

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 9, 1875.

Bound in calf—Veal. On the tap is—new cider. Better times are always coming. England has 800,000 more women than men.

Weights that are dark—The weighing of coal. Bandits are a sort of people who take life easy. Those who build the fires for long ranges are grate men.

The plowed field of a good farmer is furrowed with care. It has been found necessary to enlarge the Morgue of Paris.

Very many men remember the poor when they think about themselves. No city can have a paid fire department without paying the firemen.

Outstanding warrants—Allowing men to stand out as long as they please. It is not easy to trample upon even so humble a thing as a bit of orange peel.

A Connecticut woman who is ninety years old writes as well as she ever could. The Republican convention of Connecticut is to be held on the twentieth instant.

The great desert of Africa is as large as the United States, and is nearly all a waste. The new story about an old maid, written by Jean Ingelow, is entitled "Fated to be Free."

Twenty foreign nations have agreed to come or send a man to the Philadelphia centennial. King Kalakaua recently visited New Bedford, Massachusetts, probably in search of his father.

When the devil is admitted partner into the business of a man he soon becomes soul proprietor. The boy who found his stocking empty on Christmas morning said "Darn it!" to his mother.

He is about writing a book, Mr. Charles B. Lewis, the humorous man of the Detroit Free Press. The Rev. Mr. Glendinning concludes his letter to his congregation by saying your "affectionate" pastor.

The Boston Globe publishes literary criticisms in the French language for the benefit of school girls. The canning of salmon in Oregon has been overdone, and now they take beef instead, which they can, of course.

An Illinois man quarreled with his daughter and shot himself in the leg. The accident should have satisfied the lady. The Richmond Enquirer is owned by Mr. John H. Bryant, of New York, and is edited by Colonel A. P. Bennett, formerly of New Orleans.

In the entire oil region the number of new wells drilling on December 1 was eighty-nine, against 115 on the first of the previous month. An exchange says: "The frequent use of apples, either before or after meals, has a most healthful effect upon the digestion." It must have been eating between meals that ruined the stomachs of Adam and Eve.

The Louisville Commercial has discovered that when a Kentucky boy is sitting on the sunny side of a horse barn, waiting for his father to come home and lick him, you might talk astronomy to him four straight hours and not excite his interest.

Steamboat deadheads are pointing to the example and fate of Jonah. In Scripture is found the words, "Jonah paid a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the fare there, of." Notwithstanding his handsome action they threw him overboard.

Charles Hale, formerly editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, at one time Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and afterward consul-general of the United States in Egypt, has just been admitted to practice as a lawyer in the Massachusetts courts.

The New York Herald says: "A Connecticut editor writes home that he was walking with Mark Twain through one of the lower strata of this city when a boy with a very peculiar face, but with a head showing remarkable phrenological developments, attracted their attention. 'What an extraordinary head!' said the newspaper seller; 'that boy has a regular Coleridge's head.' 'No doubt,' replied Mark; 'there's millions in it.'"

Mr. John George Kuhlmann, residing at No. 878 Magazine street, proved himself to be a very Kuhlmann in taking a prize from the Louisiana State Lottery Company. At the drawing of Thursday he held one-half of combination ticket No. 18, 53, 76, which captured the capital prize of \$6000. His investment was fifty cents, made at the office of E. J. Demarest, No. 145 Gravier street, and he has no regrets for the four bits.

The brewers of Cincinnati are using corn meal and rice flour mixed with the usual barley malt in making lager beer. At least these substances go in there in large quantities, presumably for that purpose, although neither of the brewers will admit that he is a consumer. Rice is cheaper than barley, as it contains more starch, but it imparts to the beer an unpleasant aftertaste. Corn gives a peculiar sweetness that is disliked by most beer drinkers.

The Sun says: "A Chicago gentleman, occupied all day, but having some 'hours of leisure in the evening,' instead of advertising for books to write up, has set up a semi-private patrol, charging his neighbors \$4 a month for watching their premises. When asked whether he did not find it exhausting to work all day and walk round all night, he admitted frankly that he visited his customers only once a month, and that was to collect. 'But don't they find you out?' said the querist. 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'they hear the burglars going round and trying the doors, and they think it's me.'"

BY ACCLAMATION.

