New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 13, 1875.

The noose-paper—A certificate of marriage.

No golden opportunity is offered by the Black Hills.

Bill of rites—The preacher's charges for funeral expenses.

Never simply embrace religion: wed it and wear it in your heart.

The Americus Club gives a picnic at the Fair Grounds on Friday, May 14.

The New Histrionics give an entertainment at the Varieties Theatre to-night.

A man may wear the colors of the cardinal on his nose and yet be not strictly religious.

Praise is not valuable unless it comes from one who has also the courage to condemn.

A little boy objected to entering a crowded street car. He told his mother he wanted to sit loose.

Baltimore has had a coffin auction, at which 600 of those pieces of tomb furniture were sold.

It is said the Democrats of Kansas hold the Republican party responsible for the grasshoppers.

The financial editor of a train boy journal says: "What we want is a better circulating medium."

A proverb slinger says: "The cheapest motive power is politeness." In that case kicking is not counted.

"Ah, sir," said old Mr. Before-the-War, sadly, "my father was a man elevated above the herd. He was hung."

The Missouri river is reported to be gradually falling. It will get to the bottom in the course of time.

In New Jersey it is a misdemeanor for any public officer to be interested in any contract for work or supplies.

If "Rome was not built in a day," the inference is that it sprung up in the night, and thus became a mushroomy city.

Since the Republican victory of Indiana there is less talk about the nomination of Hendricks for President by Democrats.

There is an old colored woman in Alexandria, Virginia, who insists upon being baptised every time religion is revived within her.

The Sanscrit class of the Boston University includes two young ladies. None but a second hand bookseller would dare marry one of the dear Sanscritters.

The detail of Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, to be acting judge advocate of the Department of the Gulf, has been confirmed by the Secretary of War.

If any young man expects to go to New York and marry a young lady with a brown stone front just because he parts his hair in the middle, he will find out that he has made a mistake.

The Orleans Dramatic Association will gives its first entertainment of the season at the Varieties Theatre on Tuesday evening, the eighteenth instant, when will be performed Robertson's comedy called "Society."

Hotel keepers will employ their own clerks to act as watering place correspondents this season. They think by that to save the salary and board of an extra man. These correspondents will only publish the bill of fare each day and the names of the most distinguished guests, omiting the usual guide-book selections inflicted upon readers of independent journals.

The newly organized "Press Club" of New Orleans advertise for assembly rooms. Their requirements are central location, plenty of light, air and space, and all appurtenances requisite for the comfort of the members. The club will prove a desirable acquisition to any locality. Parties having suitable apartments, either furnished or unfurnished, should give in their offers at once.

So far Robert Browning's new poem has only been read by the reviewer of a Scottish magazine. The rest of the world will take his word for it that it is a good thing. The poem is called "Aristophanes' Apology," and the liquid lines lisp of Euripides, Piræus, Alkestis, Althenai, Euthukles, Herakles, Choros, Kleonumos, Poseidon and, in short, everything calculated to make the song a popular ballad for a fire company.

There, now, your arm is broke! The Cincinnati *Times'* "Currents" man says: "'Small Talk,' of the *Com.-Jour.*, can find better business than copying the lies of Chicago journals about Cincinnati hotels. We notice they haven't any of them failed yet, and their owners don't have to run them because they can't get a lessee." The concluding sentence which referred to the feet of the landlord and the ears of the clerk, and said that the principal hotel in Louisville maintained itself by making sausages, was very properly stricken out by the editor.

The citizens of Phelps, Texas, promptly arrested an escaped convict, which was a commendable action, and showed them to be law-abiding people. The prisoner was a colored man. The only drawback to the dignity of the occasion was a difference of opinion which arose between the citizens making the arrest. Some were for turning the man over to the proper authorities immediately, and others wanted to keep him until a reward was offered. The difference became so wide that it took a shotgun to settle the dispute, and citizen J. H. Patrick was killed instantly. This happened May 1.

