New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 13, 1874.

The river Tiber is getting high.

Instead of waiting for a chance, make one.

Murder in Vicksburg is called "an invasion."

There is plenty of law but no lawyers in Russia.

The resistance of God is obedience to tyranny.

The lobby for the present Congress is well organized.

Lotta has purchased a lot in Washington for $16,000.

When it comes to point lace all women can see the point.

Brooklyn is putting on "Jane Eyre" at the Park Theatre.

Prussian hunters are not obliged to go far to find a Reichstag.

Carriers' addresses are discountenanced by the Postmaster General.

In Scotland they fine people for jumping on moving railway trains.

The great California wedding fastens the rose of Sharon to a Com-stock.

Colorado and New Mexico are candidates for the honor of being made States.

A horse car ring is one of the things among the city government of Boston.

As a source of out-door amusement, the Chinaman regards nothing higher than a kite.

The memory of a child is wonderful. He knows what he found in his stocking a year ago.

No man cares to see himself as others see him, when he is looked at by cross-eyed men.

The papers of Mississippi are publishing the President's message as a continued story.

The Louisville papers manufacture a great deal of river news on a very small river.

In a single week of last month 808,600 pounds of tobacco was sold in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Miss Nielson fills the Louisville theatre with her eyes and diamonds, and chin, and bewildering shoulders.

School children are allowed to whisper when they are getting up a Christmas present for the teacher.

Christmas and New Year, both falling on Friday, will be unlucky days for those who do not receive presents.

It is a sad comment on our national inquisitiveness to read that Minister Avery had to leave Shanghai for Pekin.

One of the districts of San Francisco is called Tar Flat. Vascillating people easily work themselves up to the sticking point there.

The New York *Post* urges the replacing of the duty upon tea and coffee, because the government needs more revenue, and we can realize $25,000,000 from this source more easily than from any other.

Casting lots, when shipwrecked, to see who shall next be eaten, is exciting but not a gratifying sport. Buying a ticket in the Louisiana Lottery is always fun and often fortune. Try it, if you don't believe this statement.

Persons desiring to stock their places with orange trees should interview Mr. Dan Hickok, of Carrollton, who has about 3000 fine young trees at his nursery garden suitable for transplanting. They are of superior quality and will be sold cheap.

From his complete stock of sheet music, Mr. Philip Werlein, No. 80 Baronne street, sends us a new ballad song entitled "I Have a Little Sweetheart," composed by J. R. Thomas, with appropriate words by Mr. C. O. Clayton.

Miss Kellogg said to an interviewer in Louisville, "A young girl in training must make a covenant with her eyes and not look upon a man. I am now thirty-two years of age, and have never yet found time for beaux. I shall sing for at least four years."

The usual services will be held at the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Subject for the evening: "Is a man responsible for his religious opinions?" Hours of service, 11 A. M., 7 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

Some have fortune thrust upon them; of these are the buyers of tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. Riches are often a burden, and those who speculate in the grand drawing of the twenty-sixth of this month must be content to suffer under the infliction of sundry large prizes.

The opening of the new St. Patrick's Hall will be celebrated on Thursday evening next by a grand concert, to be given by the young ladies of New Orleans for the benefit of St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum. The concert will be under the patronage of a number of the most charitably disposed ladies of the city.

A recent patent for a map consists in having those portions intended to represent the rivers, lakes and oceans filled with actual water. This is done by attaching the map to a back of wood of sufficient thickness. The rivers, etc., are dug out, filled with water and glazed. Such maps may be hung upon the wall in the usual manner.

We are indebted to Major C. W. Howell, of the engineer corps, United States army, for a copy of his annual report upon the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, removal of the Red river raft; improvement of rivers and harbors in the States of Louisiana and Texas, under his charge. Interesting extracts from this valuable document appear in this issue of the REPUBLICAN.

Returns from the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery of Friday, the eleventh instant, show the following: E. Hollenger, doing at No. 503 Bagatelle street, owns one-half of the prize—$5027 50—drawn by combination ticket Nos. 2, 17, 60. The lucky numbers were purchased at the office of Numa Dudoussat corner of Love and Elysian Fields streets.

SHALL LOUISIANA BE DEGRADED TO A TERRITORY?

This is a question put perhaps ninety days too soon, but it may possibly save a good deal to decide it in advance. The opposition will not submit to the government of the law unless organized and administered according to their dictation. The Republican party cannot submit their rights to this intolerant power unless the guarantees of the constitution fail them entirely. Let our antagonists then say whether they desire Louisiana to be remanded by Congress to a territorial condition, and the Republican party will respond in such terms as the deliberate sentiment of its members shall, upon consultation, determine.

