New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

Where the most is said least is mended.

New York city is anxious to try home rule.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is going to Europe.

The force of the force bill is not understood by all.

It was a good day for George Washington yesterday.

Smiling when asked to "smile" is a ruinous obedience.

While outward charms may strike the sight, merit wins the soul.

Such newspapers as could not tell a lie had flags out yesterday.

Charley Ross and prisoners sentenced for life are past finding out.

Which railroad is Scott's coon? Something must come down.

A Senator elected by joint ballot said his meat depended on the vote.

Jones is a self-made man, but many Floridians think he is not very well made.

Democrats anxious for another war wish for a President like Mr. Buchanan.

If men were to live 200 years it is a question whether or not they would outlive their vices.

A local gentleman intending to fight a duel in Canada wishes to get a deadhead pass.

A dollar store is a place where you can get a twenty-five cent article you do not want.

Venus was watched so closely that she will not make another transit for many years.

A comedian thinks of playing *Golightly* for his benefit. He says that is the way the houses go.

The caucus calls it an executive session, where they do nothing, and keep what they do a secret.

The living models in Chicago have struck for higher wages. The case is a questionable poser.

Five men speak up promptly when the name of John Smith is called in the Arkansas Legislature.

Transmission of money by post in Russia is expressly forbidden. This is an unremitting kindness.

A Florida paper thinks Mr. Jones will be a bulwark of national liberty, if he is independent and goes on his own hook.

Julius Eichberg's new opera, "Sir Marmaduke Mouser, or Too Attentive by Half," is founded upon the "Betsy Baker" farce.

Some idea of the intensely cold weather North is obtained from a New York paper, which says: "Hell Gate is full of floating ice."

The twenty-eighth day of April has been fixed for the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of Free Masons in England.

The British bark Queenstown, from New Orleans for Liverpool, before reported at St. Thomas leaky, also started stem, etc. She was discharging on the third instant.

The roof has been put on the New Cleveland opera house. When the management can raise $80,000 more, and build the inside of the building the city will have a good theatre.

It does not appear when Seneca wrote that the world was much better than now. He said: "Most people fancy themselves innocent of those crimes of which they can not be convicted."

The *Picayune* has the following witty saying, which is unmistakably original, and probably refers to the new Florida Senator: Jones calls his dark "Oak," because he has such a coarse bark.

Johnson says: "The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little." It was the English, and not the Tennessee "Moses" Johnson who made the remark.

A rural New England moralist says: "Give your son a good education and a settled purpose in life, and when he is a man he will not be content to sit back of a grocery stove and crack his finger joints."

"Come here, Mr. Conductor," said a railroad man whose business it was to couple cars, "I am looking for the missing link." The conductor had been reading Darwin, and regarded the remark as personal.

Colonel Forney, writing from Lyons, France, says, "The working people of America are the happiest and best paid on earth. They eat the white bread of the world." It is the same way with a great many who do not work.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at 4:30 P. M., and at 5 P. M., at his warehouse Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, household furniture and movables.

Two New Orleans papers on Sunday mentioned the "Silver Spoon" as a dramatic novelty in Boston. The piece was written by Dr. J. S. Jones, author of the "People's Lawyer," in which *Solon Shingle* figures, and it has been played annually at the Museum for the past twenty years.

"Although my husband," says a Paris lady, "is a fierce conservative, I am for the provisional; for while this lasts, the republicans will always propose the republic, and that will always be voted down; and whenever there is such a vote my husband is so delighted that I can always get him to give me jewelry."

Mr. Caperton, Senator elect of West Virginia, who went to school at the North, and got through Yale College, has made a speech on the return of the national constitution to its original form before the rebellion, declaring "war to the knife and knife to the hilt to Northern oppression." He evidently knows the stuff required to make him "solid" with his peaceful constituents. Mr. Caperton is chiefly distinguished by having a white beard which reaches to his waist, and he will undoubtedly be the *Polonius* of the next Congress.

