

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 27, 1874.

Christmas will fall on Sunday in 1881.

Thomas Carlyle is seventy-eight years old.

It will soon be time to commence keeping a diary.

Stores in street cars are a Boston invention.

Read, the new Italian actor, does not play Sutcliffe.

The motto of many—"We study to please ourselves."

The establishment of a cotton mill in St. Louis is talked about.

Owen Meredith has been made British minister to Portugal.

Landscape photographers are persons who hold their own views of things.

Adem: A fashion writer says every sewing machine girl should have a feller.

The demand for the silver trade dollar is increasing at the rate of 500,000 a month.

The mud in the streets of Virginia City, Nevada, contains a large amount of silver.

When a youth has a decided bent for any particular calling he should go straight at it.

The Massachusetts Dental Society has emphatically condemned the use of chloroform.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been lecturing in St. Louis, with "Abraham Lincoln" for a subject.

One number of the Washington Chronicle each week will appear as an illustrated paper.

It is the story, and not Katie King, that is too thin. She proves to be a woman of substance.

A verdict has been rendered in Utah which reads: "Guilty of assault with intention to frighten."

The "Bridal Tour" will be the next sensation at Daly's Theatre. It will make a revival of "Divorce" necessary.

Peoria, Illinois, is to have a theatre "for gentlemen only," and it will be patronized only by men who are not gentlemen.

Among Cabinet changes is noted the putting out of Katie King, who played the fatal game so long on the Spiritualists.

An Arkansas grocer has been sent to the penitentiary for six years for shooting a man who "kept helping himself to the crackers."

A hundred English swells are coming to this country in the spring to hunt buffalo. They will have a brass band and Buffalo Bill to assist in the exercises.

Hepworth Dixon has ruined his prospects in the West by saying that "Chicago is the most disagreeable place on the continent, so far as the weather is concerned."

According to the Louisville papers, Mr. Feebles imparts a freshness to the play of the "Lady of Lyons." The freshness has been denied for twenty-five years.

Messrs. M. Kean & Co., of the Louisville Hotel, send as a pictorial and unique bill of fare for their Christmas dinner. Whoever dined there must have fared well.

The Sherman Patriot, of Texas, says: "Large quantities of bois d'arc seed are being shipped from Bonham." It is intended to increase the colored population.

Mr. Philip Worlein, music dealer, of No. 63 Batonne street, sends us a pretty ballad song, entitled "Come When the Nightingale Sings to the Rose," as composed by Mr. J. H. Hewitt.

Sir Knight George H. Nixon, recorder of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, sends us a beautiful badge of the "Old Guard" Commandery as a souvenir of the visit to New Orleans.

The pleasing little amateur actress, Miss Maggie Strouback, one to the manor born, will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit, to take place at the Globe Theatre on Monday evening next.

Talking about talking a philosopher says: "Conversation never sits easier upon us than when we now and then discharge ourselves in a symphony of laughter, which may not improperly be called the chorus of conversation."

The duties of a schoolmaster in 1661 were as follows: "To act as a court messenger, to serve summonses, to conduct services in the church, to lead the choir on Sundays, to ring the bell for public worship, to dig the graves, to take charge of the school and to perform other occasional duties."

We received a call last evening from Mr. J. H. Wentworth, of the publishing house of J. B. Barr, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Wentworth is receiving subscriptions for Mrs. Walker's life of Captain Fry, which will issue from the press of the Barr publishing house in a few days. Those who subscribe can be assured of getting the worth of their money and at the same time of aiding the destitute family of the lamented hero, for whose benefit it is published.

Bhang is the native drug of India and answers to rum or whisky in this country. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from India, tells some curious stories of the stupefying powers of bhang. He says: "I once fired every chamber of a six-chambered Colt's revolver over a man drunk with bhang, and could not wake him. A gentleman tells me that the effects are extraordinary. A straw lying on the road is often magnified into a huge roller, and, in the case of water, a small pool is magnified into a large lake."

