New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 13, 1872.

Mice harm the cheese when they can, and the girls charm the he's, and they can't help it.

General William Schouler, of Boston, publishes a letter, announcing his support of Greeley.

Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State of Kansas, has come out strong for Greeley.

Judge David Davis will vote for Greeley, administration liars to the contrary notwithstanding.

The weather was intensely hot yesterday, the thermometer rising as high as 93° at two o'clock.

They allude to bald-headed men in Colorado as "persons with their heads above the timber line."

The New Bedford gentleman who set his watch by a barometer, denies having taken any headache producer.

The public should remember that the rate of postage on transient newspapers is now only one cent.

Some able statisticians put the number of mosquitoes hatched in Savannah in a single day at 14,000,000.

When the married couples at the seaside resorts enter the dining-room is a good time to see a tide coming in.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Two African slaves, with their faces much tattooed, driving with long reins a pair of ostriches, are among the present sensations of Paris.

There are over 100 girls in the St. Louis Normal School and they are all required to dispense with false hair and wear calico dresses.

Some young men are a little partial to blue-eyed maidens. Others like dark-eyed lasses. But the mon-eyed girls have the most admirers.

Chicago advertises itself as a watering place, and those who have tried to purchase pure milk or whisky in that town are inclined to put faith in the advertisement.

We learn from the New Iberia *Sugar Bowl* that Mr. Theodule Duplantier, of Terrebonne, some time ago lost seven mules and four horses from eating sour pea vine hay.

The fair maids of Switzerland practice the air-cure, not only by breathing the pure mountain atmosphere, but by sitting on the slopes in the costume of Eve. The scenery of Switzerland is greatly admired."

The Vienna Zoological Garden has lost one of its chief attractions in the death of a fine lion, which in his last moments spasmodically rose on his fore feet, shook his mane, gave an appalling roar, and died.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, from New York, arrived at her wharf last night about ten o'clock. She brought but few passengers, one of them being Mr. Peter Cooley, of the REPUBLICAN financial department.

A Missouri journalist having asserted that a Louisville scribe had just discovered that he could wag his left ear, the latter retorts that the Missouri man has his aural appendages under such control as to be able to tan himself with them.

Judge R. K. Howell, of the Supreme Court, and Jacob Hawkins, Esq., and family left by the Mobile railroad last evening for Wytheville, Virginia, where they will spend a few weeks among the mountains and in the enjoyment of the fresh country air.

Chinese fire-proof cellars proved their excellence in the late fire at Virginia City. The Virginia *Enterprise* says: "In no one of these Chinese cellars was there done the slightest damage, and in them the owners of the stores above saved most of their goods."

A Western Grant paper, disgusted with the foolish boasting of the "ring" journals in relation to the popularity of the President in that section, bluntly declares: "We can not count on Iowa, Illinois or Wisconsin, unless something causes the Greeley movement to die out."

Colonel Forney writes in the Washington *Chronicle* that "Boston is unquestionably the best managed city in America, mainly because there is very little politics in its administration, a severe system of finance, a police extending over the State; and a rigid attendance at the primary elections by prominent men."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground situated in the faubourg Avart, Sixth District of this city, and at half-past ten o'clock on the premises No. 11 Union street, First District, machinery and movables. See advertisements.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 118, against 111 the week previous. Sixteen died of consumption, twelve of various fevers, three of lockjaw, and four of pneumonia. No case of yellow fever has appeared in the city this year, and the health of the people is remarkably good.

We learn from the Plaquemines *Republican* that whole orange groves in Buras are entirely dead, but others are rapidly recovering from the disease, which seems to have spent its force. Some orange groves are well loaded with fruit, and will doubtless prove remunerative to their owners. The New Iberia *Sugar Bowl* says the orange crop is not large this year in Western Louisiana. The cold winter cut the crop short fully one-half.

The weekly *Times*, to be published next Saturday, seventeenth instant, is to be enlarged to sixteen pages, in order to give full and connected reports of the proceedings of the Republican (Pinchback wing) and Liberal conventions. Arrangements have been perfected to issue the largest edition that has ever been issued by any newspaper establishment in the city of New Orleans. All advertisements should be handed in by 12 M., Thursday. Orders for extra copies can be left at the general office, *Times* building, 70 Camp street.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

Upon the Presidential question we have two parties in this State—one opposed to and the other in favor of the re-election of Grant. Numerically speaking, each is strong enough to be formidable to the other. But, unfortunately for any hope of success, the professed friends of Greeley and Brown are about equally divided. Of course, as at present organized, neither of these parties can carry the State. It is doubtful if both combined can do it without active assistance from thousands of Republican voters who, while they do not like Grant, have not yet broken with their old party, but will, if matters go on to the day of election as they have been left by the several conventions, return and vote squarely with their fellow-Republicans one more.