The New Hampshire Democrats are endeavoring to save the country and the State Senate by rejecting all of the Nathaniel votes cast for Natt Head. It is a singular case of identifying a body. All Republican votes agreed on the Head part, and Head was elected; but when the opposition fixed a standard for his front name the majority became somewhat abbreviated. It is an old dodge, and has a precedent in the celebrated cases of Scribes, Pharisees, Hypocrites et al. vs. Christians, at Jerusalem. There the Judge said [see Mat. Gos., chap. 23, Jerusalem, C. C. P. 24]: "Ye blind guides, which strain at a Natt and swallow a camel."

WILL THE CITY STOP PAYMENT?

The journal of the City Council shows that the affairs of that body have arrived at a point which requires either action or inaction. The exigency is thus stated:

1. The public bond creditors, the public schools and the police force must abate a part of their demands.

2. The taxpayers in arrears must pay, or the taxes. This should undoubtedly be done, and may relieve much suffering, and effect much good. We can only repeat our willingness to do all that can be effected in behalf of the city and its authorities.

3. "The business of the city" must be in good part suspended.

There are, in this connection, two measures of relief proposed:

1. An "assessment of fifty per cent levied upon all interest finally accrued, or to accrue within six months."

2. A sale of the franchise of water supply and wharfage.

This phrase of "assessment," "the wise call it convey," is about equivalent to the term "general average" employed when when a vessel has had to incur the cost of salvage. "The business of the city" is to be carried on and the cost must be contributed from all the funds to the special credit of the public creditor, the public schools and the police.

We prefer to employ the phrase used by Administrator Burke: "The city will pay half interest on its bonded debt." To what extent other special funds will be "assessed," according to one view, or perverted, according to another, we are not advised. The language of the resolution seems to mark the school and police pay as subject to this contribution.

We prefer to make ourselves understood in this matter. Both the resolution and the Administrator of Improvements seem to ignore the obligation to teach the children and to protect the lives and property of the people as no proper subject of municipal duty. The resolution treats "the necessity, imposed by law, of setting apart so large a portion thereof to provide for interest, police and schools," as one of the causes which "renders it utterly impossible to continue the business of the city upon the cash basis."

The Administrator says that the present State laws require various portions of the city revenues to go to the interest fund, police and other purposes, and thus, with the delinquency in tax payments, it will be impossible "on the first of next month to pay the present employes or even one-half of them."

We affirm that both the last burdens are a part of the municipal duty. The education of the children was long since ordered by law, and the service of *some* police is indispensable alike to the safety and health of the city. Why, then, persist in attributing the inability to comply with the financial obligations of the law to the burdens imposed by these special duties? Do not these gentlemen see—will they not be candid enough to admit—that by inuendo the Republican Legislature is charged with imposing burdens which have sunk the city government?

The interest due on the city debt must amount to something less than $1,500,000. The school tax may be estimated at $340,000, the police tax at $600,000 annually. What do our friends think the city ought to pay for schools? They will say, perhaps, $250,000. And for the police? They will say $450,000. Then there is an alleged excess on these two items of $240,000. Will the Administrators say that this is the cause of these suspensions? The cause is inadequate to account for the consequence. It is the explanation: "It was not the whisky that I drank, but the cheese that I eat." We have had to explain that even this excess—if it be such—goes to the school teachers and policemen of our own city, and is instantly disbursed among all the interests of society, without regard to politics.

We would caution the Council against the sale of the water or wharfage of the city on any pretense of necessity. The rings have been following the city in its difficulties, ready to seize upon any franchise of popular consumption when the public necessities compel these sacrifices. To sell these rights may give temporary relief to the present official incumbents, but the burdens will subsist and remain to themselves and to the people. Baltimore obtained a gas monopoly, which she kindly sold back for a tax of fifty cents a thousand on gas. New York now proposes to supply us with water on similar terms. Can not our public officers administer those trusts as well as the strangers who come to take charge of them?