JUDGE HAWKINS AND THE SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT.

The Superior District Court has been the object of many assaults since the law created it. Almost all these attacks have come from those who are openly the enemies of the government of which it is an important part. The provisions of the law have not been severely criticised for in themselves they are approved by the majority of the bar, but have been only denounced by the opposition press as creating a Republican court. On the presiding judge these attacks have been bitter and unwarranted, but not more so than on other members of the government.

These circumstances should commend the court to the supporters of the government, but it seems to have enemies—even in the house of its friends. Already a bill has been introduced destroying it and distributing its business among three other courts by an arbitrary rule which entirely disregards the character of the case. There appears, however, to be very little life in the bill and it probably will never reach the enrollment committee. The object of the bill may have been a good one, but such a measure is unadvisable at this time.

Another, as yet undeveloped, expression of disapproval has been suggested which is less defensible, and could be productive of nothing but harm. A few, who may have been disappointed in certain ways, or, perhaps, influenced by the clamor of our open enemies or the secret insinuations of pretended friends, are said to be seeking notoriety by impeaching the judge. In all the acts which White League enemies or lukewarm friends condemn no legal cause of impeachment has ever been presented.

But a Republican member of the House of Representatives is said to have discovered in one of Judge Hawkins' decrees sufficient ground for a resolution of impeachment, or at least of reference to a committee of investigation. There is no necessity for such a committee. All the acts of the court are matters of record, and have been made public. The legality and effect are apparent on their face, and subject to revision by higher authority. Not one of them but has borne the test of adverse comment by bitter partisan foes, and all proclaimed as in the interest of the government.

This is a natural method of attack by political enemies, but now it is claimed one of these acts calls for investigation by those included in the denunciation of it. Briefly it is this: When the government was in extreme peril by a rebellion in the middle of last September, with a scattered militia, a demoralized, unpaid police, a depleted treasury kept empty by the Democratic policy of tax resistance, on motion of the Attorney General Judge Hawkins issued an order transferring $60,000 lying idle as an interest fund to the militia fund. This was essentially a measure of the government for its own preservation. By this means it performed its first duty and protected itself. In the judgment of the court the government of the State was justified in using for its benefit funds that had accumulated for a minor purpose and devoting them to a higher one. It was a judicial act in accordance with and even commanded by the oath the judge took to support the government.

Whether this act or order of the court is construed to be within or beyond the power of the court is a purely legal question to be settled either by revision by the court itself or by the Supreme Court. If illegal the latter tribunal may soon have occasion to decide so in the case of the State vs. Longstreet et al. Until then it must rest as the judgment of the court unquestioned. With it the Legislature has nothing to do, unless it consider the question in the form of a bill to make provision for the interest fund.

The action of the judge was the expression of a judicial opinion on a question regularly submitted to him, and signing an order embodying in the ordinary way the legal effect of his judgment. This is not, nor has it ever been held in this State to be, an action for which impeachment will lie. If it were charged that the judge descended from his position to reap a reward for his opinion, that would be, if well founded, ground for impeachment. But no possible advantage, other than participation in the general welfare, could be derived by the judge from this order, nor could he be affected by it in any way. The absolute absence of motive for wrong doing is in this a confirmation of the protection of their opinions judges have always enjoyed.

It will be well for such members of the Legislature as are personally opposed to Judge Hawkins, to consider whether they can not perform their duty and benefit the State in other and better ways than in devising plans for his impeachment, which will be futile to produce any other result than discord and mischief.

"PINCH AND MAC."