Having said this question should be decided promptly, we will give our reasons. We shall also sketch the programme which may precede the probable action of Congress:

1. The State law has made a board to scrutinize the election returns and prepare a *prima facie* list of members. Those reported to the Legislature will be examined under a constitutional authority and duty of that body. The report of the board can not make or displace a legislator. With the use or propriety of such a board we have nothing to do. When Governor Warmoth was acting with most of the same men who now appear as White Leaguers, there was a Returning Board. It was composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, a removable Secretary of State and two permanent members. During the canvass of 1872 we never heard the least protest or objection to that Returning Board, which placed the results of an election literally in the hands of the executive. When Governor Warmoth signed the election bill creating the present Returning Board, he was sustained by the opposition. Under this very law he appointed partisans as members of the Returning Board. The very commissions of Messrs. McEnery, Sheridan and others, now filed in the contest before Congress, are founded upon the report of a Returning Board acting under this very law. This then is a law. A law passed, and accepted by the opposition. If they protest against it there can be no other reason except that one body of voters in Louisiana are entitled to employ a law when it suits them, and nullify it when it does not.

2. We proceed to consider the manner in which this actual nullification may be effected. The proscription and intimidation of Republicans has done its work. The Governor has been confined to military protection. Some of the voters have been terrified from the polls, or compelled to violate their political convictions to save life and the wages of labor. This has passed.

Astute White League lawyers have daily watched the Returning Board, and every act not approved has been accompanied with a menace of popular vengeance, if the final report of the board shall not conform to the dictation of the attorneys. Can there be any doubt that such menaces have been made, and that the lives of all the Returning Board, except the member having a safe conduct, may pay the penalty of a report not acceptable to the attorneys?

It was the open recommendation of the Shreveport *Times*, that men not giving the official returns that the White League demanded, should be killed. It is a new term in American politics. This avowal was received with horror, and even the White League press here declined to approve it. The ominous intimation of this press renders it probable that this precise remedy is intended to correct the returns of the board now in session. One ultra journal says of the board:

> Scorn will not reach these men any more than the law; but the popular indignation can find a mode of expression against the guilty, and the recipients of the profits of their crime—an expression direct, decisive and summary—that shall make even these indurated, unscrupulous knaves deplore the day that gave them birth.

Another exasperates prejudices against the board by saying, of a decision:

> We repeat that we have never known a more audaciously illegal, inequitable and absurd decision than this.

And charging—

> That this decision is the prelude to another of those bold and villainous conspiracies against the suffrage and rights of our people.

A third gives this mysterious warning:

> For three days the city has been agog with sensational reports, the origin of which it is impossible to trace, but whose dreadful purport is on every body's lips. Many sober men would prefer to have the blow fall rather than live in a constant state of uncertainty. They would accept revolution, rapine and murder if it brought a speedy and final termination to the existing uneasiness. Sensational as the assertion may sound, New Orleans is to-day terror-stricken at what it can not conceive.

What these admonitions point to we can not say. This phrase intimates a deed of revolutionary violence:

> Constant apprehension has seriously unsettled every branch of traffic. Those possessed of means clutch with nervous energy every dollar not absolutely requisite for daily use.

If we assume that members of the Returning Board shall be assassinated by order of the attorneys, what then? Will it invalidate their return? Certainly not, because it can not take place until the consummation of the act apprehended. In what position then would the result of the election stand? Just where it stands now. Subject to the decision of the Legislature upon the validity of the election returns of its members. But who are these members? If the Legislature is organized upon the report of the Returning Board then the assassinations will be for nothing. If the report of the board is not respected, then every legislative claimant rushes into the hall of legislation and seats himself. The struggle then commences to decide who shall constitute the Legislature. Suppose the tactics of terror carried out Republicans enough are slain or cast out to give the organization to the White Leaguers. Will the Republicans be satisfied? May not federal soldiers clear the halls of legislation? Let us see. The Legislature is in anarchy. The State executive proclaims domestic violence. He demands the aid of military force to preserve the peace. It will be a lamentable and disgraceful condition of things. It will resemble the convention of 1866—the Carter and Warmoth war—the conflict of the McEnery and Kellogg Legislatures. It is chronic incapacity to abide by the law.

Will the nation witness with indifference the capture and occupation of a State government by armed political partisans. Will the timid and terrified negroes consent to a government of force and intimidation? They will call on Congress to protect them, and the protection will be just what has been given to the District of Columbia against the ring robbers who have abused their trust—a government not elective but of federal appointment.