Why not then come out and say the revenues of the city are insufficient to bear its municipal expenses, and comply with its fiscal obligations? We will pay as far as we can, and apply the revenues to the best advantage. It would seem to us a more candid course, and certainly one more readily comprehended. Such an application of the revenues will make the city debt better, because it will keep up the values upon which the payment of that debt must ultimately depend. Abandon the schools; dismiss the police; let the wharves rot down, and the streets fill and ferment with garbage, and the effect upon taxable values can scarcely be estimated. We note one particular consequence of relaxing the municipal care. There may be an epidemic complicated with our other embarrassments. Formerly, if an epidemic interrupted our trade, the customers and planters were obliged to await the return of health. They could do no business in cotton, tobacco, Western produce, or European goods at any other point in the valley. Now each of these commodities can be dealt in at many other places, so that if the epidemic appears here one trade may be diverted to other points of better health reputation. Here, then, is a great reason why the municipal authorities should guard the health and reputation of New Orleans by a rigid system of street cleaning and by the use of disinfectants both at the quarantine ground and in the habitations of the city.

With these comments we can not see how the Common Council can escape the results which they apprehend. They can improve the situation by an enforcement of the laws.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

The Legislature at its regular session passed an act relieving the city of the expense of assessing property, and directing that the work be performed by the State assessors, with a small compensation added for a faithful performance of the duty imposed upon them. This was intended as a reform measure, and doubtless it is one, as it relieves the city of one of its many burdens. The amount which it is possible to save by this means may be small, yet it is something, and on the principle that small leaks will eventually sink a ship, we may say that the foundering will at least be delayed by the stoppage of this one, insignificant as it may demurs. He went on running the city in be. But the Administrator of Assessments debt after the good old fashion, until brought to a halt by an injunction from the Superior Court. He has laid a complaint before the Council in due form. He alleges that he has been interrupted in his self-imposed duties of assessing property by process of law. But for this interruption the work of assessment would ere this time have been complete. Personal property has, it appears, been assessed in defiance of law, and real estate nearly so. He wants the Council to order the City Attorney to bring all the power he can command to bear to resist the injunction and let the work of dual assessments and double expense go on in the old way.

While the Administrator of Finance is at his wits' end because people who are assessed will not pay, he of Assessments wants to continue running up the expense account only to assess people who will not pay. Possibly, it will cost the city as much in law charges for the first year as it would to let the city go on assessing property in the old way. In addition to this the salaries of the employes of the Administrator of Assessments who have been engaged in this work of supererogation will have to be paid, which will of course give reform a backset to that extent.

We hope the Council will consider well before they go to any further unnecessary expense in the matter of dual assessments. The State assessors will demand and enforce their claims. The city could have saved the additional expense incurred by the administrator if that gentleman had gracefully complied with the law. The city has already spent some millions in frivolous litigation. We hope there will be a faint attempt at economy in this respect in the future.

We sympathize with Mr. Pillsbury in his almost hopeless efforts to pay two dollars with one, but we have none whatever with Mr. Bouny, who refuses to accept work from the State assessors for seventeen thousand dollars which it will cost him much more to perform. If he can save even a thousand dollars by the new law, it is for the interest of the city that he should do so. It will cost the people a large sum if he attempts to resist the law. We want to see retrenchment and reform all along the line, but regret we can discover but little of it in the persistent efforts of the Administrator of Assessments to "law it out" with the Board of State Assessors.

OUR OUTLET TO THE TROPICS.

It is a very great merit of the jetty that its effects will be manifest at an early period after its commencement, and assuming that the success of the principle in so many principal rivers in Europe will assure a similar result here, we may sketch some of the consequences that must follow a depth of navigation adequate to any tonnage that is or that may be employed in commerce.

All the theories of improved outlet commerce to which our attention has been called relate exclusively to the commerce between the West and Europe. We will anticipate, therefore, the transportation of bulk grain and other products, and the importation of Western consumption to any extent necessary to carry that commerce to its utmost value and extent. There is another office, however, to be achieved by the completed jetty to which we do not think the attention of the West and the Western capitalists has been called.

