New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

In accordance with our annual custom, we shall issue no paper from this office on the morning following Christmas. While life and hope are left there is something to be merry over, and this morning we heartily wish our employes, readers and friends a Merry Christmas to-day, and more of them to come in the future.

A merry Christmas to all.

Now is the time to reduce sents—by sewing them up.

Charity covers a multitude of sins when it begins at home.

In Vicksburg they spell the name with a "g"—Santa Klaws.

If you do not like your neighbor, buy his child a small drum.

King Kalakaua has got acute laryngitis in his royal throat.

The coming sugar crop in Cuba is said to be exceedingly large.

A courageous thinker has written "A Defense of Hotel Clerks."

New York has a reporters' association known as the Scribbling Club.

More than 100 photographs of Venus on the transit were taken in India.

An old hopey explained that his hand trembled because he was shaking for drinks.

"Hecule Charley Ross," is now remembered among the dying words of noted men.

A converted jockey has been speaking of the receipts at a church festival door as gate money.

Clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at retail at cost for cash, at No. 100 Common street.

It is in bad taste to say "merry Christmas" to an aged maiden lady who finds it difficult to marry at all.

Poor Icelanders go to Alaska. They say they can live on less blubber there, and the fish oil is more bracing.

Pittsfield gray cassimere coats, pants and vests for $9, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

Fine all wool cassimere pants at $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7 and $8, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

What doth it profit a pastor if he gets seven dressing gowns and fourteen pairs of slippers, and has not the wherewith to go to market?

Black, brown and blue diagonal double breasted Newmarkets for $16, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A full stock of boys and youths' goods (from nine to twenty years) at cost for cash, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A foreign journal refers to the story of a great speculator who floated a company for working a salt mine of inexhaustible extent, which turned out to be the sea.

The commencement exercises of the Central High School will take place at St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening, the thirteenth instant. We are indebted to Professor J. E. Seaman for invitations to attend.

With the compliments of Adolph Pallatsek, Esq., composer, we have received a copy of the "Grunewald Hall Schottisch," a new piece of music, bearing on its title page a picture of the beautiful hall erected by Mr. Louis Grunewald.

The Richmond *Enquirer* puts in the following bar against valueless telegrams: "Bars ought to consult the Southern barometer oftener, and perhaps he would not send us such barren news as Washington barroom gossip."

There is a wine produced in Alsace called *Piet Mauvier*, or "Three-man" wine, which derives its name from the fact that it takes three men to dispose of it—one man sitting in a chair, a second to hold him there, and a third to pour the wine down the victim's throat.

Experiments have lately been made in Sweden with a new explosive compound, which is stated to embody all the good and none of the bad qualities of every previously known explosive, than which it is also said to be more powerful. This new destructive agent comes to us under the very expressive name of "vigorite," but the nature of its composition is at present kept a profound secret by its inventor.

It occurred to an American traveler while in Europe that to buy his wife a fine set of furs would be a good thing to do. He made the purchase, and as he approached New York, returning home, he asked a lady on board the ship to wear the furs ashore, as if they were her own, and to deceive the officers of customs. The plan was eminently successful. The lady encountered no difficulty in landing, and the gentleman has not seen her or his furs since.

A Maine shoemaker takes contracts to "shoe and boot" people at a stated annual price, which ranges from $15 to $35, according to the size of the foot, the size of the man, and his gait. A high-stepper gets shod at a less annual rate; an over-reacher costs more; a shuffler costs still higher. At the end of the year the customer comes in and brings his old boots and shoes that have done service for the year. If there is a month's wear still in his boot leather, the shoemaker credits him according on the next year.

"The Prisoner's Escape" is the newest French toy. On a little tower stands a little man of tin, dressed as a Marshal of France and holding a rope in his hands. Touch a spring, and the Marshal launches boldly into space, slides down the cord and lands in a boat which comes laboring out from the rocks of tin over a cardboard sea. Just as the Marshal drops aboard, a soldier in uniform looks from the tower with evident alarm. The boat moves back to its station, and all may be begun again if the joke be thought good enough.

CHRISTMAS.

This is the greatest festival in the Christian calendar. Its annual recurrence is hailed with rejoicings in every land which recognizes the Man of Nazareth as the greatest benefactor of the human race; and the beautiful and symbolic customs which have always distinguished it testify to the hold it has upon the heart of Christendom. From a very early period in the Christian era the Feast of the Nativity has been celebrated by the Church, but the day now kept as such was not fixed upon until the fourth century. From that time down to the present it has been customary in all Catholic churches throughout the world to usher in this festival by the celebration of a grand high mass, beginning at midnight; and it is the privilege of the clergy to receive the eucharist on this day three times. It is likewise customary in Catholic countries to have in the churches representations of the manger and the holy family effigies, sacred to the glowing imaginations of implicit faith, and harmless to the superior intelligence of the more cultivated.