The Bulletin insists, in spite of the reason and possibility of the case, that Mr. Wiltz was elected temporary Speaker by acclamation, a clerk and sergeant-at-arms chosen in the same wild manner, and finally the crowning outrage committed of seating five contestants by something as nearly akin to the "old rebel yell" as anything that has been heard in a legislative hall. The election of Mr. Wiltz as temporary Speaker, though unauthorized by law or precedent, would have been a matter of no moment one way or the other, if it had been accomplished fairly and in accordance with either of the usual forms in such cases. According to the best information there were forty-nine Democrats in the House beside Mr. Wiltz, whose names appeared on the list in the possession of Chief Clerk Wiggins. There were fifty-one Republicans present beside Mr. Hahn. So there must have been a resort to the tactics practiced at the polls in order to make it appear that the minority had outvoted the majority. Acclamation did it. By the employment of this easy process forty-nine loud-mouthed Democrats probably succeeded in making more noise when asked to vote in the affirmative than the fifty-one Republicans who would have voted in the negative did, had they been given an opportunity to vote at all. The negative side of the question was not put on the occasion of either of the first three votes given. The pretended admission of the five contestants was done by the forty-nine (Mr. Wiltz being in the chair), in opposition to protests and objections from the fifty-two. Up to this point the Conservatives did not dare to call the roll of members or permit a division by a rising vote. But as soon as the five contestants were admitted there was a sudden return to parliamentary virtue. Upon the question of the election of Speaker the roll was injudiciously called. Fifty-five men voted for Mr. Wiltz, which showed the exact number—the original fifty, added to the five which had been admitted in a few minutes before by the minority. But they were so sure of their majority they forgot themselves; and in a manner characteristic of the Democracy, committed the blunder of showing their nakedness and poverty. Had Mr. Wiggins been permitted to call the yeas and nays on Mr. Wiltz's first motion, there would have been no such farce as acclaming in the five Democratic contestants. The question would have been fairly stated, and every member given the chance to express his will like a gentleman, and not compelled to shriek it out at the top of his voice like a wild Indian.

Noting by acclamation is a process unknown to parliamentary rules. At least it can not be permitted the acclamations in the affirmative to vote and deny those in the negative the same privilege. And in cases where the voices are in the proportion of forty-nine to fifty-one it should be deemed by every impartial chairman close enough to justify a call for a division. There is no doubt whatever that such a division would have been ordered before as well as after the five new members had been elected, had there been as reasonable a certainty that the Conservatives were in the majority as there was that they were not. The advent of the new members, however, removed that doubt, whereupon the Conservatives attempted to take advantage of their own wrong doing, while the Republicans retired from the hall in a body until they heard it had been turned over to the military, when they came back, confident that they would be safe. The subsequent ejection of all intruders from the floor of the House left the Republicans masters of the situation, while the baffled Democrats went off on their "long strike."

WHAT PARTY IS RIGHT?

There is every indication that the leaders of the Democratic party mean to make the political troubles in the South—particularly Louisiana—and the reconstruction policy pursued by the federal government since President Grant has been at its head the leading feature in the Democratic Presidential platform for 1876. It is therefore necessary to impress at this time this very important fact upon the minds of the people throughout the country—and when we say the people we mean those who composed that vast majority in the old free States that called in support of the government in 1861, when a disloyal and rebellious party were attempting its overthrow or a division of the country—because it accounts for the desperate efforts that are being made by partisan leaders in and out of Congress to mislead the people in regard to the true condition of political parties in Louisiana.

It does not require much fumbling to discover that in Louisiana at the present time there is the same disrespect for government and those in authority as there was in the days when this city was occupied by federal troops in 1862. The Southern Democracy in those trying days were very bitter in their denunciations of the Washington government and federal officials sent here to restore lawful authority, and give protection to Union men. The general commanding at that time, and the officers and soldiers under him were subjected to all kinds of indignities. The American flag was also a matter of great displeasure to the rampant Southern Democracy in those days. This was the dominant feeling in New Orleans at the time the war for the Union was progressing; and so bitter and revengeful was this feeling even after the Confederate forces had surrendered, that when the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached here, and an order was issued requesting citizens to drape their houses with some sign of mourning, many refused to do so. Then, as now, it was also common for bank presidents, presidents of insurance companies, members of the Chamber of Commerce, leading merchants, and foreign consuls to take part in the adoption of resolutions denouncing the action of government and the conduct of its officers, civil and military, whose duty compelled them to obey orders. When these things were

