

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 8, 1875. San Antonio, Texas, has a dramatic clou.

The ocean piers at Long Branch are called jetties.

In Texas defendants challenge the jury after trial.

He who lends money to the poor gives to the Lord.

Stories of singing mice have again become popular.

The New York Herald will now cease herism in one direction.

A lawyer wants a jurymen to do as he pleads in every case.

The market is very hard on a broker when he can not bear it.

The neck band on the shirt of a brassy man is the band most likely to play by ear.

We learn from the proprietors that a new Sunday paper will one day be published daily.

If a man has a country seat this is about the time of year for him to go and sit down on it.

Men generally tell no lies if they make no promises, and it is apt to be so with politicians.

The grasshopper evil has made the Ne-braskaites wish they had not made game of the prairie hen.

Women who can not keep a secret are apt to let the cat out of the bag from sympathy for the kitten.

The American rifle team will not employ substitutes; they want over the water to shoot themselves.

An exchange says: "German sausages are to be exempt from duty." Why not? Every dog has his day.

The letter writing Confederate Generals of New Orleans have not yet commenced to answer Sherman's book.

It rained during the time of the temperance convention in Chicago. Those cold water fellows always overdo the thing.

A Baltimore confectioner has made a good fortune by teaching a parrot to say "pretty creature" to every lady who came into his shop.

The Beecher trial had a run of over 100 days in Brooklyn. It will probably be played out in the country after the regular season.

The Concordia Eagle says: "Plums and cholera morbus go hand in hand." Here they go stomach in stomach; the cholera morbus is never in a hazard.

Cincinnati has a citizen named John H. Hell. He is a good natured man, and his neighbors generally direct book agents to him when bothered.

Misfortunes never come singly. Barnum was no sooner made aware of the taking off of his hair than he was called to mourn the great loss of his fat woman, curiously enough.

The Legislature of California passed a law forbidding any discrimination against female teachers as to pay. This is right. In many States a distinction is made in starting male and female teachers.

It is gratifying to learn that a deep religious feeling is manifested in various parts of the country. The Concordia Eagle, published at Vidalia, says: "Senator Young has postponed his trip for a week or so, owing to the revival in his church."

With the compliments of Professor F. A. Golden, of the Marshall School, an alumnus, we have received an elegantly printed invitation to attend the commencement of the West Virginia University at Morgantown on the seventeenth instant.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell to-day at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a certain mortgage note, dated January 23, 1873, payable one year after date, for \$400, with eight per cent per annum from date until paid. For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

Rev. Henry Lake, a Catholic priest of New York, has taken to himself a wife, and it is probable other priests will do likewise. When a man argues ecclisasy as a necessary condition of holy life in the church he makes religion unnatural and unattractive, and insults married men.

The Fort Scott Monitor claims that the 30,000 prairie chickens and quail sent to market from Kansas last year would have devoured at least 60,000,000 grasshoppers had they been left unmolested, and urges the people to prevent the slaughter of these birds this season.

The New Orleans Times says the Vicksburg Herald has "added an additional attraction to its already well edited columns" by securing the services of the Detroit Free Press funny man as a regular contributor. The Herald publishes the kind notice without remarking that the public can judge of the regularity and attractions of Mr. Lewis when the "M. Quad" man commences to write for it.

The writer of a communication in the Bulletin shows at once that he is unsophisticated, and in the habit of going to Church. 1. Because he says incidentally that horse railroads were built for the accommodation of the poor classes, and to build up the suburban portions of the city, when it is well known they were built to make money for the stockholders. 2. He advocates the introduction and general use in this city of one cent coin. Any decen will tell him that five cents is quite little enough to put in the contribution box.

The conductor on the Grand Central Jacksonville and Rusk tramway, Texas, promises to be one of the most popular of railroad officials. The Houston Telegraph says that the train stops about midway between Jacksonville and Rusk "long enough for the hospitable Mr. Dyer to bring a large pauld of rich butter milk, with which to refresh the weary traveler, without money" and without price. As soon as the novelty wears off Dyer will not so promptly respond to the whistle with his pail; but as it now stands, the road is better managed than any other in the country. The inducements offered to passengers over the tramway have attracted the attention of all dead heads.