There is an immense national demand in the countries south of the gulf of Mexico, and an equal necessity on the part of our Western interior, for the products of those foreign countries. We pay for our tropical products at least one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, silver and gold, annually.

We should be able to pay a great deal of this balance in our own productions. This would be the case but for an impediment which the West can remove. It will be found that each of the tropical countries adjacent to the United States raises a great part of its revenues by an excessive tariff on such articles as the Western States chiefly produce for export. Spain protects the farmer of Catalonia by a duty of eight dollars, gold, on each barrel of flour, and forty cents on every bushel of American corn. Every variety of hog product is taxed in like manner.

There are similar duties imposed in other tropical countries, and as a consequence the West is compelled to take provisions to Europe, and encounter the heavy competition of Russia, Austria and Ireland, when but for these excessive duties on our own continent a large demand for these products could be had at our own doors. We hope, therefore, our friends in the West will use their influence with the government to secure such a modification of these trade treaties as may lead to the attraction of trade to and from these countries. Of course such trade must be conducted by way of the Mississippi outlet, and the creation of undoubted navigation for vessels of the largest burden will favor this great result immensely. If those who interest themselves in these enterprises will add to the commerce with Europe that which may be undoubtedly attracted by the removal of the physical and diplomatic or revenue impediments alluded to, they will find their investment to be based upon a commerce even larger than they had contemplated. If the entire West, up to the Canadian line; if the whole Canadian east can be interested in bringing its trade directly inboard by way of the Mississippi and its parallel rail, instead of coastwise, for distribution by Eastern rail, river and canal, the zeal of Western representatives in favor of a deep outlet will be greatly enhanced, and the jetty appropriation voted with unanimity.

We can not omit reminding our St. Louis and Chicago friends of one most important agency in constituting this reciprocal trade intercourse. It is the appointment of a Secretary of State from the West. It will be only necessary to suggest that the West has had but two or three Secretaries of State since the foundation of the government. Mr. Cass was the last. Why not, then, in some reorganization of the Cabinet—if such an event should occur—should not Hon. R. T. Blow, of St. Louis, or some such statesman, be called to the station? We will not cite his superior qualifications. If Chicago or Cincinnati have a better man, let him be presented; but any way let the West and Southwest have a Secretary of State who will pronounce an American continental policy: 1. For the substantial guarantee of Republican freedom from here to Cape Horn; and, 2. To organize the reciprocal exchange and interchange of all American republics.

We hope the friends of the jetties will add to the undoubted advantages of a deep water outlet in our commerce with the East, the advantages of a trade with the tropics which such a work will assure us.

THE PRESS CLUB.

The editors, reporters and others connected with journalism in New Orleans have for a long time felt that mutual advantages and pleasures might be secured by the organization of an association having for its object the cultivation of friendlier and more intimate social relations of the members or the press. The question was discussed in the different offices, and everywhere found favor. On Sunday a preliminary meeting was held, and yesterday, at another meeting held in Parlor P of the St. Charles Hotel, the organization was completed by the adoption of rules for the government of the association, and by the election of the following named officers to serve for the ensuing year:

William M. Burwell, president; Gerard Stith, vice president; Jacob Hassinger, treasurer; James Walpole, recording secretary; Paul Waterman, corresponding secretary; W. H. H. Judson, Charles E. Whitney and John W. Fairfax, stewards.

The happiest results are expected from this association. Similar organizations, at which literary men, journalists and artists became members, have been formed in other cities, and have proved agreeable to all. The association in this city will be known simply as the Press Club. It will include men from every paper in the city; it will have no politics, no particular religion, very few by-laws, a good constitution, and the best wishes of all who value the advantages to the city of an intelligent and harmonious press. The Press Club, for this end, will eschew political opinions, and cultivate friendships; it will have a cosy place where lions and lambs may meet, and it is believed the members will realize in the association the best things hoped for.