transpiring here there were but few such men in the old free States, as Vallandigham, "Sunset" Cox and Fernando Wood; men who denounced the general government for enforcing the laws against the rebellion, even to the extent of using military force; and by doing so earned for themselves the unenviable title of "Copperhead Democrats." Mr. Cox's course at that time ruined his political prospects in Ohio, and he removed to the city of New York, where he has succeeded in again becoming a member of Congress, and, we judge, still retains his "Copperhead" proclivities if the telegraphic dispatches from Washington report him correctly. He is reported to have said recently in the House of Representatives, when speaking on the course of the administration in Louisiana, that it "holds up the white banner to other nations, and makes war against the American people." We know that Mr. Cox condemned the course of Mr. Lincoln's administration in regard to the rebellion of the South, and are therefore not surprised at what he says in regard to Mr. Grant's administration. But, as we have already said, there were but few men in the old free States who thought and acted like Mr. Cox when the country was seriously assailed by a rebellion of more than ordinary significance. The people of the North, East and West were then almost a unit in support of the party in control of the federal government, and which had undertaken to maintain the supremacy of the laws. That party has been in power ever since, its acts having been repeatedly indorsed through four presidential terms. The Democratic party fought it on the issues of the war in 1864, did the same thing in 1868 and 1872, and was defeated each time, the verdict of the people being overwhelmingly in favor of the Republican party. As the party has been adjudged to be right in the past, particularly in its efforts to enforce the laws, maintain the sovereignty of the federal government and the integrity of the country; and as the Democratic party seems determined to make the issues of the next presidential election pretty much the same as they were in the last, it will not be difficult for the people to determine what party is right in their demands of a settlement of Louisiana's difficulties. The Democracy must not be allowed to deceive the people either in regard to the action of the federal administration or the conduct of General Sheridan. If President Lincoln was right—and the people have so declared—in sending General Butler here to put down rebellion, President Grant is right in sending General Sheridan here, where an armed rebellion has threatened to supplant lawful government by overriding both State and federal laws. We are certain that the people of this country are far too intelligent to be deceived by Democratic misrepresentation of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and the conduct of President Grant and General Sheridan in their efforts to uphold the laws of their country. Let the people think of the huge wrongs that the Southern Democracy have already heaped upon the country, and they will understand the motives of the Democracy in heaping such wholesale abuse on the President and General Sheridan as they do at the present time.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S POSITION.

When General Sheridan started from Chicago for this city about five months ago the Democratic party started too, all along the line; it met him on the way, and has continually increased since. His acts were prejudged, and he was condemned before he acted. He assumed command here on the evening of Monday. The occurrences of that day justified him in doing so; made it his duty. The country at large has heard the din of Louisiana troubles for years; has heard of undeniably outrages until the subject has become nauseous. Compromises and investigations have wrought no permanent cure. The Democrats say "take away your army and we will settle all our difficulties." Well, there was no army here on the fourteenth of September, and several thousand citizens with arms turned out to meet the small police force of a city. There are objections to such settlements; they are too much on one side; too kind for those who think in one direction and too harsh for others. A Republican, as such, has a right to an existence, if he can prolong it through a social ostracism which can not be controlled; but Coushatta denies that such is the sentiment of those able to kill. Much was hoped from a new election, a new Legislature, but the result looks like a failure. The Democratic members withdraw before a vote is taken; the Senators of the same party do not attempt to do their duty, and we stand as we were, or worse. Some one had to come here who could say something and do something. That man was General Sheridan. His was not, or could not be a pleasant task under any circumstances. His first report was that life was insecure here, and in that he offended. Testimony of the same sort has been accumulating for years; such was given before the congressional committee. But General Sheridan suggested more—he believed somebody should be punished for making life insecure, and his thunder brought a storm of protests and personal abuse, as idle as impotent.

HEROIC ADVICE.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, offers ennobling comfort to some of our Democratic statesmen. He telegraphed to three of them on Thursday the following cheerful opinion: You can not better subvert the interests of Louisiana, of the South generally, and of

liberty, than by continued forbearance, even unto death. We do not know how Messrs. Marr and McEnery take the suggestion that their death would better subvert the interests of the South than anything they can do while living, but we consider it rough and heartless. We doubt whether there is a Republican in Louisiana who would willingly have bodily harm to befall either of the Democratic leaders, yet a distinguished Southern Democrat, in a distinct State, broadly intimates that a good deal of political capital for the Democracy could be made out of their sacrifice. But we must recollect that Gordon was once a Confederate soldier, trained to regard human life of secondary importance to success, and the congressional pardon had little effect in eradicating the notions derived from a military education. Hence his heroic suggestion that the death of a given number of Louisiana Conservatives need not surprise one so much as his other singular declaration that not one person in a thousand in the South want arm.