There are other superstitions connected with this festival equally simple, and some of them beautiful: as for instance, that upon Christmas eve the cocks crow all night long, and no bad spirit is suffered to be abroad; that at midnight the oxen fall upon their knees as if in gratitude to Him whose teachings were to soften the heart of man even toward the dumb brutes; and that poetic custom, said to still prevail among the Calabrian peasants, of descending from their mountains to Naples and Rome at the approach of Christmas and saluting with their simple minstrelsy the various shrines of the Virgin Mother along their route, thinking thus to cheer her until the birth-time of her divine infant. This is one of the few relics of ancient times that still remain to hale this sacred morn in the white light of modern realism; but in the middle ages, both in continental Europe and in insular England the festivities of the Christmas season were looked forward to with eager anticipation for months beforehand, and remembered with delight for months afterward.

In fact, the dawn of the dramatic art under Christian auspices is connected with the festivities of this season, for the Church, which at that time regulated the amusements of the people, permitted for their delectation the performance of dramatic "mysteries" or "moralities," by masked personages, grotesquely dressed and representing the Virgin Mary, the cradled infant Jesus and St. Joseph, with the wise men offering gifts, and the fabled ox and ass; the latter images of wood usually in kneeling positions. These mummeries subsequently gave rise to the "feasts of fools," or "December liberties," a species of saturnalia in which everything most solemn, and at other times most respected was turned into burlesque. Scott in his "Novel of the Monastery" has given us a picture of similar buffoonery as practised in England and Scotland during the days of Elizabeth. At that time, however, the "Abbot of Unreason," although the creature of Roman Catholic growth, was accustomed to turn his mock weapons against the ancient Church; and pagean's of the kind were accordingly discouraged.

In all countries, and at all times, the customs of giving presents and of offering bountiful hospitality during Christmas times have prevailed, although in New England, owing to its Puritan origin, the season has never been celebrated with the enthusiasm which distinguishes it elsewhere, nor has there been any particular beverage devoted to Christmas convivialities. On the continent of Europe the choicest bins of cobwebbed wine are broached for these holiday hospitalities. In England there flows besides a copious fountain of the popular beverage, strong beer: the Irish warm the hearts and addle the heads of themselves and their friends with "poteen," *Anglice*, whisky punch; while among the numerous potations indulged in in this country, the favorite for this season, in the South, at least, is egg nogg. Another beautiful custom, and very ancient, is that of decorating the churches and houses with evergreens. In England the holly, ivy and mistletoe are the favorite plants, and the custom is said to be derived from the ancient Druidical rites. Whatever its origin, the custom is now so prevalent among all classes that Christmas, without its "greens," would lose more than half its charm. In fact, even here, in this land of sunshine and flowers, we remove the *arbor vitæ* and cedar from our gardens to ornament our houses.

While recalling the hospitable and festal character of this day, it is well to bear in mind its religious origin, and that in celebrating the nativity of Him whose mission was to bring peace and good will to men we only mock Him by cherishing in our hearts malice, anger and uncharitableness. Nor should we, while surrounded by family and friends around a bountifully spread board, close our hearts to the wants of those less blest by fortune than ourselves. If individually we have not the time to seek out the needy and minister to their wants nor the faculty to do this gracefully, let us aid pecuniarily, as far as our means permit, those who do practice active benevolence at this time. It takes so little to make children happy, and it is so sad to think that on this day any child should be unhappy. If, then, it is not our mission to play Santa Claus to unprovided children, let us, for sake of the Divine Child whose birth we celebrate, help the various Sunday school Christmas trees and other benevolent devices by which others supply the absence of that mysterious benefactor of children.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Becoming suddenly solicitous about the civil and political rights of the colored people, the *Picayune* has deemed it proper to obtain the views of Messrs. McEnery, Odgen, Marr, Wiltz, Grover and Lewis, in regard to the same. These gentlemen it regards as the most prominent among the representatives of the Conservative party and white element, and thinks, by contrasting "their views with the intemperate action and foolish utterances of the less important, but more noisy few, the better and more genuine sentiment of our people might be demonstrated." Without stopping to unravel the meaning of the *Picayune* in the above sentence, a glance at the statements made by the gentlemen interviewed satisfies us that if promises would secure the civil and political rights of the colored people, there would be no necessity for making them a subject of discussion at this time. We all know that the leading men of all the elements of opposition to the Republican party in this State have repeatedly pledged themselves in favor of the civil and political rights of the colored people; but we also know that in the face of these solemn pledges, whenever an election is to be held, large numbers of colored people are deprived of the right of suffrage—one of the most important rights guaranteed to an American citizen. The statements of all go to show that they but reiterate what has been repeatedly promised before, namely: that they are in favor of the laws granting civil and political rights to all citizens, without distinction of color or previous condition. But the colored people in the past have been made painfully aware of the fact, as indeed have all Republicans throughout the land, that "promises, like pie crust, are made to be broken," particularly when uttered by the Democracy of this State. The first object among Republicans is to secure the right of suffrage to all citizens, without regard to the color of their skin or complexion of their politics. When this right has been thoroughly established, rights subordinate to this great safeguard of the citizen will be gradually recognized. The constitution and laws will then be obeyed, and all citizens will enjoy the same civil, political and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same penalties for infringement of the laws.