The effect of territorializing a State is a matter of consequence to the White League officers who govern the city and the employes under them. Neither class could expect to be reinstated. To merchants, capitalists and planters the change would be far more serious. They will find that a city can do no municipal act unless by approval of military officers. Capitalists will not incline to commit their money to a city so turbulent and incapable of complying with its obligations. A State without a Legislature can conduct no public enterprise. It can not have the power or the means to build a levee or a road. The misrepresentations of distant rivals will represent that a State which has to be put in the guard house to prevent one part of its people from killing the other for the offices, offers no inducement to immigration. Why do the influential men demand a majority in the Legislature? Not, we suppose, for the offices. They wish reform of the State and city governments. Then why not appeal to the Republicans for such conservative reforms, as they not only can but will give? Let the opposition prepare its schedule of reforms. Let them be made as radical as they will. Let them prepare the reduction or abnegation of executive patronage; the reduction of State and municipal salaries, and legislative limitations upon existing powers, and the conservative Republicans will co-operate with the conservative Democrats to enact them. If such a conference shall be refused, we shall have a right to infer that the White League has no objection to the powers or the alleged abuses, except that they are in the hands of others.

Such are our reasons for believing that a Territorial government is the inevitable result of this lawless violence, perpetrated and threatened. We are satisfied that the disposition to enact the reforms alluded to exists. It may be effected by peaceable conference. Whether these reforms shall be achieved with or without depriving Louisiana of her statehood, and remanding her to the degrading position of a Territory, rests with the White Leaguers to decide.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is often mentioned as a reproach to the people of this country, by superficial observers from other other lands, and still more superficial critics of our own, that the contemplated monument to the memory of Washington should so long remain unfinished. A deeper glance, however, into the sentiment which lies at the foundation of monument-building, will, perhaps, show the ill-planned structure alluded to in a newer, truer light, and do justice to the national instinct which leaves it unfinished. In the first place, the time has not yet come to erect any monument whatever to Washington; and, in the next place, that which has been begun is unworthy of him. To build a monument in memory of a public benefactor so eminent and whose services are of so recent date is simply to proclaim the essential ingratitude of those whom he has benefited by shifting the record of his virtues from human hearts to marble slabs. The greater and more precious the benefits conferred, the greater the ingratitude of thus recording them. The American nation, while it retains a spark of that spirit which animated him whom it calls its "Father," is the best, nay the only suitable monument to his fame. Kings and conquerors may be remembered by such devices as graven cenotaphs and pillars, but, as a general thing, they erect them themselves, and themselves select the mottoes which are to adorn them. For instance—

> "Old Egypt's king,
> Cheops, erected the first pyramid,
> And largest, thinking it was just the thing
> To keep his mem'ry whole and mourning hid;
> But somebody or other rummaging,
> Burglariously broke the coffin's lid.—
> Let not a monument give you or me hopes
> Since not a pinch of dust remains of Cheops.

So sang or said, for the idea is sadly prosaic, the sardonic Byron; and there is a melancholy truth in the utterance. To be remembered only through the existence of a monument is worse than to be forgotten; and in fact the erection of such enduring tablets is simply a decent and respectful method of shelving the memory of those to whom they are erected. In domestic life for instance, is it not a sadly notorious fact that no sooner has the average widow relieved her feeling by the erection of an elaborate tomb to the dear deceased, celebrating thereon his virtues, and recording her grief, than she straightway dismisses the subject from her mind as an accomplished duty, and makes ready to select his successor. The dead thus honored are usually doubly buried; first beneath the inclosing sod, and then beneath the costly marble which seems to say to their inurned spirits, "Peace, be still, rise no more to haunt our memories. Are you not dead and buried, and pressed down beneath a weight of graven stone recording all your virtues? What have we more to do with you?"

Not so would we as a nation dismiss the debt of gratitude we owe to Washington. This memory is graven on our hearts; his character is the model upon which we would form the growing minds of our youth, and judge the actions of our public men; his utterances we would have familiar in our speech as household words. We need as yet no marble monument to remind us of his virtues, and maybe the time be far distant when we shall need such reminder. When that time does come, when we see his influence passing away, when new theories of republicanism arise and the principles which governed his conduct fade away into the domain of history, when children, seeing allusions to him in some old-fashioned book, shall ask their parents "Who was Washington?" then it will be time enough to erect a monument to his memory. By that time it is to be hoped some American artist will have arisen capable of designing a work more worthy of him as a great man, and of us as a great nation, than the marble abortion which now disfigures the suburbs of the national capital.

