

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 21, 1876.

Brooklyn pastors detest adulterated coffee and sugar.

Weather y's—Those used at the end of "rainy" and "sunny."

Free speeches and free lunches are the emblems of liberty.

Wickedness bankrupts a community and leaves the devil soul proprietor.

The Prince of Wales finds that Cashmere is all the Rajah at Lahore, India.

They have not yet commenced to hew stone for the Houston monument.

The doctors are discussing whether or not Fechter's leg will be better off.

John T. Raymond thinks there is good timber for a play in "Sevenoaks."

When a dying man makes codicils to his will he is allowed to put on heirs.

The beans of society are expected to jump around lively during leap year.

All American novelists are expected to work on revolutionary tales this year.

Singer had four wives, and there is no wonder that he invented a sewing machine.

Side-wheel steamboat E. Hensley. See D. E. Morphy & Son's advertisement.

Men nor stovepipes never look well after they commence to smoke and get out at the elbows.

Mr. Blaine has disturbed a wagon train of peaceful thoughts in the mind of General Banks.

When bad bills are before a Legislature men who have horse sense are found among the "nays."

Men who make the rolls must rise early, and you rarely find the bakers dozing in the morning.

Only the wealthy ladies have really time to work the variegated worsted dogs on card board.

It is said that Mr. Cannon, the Mormon delegate, will bring some of his wives into Washington society.

Funny men marry young because the girls say "We want a humor man." Then their wives are not so funny.

"My son," said a Democratic father, "never break your word when it pays better to keep a promise."

The man who reads much finds friends in all places in books. Wherever he takes up a volume he feels a home.

An exchange says: "Mrs. Van Cott is credited with 600 conversions in Newark." Where does the Lord come in?

The little busy bee improves each shining hour. But if the hour is very cold he stays in the house eating winter honey.

The street lamp posts of a California city have been painted white, so that they can be readily found in dark nights.

There are "Ninety and Nine" chances to the hundred that Sankey's voice will fail, and cause him to keep a Moody silence.

Members of skating clubs ought to pay their dues promptly, for it is important for a skating brother to be in good standing.

A New York woman has brought suit against another woman for the loss of a husband's love. The article is valued at \$10,000.

There is no knowing when the devil may control everything, and he had better be spoken of respectfully, as a mischievous gentleman.

The hurricane which swept over the Philippine islands destroyed lives, crops and dwellings, and nearly ruined every Philippine present.

According to a Washington letter writer, Colonel John Mosby says: "My Lord! if I can forgive Davis for what he did against us, can't you Rads forgive him?"

Speaking of snow in Idaho, the Puget Sound Courier says: "A good deal of ore hauling is now done on sleds." That is a cool way of turning things over.

A popular industry in many river towns is the catching of drift wood. It is an occupation requiring patience and a disposition to take things as they come.

The Morehouse Clarion nominates John C. Moreau for Governor, basing that gentleman's claims for office upon a certificate of character for honesty given him by H. C. Warmoth.

Centennial search reveals the fact that George Washington was once the manager of a lottery scheme. He could not tell a lie, but he did what he could for the Blue Ridge turn-pike.

The Aurora Grata Consistory of New York city convened at the Masonic Temple, on Sunday last, and performed the solemn rites of a lodge of sorrow over the remains of Edward Eddy, the actor.

The Vicksburg Herald says "the gas tariff in Vicksburg is regulated by New Orleans prices, according to contract." Such being the case, we shall be glad when the Vicksburg people get gas at reduced rates.

Professor Pepper is playing in a scientific drama at DeBar's Opera House, in St. Louis. It is not the "Crucible," but is called the "Alchemist's Daughter," and the professor will try to turn money from the pockets of the public into his own pocket.

Hon. Augustus Schell, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has called a meeting of that committee in Washington, on February 22, to name the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention. Cleveland, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago and St. Louis have already presented their claims to members of the committee, and will undoubtedly be represented fully when they meet as a committee. The Western Democratic members are very generally desirous that the convention shall be held in St. Louis.