The thanks of the club are due to Colonel R. E. Rivers, of the St. Charles Hotel, for his courtesy in tendering the use of the parlor in which the meeting was held yesterday.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It is an encouraging incident that this body has been reorganized, by the addition of new members and the reduction of rates. There are indications, moreover, that it will be strictly non-political in its action. The representation of all interests and intelligence is of extreme consequence in the present condition of our city. The Chamber of Commerce has had always the confidence of the people, and though scarcely exceeding the Senate of the United States in numbers, has exercised a conservative influence of much importance to the welfare of society. With the reduced rates of membership, and the entire toleration of all political and religious opinion, even the men of most moderate means may well become members of this deliberative body. It may thus do much to prepare the public mind for legislation of a practical character. We have in truth looked too much at the action of distant agencies, political and industrial, and thereby failed to organize and utilize our own domestic energies.

Captain J. B. Eads paid the REPUBLICAN office a brief visit yesterday, in company with our fellow-citizen, G. W. R. Bayley, Esq., for the purpose of assuring us that he is bound and determined to prosecute his great jetty work with all the energy which the means he can command will permit. He is thoroughly in earnest, which is a great point in his favor. He is sanguine of success, and in this we bid him godspeed. No citizen of New Orleans but is with him heart and soul for success. There is none who will not give him full credit for what he may achieve, and it is the duty of all to assist him to the extent of their power and influence. A deep channel is what we want, and we are ready to bless the man who gives it to us.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRACY.

A few days ago a telegraphic dispatch from Texas announced to the whole country that Mr. Jefferson Davis had been selected to deliver the opening oration at the State fair shortly to be held in Houston. Divested of all political significance, the selection of so conspicuous a personage as Mr. Davis in the rebellion would not have been rationally objected to by the bitterest opponents of his so-called Southern Confederacy. But it seems the Texas Democracy are not content to let Mr. Davis make his appearance in Texas at this time, and as the orator of the opening day of their State fair expatiate only on matters that legitimately come within the scope of the objects of the fair, namely, the improvement of farm products, including stock raising, etc., and manufactured articles. Here was a vast field for the display of Mr. Davis' oratory, in which much honorable distinction could have been reaped had he been let alone to expatiate in his eloquent language on the beauties of farm products and the emanations of mechanical skill. He could have dilated magnificently upon everything in the remotest way connected with these most useful branches of a peaceful life. Descanting upon the field crops he could tell how the best wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, rice, castor beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnips, cow peas, flax seed, basket willow, broom corn, crab-grass hay, pea-vine, corn fodder, grain straw, ramie plant, cotton, sugar, etc., can be raised. Having talked for hours about the field crops, he could have found much to say about the dairy crop, composed principally of butter and cheese; and, leaving this department, he could have allowed his mind to wander for a short time into the fruit department of the farm. He could have made this a very interesting subject to talk about, and drawn a picture of the golden pears, apples, oranges, figs, bananas, Japan plums, strawberries, etc., grown in Southern States, that would have delighted his hearers. Leaving the orchard, the orator could have had in his mind's eye the vegetable garden for a short time. Here he could not have failed to talk eloquently about green peas, snap beans, Lima beans, sweet peppers, beets, cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, squashes, cucumbers, asparagus, leeks, onions, pumpkins, etc., for they are susceptible of being raised in the greatest perfection in the Sunny South, and in addition can be cultivated almost the year round. Having touched but lightly, for want of time, upon this very interesting branch of farm labor, the orator could not avoid saying something about stock raising, a very profitable branch of farm work when properly attended to. The orator could have pointed out how easy it is to raise cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc.; could have told of the crosses that are necessary to improve stock; compared the Alderney with the Durham bull; looked into the pedigree of horses; noticed the difference in sheep by comparing the Southdown with other breeds, and after showing the great profits of this branch of the farm business the orator could find a few moments possibly to speak of another interesting subject connected with farming. We come now to the poultry yard, prolific of spring chickens and fresh eggs, turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Here the orator could have described light and dark Brahmas, partridge cochins, buff, white and black cochins, cinnamon cochins, dominique cochins, gray and white dorkins, and many other varieties of the feathery tribe, in a style that would have proved far more interesting and profitable than anything that could be said of politics. And yet the Texas Democracy are not disposed to have Mr. Davis confine himself in his visit to Texas strictly to a mission of peace and the advancement of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts. The latest news is that the Texas Democracy are working the arrival of Mr. Davis in Texas into a matter of great political significance. According to a special dispatch received by the *Picayune*, dated the eleventh instant, Mr. Davis was not received as the orator of peaceful pursuits, but as the distinguished hero of the Lost Cause. His reception proved to be an "ovation" for past conduct rather than for something good in the future. The Democracy, headed by no less a personage than Governor Coke, surrounded him at the Hutchins House and, in the true Democratic style, let the hero of the Lost Cause know that his Democratic friends in Texas still worshiped him. In response to what was said to him, Mr. Davis is reported as having "made a very happy speech, in the course of which he observed that he was proud to call the people of Texas his friends and countrymen. Critical persons might infer from this remark of Mr. Davis to his Democratic friends in Texas, that he is not proud to hail men in other States, ruled by Republicans, as countrymen.

