New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 14, 1875.

The traces of tears draw sympathy.

De Muraka is singing to the Canadians.

A mortgage is a difficult thing to satisfy.

St. Louis wants the chess congress to meet there.

A church fair—The beautiful being who sings soprano.

Democratic editors who do write are very apt to do wrong.

The mail carriers now deliver letters on Sunday in New York.

The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the sixteenth instant.

They call the citizens of Green Bay, Wisconsin, "Green Baybies."

Bishop Clark says no man can judge of the age in which he lives.

Twelve of the American States have laws for compulsory education.

All things considered, Nebraska prefers Democrats to grasshoppers.

Many States will not permit lottery drawings, even for church purposes.

Old Sojourner Truth is still living. She is centennially expected to go to Philadelphia.

A wealthy Connecticut woman, dying with a will of her own, left her pastor $25,000.

George Washington could not tell a lie; but he was very sad when he thought about it and said so.

Fechter's habit of disappointing audiences is growing upon him. He must swear off or quit playing.

In Michigan a barber shop is kept under the style and firm name of "Thomas Roberts & Sister."

Property to the value of $6,000,000 has been destroyed by fire in San Francisco within the past ten years.

The year 1875 is now very generally accepted as a fact, although many still adhere to the practice of dating their letters 1874.

Samuel L. Clemens has heard that Kalakana has read Mark Twain's sketches of the Sandwich islands, and keeps away from his royal darkness.

Any director of a savings bank can tell you how much money you would have at the end of a hundred years if you were to quit chewing tobacco and wearing clothes.

Mayor Doyle, of Providence, Rhode Island, is out with an address of ten columns. He has great faith in the natural advantages of his city, and trusts in Providence.

The "Merchant of Venice," with Mr. E. L. Davenport as *Shylock*, is being played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, as a comedy, with the original language restored.

It is said Worth, the man-milliner, has constructed a play. All that is wanted now is a libretto of words written up to fit the dresses. It will be a society play, cut low for evening acting.

The London *Saturday Review*, speaking of the Shah of Persia's diary, says that he conclusively proves his discernment and sagacity by having taken the front of Buckingham Palace for the back.

The French Association of Dramatic Artists is worth 3,722,216 francs. It pays pensions to 204 persons. It educates eighteen orphans, and last year distributed 15,339 francs for the support of 322 members.

Miss Adelaide Neilson, who abducted herself from New Orleans without fulfilling her engagement, has rescinded her contract with M. Strakosh. The spooneys still say she is too pretty for anything, and the managers believe it.

Lucy Hooper admires the perfect equality in business matters which exists between the sexes in Paris. Women keep books, govern hotels, run large shops, and even factories, and are often the business partners of their husbands, and most efficient ones at that.

An editor in one of our country parishes thanked a friend for a present on New Year's morning. He says: "It was only a breakfast, but that was enough to make us feel as if we were able to buy up the whole parish, and thrash anybody who doubted our ability to do it."

The year 1875 opens well in this State for holidays. January has five Sundays and two legal days for getting drunk and disturbing the peace; February has four Sundays and three other days on which a sheriff can not seize property, out of a month running on the short time of twenty-eight days.

A Nashville horse car conductor, having heard of the reward of a faithful sentinel, put one of the directors of the road out of the car for refusing to pay fare. The driver expected to be made superintendent, at least, and to receive many shares of stock; but he is now looking for a job of work, with the determination never to do his duty again.

The old dispute, which has existed for a century, as to the respective parts borne by Acton, Concord and Lexington in the battle of Lexington, has been recently revived. A well known wit remarked that the question was now settled by the circular issued lately by the Lexington committee, for, after such inaccuracy of grammar, there could be no doubt as to whose ancestors murdered the King's English. And this recalls the famous toast of an Acton farmer at an agricultural dinner: "The battle of Lexington—Concord furnished the field and Acton the men."

The news from the South which is forwarded by the Associated Press must be received with extreme caution. Even the Chicago *Tribune*, an Associated Press paper, recently declined to publish the report of the investigation at Vicksburg furnished by the Associated Press, remarking that it did not seem to be "worth printing" and that it "ought never to have been sent over the wires." If these are the opinions of the Associated Press papers, what must be the character of the dispatches which provoke them?—*New York Graphic.*

THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR PINCHBACK.

