawing the first the full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 234 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200 If ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. j-2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 7, 1874.

CLASS 290.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 59 | 39 | 60 | 52 | 38 | 73 | 7 | 12 | 24 | 18 | 62 | 67 | — | — |

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this tenth day of December, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

## SUCCESSION NOTICES.

**Succession of Christian August Wiemann.**

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED OR HAVING PROperty belonging to said deceased, and all who have claims against his estate, are requested to make the same known to Friedrich W. Keppe, testamentary executor, No. 65 Treme street, New Orleans, or to A. J. LEWIS, Attorney at Law, No. 33 Exchange alley, corner of Customhouse street. de3

**Succession of Lorenz Gartner.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,405.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de8 12 16* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

**Succession of John M. Smith.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,335.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de8 13 17* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

**Successions of Lewis Bewerung and William Gierke and Sophia Landman, his wife, deceased.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 34 248 and 34,249.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present nodification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by William Bewerung, tutor and administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

de4 3 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

**Succession of Catherine Young, Wife of George Beiber.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37 562.—Whereas, Mrs. Margaret Young, wife of Francis X. Deichelbohrer, has petitioned this court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Catherine Beiber, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

de3 3 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

**Succession of Thomas B. Bodley.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,250.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

no29 de3 5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

## POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, December 3, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey between Valence and Bordeaux streets—

ONE RED COW, with white spots; tips of horns sawed off.

Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on THURSDAY, December 10, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.

D. E. McCARTHY, Administrator.

No. 69—de3 14.

## 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. |
|---|---|---|
| HANNOVER | November 3 | December 6 |
| KOELN | December 1 | January 3 |
| STRASSBURG | December 15 | January 17 |
| FRANKFURT | 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.

em3 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) | 3200 |
| DOMINION, Captain Bouchette | 3200 |
| ONTARIO, Captain French | 3200 |
| VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts | 2500 |
| MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon | 2500 |
| TEXAS, Captain Laurenson | 2350 |
| MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake | 2000 |
| QUEBEC, Captain Bennett | 2000 |
| 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 WEEKS & CO., No. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—PLINS, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. and

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. Rainey.
MISSISSIPPI.....M. B. Crowell.
UNITED STATES.....B. P. Burdsell.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY, FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship

MISSISSIPPI,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, December 12, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage.....$20
Steerage.....15

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 GENERAL MEADE will follow, leaving SATURDAY, December 12, at 8 A. M. jn6

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

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

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | To Key West. | To Cedar Keys |
|---|---|---|
| Cabin | $40 | $35 |
| Steerage | 20 | 12 |

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed, and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 120 Common street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Carrying the United States Mails.

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander.....1300 tons
YAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander.....1400 tons
TONAWANDA, C. C. Wiltbank, commander 844 tons

To sail FRIDAY, December 18, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship YAZOO,
L. D. BARRETT, Commander.

Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency)...$35
Pass