POLITICAL PRECEDENTS.

Precedents in politics, like specifics in medicine, may be useful or dangerous, according to the surrounding circumstances. Neither can be relied on as a safe principle of action, or set up as an unerring basis for practice. A political precedent may, no doubt, be properly invoked when all the facts and circumstances are the same, but it might be fraught with danger or inconvenience if otherwise.

The doctrine of rotation in office was derived from precedent. It became at last a political dogma, and has been affirmed by several Democratic conventions. It is to-day one of the traditions of the party, and proudly referred to now and then by orators and writers, who forget that it led to the civil service reform bill, which does not mean rotation.

Many Democrats voted in Congress for civil service reform who at home shouted for rotation. Here, then, is a case wherein it has been found difficult to reconcile theory, or what has been thought a principle, with practice. The precedents are numerous for turning public employes out of office every four years and oftener, and filling their places with raw hands, unused to public or any other business, whose highest recommendations were that they had worked hard for the winning party in the last campaign. Hence the public business suffered and complaints ensued, until Congress, with the approval of the whole country, applied a partial corrective.

In doing this the people virtually reversed the precedent established by Washington and Jefferson, by declaring in favor of the practical in preference to the abstract and sentimental. Perhaps precedents may afford excellent general rules for our guidance, but until they are crystallized into laws they are liable to exceptions. Even laws are repealed when they no longer answer the purpose for which they were enacted, and customs not founded on law are peculiarly subject to similar changes. A correspondent of the New York Graphic has given some excellent views on this subject, which we present elsewhere. We think he effectually disposes of the objections which have been urged against a third term per se of the Presidency.

There is, however, a debatable phase to this question, which naturally comes up every four years, and will attract the attention of the Republican party from now to the time of the meeting of the national convention next year. It is, though, a purely party question, concerning Republicans alone, in which the Democracy can have no great interest. It relates exclusively to party patronage, and as the Democrats intend to vote against any Republican who may be nominated, they can not reasonably expect to have any voice in the initial proceedings. They will support their man in any case and go in for a grand rotation from top to bottom. Of course they are not likely to nominate any person who has served before, as it is so long since that party was in power that there are no survivors of the time when it was able to make Presidents. The rule is not applicable to Democrats, therefore, and need not necessarily disturb their meditations. If the Republicans nominate a man in 1876 who has served one or more terms, the Democrats can vote against him upon that ground if they can find no better. But as it is one exclusively of party policy, we think those Republicans who may or may not be opposed to more than two terms would be bound by the decision of the majority, as they would in the matter of a choice of candidate or any other solution which the convention might present.

The question of who shall be nominated to run on the Republican ticket will be submitted to the national convention in the usual manner, though we shall expect to see something more substantial urged against President Grant, to defeat him, in case than that he has already served his country faithfully for eight years. His intimation of a wish to retire from public life at fifty-five years of age ought to have more weight than the irregularly established precedents on the subject. We prefer Grant for any number of terms to a Democrat for one day, as we are not yet ready to trust the Confederate party in full power. Already we notice that the return of some eighty Confederates to Congress has aroused hopes of bringing Union officers to account, and provoked suggestions of a future aggressive and offensive policy. We are safe enough from any serious results with a Republican President and Senate, but were these swept away in 1876, we should have repetition of the miserable scenes of Buchanan's administration, with traitors plotting treason in the Capitol, and using the public property to arm and equip the enemies of the government.

RAILROAD TO TEXAS.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of certain intervenors against the purchasers of the Mobile and Texas railroad, under the mortgage sale to Ames, trustee, etc., has decided the title of the purchaser to be valid. This, then, excludes the State, the stockholders and creditors of the road, and gives to the bondholders represented by Mr. Ames the road to Donaldsonville, with the work and franchises for further extension to Texas. By precisely the same process Mr. Morgan has foreclosed the Opelousas mortgage, and now holds absolute and exclusive control of that road, with its franchises of extension toward Texas and Shreveport.