In looking over the statement of Mr. McEnery, we are glad to perceive that he thinks the late demonstrations against colored children in our public schools were carried too far, and that they are calculated to do much harm. He don't say to whom, but we suppose he means the Democratic party. We also applaud his promise that the great mass of the Democratic Conservatives in the State will recognize in the future "the civil and political rights of the colored citizen, and will overawe the troubles ome few who are disposed to bring our whole people into bad repute." Whom Mr. McEnery considers the "troublesome few" the public are left to conjecture; but we are inclined to suspect he means the White League, from the fact that they have been very troublesome, particularly to Republicans.

The statements of other prominent gentlemen are pretty much of the same purport, all going to show that the members of the Conservative-Democratic party love the "nigger" "muchly" when he can be made to vote the Democratic ticket, and hate him intensely if he persists in being a Republican. This is what some folk would call giving the colored people their civil and political rights with a vengeance.

THE SCHOOLS AT LARGE.

In his report for 1873, the United States Commissioner of Education gives much valuable information regarding the public schools throughout the country. He reports as unsatisfactory educational matters in many of the Southern States, owing principally to financial embarrassments and political troubles, and other local causes. In Alabama, for instance, many of the schools have been closed entirely, and in many of the larger towns the existence of some depended upon the assistance rendered by the Peabody fund and direct aid from missionary societies. In that State the school population is 403,785, with an average attendance of only about 73,924 pupils. Arkansas has a school population of 194,317, with an average attendance of 33,863. There are reported 2055 teachers in that State, hard working persons who are paid in scrip worth less than half its face value. Florida is getting on much more satisfactorily in educational matters. In 1873 it had an increase of seventy schools, making a total of 500. Louisiana is set down as having a school population of 272,334, of whom only 57,435 go to the public schols, of which there are 804, with 1476 teachers. New Orleans, it is known, has a number of parochial and a few good private schools; but throughout the State is apparent the woful fact that thousands of children are growing up without any education whatever. The public school system in Texas is little better than a failure, and in many places there are no schools. It is reported with a school population of 280,000, with but 83,000 children going to school. Mississippi is apparently in a better condition, though what mischif the color line will work remains to be seen. Some better schools for the higher branches have been established there. It has a school population of 317,264, with an average attendance of 125,000 pupils. In Georgia the schools had been suspended for a year or more, but were again opened with good prospects for success. The last report showed Georgia with a school population of 343,637, and an average attendance of 22,240 pupils. The Northern and Western States have excellent school systems, and raise ample funds to support the schools. Illinois has a school population of 993,825, and 320,799 of her children go to the public schools, which are maintained at a cost of over $9,000,000. Iowa raises nearly $5,000,000 to instruct 347,572 scholars who attend the public schools out of a school population of 491,344. The school buildings in that State have increased 1246 during the past year. Missouri has 673,423 children of school age, and 389,956 of them go to the public schools. In Kansas 121,090 children go to the public schools out of a school population of 184,057. Nebraska has a school population of 63,108, with 37,872 on the school rolls. And so on in the list of States. In many States are laws compelling the sending of children of certain ages to school a portion of the year. This is all very well where good schools are provided; but better facilities for education are needed, as well as a disposition on the part of many parents to educate their children.

GENERAL MERRILL AT SHREVEPORT.

If the reports of Brevet Brigadier General Lewis Merrill, Seventh United States Cavalry, now stationed at Shreveport, could be published they would make an exceedingly interesting chapter in our later political history. It is not to be expected, however, that the red tape of the army will be loosened so far as to air his views through official channels. The final receptacle for such reports is the War Department, and there they must stay, unless unearthed by a Congress having power to send for persons and papers.