The action of the General Assembly in formally reaffirming the election of Senator Pinchback has plunged the *Picayune* into a deep philosophical study, out of which the proposition is evolved that "nothing is, but what is not." We will state the basis of our contemparary's profound reflections:

The spurious Legislature now sitting in the State House resolved to go into an election for a United States Senator and nominated Pinchback. There is but one occasion for such an election, and that is the occurrence of a vacancy. It is immaterial how the vacancy may be caused—whether by death, by resignation, by expulsion, by the expiration of the term of an incumbent, or by the rejection of the person claiming to be elected. But there can be no valid election except to fill a vacancy either actual or prospective. It follows that an election of United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature is the admission of the existence of a vacancy, and an admission, likewise, that the election of 1873 was invalid. It is a confession that, whatever views the members may entertain in regard to their present organization, that of 1872-3 had no right to elect a United States Senator—which is equivalent to a confession that it was not a genuine Legislature.

As the present Legislature is "spurious," according to the *Picayune*, we can not see that any "admission" it may make can have force one way or the other. It certainly does not accord with reason that a "spurious Legislature can invalidate the acts of one of its predecessors or pass upon them in any manner. We must also deny to such a body the function of determining whether the election of Senator in 1873 was valid or not. But we may assume, perhaps, that for the purpose of determining the senatorial question the *Picayune* will admit the competeney of the present Legislature, as to deny it on this specific question would be to discredit its own witness.

Let us then examine into the causes of the alleged vacancy in the Senatorship, which may be sufficient to create it. It will be conceded that Mr. Pinchback has not resigned; that the term for which he was elected has not expired; he has not been expelled from the Senate. No matter what may be the individual views of Senators, his admission has not been denied on account of the incompetency of the body that elected him. Whatever may have been the difficulty, therefore, it was of such a character as did not affect the validity of the Legislature of 1873, nor is there anything in the proceedings of either House of the present General Assembly that calls in question the entire competency of its predecessor of 1873 to elect a Senator. The fact that there is some dispute about it, which has resulted in depriving Louisiana of a Senator for two years, is recognized and declared in both Houses to exist, and the proposed action is taken for the avowed purpose of settling all doubts, and reaffirming in a formal and solemn manner the election of 1873. In our judgment, the action of the General Assembly just taken can be interpreted in either of two ways. It may be held to cure any defect of form in the action of the Legislature of 1873, or it may be construed as a new election to fill a vacancy. At all events, it is a solemn expression of the legislative will, and is entitled to profound respect, without reference to the act of any former Legislature. It is an admitted principle of parliamentary law, fully recognized in America, that one Congress or Legislature can neither make rules to bind its successors nor can it censure its predecessors. Hence the repeal or amendment of a law is not regarded as a reflection upon the body that passed it.

It happens in the present case that Mr. Pinchback is the choice of the Legislature for Senator, as he was the choice of that of 1873. Another man may have been selected with entire legislative propriety, though the choice of the same candidate carries with it a moral force which might have been wanting perhaps if another man had been named for the position. He has been freely offered the highest position in the gift of the Legislature, to which, in our judgment, he has now a double claim. If he is again refused admittance it must necessarily be upon the avowed ground of the incompetency of the Legislature, which now virtually assumes the shape of a party question before the Senate with an almost absolute certainty of an affirmative decision. Before Mr. Pinchback's re-election his case was pending before the Senate. The question was still an open one. He has never been formally rejected, nor has the capacity of the Legislature of 1873 ever been denied by the Senate. True, there has been a two years' delay, without good reason, as we believe. The issue ought to have been determined at the first session of the Forty-third Congress. For by this delay a State in the Union has been deprived of its equal representation in the Senate, and the Senate itself is largely to blame for it. A precedent has been established of a delay for two years without any cause being formally assigned. It may hereafter be easily enlarged to six or an indefinite number of years.

Let us suppose a case. The Democrats have been gradually warming into existence during the past two years. They have already made some gains in the Senate, and hope to capture that body by March, 1877. But suppose the Republicans adopt a rule to virtually refuse admission to Democratic Senators elect upon one pretext or another for a couple of years or more, in the hope that such political changes may take place in the States the candidates hail from as will secure the choice of Republicans in their stead. It would be no more a violation of propriety, or of the constitution of the United States, to keep a Democrat waiting for two years in the ante-room of the Senate, than to serve a Republican in such a manner. And yet every Democratic Senator in Congress has committed himself to this policy, and all the time complaining that the Radicals are violating the constitution. In the Senate, as well as in Louisiana, the Democrats make up for their violations of the provisions of the constitution which they do not like by an excessive zeal in defense of those they do. Few or none of them, however, have ever been able to fully comprehend the spirit of that great instrument, which was made for the convenience of the people, and not, as Mr. Thurman supposes, the people for it.