THE INVITATION TO THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The government of the United States has summoned the whole civilized world to behold the consummation of an experiment which has established this government as among the oldest of the world. There are few European dynasties which were in existence at the beginning of this government. Those who represent monarchical forms of government are therefore invited to witness our success, while those people who have adopted a form of government similar to our own are encouraged by our example. Among the monarchs who will attend the centennial celebration will be the Emperor of Brazil, who, it is understood, will be soon upon his way to inspect the effect of this form of government upon the social and industrial institutions of our country. In this last object it seems to have been the purpose of our public and commercial authorities to co-operate for purely commercial reasons. It is known that Brazil imports from the United States a large amount of cereals and animal food, and that the United States take in return not merely more of the Brazilian export of coffee than any other country, but something like as much as all other countries put together. It is also known that the inhabitants of the Southern and Western States of the Union consume a larger proportion of the coffee imported into the United States than any other part of the Union. So says the American minister to Brazil. Assuming, then, that the people of the Mississippi valley and the Northwest consume half the coffee imported, it appears that not more than one-third of their consumption is imported through the direct ports of the Gulf of Mexico, of which New Orleans is the chief. It seems, also, that the greater portion of Western provisions exported to Brazil is carried across to the Atlantic ports of New York and Baltimore. New Orleans is thus avoided in this important and lucrative commerce.

It is known that the mail and travel intercourse between the two countries is conducted by a steam line from the port of New York, which has received a liberal subvention from Congress. Were this postal service transferred to the port of New Orleans, the two governments would save a large cost, and the connection at New Orleans by telegraph, mail, river and railroad with every principal city in the Union would promote greatly the interests of each government.

It is known that the Emperor of Brazil has adopted a system of compensated emancipation, and must feel interested in seeing the result of emancipation here. It is the conviction of many that to see the industrial result of free labor in the South would encourage him greatly in the policy which he proposes. To furnish an additional argument in favor of human freedom will, therefore, constitute a powerful motive to the colored people to bid him welcome to inspect their social and industrial progress.

When these motives for the invitation to the distinguished traveler are considered, there will be found no more respectful recognition of the form of government which he represents than will be accorded him on his arrival in Washington or Philadelphia. When in addition it is remembered that the Emperor travels in his own ship and at his own cost, that none of the public or commercial authorities propose a reception attended with any expense, the Emperor of Brazil may be properly invited to call at New Orleans on his way to Washington without any imputation upon our fidelity to republican principles, or any undue extravagance of corporate or private money.

OUR NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.

Engravings of Napoleon III. represent him as a slender man, wearing an artillery cap and hairy mustache waxed and pointed out somewhat like the horns of a Texas steer. Bismarck is presented pictorially as a broad-headed and substantial man, with a particularly obstinate expression of countenance. Napoleon was a skillful diplomat, who skipped around with his small sword; Bismarck was a resolute and fearless soldier, who wielded an immense sabre sufficient to have cut down his antagonist to the seat of his imperial pantaloons when he should get a fair blow at him.

We have had a very fair parallel of this distinguished pair in the legal controversy now pending between our Administrator of Improvements and a very sturdy old German merchant, who claims compensation for some gunpowder alleged to have been taken on a day celebrated in our annals of civil warfare. We have heretofore stated the facious reply of the defendant, in which he makes the demand a reproach upon the patriotism of the claimant. It almost places him in the position of Johnny Hook, who had the audacity to claim payment for beef furnished the soldiers of the revolution. Hook was scouted out of court by the indignant investigator of Patrick Henry.