A Roman army some centuries before the Christian era found themselves confined between two ranges of mountains, which gradually converged to a very narrow pass, through which the army was compelled to pass in ignominious surrender to its enemy, the Samnites. This pass was called the Caudine Forks. We rather think the present owners of the only two routes to Texas have converged their lines at Terrellville, and New Orleans will have to pass under the yoke of one or both of them. The question now arises what shall New Orleans do, or rather what can New Orleans do? It is, of course, per-

fectly competent for corporate nature to compel all the advantage possible from this compulsory position of the city. We do not complain that the gas monopolists have compelled the people to pay more than a million of dollars for the franchise the people gave away. Such is the nature of corporations. If the Legislatures are careless or dishonest, the people suffer, and had better send better men to bind them.

But with the power in the hands of these two proprietors what had New Orleans better do? It is plain in any arrangement with either that all the money our merchants can put up—even if they had money to subscribe—will be offset by the price in full paid stocks charged by these owners for the charters. If our people can subscribe a million to build on joint account the holders need only water their stock a million to absorb our money, and the work will be made to cost a million more, and will cost that much more to work it, without acquiring thereby even the control of the road. If, then, those who hold the charters will sell their road and unfinished work for what it may be worth in cash at valuation, it would be well to buy it. For the right of extension nothing at all should be paid. The people received nothing for it. The condition of its gift was the construction of the road. That condition having failed, why should the people pay for their own over again, as they did in the grant and purchase of their own gas franchise?

It is very plain that neither of these roads will be worth much unless extended to a Western connection. The first road that connects or north of Houston breaks up the Morgan coast steam line, as such connection has broken up his own and other coast lines. The owners of these franchises must, then, raise their money to extend their roads, not for us but for themselves. Let them then decide what they intend to do. If they can build the roads which they have contracted to build in accepting the franchises, what obligation rests upon New Orleans to build it for them? If they can not comply with the condition of their charter, let New Orleans pay them for their work actually constructed or commenced, but let there be no payment made either for an unexecuted or unexpired franchise which they will have virtually forfeited by failing to demonstrate an ability to execute. We await the demonstration of the Mobile and Texas proposition, and would advise our citizens to be very careful how they commit themselves prematurely about its construction.

THE TROUBLE ON THE PLAINS.

The government has recently issued stringent orders against the encroachments of emigrant trains on the Sioux agency, and directed the officers on the plains to see that they were obeyed. Owing to the great temptations offered by the Black Hills on account of the supposed existence of gold in large quantities, and the adventurous spirit of the Western pioneers, the officers find a discharge of their duty in obedience to these orders to be beset with great difficulties.

A train under the charge of Gordon was recently captured in Nebraska by two companies of cavalry under command of Captain Walker, and all the property, including provisions, wagons, arms, clothing, etc., destroyed by fire. The report states that thirty-nine Winchester rifles of the latest pattern were among the burnt offerings on the plains. The Gordon party was then marched to Fort Randall, with the exception of one man who succeeded in making his escape to Sioux City, where he told a piteous tale of the hardships he was made to undergo after having been caught and checked in the contemplated raid.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times at Sioux City was promptly on hand to listen to the description, and possibly supplement it here and there with fanciful inventions. Four or five unknown private persons sent an indignant dispatch to President Grant demanding to know if the action of the military is to be sustained. They also volunteer the information that the men in the captured train did not contemplate an encroachment on the Sioux reservation, which will probably be taken in Washington for what it is worth.

Of course, General Sheridan comes in for a good share of abuse. The correspondent of the Times asserts that his orders, issued last season, are "in defiance of all law, and are only equalled by his infamous Louisiana message begging permission to slaughter the peaceable inhabitants of that State." The Bohemian could scarcely have said anything that would more effectually weaken his cause than to compare the incident on the plains to the Louisiana case in the manner he has done. People in this section of Uncle Sam's farm will readily say that if Sheridan had done nothing worse in Nebraska than he did in Louisiana, he has not incurred censure, but is rather to be commended for his wisdom and fidelity to duty under the law. As for the fiction that he asked permission to slaughter innocent and peaceable inhabitants of this State, we can inform the frontier man who telegraphs such rubbish to the Chicago Times that no one here ever believed it. And that not even the malicious partisans who first invented and gave currency to it no longer rely upon it to fire the Democratic heart. As General Sheridan never asked permission to slaughter any innocent person, he can not be condemned for a military fault on the testimony of a witness who affirms the libel in making the charge.