MAYOR LEEDS AND HIS CABINET.

It would have saved us the trouble of a logical demonstration had we awaited what is in courtesy called the veto message of our Mayor upon the financial programme of his constitutional advisers. The Mayor brings to his duties a philanthropic sentiment, which would relieve the thrifty proprietors of property, accumulated or inherited, from the common obligation to meet the burden of government. We apprehend the Mayor does not appreciate the rights of those who labor on the streets or wharves in the same degree. If a property holder be excused from payment of taxes the credit of the city is impaired, and he who gives his labor or materials in the service of the city must accept pay in the currency of the city, now depreciated to nearly half its face rate. To do justice then to clerks, laborers and contractors—to relieve the property holders themselves from the fraudulent funding of excessive charges—it has become necessary to adopt an inexorable rule of collection, which, in sparing none, does justice to all.

There may possibly be another reason why some energetic action should be taken to place the city treasury in funds. Without knowing anything of this or that fiscal agency employed by the city, we know very well that there is no banking institution which can or will carry a city which has neither money nor bankable collaterals. Perhaps the Administrators may have been moved by such considerations to adopt the policy of indiscriminate collection of all back taxes instead of retailing the property and franchises of the city, as recommended by his honor the Mayor. Perhaps they may remember that their election is due to the votes of the many instead of the influence of those who do not like to pay taxes. Be this as it may, there occurs a pronounced antagonism between the Mayor and his cabinet. The one represents the interests of property, the other of the people. This difference is one of financial principle, and can not, we should think, be compromised. Shall the taxes be indiscriminately collected? Shall the taxpayers be indulged at the discretion of the Administrators? Shall the city sell out its water and wharf franchises in monopoly to supply the deficiency caused by indulgence to the taxpayers?

There is such an issue between the privileged class and the people as must be settled before the Administrators can tell what to do. It is the settled policy of executive and cabinet officers to present a unit on all principles of administration.

President Grant would no more than President Jackson continue a Secretary of the Treasury who opposed his financial policy. Queen Victoria is compelled to conform the policy of her counselors to the interests of the people. In either and in all cases of disagreement between the executive head and the administrative agents there must be conformity, or dismissal.

In this grave and open issue between his honor the Mayor and his constitutional advisors the question arises, which shall resign? Will his honor be brow-beaten by his cabinet? Will the cabinet be dictated to by an imperial Cæsar?

The public requires a solution of this trouble, and the universal inquiry should be, which shall resign, his honor the Mayor, or his unswerving cabinet?

A SUPPOSED BOMBSHELL.

We open the hospitable doors of the REPUBLICAN this morning to an old citizen, who professes an itching desire to lecture the unknown young men whom he and his friends have appointed rulers in the City Hall. No one can have any doubt as to the age, nationality, politics or religion of our correspondent, though he will pardon some of us for not receiving as law and gospel all he writes. As embodying the views, however, of one Democrat concerning seven or eight others, the communication of "A Citizen" is fully entitled to a place in the columns of the REPUBLICAN.

We are really pleased with the proposition to reduce the number of Administrators to four, though when it comes to choosing the four we stand ready to file peremptory exceptions against three of our correspondent's friends. As this is not a pressing question at this time, we prefer to postpone its consideration.

Our correspondent falls into an error very common to aged men—that of supposing people who are known to them to be also known to the entire community, and vice versa. We need not go into particulars, but we warn our friend for the time being that his affected ignorance of the gentlemen whom he seems to be displeased with weakens rather than strengthens his argument. Several of them might retort upon him truthfully but very severely, for they are even better known to modern New Orleans than the gentlemen named by "a citizen," as proper persons for their successors.

One of our contemporaries is very fond of occasionally taking a name down from the niche of obscurity, where it has reposed inoffensively for a score of years, and introducing it as that of the universally known patriarch Caseby, when the truth is but few of the people ever heard of him, and they have hastened to forget him. A man of active habits will gain more acquaintances in half a year than your vegetarian hermit will in half a century. With the exception of some errors of this character, and an unaccountable admiration for Mayor Leeds, we might have published "A Citizen's" communication without comment of any kind, as much as anything to remind the Democracy that now their honeymoon is over, look out for quarrels.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FUNDING BILL.