FURNITURE.—The public at large should not fail to call at Messrs. Montgomery's show room, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street, and examine their large stock of fine parlor suits, furnished in gilt and upholstered in reps, silk and cateline; fine bedroom suits, with dressing cases and glass door armors; dining-room, hall and office furniture; common bedsteads, wash stands, bureaus, chairs, etc., suitable for plantation. Also fine French plate mirrors and German glasses, which they are selling at prices to suit the hard times. All goods delivered free of charge.

THE STATEMENT OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

On Thursday last the Returning Board, having completed their arduous labors in the canvassing and compiling of the votes cast at the recent election, sent in their report, which we published on Friday morning. It is full, elaborate and impartial, and the accompanying statement denominated by the occasion is so calm and dispassionate that it rises from the value of a mere election report into the dignity of a historical document. As such it will doubtless be received at the North, interested as the people of that section can not but be in learning the real causes of our disturbed political condition. Here, indeed, the results arrived at were not unexpected, informed as we are of the system of fraud, force, intimidation and corruption by which the well known Republican majority of this State has been reduced to the insignificant proportions set forth in these returns; but there the natural surprise which must be experienced at the anomaly of so strong a Republican State giving so small a Republican majority will be lessened by a perusal of the facts substantiated by this report, to which additional weight is given by its official and impartial nature, and by the high character of the officials making it.

The chairman, ex-Governor J. M. Wells, is a native of the State; before war he was a wealthy planter; was elected Lieutenant Governor by the Union men in 1864, and Governor by the Democratic party in 1866; was active and persistent in procuring the executive pardon for many of the representatives of the party now vilifying him; and has always maintained in this community the reputation of a conservative man, in the best sense of that much abused term. General Anderson is a native of Virginia, and has been a resident of this State for the last thirty odd years. He is a man of large wealth and high standing, representing in the Senate one of the wealthiest senatorial districts in the State, to which he was elected in 1872 as an independent candidate, receiving more votes than those of the regular Republican and the regular Democratic candidates combined. He is certainly, as much as a man can be, identified in interest with his fellow-citizens. Messrs. Casanova and Kommer are respectable representatives of the colored race, natives of the State, like the other gentlemen above named, have no interests opposed to those of the community in general. These gentlemen having zealously and disinterestedly devoted themselves to their patriotic labors for more than a month—labors unusually delicate and difficult, owing to the loose manner in which the election was conducted—have given to the public in the plainest and simplest language this statement of the cause of the delay in making their report, and of the injurious measures by which the vote of so many of the polls, and in more than one case that of whole parishes, was nullified. For instance, they say, after specifying some of the requirements of the law: "In many cases no lists of voters were kept by the commissioners, or if there was they were not forwarded to the Returning Board by the supervisors, and many that were forwarded to the Returning Board were not signed or sworn to, as the law requires. In many cases there was no statement of the persons voted for and the number of votes received by them, and many that were forwarded to the Returning Board were not signed or sworn to, as the law requires. This being the case, it became necessary that the papers received from the polling places should be carefully examined. There were over 600 polling places in the State, and there was a long list of candidates. So it became necessary that the names of the voters should be carefully examined. There were over 600 polling places in the State, and there was a long list of candidates. So it became necessary that the names of the voters should be carefully examined. There were over 600 polling places in the State, and there was a long list of candidates. So it became necessary that the names of the voters should be carefully examined."