But to return to the local question. If, as the *Picayune* professes to fear, the recent action of the House has created a political chaos, it will only be necessary in order to cure the evil to pass a formal resolution restoring things to their normal condition. Whatever it may mean, it does not mean abandonment or surrender, nor will it be so considered, whether further action is taken in the matter or not. We hope before this time next week to be able to announce the admission of our Senator to his place of right on the floor, and that the wrong of two years standing has been righted.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

We think Mr. Thurman has at last got the information he so eagerly sought, and perhaps much more than he expected or wanted. The President's special message in response to the Senate's resolution of inquiry is a perfect crusher. We do not remember when we have before seen so much matter crowded in so few words. The knowledge which the President possesses of Louisiana affairs seems to be almost omniscient. From the first attempts of the Democracy to carry the State by force for Seymour and Blair in 1868, down to the late attempt to capture the House of Representatives by revolution, the whole of the disgraceful record is unrolled before Congress and the country as in an accusing scroll.

We give to the members of Congress, however, the credit of supposing that the majority of them at least were familiar with many of the acts of outrage recited in the message. They have been laid before the country from time to time by the press of every city in the Union. Members are accustomed to have some new act of transgression laid upon their breakfast tables every morning. But in a majority of cases, they have been dismissed as newspaper sensations, which is a favorite way of disposing of unpleasant matters. But the message of the President of the United States can not be dismissed in this fashion. It comes from a high and responsible source and is based upon facts as firm as the foundations of the Capitol. It will probably take a few days for Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Saulsbury and Senators of their kidney to recover their breath after this tremendous blow between wind and water. Their political associates in this State are held up in their true and most revolting colors, and anybody but a confirmed partisan would blush at the arraignment and do everything in his power to purge his political sect of usages which sicken the humane and disgrace the name of Americans.

The numerous documents which accompany the message will be published by the Northern papers, and we feel the utmost confidence that by the time the American people are in possession of the whole story, "there will be such a tidal wave" as will sweep the Democracy from existence at the next general election.

"OTHERWISE IRREPROACHABLE."

Congressman Phelps is credited upon rather bad authority with a reflection to this effect:

The Conservatives violated an express law in their action, a law as binding upon them as upon their opponents, and that in doing this they threw a taint upon a cause that would otherwise have been irreproachable.

As Mr. Phelps never had the pleasure of a full sight of the Louisiana Democracy except upon one occasion, and as they were then engaged, as usual, in attempting to evade the law to secure their selfish ends, we think he succeeded in being more complimentary than accurate when he intimated that the scene he witnessed was the only taint upon "the cause." The gentleman from New Jersey is very much in the dark about the character of the genus Louisiana Democrat if he supposes that he happened in at an inopportune moment and caught them in the act of committing the only sin they were ever guilty of. Such innocence ought to be protected. New Jersey has done wisely in recalling this healthy, unsophisticated youth from the halls of Congress and the temptations of the wicked to his native cabbage orchards and poultry yards. "Otherwise irreproachable," when applied to the crowd that Mr. Phelps caught a glimpse of on the fourth of January in our State House, is broad burlesque in the mouth of a man of sense, such as we always supposed Mr. Phelps to be until we received this evidence of hopeless imbecility. The man who can live in this city ten days without discovering a very serious taint in the "Conservative cause" must be deprived of the use of his nose. Something is the matter with the Honorable Phelps, and it makes very little difference what it is. He succeeded in making himself quite ridiculous, if what the newspapers say of him be true, without deceiving any one here with his irreproachable, untainted Democracy.

"A WELL REGULATED MILITIA."

The New York *Tribune* whose editor, evidently is not afraid of ghosts, especially the shade of his predecessor, Horace Greeley, quotes the second amendment of the constitution to justify the existence of the Louisiana White League organization:

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be abridged.