In reply to our remark the other day that Governor Kellogg frequently consulted with parties who claim to belong to the elite, upon matters of public policy, having reference among other things to the Chamber of Commerce and the funding bill, the *Picayune* flippantly retorts:

> All bosh! The Chamber of Commerce recommended funding of the State debt, and prepared a bill therefor.

Compared with the bill which Kellogg had passed, it was as Hyperion to Satyr.

The *Picayune* is the worst authority on a question of historical truth of any paper in the city. Especially does it seem to vent its spite against the Chamber of Commerce. Its reports of the deliberations of that body, like those of the Board of Health, School Board, etc., are generally written without care or in downright stupidity and ignorance. We usually let its blundering and floundering go unnoticed on the ground that we suppose it to be admirably adapted to the wants and capacity of its readers, who generally read the REPUBLICAN for the correct news, and then turn to the *Picayune* to see how it has been burlesqued. We were compelled not long since to set the Chamber of Commerce free from a false position in which the *Picayune* placed it, or would, had anybody believed the paper. We now say that the funding bill, as passed by the Legislature, is not only substantially, but really the one prepared and urged by the Chamber of Commerce. An amendment relative to warrants of constitutional officers was made, whereby certain State officials could always demand cash for their dues, while their "even Christian" must take his chances. But this was a matter of very little magnitude, and we never shall know the truth of the matter from the *Picayune*, who in effect had no representative on the floor of either house, only a gentleman who furnished manifold reports to two or three papers, expecting the principal part of his pay from the State.

If the *Picayune* will make it worth our while we will take the trouble to prove that our theory that the Chamber of Commerce is the real author of the funding bill, except the amendment relative to constitutional warrants, is not "all bosh," nor indeed is any part of it. But we are tired of instructing people, and letting them sell the proceeds of our intelligence and skill to readers who might do much better if they would look around them a little.

WHITE LEAGUE—KNIGHTS.

Immediately after the triennial convention of Knights Templar adjourned and left our city, the *Bulletin* published half a column of jingling words to prove that the White League is a mild mannered and law abiding institution. Stress was laid on the fact that our visitors actually fraternized with Leaguers and found them gentlemen of refinement and excellent social position, all without gimlet or bowie knives, guns, cannon or revolvers. But although this is true to a certain extent, it must be remembered that the strangers did not examine the pistol pockets of those men who took an active part in the fourteenth of September excesses; they did not ask what position these citizens occupied on that eventful occasion, for they found them all serene after the battle. The fight was over then, and the heat of passion had passed away, and deadly arms were secreted so completely that even peace conservators could not find them. It is nothing to the credit of White Leaguers that they appeared placid and innocent before strangers; that did not prove that they had not been guilty of riotous conduct only a few days previous; it was not a voucher that they had at all times worn their Sunday clothing and habits. Evidently the *Bulletin* intended to create an impression that the White League had never indulged in any outrages, and that all the reports concerning the fourteenth of September were fraudulent, manufactured for political purposes. We now say to those Knights Templar who favored us with their presence, that on the day mentioned the persons spoken of by the *Bulletin* stalked through our barricaded streets well armed with all kinds of death-dealing weapons, and freely used them, too. Had the Templars seen the Leaguers on that occasion, our contemporary's article would sound queerly, indeed, in the ears of our visitors. That members of the League behaved politely and acted hospitably when the Templars were here does not prove that they did not behave outrageously a week or two before.

MARRIED.

OSGOOD—EDWARDS—On Tuesday, December 8, 1874, at Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Fair, EUGENE N. OSGOOD, of Fort Edwards, New York, to Miss FLORENCE Y. EDWARDS, daughter of Daniel Edwards, of New Orleans.

St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

Hon. E. N. Osgood is judge of the Eighteenth District Court of Mississippi. We have to congratulate ourselves and him, that having been captured by a fair daughter, his abilities and energy will be a permanent accessior to the South.

DIED:

FISK—At New Orleans, Louisiana, December 12, 1874, at 12:25 P. M., F. M. FISK, a native of Cumberland Hill, Rhode Island, aged seventy years eight months and eighteen days, and a resident of this city for thirty-seven years.

Providence (Rhode Island), New York city and Atlanta (Georgia) papers please copy.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral This (Sunday) Morning at nine o'clock from his late residence, No. 157 Camp street.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1874.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of combination ticket Nos. 2, 17, 60, class 294, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $5027 50 on Friday, December 11, 1874; said ticket having cost the sum of fifty cents, at the office of Numa Dudoussat, corner of Love and Elysian Fields streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

E. HOLLENGER,

No. 503 Bagatelle street, corner of Villere.

de13 1t2p

DEPOSITORS

OF THE

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK

Are invited to attend an adjourned meeting to take place on TUESDAY EVENING, December 15, 1874, at seven o'clock, at the Wesley Chapel Schoolhouse, on Liberty street. Business: Affixing signatures to the petition to Congress.

de13 2p* EDWARD FIELDS, President pro. tem.