On the vexed question of the White League and the part it actually took in influencing the election, the language of the report is so fair, and the subject so important, that we quote at length: "The general facts proved on this point establish that about May, 1874, a military organization known as the White League was established in this State, which extended to every parish of the State, and permeated every neighborhood; that the object of this organization was to prevent colored men from voting, unless they could be controlled to vote the Democratic ticket, and to prevent them from holding office; and further, to compel the Republicans to hold office, and to prevent the government to abdicate their offices, and to prevent the Republican party in this State from organizing, with a view of concentrating their party at the late election, and to expel the Republicans from the State unless they would desist from organizing the Republican party in this State and withdraw from the active support of that party. The means taken by this White League organization to accomplish the above purposes are shown to have been by threats that if the colored voters did not vote the Democratic ticket they should be expelled from the plantations on which they were farming; be deprived of their crops; be excluded from renting lands hereafter, or of being employed, and deprived of rations or credit to obtain them; and the leading colored men were threatened with death if they persisted in organizing the Republican party, and white Republicans were threatened with personal violence, prescription in business and socially of themselves and families, and with hanging, if they persisted in organizing the party with a view to the late election. This organization, in armed bands, in many parishes in the State carried their threats of personal violence into effect by killing some Republicans, whipping and ill treating others, and compelling the parish officers holding office under the present State government to abdicate their offices. This was particularly the case in all the Red River parishes, most of the Terre Beche parishes, and in the parishes between the Red and Ouachita rivers. All the above acts resorted to by this White League organization to carry out their purposes are clearly violations of both the State and United States laws, and would subject the perpetrators of those acts to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, so odious they are to the sense of the people of the country. The evidence of such acts of intimidation, which prevented a fair, free and peaceable election in the parishes of St. Martin and Grant, is taken by this White League that the board felt compelled to throw out every box in those parishes, and in many

other parishes where there was satisfactory proof that intimidation had been used to designate polls, so as to prevent a fair, free and peaceable election at such polls, they were excluded from the compilation, as the law requires. Notwithstanding these acts of violence and intimidation and the admitted principle that the party bringing such acts to bear on an election should not be permitted to profit by them, the board did not exclude any poll unless it was clearly proven that the intimidation made use of had affected a sufficient number of votes to change the result of the election. On this subject they use the following language: "As all these acts to produce intimidation had been perpetrated in favor of the Democratic party, and against the Republican party, the polls excluded from the compilation generally gave majorities in favor of the Democratic party, and their exclusion from the returns made by the supervisors. This is the natural result of an illegal attempt to accomplish an object, and is no fault of the board. Thus the low set up by the defeated schemers who have cried to wholly defeat the will of the people, and have succeeded in greatly lessening the Republican majority of the State, has been anticipated and answered. It is the intention of the law that fraud, force, intimidation and assassination, as election tactics, shall not be successful."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. Twelve of the thirty-seven States of this Union have upon their statute books laws requiring the enforcement of compulsory education of certain of the illiterate population residing within the boundaries of those States. The States of New York and Kansas are the last two that are about to try the experiment; that of New York to take effect on and after the first of January next. It has been established by the statistical record, that there is a large portion of this Union between the ages of six and eighteen years who are entirely without education, not being able to read or write, and who consequently become to a great extent criminals and paupers, filling the almshouses and prisons of the country. It is stated that nearly one-half, or forty-eight per cent, of all the convicts of the country can not read or write. Being brought up in ignorance, without the humanizing influences of the school, these poor creatures fall naturally into the habits of vice and crime. The parents of these children do not appear to be anxious or willing that their offspring shall be afforded an opportunity of acquiring an education. They are callous to the obligations of society in the midst of which they are placed, and thus the children born to them are left to inherit the poverty and ignorance of their parents. It is thus prepared that these unfortunates go forth to blight and curse the community upon which they are thrust. The streets of our large cities are crowded with this ignorant population, and every year adds to the number. The census of our country shows a large adult population, more especially in the Southern States, who can not read or write, to whom the blessings of education would be a boon greatly to be desired. While such a result can not be immediately attained, it is possible by the means of such laws as are now being passed in the States of the Union, one after another, to compel the rising generation who, through the obstinacy and perversity of an indifferent or brutal parentage, are prevented from acquiring knowledge, to have imparted to them that instruction so necessary and civilizing in its results. So far as the experiment has been tried, it has proved to be advantageous as well as profitable. The gains that through the streets, lanes and dark holes in our cities should be as much the object and care of the community where they live as more favored children. If these social wails will not willingly attend upon the schools prepared for their reception and education, then the means to accomplish such a result should be at hand, and rigidly enforced. It is not so much the fault of these young vagrants that they are without the benefits of an education, as it is of their vicious parents who stolidly persist in keeping their children away from the places where they ought to be. The greater attendance upon the school the less will be the accession to the prisons of the country. It is a fearful responsibility resting upon the people of these States, for the melancholy fate exhibited in the fact that so large a proportion of the youth in our prisons have been brought there through their having been deprived of the beneficial influences of the school. From this cause they have fallen into crime from their earliest childhood, which ended in their incarceration and a convict life. These facts have been established by those who have given the subject their careful attention, and should be well pondered by those who desire to see society purified. It should arouse all the humane throughout the country to still further extend the compulsory system of education beyond where such laws exist. That we have public schools is well, but that all who ought to attend upon these means of education, do so, is a fact that can not be controverted, if reliance is to be placed upon the statistical reports in relation to that subject. A significant fact was stated a few days ago as to the relative position of the States of the Union in regard to homicide, and it was found that Texas was the highest on the list, and Louisiana the third. What can be a better solution of the cause of such a state of things than to say that in Texas schools are unpopular, and in Louisiana it is not much better, with White Leaguers in embryo beneficently assuming to regulate them. Other Southern States do not seem to be in a much better plight than the two named, and the youth, because of the neglect of the school, are left to become burdens instead of blessings to society. If, as has been asserted, our government is to become permanent and enduring through the education of the people, then does it not behoove every State to