Perhaps the *Tribune* holds that a body of armed men organized with the avowed object of overthrowing the State government is a "well regulated militia," such as the constitution sanctions. We remember something about the barnburners and anti-renters who disturbed the peace of the State of New York some years ago, and the trouble they gave the sheriffs of the agricultural counties. They were undoubtedly a portion of the people of the Empire State, and sincerely believed they were battling for their rights. Possibly they were, but as they resorted to forcible and illegal means, they lost the sympathies of impartial people. At any rate, we never heard of a distant sophistical renegade newspaper setting up a claim for them that they were a well "regulated militia," entitled under the constitution to bear arms in defiance of the laws of New York, and point them at the then predecessor of Governor Tilden. In those days such a proposition would have excited universal derision, but the New York papers have lately said so many foolish things that it is impossible to take account of half of them. There is as wide a difference between our White League and a well regulated militia as there is between the *Tribune* establishment and a cotton press.

DOES NOT COMPREHEND ITS MOTTO.

The *Picayune* appeals to us to define the legend upon the banner under which it has been marching for the past six or seven months. It does not know the meaning of the "two words White League." We judge by the fruits that this is a name adopted by a league of white men, banded together to work for their mutual political interests against the colored people. So long as Sambo is content to stick to his hoe these White Leaguers profess to be his best friends. But let him attempt to take a step in advance, to ask for an office, or insist that his political friends shall be elected, then the objects of the league, offensive and defensive, are developed in unmistakable colors. We take it the White League is organized to protect the interests of its members, who are all white, as their constitution prohibits the admission of colored folks; and as every white man in the State has been invited to join, it follows that the only enemy left out to fight against is the colored population. Walker and Webster doubtless omitted to define the two words for the reason the old Romans did not enact a law against parricide. They would not believe that men would ever be guilty of such a crime.

Carl Schurz thinks General De Trobriand ejected several members of the Louisiana Legislature from the floor of the House on the fourth. Carl blunders quite as much as a Senator as he did as a Brigadier General at Chancellorsville. At first he thought Stonewall Jackson was directly in front of the batteries of the Eleventh Corps, when he was close in the rear. Then Carl made another blunder. He thought Stonewall had forty or fifty thousand men with him, when he had less than six. As there was only about thirty-five thousand men in the Eleventh Corps, and as Schurz' brigade was first attacked, Carl did not think it was a good day for fighting, so he stampeded his men, disgraced his corps and exposed the army he should have supported to such a disadvantage that seventeen thousand brave dead were left on the field. The hero of that bloody day lives to complain that five intruders were expelled from the legislative halls of one of the States by request of the legally elected members and the orders of the Governor. He has forgotten Hooker's and Sickles' severe wounds and the fearful slaughter of Chancelorsville, and especially the funk movement of Stonewall Jackson through the Wilderness.

POLITICS OF PRISONERS.

The list of persons confined in the Parish Prison by Captain Fremaux proves the truth of what the REPUBLICAN has always said. The Republicans surrender their offenders to the officers of the law, while the Democracy so successfully screen theirs that few or none of them are caught. That is the moral of that publication.

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 Canal

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. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be promptly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.
au4 tfe24

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. CLINTON, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Tensas parish, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, also in this State, was assassinated 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 Clinton.

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 ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. de27

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875.

Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals 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 his authorized representatives without delay.

Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 621 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, 1500 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $56,000.

All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.
ja7 2p

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

AT

LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE.

100.....Canal Street.....100

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

ja13 2t

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the sixteenth day of January, 1875 at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $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. ja13 3t 2p

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 4.62, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the face.

Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 31,120 and 34,165, 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 two howitzers, 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.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ja12p

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.
FRANKFURT	December 1	January 5
KOELN	December 15	January 17
HANNOVER	January 12	February 14
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 14

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,
au31y 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 Lauenson	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. 43 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINS, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Launcelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. ane

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. Halsey
MISSISSIPPI.....E. B. Crowell
UNITED STATES.....E. F. Burdeck.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship

GENERAL MEADE,

A. W. SAMPSON, Commander.

will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SUNDAY, January 17, 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. 199 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow, leaving SATURDAY, January 23, at 8 A. M. ja4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILIE, 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

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 120 Common street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

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

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander....1500 tons
YAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander.....1400 tons
TONAWANDA, C. C. Whitbank, commander 844 tons
C. W. LORD, L. Colton commander.....1100 tons

To sail FRIDAY, January 15, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship C. W. LORD.

L. COLTON, Commander.

Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency)....$25
Passage to Philadelphia.....$5
Through tickets issued to New York.....$5
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

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW CLASS.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

Judge Belden will meet the law students of Straight University at that building THURSDAY EVENING at six o'clock. It is very necessary that every member should be present. ja13 1t*

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

BLAKE FOSTER, at this office.