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 84
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		348 516 06
Cash on hand		762,270 19
Gold coin on hand		39,362 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, rear Cans.

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,
G. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

au4 tfs-24

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORANGE TREES.....ORANGE TREES.

I have for sale from 2000 to 3000 fine ORANGE TREES, from two to six years of age, superior quality. I will sell at a very low price at my nursery, Carrollton Gardens.

de13 1m DAN HICKOK.

NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS, FACTORS, PLANTERS and the public generally.—The undersigned having opened an office for the furnishing of good and reliable help (white and colored), are now prepared to furnish at short notice farm laborers, blacksmiths, gardeners, carpenters, engineers, etc., as well as trusty house servants for city or country. Our motto is, "Deal honestly and fairly by all." Planters and merchants in Louisiana and the adjoining States can have their orders satisfactorily filled by addressing us. We feel confident that we will be able to please our patrons, and guarantee satisfaction.

N. B.—Families willing to work on shares for next season's crops now on hand.

JOHN A. DUBLE & CO.,
Labor Agents,
No. 173 Poydras street, New Orleans.

By permission we refer to John T. Moore & Co., No. 85 Peters street; T. B. & J. M. Allen, No. 192 Common street; Payne, Kennedy & Co., No. 64 Baronne street; Silas Weeks & Co., No. 48 Carondelet street; George Pandely, New Orleans. de9 1m

CITY DIRECTORY NOTICE.

SEND IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS,

Also your subscription, if not given.

Parties who may have reason to suppose they have been missed by our canvassers for the 1875 CITY DIRECTORY (this applies to late changes also), will be sure of insertion by sending same per postal card to our office. The DIRECTORY will be issued to subscribers

February 1,

and no sales will be made till subscribers have been supplied. L. SOARDS & CO.,

de8 6t Publishers, No. 5 Commercial place.

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 Bienvillle 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. RUSTIS,

United States Commissioner,

no15 1m No. 55 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

SALOONS.

NOTICE.—MR. C. LACOUME RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends, patrons and public in general that he has opened, in connection with his bar, a neat and well filled SAMPLE AND STOREROOM, where he will be able to furnish connoisseurs with the choicest WINES AND LIQUORS, in quantities to suit, and prices to correspond with the times.

He keeps the best brands of WHITE, RED AND CHAMPAGNE WINES, and the reputation of his BRANDIES AND WHISKIES is too well known to need mention.

Liquors put up in demijohns from half gallon in size upward, and by bottle, suitable for presents or holiday gifts.

Sample and Storeroom of St. Charles Exchange, under St. Charles Hotel, No. 29 St. Charles street.

de13 3t C. LACOUME, Proprietor.

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.

no6 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		$434,628 [illegible]
On marine risks		101,189 [illegible]
On river risks		23,874 [illegible]
Total premiums		$559,692 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,606 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 59	—137,383 61
Net earned premiums		421,376 4[illegible]
Reinsurances	$42,923 39	
Losses on fire	$183,070 67	
Losses on marine	67,172 66	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 43
Commissions on agency business		9,798 29
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 49
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	$5 [illegible]	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,363 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 10
Bills receivable for premiums	15,977 10
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	87,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	375,136 00
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	3,590 20
Agency premiums for December	11,012 20
Warrant account	6,700 00
Branch office	4,504 20
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 00
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,022 72
Other real estate	28,836 20
Due by insurance companies	7,465 76
Total	$774,505 77
Depreciation	97,560 96
Cash market value	$676,944 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,606 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	20,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 10
Bills payable	1,726 00
Claims unsettled	3,363 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent as losses	10,152 93
Total	$676,944 81

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINES, Secretary.

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

F. 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.

jan7 1y

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$[illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,333 [illegible]
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,208 [illegible]	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	$00,564 [illegible]	—256,831 [illegible]
Net profits		$63,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 22

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

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps, A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strong, Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forchheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe,
E. B. Post, A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury, John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace, J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. ODDEN, Secretary.

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LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 11, 1868.

CLASS H.

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. 231 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.

ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 12, 1874.

CLASS 295.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	2	68	64	56	46	12	19	18	51	3	43	4	—

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

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

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13