see to it that such education is imparted to the youth who are to succeed those who are now upon the stage of action, so will prepare them for this work of perpetuity and endurance. If this education will not be sought willingly, then let the State establish such laws as will enforce it, and thus secure to each State and the nation an intelligent and enlightened people.

A FLEA FOR GREENBACKS.

The self-made man, who, by his own exertions, has acquired wealth, regards with scorn all financial theories that do not emanate from wealthy men. To him acquisition means financial ability, and the lucky speculator a shrewd business man. In his estimation the merchant who fails, no matter under what circumstances, is a fool, and the impetuous toiler against obstacles and reverses a wretch unworthy of notice. For such financial magnates and purse-proud wisecracks this article is not written. The argument *ad hominem* being the only logic which they understand, the discussion of a national subject possesses for them no interest save that which directly affects themselves. Laborers, mechanics, clerks, farmers, in a word, the great masses of the nation take a deep interest in the solution of our present financial problem. Congress has before it for consideration the currency question. Ignoring side issues and variations, the whole matter must resolve itself into a return to the old system of hard money as the only legal circulating medium or the retention of the present legal tender issues. The most strenuous advocates of the adoption of coin as the national circulating medium, are among the wealthy classes, the great moneyed speculators. The cause of this is obvious. As soon as greenbacks shall have been deprived of their legal status and gold and silver placed in their stead as the only legal medium by which debts may be discharged, it will be an easy matter for these great capitalists at any time to control the coin of the country and dictate prices or create panics at will. The whole amount of coin in the United States and the Canadas would not suffice to move one-half of the cotton crop. It is within the recollection of every man that fifteen years ago, when specie was the basis of value and the only money recognized by the constitution, it was found necessary to create local banks and empower them by State laws to issue bank bills. These bank notes, it will be remembered, were in many cases, preferred to gold, and almost invariably commanded a premium over silver. And the demands of our commerce at that period, were a fraction of what they are now. While it is admitted that a paper dollar depends for its value almost as much upon the confidence of the holder as upon the solvency of the maker; it is contended that with national paper money it would require a national revolution to disturb the public confidence and impair the value of the currency. Of course it must be understood that the volume of the national circulating medium should at no time exceed more than three-fourths of the material means and resources of the nation. Then, again, this currency should be receivable for all dues and duties. The present holders of coin might be protected by grading the valuation in the collection of customs duties. Those who oppose the adoption of the greenback dollar as the national standard currency, denounce the theory set forth above as inflation. Perhaps, to a certain extent it may lead to inflation, because as the population increases and the country grows richer, the general government will issue more money. The arguments of the opponents of paper currency may be summed up as follows: First, the paper dollar has no intrinsic value; second, if it has a value it is simply derived from the fact that it is a mortgage on the wealth of the nation; and third, such a mortgage could never be foreclosed with any palpable result. The first objection is killed by the second, and the third is swallowed up by the prerequisite of national insolvency and bankruptcy, which could not occur, since the government is powerless to issue more money than its resources will warrant. The second objection, therefore, only remains, namely, that a paper dollar issued by the government is simply a mortgage on the national wealth and resources. Well, what citizen would desire better money than that? Is gold worth anything of itself, save that, by its scarcity, it has had a value placed upon it? Any argument based on the second objection is mere casuistry, and will, when analyzed, only strengthen the proposition that the supply of currency must meet the demand. Since all gold and silver in the world would be inadequate to do this, give us the national mortgages, for we believe in the security.