Doubtless, there was much suffering among the hapless wretches who have been lured by cupidity and the love of adventure into a collision with the law. When they and their partisans say there is no law to justify and sustain Sheridan's orders, they simply proclaim their own ignorance. If they had looked for the law with a determination to find all that is of it applicable to such cases, they might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble and expense. And they may furthermore be very thankful that they fell into the laicis of soldiers, who did not scalp them, instead of being

captured by the Sioux, who most assuredly would, and probably burned them instead of their wagons, provisions and Winchester guns. The Indians would have destroyed their lives but saved their scalps and property, and then there would have come across the plains the usual howl about Indian outrages and complaints against Sheridan because he had neglected to send out a strong guard to protect the marauding party. The government has long ago found out that if the white raiders lay out on the Indian country they can save their hair, or at any rate that it is not proper to throw out guards too far in advance of the westward marching star of empire.

A WARNING FROM JEFF DAVIS.

General Sherman has either written a very bad book or trod on the corns of a great many bad men. At any rate there is a general howl of disapproval from one end of the country to the other at the manner in which he takes up some forgotten things and disturbs reposing reputations. Among others, Jeff Davis has filed a general denial, which is well enough, perhaps, with the exception of an implied threat contained in this paragraph:

The few thousand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags belonging to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

A CARD.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I am sole proprietor of the NEW BAZAR EXCHANGE, opposite the Bazar Market, and that Mr. C. Vnesovich is no longer connected in any capacity with my establishment.

MICHEL ABRAMOVICH.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company has been formed for the purpose of executing all orders for the cleaning and laying of drains and sewers. The system now in use is known as the "Odorous Excavating Apparatus," and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities, with the exception of a pump or forcing engine, an air tight tank and a deodorizing attachment, by which the contents of vaults and sinks 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.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of KELLEY & JOHRETT, is dissolved by mutual consent June 1, 1875. Mr. Alexander Kelley will sign in liquidation.

Referring to the above the undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, No. 57 Poydras street, for his own account, and will be thankful for a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the firm.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1875. ALEX. KELLEY, W. A. GARTH, per pro. DAVID HADDEN.

DISOLUTION—THE FIRM OF DAVID HADDEN & CO. expires this day by limitation. David Hadden and W. A. Garth will sign for the same in settlement of the outstanding business.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1875. DAVID HADDEN, W. A. GARTH, per pro. DAVID HADDEN.

NOTICE—OFFICE MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Brownsville, Texas, April 26, 1875. By mutual consent of the parties concerned, Captain B.K. HAZLETT has this day withdrawn from his partnership in the above named company of Brownsville, Texas, and has no further interest in said company, or in the steamboats Josie and Annie, which he has heretofore managed. If he is indebted to or by the company and steamboats above named, he will please settle the same before the 1st of May, 1875.

Manager Merchants' Steamboat Company, my15 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND FOUNT OF TYPE, not larger than Goss Primer. Address Box No. 87, New Orleans. my4

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY, AT HOME. \$5 Terms. Refer to Address G. N. SIMON & CO., Portland, Maine. my29 1/2 day by

NOTICE—ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me are revoked this day. NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1875. OTTO H. KASTENBERG, my15 1/2

SOUND IN BODY, SOUND IN MIND. CLERKS' GYMNASIUM, No. 107 N. CHANDLER STREET, TERMS, PER MONTH, INCLUDING SHOWER BATH, \$10. Open day and night, Sundays excepted. Managed by the undersigned, Sparrer and Club Swinger. PROFESSOR RICHARD TREBAULT. my15 1/2

WANTED.—I WANT TO FIND A WAKE MAN that has got some ready means. No other need apply. I command a fine cash grocery and liquor trade, from which a fortune may be made. For particulars apply between 12 M. and 1 P. M., at No. 33 Natchez street, lower floor. my4

WANTED.—A SET OF THE ACTS OF THE Legislature of Louisiana passed at the sessions held in Opelousas and Shreveport during the war. Five dollars per volume will be paid for a full set. Apply at the counting room of the REPUBLICAN. Country papers please notice. my28

SCALES.

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

FAIRBANKS' COLTON BEAMS. MOSLER, BARMANN & CO. WHITE PROOF SAFES, The best made in the market.