No cause is ever permanently advanced by belittling its opponents, and the cause espoused by the *Picayune* in our present difficulties forms no exception to the rule. Its flings at Senator West do not refute his statements, nor can they alter the opinion which the public has formed of him, based upon his senatorial record. That has shown him a man of intelligence and ability fully up to the prevailing standard among his colleagues. The *Picayune*, as the self-appointed expounder of constitutional law, thinks itself entitled to disparage all who differ in opinion from itself upon such weighty matters, forgetting that in this country, (we do not mean this section of the country) opinion is free, and there is no infallible authority to settle legal or political questions any more than religious ones. Mr. West's view of the legal aspects of this or any other case are not likely to meet the approval of the *Picayune*, neither, we imagine, would be those of Senators Morton or Logan, but they do not therefore follow that these gentlemen must be in the wrong, and our constitution-expounding contemporary in the right.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

A Card from Dr. Southworth. NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1875. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Yesterday you published a letter from Governor Kellogg to me. In that connection I beg to state that I am opposed to all "compromises" of our political differences, and to any "adjustment" on the basis of a division of offices, but I am decidedly in favor of a "full and final settlement" of our political troubles, by leaving the whole matter to the committee lately appointed by Congress on Louisiana affairs.

It is well known to you that for reasons which seemed to me sufficient, I did not support either the Radical Republican or the Fusion tickets of programmes in 1872. Nevertheless I am a Republican in the true sense of that word, and earnestly desire the success of all proper measures and men of the Republican party. From my standpoint, there are but three solutions of our present difficulties, viz: a military government, a new election by congressional enactment, or the peaceful settlement favored by me. Evidently the latter is vastly preferable, not only for the Republican party of this State, but also for all the people of the State. Real peace and an adequate enforcement of the laws can be obtained in Louisiana only by a large majority of the people, or the permanent quinqueting throughout the State of 15,000 United States soldiers, and the latter would almost necessitate a military government for the State.

I will not believe that any reputable Republican has either supported or constituted a part of the present State government without an honest conviction of the legality of its election, and the justice and propriety of its authority; and I concede the same sincerity of purpose and honesty of conviction to a large majority of the opposition party. Doubtless there are many political guerrillas on both sides, but they need not be noticed at this time.

Therefore, it is eminently proper that questions about which so many honestly differ should be left to the arbitration of those whose intelligence and fairness are unquestioned. Peace, and security for life, liberty and property, and obedience to the civil law, are now imperatively demanded by every interest in the State, and are even essential to the preservation of our civil government, and our remnant of Christian civilization. The Republican or Democrat who obstructs any reasonable fair and just settlement of our troubles assumes a grave responsibility, not only before his own party and this State, but before the whole nation.

It is not unlikely that the congressional committee will obtain authority to return here and endeavor to settle our affairs. What has been proposed to the committee, and what I am endeavoring to favor, is that the whole matter of the election of 1872 be left to the committee, and that all parties interested shall be bound by its decision. It is quite a matter of course, that the committee will insist upon satisfactory guarantees that its time and trouble will not be wasted, and that its decisions shall be fairly and fully carried out, and that they will accomplish the objects sought to be obtained. Among these guarantees it is likely that both parties would insist that no officer should be impeached or otherwise molested for past political acts; that all should recognize and obey the State government, as established by the decision of the committee, and all subordinate officers recognized by the said government, etc.; and the Republicans could very properly ask the resignation of the Fusion Senators claiming to hold over. The general guarantees can be given by the written agreement of legislators, or even by the act of the united Legislature, and the others in such ways as may seem best to the committee.

The designation to the committee of certain persons for certain offices forms no part of any plan of settlement of which I am cognizant, nor do I believe that the committee would be governed by any such suggestions, or consider or act in the matter on such a plan. The proposition has been and now is to leave the whole subject matter to the committee, and abide fully by their decision on a finality. Very respectfully, M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Republicans of New Orleans, regardless of race or color, are invited to assemble at CONGO SQUARE, on Monday, January 11, 1875, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of listening to addresses upon the subject of the present condition of political affairs in this State. The following named speakers will address the meeting: Hon. CHARLES W. LOWELL, Hon. J. S. MARR, Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Hon. MICHAEL HARRIS, Hon. W. G. BROWN, Hon. O. F. HUNSAKER, Hon. JAMES H. INGRAHAM.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, January 7, 1875. The undersigned tickets that he was the holder of one-half of combination ticket No. 18, 53, 76, class five, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of \$6000 on Thursday, January 7, 1875, said tickets having cost the sum of fifty cents at the office of E. J. Demarest, No. 145 Gravier street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons.

Two mountain howitzers, calibre 4.2, model of 1861, weight 2200 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the face. Three hundred and one Winchester rifle, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 21,120 and 24,161, marked "L. S. M." on but plates. Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G." on but plates. Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the following arms, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them, also a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any person illegally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

STATE ARMS. Notice is hereby given that a large quantity of rifles, carbines, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State Arsenal, and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons. I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, or to my authorized representatives without delay.