But the sturdy defendant in the gunpowder case does not care for shame worth a cent. He marches up to our Napoleon with the solid tread of a German battalion, and planting himself squarely before him, he says, "I am here, come down upon him with a force which would demolish any ordinary champion, and from which we are curious to see if he can possibly escape alive. Dism, issuing metaphor, the Administrator is reminded of several conclusive facts. 1. That the claimant holds a patent of citizenship which antedates the "immigration" of the defendant, and has always been known as a consistent opponent of the present State "usurpation," as it is called by defendant. 2. That defendant has recognized the "usurpation" by taking commission to office under it, while plaintiff still holds steadily to his belief in its illegality. 3. The claim of the defendant to Democratic sympathy is controverted on the ground that he did not personally

superintend the explosion of the gunpowder in question, as he was in the glorious position of quartermaster during the continuance of hostilities, and ran no more personal risk than did the plaintiff, who seems to have been in Europe at the same time. It is averred that defendant did not, in fact, defend the liberties and fair daughters of Louisiana, nor were either these liberties, her brave sons and fair daughters, surrendered on or after the date of September 14, or any other day or date whatever, as is to be inferred from fair grammatical construction of defendant's words. Nor were any cartridges manufactured from plaintiff's powder by the fair daughters of Louisiana, nor surrendered with the liberties and other materials of war as intimated by defendant. In the intimation that the defendant was not personally present in combat, and that therefore he risked no casual hemorrhage in defense of the cause in which he was acting, we are compelled to say we fear this uncompromising plaintiff goes too far. All soldiers know that the commissary and quartermaster are as indispensable as the artillery to the success of a campaign. Xenophon, we believe, said a long time ago in justice to the Grecian quartermasters, that "armies, like serpents, moved on their bellies." This was a rude, but truthful metaphor, verified by one every soldier who ever missed his rations for two or three days in the civil war before that of the fourteenth of September, 1874.

If men were not fed and provided with transportation for their material of war, they must stand in one place and starve or disband. Napoleon and General Scott always insisted on the perfect organization of the supply and motive departments. General Washington transferred General Nat Greene from active military service in the campaign and assigned him to duty in the quartermaster's or commissary's department. We therefore insist that to have conducted the provisions for feeding and moving the troops of "the government" on the fourteenth of September was no indication of want of disposition to contribute his quota of bloodshed to the cause, but of the superior confidence in his forethought and accurate knowledge of probable places of supply. We are, however, compelled to express a doubt whether the supply of gunpowder was not properly within the province of the ordnance department. Still, much is to be pardoned to zeal and want of powder.

But the plaintiff returns to a stubborn demand to know why this property should be taken for public use without due compensation for the same, either under "Governor Penn's" administration or any other? He sold the powder to the plaintiff and looks to him for payment. Our Bismarck, however, shows that while ostensibly insisting on compensation for his property, he is not actuated by selfish motives, but will give it to the impoverished people in his own way. With this view he has selected the honorable society of landlords, who will pay it over in mitigation of taxes, and in part liquidation of the Administrator's salary. In this way the Administrator, though worsted in the fight, may get back a part of his own money. Practically, the suit will stand in the name of Bismarck, who sues for the benefit of the landlords of this city. In this manner Bismarck may, if a landlord himself, be sensibly benefited. We are satisfied, however, that the purpose of this suit is to establish a right, and not to make a profit. We would, therefore, suggest that the proceeds of any possible judgment be appropriated to the relief of the tenants of this city, instead of the landlords. This beautiful compromise of justice and mercy would resound along the valleys of the Rhine and die away among the ravines of the Hartz mountains.

It remains only to be said that the advance and assault of our Bismarck are worthy the "blood and iron" warrior of Sedan, while the Napoleon of this occasion seems to have no alternative but capitulation in such terms as his assailant shall demand. Such seems the situation. We would respectfully suggest a compromise or adjustment, and not admitting the right of European intervention in American affairs, would advise that Mr. Wheeler shall be sent for.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

The telegraphic columns of the REPUBLICAN contained, yesterday morning, a story that pleads to the sympathies of the most vindictive. It is a simple detail of facts, but to those who know the circumstances, that little detail makes the veins on the temple of honest American citizens swell with passion, and the hot blood rush quicker through the arteries. Why not? They read of outrages that, if occurring in Maine, Canada or Brazil, would set the world to talking. We are used to them here. They have become too common.