Governor Coke is represented as saying upon that occasion that he "had two purposes in coming to the fair—first, to contribute what he could personally and to meet fair ladies and brave men; and secondly, to welcome their distinguished guest and tender in behalf of the whole people of Texas the hospitalities of the State to the statesman, soldier and citizen, Jefferson Davis." General Reagan is reported as saying "that if Mr. Davis would make the tour of Texas he would receive an ovation which a monarch might envy." This kind of talk may suit the Southern Democracy, but we are satisfied it will not suit American freemen living in other sections of our glorious Union. They have no reverence for the past acts of Jefferson Davis as a public man, and no respect for the feeling that would cause persons to worship him in a style that a monarch might envy. This certainly is a very bad kind of Democracy.

Canada wants a cardinal.

PROCLAMATION.

$250 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

Whereas, ROBERT SYMOND, charged with killing William J. Prochard in the parish of Claiborne, in this State, on the ninth day of February last, has broken jail and is a fugitive from justice, a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of said parish.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of April, 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. ap29

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The Odorless Excavating Apparatus Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have perfected all the necessary arrangements, and are now prepared to execute orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks.

The apparatus used is known as the "Odorless Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, consisting of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, during the ordinary working hours of the day as well as at night, and with the greatest efficiency and dispatch.

This system not only inaugurates a valuable sanitary reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use.

Further information can be had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 153 Common street, and all orders left there or addressed to box No. 913, postoffice, will receive prompt attention. ap11 3m

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar since 1839 but under professional disability caused by ill health, solicits employment as a writer by any who, through lack of leisure, or other cause, may require his aid.

He will prepare obituary or mortuary notices and memorials, newspaper cards, letters or articles of any kind; and will prepare, or assist in preparing, as may be desired, legislative acts, addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc.

Apply confidentially, to
THOMAS H. HOWARD,
ap21 1m No. 23 Commercial place.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,
Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand; and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap26 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 158 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.
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CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap18 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
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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.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,
The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL

FAIRBANKS'
POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.
For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.
All retail merchants should have our
Postal Package Scale.
SHRIVER'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.
Counter, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.
FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT,
53.....Camp street.....53
ap18 3m d&w

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LAMOTHE'S OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
23.....St. Charles Street.....23
Between Canal and Common streets.
LEON LAMOTHE & FAUCON, Proprietors.
French Restaurant up stairs. Board by the week or month at reasonable prices. my8 1m

BOSSELL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.
Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.
mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER
When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at
THE PRESS SALOON,
as Harry wishes to see you all.
P. J. MONTROSS,
mh16 6m Proprietor.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—HOUSE WARRANTS, drawn to the order of and indorsed by C. P. Seeman, as follows: No. 3852, $280; No. 3853, $100; No. 3854, $100; No. 3855, $80; No. 3831, $80. Total, $560.
The public are hereby notified not to purchase the same. A suitable reward will be paid for them upon delivery to E. F. HREWIG, No. 151 Fulton street.
New Orleans, May 11, 1875. my12