NOTICE. Office of the Commissioner of the Public Lands, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who have claims against the FREDERICKS SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, that the same are called upon to present the same and to make proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 107 Pennsylvania street, Washington, District of Columbia, Pass books, when presented, will be deemed sufficient proof of the claims, and the depositors are hereby notified that they will therefore present their pass books to the receiver of the company, or to the treasurer, as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and allowed.

A CARD. I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with saloons and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business entrusted to me. A. GERARD, Notar Public and Appraiser, 2016 No. 72 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

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. CLIFTON, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Tennessee, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, 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 notice of reward offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W. Clifton.

EDUCATIONAL. PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. With Faculty Young Ladies, sessions on MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875. For particulars apply at the school, No. 7, Colman street, at 10 A. M. K. R. SHAW, Principal. PROFESSORS WATTS AND BEARDS. Instructions in Vocal Music and Soli, in college, school and family, in singing by note and rote, for the young men of the city, at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 132 Julia street, every evening, commencing on Wednesday, December 31, at 7 o'clock, for the first meeting. PHONOGRAPHY. The advertiser wishes to form a class young men desiring of learning the above art. MUNSON'S SYSTEM will be taught in which the student has had experience as an able and successful teacher. For terms, etc., apply to ELAKE POSTER, at this office.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, December 31, 1874. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE THE HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK, P. M., ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1875, AT THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF COMMERCE, No. 145 GRAVIER STREET, FOR THE SALE OF THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC MARKETS, VIZ: FLOUR, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, FROM THE THIRTIETH OF JANUARY, 1875, TO THE THIRTY-FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1875, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE, as per specifications on file in this office. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be addressed "Sealed proposals for said ferry, foot of Louisiana avenue," to O. L. LANEY, Administrator of Commerce, Jan 10.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, December 31, 1874. SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC MARKETS, VIZ: FLOUR, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, FROM THE THIRTIETH OF JANUARY, 1875, TO THE THIRTY-FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1875, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE, as per specifications on file in this department. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be addressed "Proposals for sale of revenues of public markets," to O. L. LANEY, Administrator of Commerce, at twelve o'clock M., on SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875, at the office of the Administrator of Commerce, No. 145 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

THIRTIETH CALL. Redemption of Five-Twenty Bonds of 1862. THIRTIETH DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 31, 1874. BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY GIVEN BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds heretofore issued by the Treasury of the United States, and which are now outstanding, will be paid on the SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. The following are the terms of the redemption: 1. Bonds of \$1000, \$500 and \$200, both inclusive, \$1000—\$1,500 to \$2,000, both inclusive, \$2,000—\$2,500 to \$3,000, both inclusive. The amount outstanding (embraced in the number as above) is five million dollars of coupon bonds. United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's Office.

RAILROADS. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE) On and after December 25, 1874. Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calipso Depot: Express and Pullman, 7:00 A. M. Express, 11:00 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern points. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.

FOR RENT. TO LET FOR SALE—EITHER IN THE WOODLAND PLANTATION, situated in the parish of Iberville, or in the parish of Iberville, a tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, more or less, of which about 200 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is in a state of nature, and is well adapted for raising cotton, sugar cane, and other crops. A dwelling house, barn, and other buildings, and a large quantity of stock, are on the premises. Apply to H. L. LEWIS, at the residence, or to A. ROBERTS & CO., No. 30 and 32 St. Louis street, Jan 10.

FOR RENT—LARGE, airy and commodious, convenient to the city, in a central location, suitable for a hotel, or for a school, and for all other purposes, by applying at the corner of Decatur and Royal streets, under the National Bank. Apply to H. L. LEWIS, at the residence, or to A. ROBERTS & CO., No. 30 and 32 St. Louis street, Jan 10.

SALOONS. HOYT'S CIGARETTES BAR. 14—Bertrand Street—14. BERRY'S VARIETY THEATRE. Having leased the hall 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. J. C. HOYT, Proprietor.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALES. TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—No. 74. STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans. STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans. STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans. STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans.

LOTTERIES. SPANISH SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. CAPITAL PRIZE—\$200,000. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. CAPITAL PRIZE—\$200,000. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. CAPITAL PRIZE—\$200,000.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with their charter, to publish the following statement of Premiums during the year ending in 1874. On fire risks... On marine risks... On river risks... Total premiums... Losses on fire... Losses on marine... Losses on river... Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest... Commissions on agency business... Balance carried over from previous year... Total assets... Total liabilities... Balance on hand... Total... \$1,000,000.

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