Without any of this excited feeling, let us reason on this. The fact is first presented that citizens of East Feliciana are leaving that parish for that of Pointe Coupee. They leave because they think they can not live, nor even earn a living, where their home has hitherto been. They are known to be hard-working, poor, and uneducated. They are driven away because their neighbors, their superiors, those who are rich and intelligent, and cultivated, will not endure their presence. Again, why not? There is but one answer, and their persecutors will indorse it. They are colored people and Republicans. They are obliged to leave. They would be killed if they remained. The vindictive spirit of that district has not been dead with the death of John Gair and such an one who should have been kept a wolf in sheep's clothing. The double murder story is not justified.

The district which is controlled by these wretches, defies all law. Besides this, there are further particulars. A colored member of the police board, has

been forced to resign, and the attack on him has no foundation except his color. All offices held by Republicans, no matter if conferred upon them by the same Democratic votes that were cast for John Gair, have been gutted.

In all decency it may be asked of these assassins of citizenship, can you not conceive that you yourselves might be American citizens if you were put on your good behavior? What will induce you to cease making a part of the United States, famed throughout the world for its fertility, and its advantages of climate and health giving soil, a hell on earth to every man who dares to express an independent thought? The expression is not original. It has found a medium of circulation in the voice of every Northern man who has not had his eyes shut by the profuse hospitality extended whenever there is deemed a prospect of a favorable report in the future.

In all candor, here is a case that commends itself to the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives for remedy. Can not something be done to restore peace—no, more than peace, tranquility and happiness and the right of man, be he black or white, Christian or infidel, Tory, Whig, Republican, Radical or Democrat, to mingle his sweat with the soil he turns for a livelihood. One objection is as fair as the other. Drive a man away because of opinion and the action is equally wrong whether that opinion is a religious or social, or a political one. Attack him for his physical characteristics and a crime against God is committed.

Why should there not be peace in Feliciana? There are no political questions to stir the people. They should be quiet. In addition to this the people have telegraphed to Senator Weber to inform Governor Kellogg that if aid is not sent to the law-abiding people they will, and so will the country, hold him responsible for outrages that are certain to come in the future.

AN ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

The Chicago Times attributes the whisky franks to "the government," thereby meaning "the executive." This government is composed of three departments. The representatives of the people imposed the whisky tax. The officers of the government execute the revenue duties. If the excessive tax has led to fraud it is the fault of Congress, and to assail the executive because of those consequences of an unwise law is to attack the representatives of the people, and by consequence the people themselves. The President has shown in his pursuit of the whisky ring his devotion to a principle announced by him. It is to so execute a law as to make its good or bad qualities manifest. The Times should then blame Congress for having passed an objectionable law, and not throw the blame on the executive, who has not only carried out its provisions, but has exposed by prosecution even of his own employes the defects of the law. If the Democratic Times thinks that "freedom and (cheap) whisky gang together," let it move Congress for a modification or repeal of the whisky tax. It would be far more candid than to whip the people's representatives over the executive's shoulders. Why does not the Democratic House of Representatives cheapen the whisky of the people and throw the revenue on the food, clothing and furniture of the people?

IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU WANT, ASK FOR IT.

CARPETS—In great variety and choice styles. OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices. UPHOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all descriptions. WINDOW SHADERS, CURTAINS, MATTING, WALL PAPER, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, FRAMES, etc. The prices and qualities will sell them. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 261 1/2 St. 2d.

PHILIP WERLEIN'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE LEAST MONEY, ON EASY TERMS. PHILIP WERLEIN, 261 1/2 St. 2d.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

OFFICE CENTRAL CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 101 Canal Street, New Orleans, January 21, 1876. The stockholders of this company having voted to extend their road to Carrollton, and for its equipment, and to make a loan of \$100,000 for the purpose, the directors, in pursuance of the same, now offer to the public bonds of the company, secured upon its entire line and real estate connected therewith, upon which there are no incumbrances, and which cost over \$750,000. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$1000, \$500, and \$100 each, to suit every class of investors, and interest will be at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in New York or this city, at the option of the subscriber, at the time of issue. The bonds will be coupon, and will be registered or made payable to bearer, as desired. Ten per cent will be payable at the time of subscription, fifteen on the first of February, twenty-five on the first of March, twenty-five on the first of April, and twenty-five on the first of May next, when the bonds will be issued and dated. Interest on the payments from delivery of subscription to May 1 will be paid on delivery of the bonds, at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

S. H. SELIGMAN, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

The best imported Swiss Watches and solid gold jewelry at prices that defy competition. Jewellery, Watches and Clocks repaired. Old gold and silver bought. 149 1/2 St. 2d.