Certain of our contemporaries mistake abuse for argument. Distrusting their own ability to convince, they prepare the mind of their followers to accept a proposition by exciting a prejudice which can not allow any authority to controvert the proposition. This is a confession of weakness. Really able minds prefer to encounter argument. The great reformers of the world employed the agency of truth and reason. They would have scorned to accept the aid of defamation or sophistry. Besides this virtual admission of inability the Democratic press evinces a disrespect for popular intelligence. It is afraid to trust its logic or its evidence before the people, unless the people have been first taught to believe all that the Democratic press asserts, and to disbelieve everything that the Republican press may reply.

Among the hundred weapons wielded by the Democratic press is the continuous attack upon the colored race, in every political capacity, whether as voters or representatives. If one colored man commits a robbery or a murder, it is head-lined as a crime attributable to the color of his skin. No such comment is made, however, upon similar crimes committed by white men. If there be a weakness in the morals or grammar of a colored legislator, it is held up as an evidence that the political rights of the colored man have been improvidently bestowed upon him, and that he should never be allowed to vote until he can demonstrate a capacity to forge a name. To this systematic contumely is added the practice of denying to colored Republicans any honorary addition to their names, and even employing such nicknames as will bring the very appointment which they hold into popular contempt.

Yet with the exclusion of colored people from school, with the persistent refusal to give them employment until they shall have expiated their political offenses by surrendering their political rights, with all the memories of 1866, 1868 and 1872, the Democratic press still insists that it respects the laws of the United States, and is the best friend that the colored people could possibly have. We intended, however, to comment on the very disrespectful fashion in which the Democratic party speak of Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, except when it is rumored that this gentleman has become so disgusted with Republican injustice that he intends to throw the weight of his influence in favor of the Democracy, he is called "Pinch." Then for a few days this orthography of his name is slightly restored, and he is called "Pinchback." With the correction of this absurd rumor it relapses into "Pinch," at which stage it remains. Thus, if the Republicans had ever doubted the sound political consistency of their sagacious Senator—which they have never for a moment done—they have had an infallible indication of his status by the manner in which their political antagonists spelled his name.

The latest abuse of Mr. Pinchback's appellation has connected itself with his attendance at Washington in support of his claims to a seat in the Senate. This renders him very culpable, and it is extremely ridiculous for himself or his friends to make or maintain any such demand. The injustice, as well as incivility, of our opponents, will be obvious from the fact that Messrs. Zacharie, Burke and others have resorted to Washington for the purpose of demanding that Mr. John McEnery shall be recognized and installed as Governor of Louisiana. Now, while the name of Mr. Pinchback has been amputated in the unscrupulous manner stated, the Hon. John McEnery is held forth and heralded as a gentleman of the highest estimation, who pursues his rights with the fortitude of a Napoleon or two, in exile.

We do not gainsay the personal merits of Mr. McEnery. We have neither the disposition nor the need to ridicule him or "Mac." No doubt himself and friends believe in the legitimacy of his claims to office, but if the honored and respected can go or send to Washington to beg Congress to so far interfere in the affairs of a State as to turn an incumbent of a State office out and put a claimant in, it would really seem that a citizen, upon whose right to hold office no shadow of objection is cast, might be allowed to attend the body of which he claims to be a member elect, without disparagement or defamation for doing so.

The REPUBLICAN has no kind of objection to this kind of warfare. The Democrats say that they respect the authority of the federal government, and accept the emancipation and suffrage of the colored people. We have shown how they have endeavored to evade the authority, and nullify the law. They tell the colored people that they are their best friends. We have shown the means by which they have convinced the minds and secured the confidence of the colored people. When an enemy has exposed a strategy which no longer screens any except himself, the foe has no wish that the exposed strategy should be changed. Let the Democracy persevere in its system of violence, defamation and contempt of the colored voters, and the Republicans will continue masters of the situation.

DEPRAVITY IN AMUSEMENTS.