General Merrill is represented by those who swear by his record in the army, as being a gallant officer, a shrewd lawyer, and a cool-headed man; such a one as would naturally be selected for the trying position in which he has been placed; and it is known that he has performed his duties as becomes a soldier; reporting only to his superior officers, executing the orders he received, and in no instance making replies to the attacks made on him by the Democratic press for his efforts to preserve the peace in a section of country peopled largely by turbulent residents, having little respect for law and order. Having himself no political aspirations, and personally nothing to gain or lose by the domination of any political party, his testimony must be regarded as impartial and valuable for its sincerity.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has elicited from him a few facts worthy of note. General Merrill reached Shreveport on the sixteenth of October, finding the White Leaguers rampant, and agitating a conflict on election day. Intimidation of colored voters was openly avowed, and pledges to discharge from employment all who should presume to vote the Republican ticket were circulated, signed and published. A reign of terror existed, and none dare make affidavits against the leaders of those who conspired to overturn the State government by thrusting from office those legally in possession. In such an emergency General Merrill made affidavits from facts known to him against a number of men conspicuous for violations of law. This act was characterized as a military outrage, but it proved to be oil on the troubled waters. Men were brought to their better senses, and bloodshed was prevented.

The General states that throughout the district of Northern Louisiana the local laws are not enforced, crime goes unpunished, and that there exists a general feeling of uneasiness and apprehension of trouble among all classes, amounting with the negroes to a feeling of terror, and that there is no public opinion which demands an enforcement of the law.

What General Merrill has seen and knows of the people among whom he has been stationed should be made public, even if it has to come through the sources of the Congressional committee about to visit us.

LOUISIANA BOYS.

A homely communication appears in the *North Louisiana Journal* which is full of meat for the reflective mind. The writer represents himself as the father of a large family in Tensas parish, where he commenced life for himself but partially educated, yet having a trade. With the fortunate assistance of an excellent wife he was enabled to get along in the world, and rear his family, and says he has now boys old enough to earn a living for themselves. But his boys, he states, under the influence of surrounding circumstances, "act as if it was all right to do nothing, and smoke and fool off time as long as father lives."

The writer makes the assertion, which he states himself able to prove, that in the whole parish of Tensas there is not to-day one single boy, white or black, learning any trade calculated to increase the productions of this State.

With such a state of things in the country, industrial affairs in the city are in a still more deplorable condition. There are enough bright lads who get a passable education and many who are able to become lawyers and doctors. The bulk of them seek clerkships and after careful schooling are willing to take any place above the grade of errand boy. Mothers' darlings, with white hands and small feet, are trained for gentlemen and too often become loafers. The need of this country is for workers, agriculturists and skilled mechanics of all kinds.

The colored man must look out for himself and make his boys work, but his work will be for himself and not for the support of what is called "the proud Caucasian."

One of the most pitiable objects to be found in a great city is a young man without a trade. He may know a little of book-keeping, and something of selling goods; but out of a situation and in a dull season, and he his entirely helpless. Suppose him to be proud and high spirited, the humiliations of impecuniosity drive him to desperation, and the most terrible loafer is a man who has seen better days.

The road to Southern independence, financially, and even politically, lies through Southern industry. Everything that is needed for man to wear and eat can be made and grown here, and cotton and sugar will bring gold instead of being bartered for things our people do not try to produce. Let the boys be unsatisfied with themselves until they become good mechanics, or skilled to earn an honest living.

AN INJURED MAN.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, of De Soto parish, publishes a card to the Democratic public, wherein he relates his grievance, which is that of being accused of voting the Radical ticket, and having his name printed on the list of targets circulated among the planters, in advance of the next shooting festival. He is willing to swear before Almighty God, and any person competent to administer oaths, that he voted the Democratic ticket, but it seems he did not fully comply with his instructions that he should vote it openly. The card appears in the Shreveport *Times*, of the eighteenth instant, without editorial comment, and Thomas states his case as follows:

I am accused of voting the Radical ticket in ward No. 2, De Soto parish, in the late election, and I see that my name is on the list of Radical voters printed and distributed to the planters of the country for reference.

I hereby most solemnly affirm, and am willing to go before any one authorized to administer oaths and swear before Almighty God that I voted the Democratic ticket on the second of November, 1874, and that when I was told to vote it openly I understood it to mean that I must not attempt to conceal my ticket to prevent white men from seeing it. I am a Democrat from principle and honest conviction, and I am not afraid for the whole Radical world to know it, and if my own party cast me off, as they now propose to do, I will go to a Democratic parish, where I will be received as a friend of good and honest government and where I can get land to work and all the employment that I want without going ten miles, but if I am cast off by the Democratic party of ward No. 2, De Soto parish, most all of whom I know and consider friends, I will leave the country. I leave it to an impartial public to judge me, but the sentence passed on me by my ward will be considered final by me. Respectfully,

THOMAS JOHNSON.