RESTAURANTS.

THE OLD VIRGINIA KITCHEN, WILLIAM BURGESS RESTAURANT, 101 1/2 Canal Street, opposite St. Charles Church. Open every day from 8 A. M. to midnight; meals furnished upon the table, and the best of the season's produce at their own residences on very reasonable terms. Every Sunday dinner served with extra care, a choice bill of fare, and the most elegant and comfortable place in the city. 149 1/2 St. 2d.

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, 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 nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana. 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 GOLDEN 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 \$3000, 10,000; 4 Prizes at \$2500, 10,000; 20 Prizes at \$1000, 20,000; 50 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; QUARTERS, 12 50; TWENTY-SIXTHS, 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, La. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of April 29, 1876, 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, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered upon a negative reply. 149 1/2 St. 2d.

CHAMPAGNE. DRY VERZENAY. GEORGE GOULET & CO., Rheims. SOLD BY SMITH BROTHERS & CO., CLARK & MEADER, SWARBICK & CO. And Most All Fancy, Retail and Wholesale Grocers, or PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, SOLE AGENTS IN THE SOUTH. 412 1/2 St. 2d.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. OVER 1,600,000. Have been sold and are in daily use. 243,679 SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY MACHINES. Were sold in the year 1875, which number exceeded that of their highest competitor 138,833 machines. The sales of the SINGER COMPANY show an INCREASE year by year, and the sales of other Companies show a DECREASE, which can be attributed only to the IMMENSE POPULARITY OF THE SINGER IMPROVED MACHINES. They are SIMPLE, DURABLE, and ALWAYS RELIABLE, and never fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION ON ANY DESCRIPTION OF WORK. No family can afford to be without one. Every machine of our manufacture is FULLY WARRANTED. In order that there may be no excuse for not purchasing one of these labor-saving machines, we will arrange to furnish them ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN To those to whom it may not be convenient to raise the full price.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent, No. 91 Canal street, corner Chartres, NEW ORLEANS. E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED CUT PAPER PATTERNS, FOR Ladies and Children's Garments, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Winter Catalogues Just Received, which can be obtained gratis by calling at the office. Each pattern is accompanied with full printed instructions, and any garment can be made to fit perfectly without the aid of a dressmaker. They are particularly valuable to ladies living at a distance. Patterns sent by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. WILLIAM E. COOPER, General Agent in New Orleans, FOR THE SALE OF E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PATTERNS OF GARMENTS AND their celebrated SHEARS AND SCISSORS. No. 91 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE! ESTABLISHED 1840. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner Rampart and Perdido streets, Offers now a splendid lot of TERRY PARLOR SUITS, FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST. MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND OAK BEDROOM SUITS, With or without Glass Door Armchairs, below cost. Also fine medium and ordinary WALNUT PARLOR, BED and DINING-ROOM SUITS, in oil finish or varnish, very cheap. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COMMON BEDS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS, BUREAUX, ARMOIRES, etc. For the Country Trade, now Cheaper than Ever. Moss, Wool, Hair, Cotton and Feather Mattresses Spring Bed-bottoms and Mirrors, all very cheap. Remember the old, reliable, cheap, cash Furniture House of JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, No. 122 Rampart street, corner of Perdido. 149 1/2 St. 2d.

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS. CREAM BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, AMERICAN PERFUMES, OOLOGONES, BAY RUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Southern Agent, No. 146 Camp street. Send for Wholesale Prices List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturers' prices. 149 1/2 St. 2d.