Solomon was accounted a wise man; he was given that credit on a very small capital. After running the gamut of youthful follies and vices of old age, and becoming incapacitated for rolling the sweet morsel of sin under his tongue he declared everything belonging to the world as "vanity of vanities." The world is full of Solomons. They have been to the low theatres of Baronne street, and, becoming satiated with the show, want it suppressed. One paper calls upon the Mayor to suppress a certain exhibition, and says he can "easily procure a posse to effect the work." The zeal is commendable, perhaps, but New Orleans has seen enough of vigilance posses. Let all persons be dealt with as the law directs. It is not easy to put down immoral exhibitions and kindred evils when the masses want them continued and pay for their support. In the patronage lies the shame. On Saturday evening a highly intelligent actor played *Hamlet* at the Academy of Music before an audience of less than fifty people. The Globe Theatre on the same evening was not large enough to hold all who thronged to see the questionable exhibition upon its stage. Ask the ungodly old and young men in our streets who is to blame for such a state of things? And just at this moment, too, the case is all the more sad. Our people are striving to nationalize their sorrows, their poverty, their virtues, and they contribute over a thousand dollars nightly to support can-can dancers. Our people wish to show to the nation that no merchandise is bought or sold here, that taxes amount to confiscation, that we have no business and no money; that they were too poor to celebrate Mardi Gras, too poor to haul the fire engines around on the fourth of March, and too unhappy to let the Democrats take their seats in the Legislature, and yet they fill to overflowing the pockets of a traveling showman who comes here with a show which is not tolerated in any other city. Sunday there was advertised for exhibition at the cockpit a dog fight. It was a beautiful fight and was well attended. The church congregations were small. If Mace, or Coburn, or Allen were to fight again in the ring, they would wish to nationalize their ugly mugs in Louisiana. When Kentuckians bring their colts here to race, they also bring roosters to fight, for the chicken main pleases many of our people, and they will gratify their tastes in spite of bayonets. The disgrace of all is with the people, and the remedy is with them also. Let them stay away from such exhibitions. The tempted are as much better than the tempters as Eve was better than the snake. The poor painted and padded wretch who degrades her sex and humanity by performing antics on a stage for the delectation of beastly men is of a nobler nature than the men who feast on and applaud the exhibition. The one accepts the situation, and against her taste performs for money; the other sustains and is led to the performance by inclination, for his small soul's delight. The performers at such a theatre might be locked up; a "posse" might raid on the place without law or warrant; but those acts would not wash the filth out of the hearts of men who spend their time and money in such amusements. A better remedy would be to appeal to the respectable owner of the building, or for decent men to quit the society of men, not so decent, who are shameless enough to frequent theatres of indecent exhibition.

The most honest criticism we ever read appeared in a Texas paper last summer regarding a circus. The editor said, "The agent of this colossal aggregation has given us a fine job of printing; he advertises liberally; but we can not conscienciously recommend his show." We are not far from that editor in position and opinion regarding an aggregation now here.

As regards the personnel of the Globe Theatre audiences, we learn through police sources that while the parquette and first tier have been crowded nightly with burglars, lawyers, politicians, gamblers, brokers, hackmen and hundreds of persons calling themselves respectable business men, all white, not a single colored man was seen in the crowd. This we record with pleasure for the honor of the colored race.

A PORTION OF OUR CITY INUNDATED.