TROMNER'S STEEL COOK AND COFFEE MILL. FAIRBANKS' POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.

SHRIVER'S LETTER OPTING PRESSES. MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS. Custer, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.

FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES. FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT, 53 Camp street. my18 1/2 day

SPLENDID CHANCE.

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE US SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 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!

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 \$5,000.....10,000. 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000. 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000. 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000. 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000. 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000.

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!

Prize 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 No. 692, New Orleans. Postoffice.

REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS.

ALL THE PRIZES PAID IN GOLD. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, And must, in every instance, accompany applications TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. my15 1/2

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME. ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. Capital Prize.....\$20,000. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, (Incorporated August 17, 1869).

CLASS II. To be drawn publicly at New Orleans, On Saturday, June 12, 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. 2000 Prizes of 50 are.....100,000.

Approximation Prizes. Approximations of \$200 each of the nine remaining units of the same leg of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize are.....1,700. Approximations of \$100 each of the nine remaining units of the same leg of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize.....1,700.

600 prizes, amounting to.....\$75,000. EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The nine remaining units of the section of the number drawing the first prize will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: if ticket No. 1234567890 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239 and 1240 will each be entitled to \$2,000. If ticket No. 1234567890 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 23, 232, 2322, 23222, 232222, 2322222 and 240 will each be entitled to \$200. Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEPOSIT. Orders to be addressed to THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postage money order, or register your tickets. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 7, 1875. CLASS 134.

The above drawings are published in the press papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 25th day of June, 1875. H. PERLAZ, ADAM GIFFER, CHARLES KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, GRUNWALD HALL, PAYMENTS PER CENT INTEREST; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal terms. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.

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

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT CO. No. 12 Canal street. Trustees—J. F. Newton, Mercer, J. F. Gensere, David Ingraham, George Jones, J. B. Adams, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohl, Thomas Allen, Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. L. F. GENSERE, President. CHARLES KIRKLAND, Treasurer.

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

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

Directors: R. CONERY, FRED. WING, J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS, DAVID WALLER, JAMES JACKSON, R. C. PALMER.

The capital given security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cent and upward, and all PERCENT INTEREST allowed. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

RESTAURANT, 23 Between Canal and Common streets. LEON LAMOTHE & PATCOIN, Proprietors.

FRENCH RESTAURANT up stairs. Board by the week or month at reasonable prices. my15 1/2

BONNELL HOUSE, BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI. Will receive on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charge moderate. my15 1/2

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. my15 1/2

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE. On and after May 23 trains will arrive and depart from the depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART. Constant accommodation, daily, except Sunday, at.....3:15 P. M. Express and mail, daily, at.....1:30 P. M. Through night express, daily, at.....4:40 P. M. Through night express, daily, at.....4:40 P. M.

ARRIVE. Constant accommodation daily, except Sunday, at.....10:05 A. M. Express and mail, daily, at.....10:55 P. M. Through night express, daily, at.....1:30 P. M. Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Virginia, Springs and Galveston without change. Only one class of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 53 Camp street, corner of Common. A. B. SHREVEPORT, Agent. FLEET, General Manager.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. On and after December 28, 1874. Trains depart and arrive as follows from Canal street depot.

DEPART. ARRIVE. Express.....7:50 A. M. Express.....11:30 P. M. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville. Only one class of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 53 Camp street, corner of Common. A. B. SHREVEPORT, Agent. FLEET, General Manager.

INSURANCE. TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CHESEBROT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Total premiums for the year ending April 30, 1875.....\$50,707 75. Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums.....25,107 54. Fire, marine and river losses.....\$10,340 19. Taxes, expense, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, etc.....75,000 00. Total assets.....\$69,207 51.

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the annual interest of the company that a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the fourteenth 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. Budecke, John Phelps, Adam Thompson, Henry Abraham, P. N. Strong, Victor Meyer, Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay, Andrew Stewart, Simon Herasheim, George Martin, Joseph B. Wolfe, Edward Stewart, Edward Pilsbury, Frederick Cameron, Simon Forchieser, John R. King, J. L. Harris, Joseph P. White, Alfred McGuire, Edward Hale, my7 1/2

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, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. my15 1/2