THE FARMER, NOT THE PLANTER.

It does not appear that there should be any great distinction between the above words, but usage has assigned them a separate significance. The farmer is a man who holds the plow himself and by the labor of his own hands tills the soil. The planter is a gentleman who owns a large tract of land, and as he no longer owns the laborers on his plantation, finds it convenient to allow them to raise a crop and divide the proceeds with him after deducting for their supplies. The farmer, should the crop fail, has at least gained a subsistence, as no practical agriculturist will limit himself to the production of the staple article only. By the very nature of the planter's policy the failure of the crop leaves both owner and laborer in debt. As the laborers have nothing and have made nothing, should they be in debt for supplies, the inducement of labor in another neighborhood is generally yielded to. The planter, finding himself in debt to his factor, will prefer to sell for ready money whatever of cotton or sugar that may be raised, rather than risk its shipment to his creditors in New Orleans. The system has a demoralizing tendency. It must not be supposed that any

NOTICE.

Office of the Commissioners of the Public Lands, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1874. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, who have claims against the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY to present the same to the Commissioners of the Public Lands, at their office, No. 107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deposited as proof of the balance shown by them. 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 closed. JOHN A. GREENWELL, Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

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THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after November 16, 1874. Trains will leave New Orleans for Mobile, Ala. Express and mail, daily, 8:15 P. M. Through night express, daily, 4:15 P. M. Express and mail, daily, 8:15 P. M. Through night express, daily, 4:15 P. M. Express and mail, daily, 8:15 P. M. Through night express, daily, 4:15 P. M. Express and mail, daily, 8:15 P. M. Through night express, daily, 4:15 P. M.

INSURANCE.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, Net profits, Total assets, etc.

PROCLAMATION.

\$1500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, December 26, 1874. Whereas, on the evening of the eighteenth of December, 1874, JAMES W. KELLOGG, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Texas, parish, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Charles, also in this State, was assaulted by being shot and his throat cut, and whereas, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crime have hitherto escaped arrest and punishment. Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my PROCLAMATION offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W. Kellogg. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-ninth.

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 entrusted to me.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK.

NEW ORLEANS. Statement at close of business Monday, November 30, 1874. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$1,257,752 21. United States bonds at ten per cent premium, 617,000 00. Other stocks and bonds, 22,402 54. Banking house and other real estate, 17,802 29. Furniture and fixtures, 10,291 90. Current expenses and taxes, 20,174 09. Due from banks and bankers, 34,816 56. Cash on hand, 792,779 19. Gold coin on hand, 29,282 83. Total, \$3,284,492 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

Ball Invitations, Wedding and Visiting Cards, neatly engraved and printed. Also, all kinds of general printing in the best style. Ball committees are specially invited to call and see the selection of orders of dancing and German favors, as he is satisfied that the most satisfactory will be placed. Special attention will be given to the engraving of New Year's cards. del ctd

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD. 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 venous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, and all the diseases growing therefrom. The result of twenty-five years successful practice. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Curtis on Manhood."—There is no member of society by whom the world will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman. LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Boston. Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. Address the Author, DR. CURTIS, No. 9 Rampart street, New Orleans, or GEORGE KELLOGG, book dealer, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana. del 2p

STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd. The steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall, as follows: The steamers touch outwards at Havre and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana, Cuba, St. Thomas, St. John, and New Orleans. The steamers touch outwards at Havre and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana, Cuba, St. Thomas, St. John, and New Orleans.

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