We learn from a number of citizens living in the rear part of the Fourth District that in consequence of the vere heavy rains that have recently taken placy here and the neglect of persons having charge of our draining machines a large portion of that part of our city known as the "Garden District" is now suffering from inundation of a most ruinous and inconvenient character. It is asserted that neither the Carrollton nor Melpomene street draining machine was working on Sunday, and the consequence is that the rear part of the city from Magnolia street, New basin, to Carrollton is under water—in some places as much as three feet. Mr. Davis, who is a property holder and the agent of a good deal of property in that district, says that some of his houses, located on First and Claiborne streets, can only be reached by boats. Now, if this condition of affairs has been allowed to come upon the people that inhabit that portion of our city, composed as they are in the main, of our industrial classes, through the neglect of city officials whose duty it is to look after the draining machines, and, if possible, prevent overflows, it is but right that it should be known in order that the responsibility may rest where it properly belongs. It is the duty of the City Surveyor to see that the draining machines are always in order and prepared in times like these, when heavy and long continued rains are upon us, to drain off the water that accumulates in the rear of our city. If he neglects to do this he subjects the people there, or at least that portion of them who live in the district where the draining machines have not been kept working, to inundation, and that leads not only to depreciation of property, but often to sickness and hardships that are hard to bear when they can not be avoided. It is understood that the want of coal was the reason why the Carrollton draining machine was not at work on Sunday. But this is no good excuse why the thousands of honest and industrious people who live in the rear of our city should have their homes inundated and damaged or destroyed, and their health imperiled. They, as a general thing, are of a class that pay their taxes, and they are entitled to protection. The REPUBLICAN, therefore, feels bound to heed their complaints and aid, if possible, in redressing their wrongs. And as we know of no other way to do this than to call the attention of our city fathers to the grievances in question, it is to be hoped they will not misconstrue our motives and charge us with political designs.

OUR STREETS.

If the chief of the Department of Improvements was in the city it would not be hard to convince him of the deplorable and unsafe condition of our streets; of the necessity of his immediate attention to the mending and improving of the same so that it would be safe for the common carriers of our city to pursue their labors; safe for man and horse to travel our thoroughfares without breaking their legs or getting up to their necks in mud. Calliope street, the great thoroughfare between the Jackson railroad depot, the river and the heart of the city, is truly in a dangerous condition. It will be recollected that this is a plank road from the depot to Carondelet street. When first laid down it made an excellent road—the plank being of the heaviest kind, but time and hard service has so damaged it that it is now a most dangerous channel for milk carts, cotton floats and other vehicles to navigate. It stands, like many other streets in our fair city, sadly in need of mending, while the chief of the Improvement Department is away in Washington endeavoring to mend the political fortunes of his party. If this should meet the eye of Administrator Burke, it is possible he may take a speedy departure from Washington, and arrive here in time to do some good, something we feel assured he will never accomplish in Washington.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

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

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PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 20, 1874.

WHEREAS, On or about the fifteenth day of January last, two unoffending colored men, named Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, both residents of the parish of St. Helena, while peacefully pursuing their avocations were, without known cause, shot down and murdered; and

Whereas, One LAWSON BLOUNT, accused of said crime, has hitherto succeeded in avoiding arrest—

Proclamation is hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. fe21

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 34,163, 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. ja8 2p

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, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, 1580 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $86,000.

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

BANKS AND BANKING.

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

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

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

Directors:

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

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

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

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

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

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANE, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street.

Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Daniel Mulligan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,844.—Whereas, E. T. Parker public administrator, has petitioned the court to be appointed dative testamentary executor of the succession of the late Daniel Mulligan, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

fe18 23 26* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William S. Blanchard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,753.—Whereas, Theodore Blanchard has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William S. Blanchard, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

fe18 23 27 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Bernard Turpin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 36,754.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executors in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

fe12 13 27* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

THE

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE

ON SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING.

Capital Prize, $100,000!

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS!

3580 Prizes,

IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK, on the morning of SATURDAY, July 24, 1875, at one of the largest theatres in the city. It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

Look at the Scheme!

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!

20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
500 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $75	7,500

TOTAL:

3580 Prizes in All,

AMOUNTING TO

$502,500 IN GOLD.

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Golden Drawing of July 24, 1875,

ALL THE TICKETS

ARE

SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE

PAID IN GOLD.

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union,

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications,

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

CARE OF

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

President.

je3 1y24

INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Fifth Annual Statement—1874.