It is hard to die, even for one's country; but when a man votes with a party which puts the force of arms above that of law and order, and in addition to the violence worked against his conscience, accidentally becomes spotted and tabooed by the people who set him on, the case is still more pitiful. In some bright and beautiful land there is a rest for the weary, and perhaps for the wicked, but it can not be found on the out-of-the-frying-pan-into-the-fire principle of moving to another Democratic parish.

CLOTHING AT COST.

CLOTHING AT COST.

Owing to the dullness of trade, we are selling our entire wholesale stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at retail at COST, for cash. Buyers should not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & MILLER,
de20 eod 2w No. 100 Common streets.

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.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the twenty-sixth day of December, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE OF $20,000.
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. de20 3t 2p

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS,
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. 2, 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,
n2025 eod 1m Secretary Board of Liquidation.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK
OF
NEW ORLEANS.

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

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,227,722 51
United States bonds at ten per cent premium	611,600 00
Other stocks and bonds	22,402 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	548,516 06
Cash on hand	262,270 19
Gold coin on hand	29,382 89
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 83
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.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD.

250,000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost, and how regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman.—London Times.

CURTIS on "MANHOOD."—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief; it will injure no one.—New York Herald.

Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.

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

NOTICE.

OFFICE 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. 1307 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, where 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,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
au4 1m2d Commissioners.

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.

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
FRANKFURT	December 1	January 3
KOELN	December 15	January 17

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,
au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

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

For Liverpool Direct.—The

steamship

VICKSBURG,
THEARLE, Commander,
Will leave on or about December 30,
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—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. ap4

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. Haines
MISSISSIPPI ..... M. B. Crowell
UNITED STATES ..... B. F. Burdeck
Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship

UNITED STATES,
B. F. BURDICK, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, December 26, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
Cabin passage $50
Steerage 25
Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.
Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 190 Common street.

The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow, leaving on SUNDAY, January 3, at 8 A. M. ja4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, EMILIE
MARGARET, LAVACA,

The New Orleans, Florida 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	$25
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.

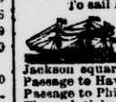
No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to
L. 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
POCAHONTAS, C. C. Willbank, commander ..... 1100 tons
C. W. LORD, L. Colton commander ..... 1100 tons
To sail FRIDAY, January 1, at 5 P. M.



The Fine Al Steamship JUNIATA,
J. W. CATHARINE, Commander,
Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency) $20
Passage to Philadelphia 20
Through tickets issued to New York 50
Freight for Liverpool, Antwerp and Bremen taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for same. For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent,
ap17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

BANKS AND BANKING.

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

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.

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

Directors:

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

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

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

Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, President. J. L. GUBERNATOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
S. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mhl 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILBRAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

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.

no6 3m CHARLES J. HOYT

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after November 15, 1874,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	11:00 P. M.
Mail	6:00 P. M.	Mail	10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINK.

On and after November 16, 1874,
Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:
Express and mail, daily ..... 8:10 A. M.
Throught night express, daily ..... 4:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:
Express and mail, daily ..... 2:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily ..... 12:00 P. M.
This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
E. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ALLEN,
m c13 General Manager

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y sep

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 98
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 13
Loss losses paid and estimated	$156,266 98	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, loss discount, etc.	100,564 13	256,831 11
Net profits		$62,702 02
Total gross assets of company		652,649 39

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 S. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Puddefoot,
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,
R. B. Post,	A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles S. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. GODEN, Secretary.
my29 8u W Sa 1y

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		$414,639 25
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,694 64
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 95	
Less return premiums	11,776 56	137,382 51
Net earned premiums		421,278 4
Reinsurances	$47,925 00	
Losses on fire	$183,070 47	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	260,017 44
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		47,601 00
Commissions on agency business	7,709 43	
Rebate paid to the assured	39,777 07	
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	417,514 43
Reserved for unsettled claims		83,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 15
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 15
Bonds, city and others	128,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,735 00
Premiums in course of collection	106,370 00
Suspense account	3,800 00
Agency premiums for December	11,013 30
Warrant account	6,700 00
Branch office	4,204 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,000 77
Other real estate	20,320 20
Due by insurance companies	7,405 76
Total	$774,568 77
Depreciation	97,569 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 95