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTAIN MORTGAGE note, drawn by Dr. Octave Anfoux, to his own order and by him indorsed, for the sum of $6000, dated June 12, 1871, payable in one year after date, by act passed before Robert Josephs Ker, notary public. The public is hereby notified not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped.
P. MACIAS,
Corner of Hagan avenue and Common street.
my5 9 14

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING warrants and vouchers have been lost or mislaid. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please return to the undersigned: One warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 461, new series, 1874, dated January 16, 1875, for $10,000; one warrant on the State Treasurer of Louisiana, No. 532, new series, 1874, dated January 22, 1875, for $66; one vouched on the Auditor of Public Accounts, dated April 7, 1875, for $10,000, all drawn to the order of Daniel Edwards, treasurer of Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and not indorsed.
DANIEL EDWARDS,
Corner Grasier and Front streets.
New Orleans, May 8, 1875. my9 1m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
Mr. W. H. PIPPEY being associated in business with us, the style of our firm from and after this date will be HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.
Respectfully, HEATH & LARA.
Referring to the above, we beg to express to our patrons our grateful appreciation of their past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Our stock is large and carefully selected, and comprises UPHOLSTERY GOODS of all kinds, WALL PAPER in great variety, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, CANTON AND COCOA MATTING, and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH AND GERMAN MIRRORS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, and MOULDINGS of all kinds.
These goods have been purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, which enables us to offer great inducements to those in need of goods in our line.
HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
97 and 99.....Camp Street.....97 and 99
my2 1m

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. MAY 22, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.....$409,594 93
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums.....319,320 93
Less losses paid and estimated.....$159,026 00
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,564 08—256,521 07
Net profits.....$62,799 86
Total gross assets of company.....652,645 [illegible]
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 Fornheimer, Joseph B. Walsh,
R. S. Peet, A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury, John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback, Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace, J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. my29 8t W Sa 1w

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, COMPANY, (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE)
On and after December 28, 1874.
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.
DEPART. Express.....7:00 A. M. Mail.....6:00 P. M.
ARRIVE. Express.....11:00 P. M. Mail.....10:20 A. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 93 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal3 1y R. D. FROST, General Manager.

TRUE MOBILE LINE.
On and after April 19, 1875.
Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:
Express and mail, daily.....8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday.....3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily.....5:00 P. M.
ARRIVE:
Coast accommodation, daily except Sunday.....10:20 A. M.
Express and mail, daily.....4:20 P. M.
Through night express, daily.....12:00 P. M.
This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Richmond, Atlanta and Charlotte POSITIVELY WITHOUT CHANGE.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.
my13

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.
The steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:
Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.
From Bremen. From New Orleans.
HANNOVER.....January 13 February 14
FRANKFURT.....February 9 March 17
HANNOVER.....April 6 May 12
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.
an31 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, BERMUDA
The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above fast 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.....$20 00 $25
Steerage.....10 00 15
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 the lowest tickets given to above points.
No freight received without permit from the office.
For freight or passage apply to
L. E. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 136 Common street.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY
Capital Prize.....$20,000.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
(Incorporated August 17, 1868).
CLASS G.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans,
On Saturday, May 22, 1875.
SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10
Halves, Quarter and Eighths in proportion.
1 prize of $20,000 is.....$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is.....10,000
20 prizes of 500 are.....10,000
200 prizes of 100 are.....20,000
200 prizes of 50 are.....10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are.....1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.....1,800
649 prizes, amounting to.....$74,600
EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1240 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Look box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 12, 1875.
CLASS 112.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	25	60	33	49	20	46	26	61	23	45	1	2	6

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twelfth day of May, 1875.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. mo15

NOTARIES.

A. REGO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 19 Commercial Place.
Protests attended with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 17 ow