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1874:

Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1873		$67,707 96
Less—		
Reserved for unterminated risks of 1874	$3,276 39	
Rebate	4,378 19	
Return premiums	1,344 37	
Reinsurances	2,136 80—	11,135 95
Net earned premiums		$56,572 01
Add interest		8,845 16
Total		$65,417 17
Deduct—		
Fire losses paid	$26,033 28	
Licenses and taxes	1,848 25	
Salaries	6,399 96	
Rent	600 00	
Advertisements	222 85	
Attorney fees	25 00	
Miscellaneous	336 85—	35,468 19
Net profit of 1874		$29,950 98
Deduct profit and loss, December 31, 1873		11,226 89
Net profit December 31, 1874		$18,724 09

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$207,370 00
Cash	10,250 42
Loans on mortgage	73,455 17
Loans on collaterals	3,500 00
Bank and insurance stocks	8,024 50
Bonds	15,769 45
Furniture, etc	1,472 00
Premiums in course of collection	2,159 14
Total	$322,000 68

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

KASPAR AUCH, President.
ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of February, 1875.

STEPHEN O'LEARY, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eighteenth day of February, 1875, it was resolved to declare a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT on amount paid in, to be credited on the stock notes.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

At the annual election held on the eleventh of January, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:

Kaspar Auch,	J. H. Keller,	John F. Kranz,
Robert Jackson,	Hy. Ellermann,	Henry Bensel, Jr.,
Henry Jackson,	John Purcell,	Louis Mathis,
Louis Faessel,	E. H. Burton,	H. P. Walter,
Dr. S. S. Wood,	F. R. Chevalley,	B. H. Schene,
Christian Mehle,	Basile Dabat,	D. A. Harris,
W. R. Fish,	Joseph Billgery,	John Kuhlman,
Gus Hollander,	Mathias Huber,	Daniel Holderith,
		O. F. Theisman.

And at a meeting of the Board held on the eighteenth of January, 1875, KASPAR AUCH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, ROBERT JACKSON, Esq., Vice President, LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary, and JOHN PURCELL, Esq., Inspector.

fe21 1m

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

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,833 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 62—	256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,643 22

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

TRUSTEES.

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

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
mv29 8n W Sa 1y

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, No. 201 Canal street, (up stairs), New Orleans, February 20, 1875.

STATE LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR and State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due, and parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.

fe21 1m B. F. JOUBERT, Collector.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Third District, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, February 16, 1875.

STATE LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1875, AND State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due. Parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.

fe17 1m F. E. DUMAS, State Tax Collector.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Fourth District, No. 245 Josephine street, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLlectible this year) and licenses for the current year are now ready, and parties interested are requested to make settlements at once, thereby avoiding costs.

fe14 1m J. W. FAIRFAX, Collector.

NOTICE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT, Berlin street, between Magazine and Camp, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

STATE LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR and State taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, are now due, and parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at once, in order to avoid costs.

fe14 1m JOHN GARSTKAMP, Collector.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, No. 169 Gravier street, up stairs, New Orleans, February 13, 1875.

THE TAX BILLS FROM ROLLS OF 1874, (COLlectable this year) and licenses for the current year now being ready; parties at interest are requested to make settlements at once, thereby avoiding costs.

fe13 20t N. C. FOLGER, Collector.

CITY LICENSES—DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, February 12, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING RATES OF DISCOUNT WILL be allowed on cash payments of licenses for 1875, to wit:

From the twelfth to the twentieth of February instant, inclusive, five per cent.

From the twenty-first to the twenty-eighth of February instant, inclusive, three per cent.

fe12 12t ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

CAUTION.

CAUTION.....CAUTION

Jane Buckley, the wife of the undersigned has, on the eleventh instant, deserted her bed and board, corner of Gaiennie and Tchoupitoulas street. Any debts contracted by her will not be recognized by me.

fe19 3t PHILIP RYAN.

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, February 18, 1875.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Urquhart and Spain streets—ONE BLACK MARE PONY, twelve hands high. Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

No. 74—fe19 td D. McCARTHY, Administrator.