INSURANCE. EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Office No. 125 Common street. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Premiums received to December 31, 1875, \$177,707 71; Fire risks, \$137,545 50; Marine risks, \$17,745 78; River risks, \$22,416 43; Losses paid during the same period, viz: Fire risks, \$23,978 46; Marine, 4,235 61; River, 17,640 05—46,254 12; Less rebates, \$30,776 05; State and city licenses and taxes on capital and real estate for 1874 and 1875, 15,215 50; Reinsurance, 16,674 23; Rent, 3,907 61; Return premiums, 1,566 91; Profit and loss, except—est., 13,008 85—71,320 15—117,477 56; Reserved for risks and contingencies, December 31, 1875, \$35,500 00; Reserved for unadjusted losses, 1,851 13; Cash dividend of ten per cent, declared this day, 20,000 00; Estimated depreciation of assets, 15,110 00; Total, \$90,000 00.

The Company's assets: Invested in mortgage on real estate in the city of New Orleans, \$49,232 71; Bills receivable on pledges, 28,217 15; Bills receivable for premiums, 7,235 21; Bank, insurance and other stocks, 31,804 55; Real estate, 24,284 27; Due for premiums in course of collection, 25,623 30; Cash in bank, \$94,735 25; Balance in Bank of America, 543 98—85,811 94; Total assets, \$90,000 00. The above statement is a just and correct transcript from the books of the company. SWORN and subscribed to before me, this tenth day of January, 1876. M. T. DUBOIS, Notary Public, No. 18 Royal street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT be hereby declared on the capital stock of the company, out of the net earnings to December 31, 1875, payable on demand to the stockholders at their legal representatives. 149 1/2 St. 2d. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Total premiums for the year ending April 30, 1875, \$335,767 71; Retained premiums, \$104,348 59; Return premiums, 57,187 71; Fire, marine and river losses, \$140,348 59; Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, \$10,705 32—214,054 12; Leaving after paying ten per cent on capital stock, net profit, \$69,132 13; Total assets, \$610,301 13. The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company, they have declared a THIRTY PER CENT to be paid in cash on and after the first day of June next to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

Transfers: Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy, John Phelps, Henry Abraham, Victor Goyen, Edward J. Gay, Simon Harpach, Joseph B. Wolf, Edward Fishery, Frederick H. Smith, Simon Forchman, John R. King, Joseph A. Smith, Edward Halle, my 21st. Anna B. Newman, C. T. Rudolph, Adam Thompson, F. H. Strong, Joseph Ewing, Andrew Stewart, George Martin, John A. Fox, George W. Dentall, John A. Sandage, J. E. Fox, J. E. Harris, Joseph A. Smith, A. L. L.

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: From Bremen, From New Orleans, HANNOVER, September 28, October 28; FRANKFURT, October 12, November 21; BREMEN, November 5, December 14; FRANKFURT, December 25. Further dates of departure will be advertised hereafter. The steamers touch outward at Havre and Southampton, and on their homeward trip at Havre and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight, subject to exceptions below. PRICES OF PASSAGE. From Bremen, New Orleans, \$150 gold; From New Orleans, Bremen, \$150 gold; From Bremen, Southampton, \$150 gold; From Southampton, Bremen, \$150 gold. Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned, and non-stopped after the sailing of the steamer. The company reserves the right to change or withdraw the steamers, to change their days of sailing, their destination, their routes, and the prices of passage. For further particulars apply to ED. F. STOECKER & CO., Agents, No. 43 Union street.

United States Mail Lines. WASHINGTON, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA. The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana every Wednesday. Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa. RATES OF PASSAGE. To Key West, To Cedar Keys, Cabin, \$10; Steerage, \$5. 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 non-stopped after the sailing of the steamer. Special passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points. No freight received without permit from the office. For freight or passage apply to ED. F. STOECKER, Agent, No. 120 Common street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. G. H. BRADGER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 17 Commercial Place. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will transact all the personal attention to all matters entrusted to him. 149 1/2 St. 2d.