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 90
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 08	—256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 29

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

TRUSTEES.

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

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 8n 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		$410,533 58
On marine risks		101,180 33
On river risks		43,874 56
Total premiums		$556,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 23	
Less return premiums	11,775 53	—137,382 67
Net earned premiums		421,276 0
Reinsurances	$42,923 93	
Losses on fire	$133,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,817 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 43
Commissions on agency business		7,798 37
Rebate paid to the assured		23,772 43
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—417,314 63
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 73

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,977 18
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 56
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 62
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	3,590 70
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 65
Branch office	4,234 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	79,562 77
Other real estate	36,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,405 76
Total	$774,506 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,946 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 23
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 12
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 73
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 96
Total	$676,946 83

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

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

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

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public,
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYRO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BARCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY SLANCHARD E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

FOR RENT.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—EITHER IN block or in lots to suit tenants or purchasers; the Woodlawn Plantation, situated in the parish of Plaquemines, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at about twenty-four miles below the city of New Orleans, having a superficial area of about 2000 acres. Buildings and improvements comprise a dwelling house, sugarhouse and machinery therein, purgeries, cane shed, cabins, etc.

Apply to H. L. Newcomb, on the premises, or to A. Rochereau & Co., Nos. 46 and 48 St. Louis street, New Orleans. ja8 15t

FOR RENT.—LARGE, AIRY AND HANDsomely furnished apartments, in a central locality, convenient to the cars, will be rented at very moderate rates, by applying at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, over the National Bank. de13 1m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 329 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

CONSTABLES' SALES

J. H. Bernos, Algiers Wineberry subrogated, vs. Robert Boon and wife, in solido—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 911.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Thompson, Fifth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Fifth Justice Court, Villere street, Fifth District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 30, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, rights, ways, etc., situated in McDonogh Fifth District of this city, right bank of the river, in the square bounded by Madison, De Armas, Decatur and Monroe streets, designated by the No. 21, and measuring 30 feet front on Madison street, by 120 feet in depth, between parallel lines, French measure.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Deed of sale to be passed before W. H. Seymour, Esq., notary, at purchaser's expense.

de31 ja7 14 21 30 W. C. SWEET, Constable.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF THOMAS J. C. BATCHelor and Andrew J. Reid—No. 1454.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 14, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estates of Thomas J. C. Batchelor and Andrew J. Reid, individually, and as members of the firm of Hathorn & Batchelor, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the thirty first day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. S. PACKARD,
ja14 3t United States Marshal.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, December 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until FRIDAY, the fifteenth day of January, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., to establish a skiff ferry at the foot of Louisiana avenue, Sixth District, as per specifications on file in this office.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids to be indorsed "Sealed proposals for skiff ferry, foot of Louisiana avenue."

J. O. LANDRY,
ja1 10t Administrator of Commerce.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, December 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR THE RIGHT TO COLLECT LICENSES for the year 1875 will be received at this department until FRIDAY, January 15, at twelve o'clock M., in accordance with ordinance No. 2914, adopted the thirtieth instant.

de31 td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RICHARD ENGLAND, REPRESENTED BY PAULINE C. England, his widow, and testamentary executrix, appellee, vs. J. S. Neal and John C. Sinnott, appellant—No. 4790.

ON MOTION OF E. N. WHITTEMORE, counsel for appellee, it is ordered by the court that Richard Sinnott, the proper representative of John C. Sinnott, deceased, be summoned to appear in said case, within twenty-five days from service of summons, and that in default of such appearance, and unless the said other proper representatives of said John C. Sinnott, who are not known or do not reside within this State, appear and become parties to this case, with three months from the publication hereof, the said appeal shall be dismissed, or the cause heard and determined as in other cases, at the option of said appellee.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of this honorable court, of the fifteenth day of December, 1874.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court at the city of New Orleans, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1874.

de23 ja22 fe21* JOHN M. HOWELL, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Commissioner's Sale.

ARISTIDE MILTENBERGER AND EMORY E. SIMPSON, assignees of the Bank of Louisiana, vs. Thomas Woodard, No. 10,224 on the docket of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, in bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of the decree of foreclosure and sale rendered in said cause on the ninth day of April, 1874, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the main entrance to the United States Customhouse on Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, at