As the people have been told in these columns time and again, the McEnery-Jonas ticket is not to be thought of or tolerated by any Republican, black or white, in the State. Rather than have that ticket, we say far better have Grant, as badly as he has treated the Republicans of Louisiana. And it is idle to expect that ticket to receive a single Republican vote. The Liberal ticket is not so objectionable; but there is a wonderful dearth of Republicanism about it, as there was in the convention that made it. So that the Greeley Republican is driven to repeat the question propounded by Daniel Webster when Taylor was nominated—"where shall I go?" In one camp he finds his late political and still personal friends supporting a candidate for the Presidency who is not his choice. In another all the elements are positively and radically hostile to him on local questions, yet they profess to support Greeley. The third camp is made up of lukewarm friends, who support Greeley honestly and zealously enough, but only offer to the Greeley Republican the poor privilege of voting for candidates for State offices whom he had no hand in nominating and from whom he may only expect toleration in case they achieve the miracle of success.

We submit this is not an encouraging picture, nor one calculated to attract the sympathy or secure the support of a member of a powerful and well organized party, reasonably sure of victory as the opposing forces now face each other. The McEnery and Penn tickets are certain to defeat each other if both remain in the field, for however anxious a Republican may be to beat the Grant ticket he can not vote for both sets of Greeley electors. It is simply impossible under these adverse and unpromising circumstances to gain enough strength from the Republican ranks to help the Liberals through, for it will require a cordial union of every Greeley and Brown vote in the State to defeat the Grant ticket.

There is but one course to pursue by which success is possible. Let the McEnery ticket disband, and its supporters vote the Liberal ticket. They will find quite as much Democracy on that as is likely to pass muster before the voters of this State. There is enough to satisfy any reasonable Democrat, and more than enough to be inviting to Republicans. A slight rectification of the Liberal ticket would also add strength to it, especially if some pronounced Republican could be given an important place upon it. Unless something of the kind is done, it will be a useless expense for either of the conservative parties to print election tickets. And as neither the Liberals nor Last Ditchers have anything to lose, but everything to gain by submitting to the change, we are not without a hope that a proper effort to organize for the battle will yet be made.

PULLING OFF A MASK.

One of the illuminated boxes in the "What Do You Call It Procession" on Saturday night presented such an extraordinary amount of nonsense or wickedness in its declarations that we must either conclude the men who carried it either desired to make fun of the crowd they were in, or they did not know what they wanted themselves. Just see what signs they marched under:

JONAS AND M'ENERY.
REPUDIATION.
WHITE SUPREMACY.
THIS IS LIBERTY.
GREELEY AND BROWN.

That is to say it is liberty to put the white man over the negro. What assent is this expected to obtain from the colored people? How dare these men to couple Mr. Greeley's name with any such injustice as this? How dare they put Gratz Brown's name on any such standard? How dare they do this and pretend even to be Democrats when the Baltimore convention, of their own party, declared that the negroes were entitled to and should be upheld in every right that the white men are invested with? The Democratic State Convention made the same announcement, and yet a procession that pretended to represent Greeley and Brown, the Baltimore convention, the Louisiana State convention and the Lasere and Randolph chuck-a-luck convention sets out in the street that it neither respects Greeley and Brown nor any other Democratic assemblage in the matter of allowing colored people their freedom.

And still further, what has liberty to do with repudiation? Where did the procession of Saturday find any right to announce that dishonesty was a part of the settled politics of the State? McEnery has had the effrontery to strike a blow at the credit of the State by declaring that he intends, in the event of his election, to plunder innocent parties because wicked men have done dishonest deeds. McEnery's proclamation of repudiation is bold dishonesty and nothing else. He aims his blow at the credit of the State and not at the bad debt, for he goes for repudiation without telling us what he intends to repudiate. This puts the public in doubt as to every security afloat. It is general and not specific, and the holder of any bond may well feel alarmed at the prospect that his security is unsafe from the speculations of this demoralized office hunter. McEnery can tell now as well as after the election what portion of the debt he considers unjust, for he has the public records before him and can fully inform himself. He did not intend to do this when he set out on his crusade against the credit of the State. He aimed to bring ruin upon all, for it is ruin to men to have their securities attacked in this way by political brawlers. Verily, McEnery is a big thing for Carondelet street with his destructive ideas, and verily, he is a curse to the State whose plighted faith he assails in this wholesale fashion.

The "Liberty" alluded to in the Democratic illumination is the liberty of white men to rule negroes and the liberty to be dishonest. This is the best definition we can give to it.

AGAIN RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The *Picayune* is getting to be simply unendurable even to the old fossils who have for a quarter of a century looked upon it as near akin to the Gospel. Hardly a statement it makes can now be accepted as its real belief and true position until an edition or two of subsequent date without a denial is permitted to be printed. We have called attention to several of its glaring inconsistencies (to draw it mild) of late, and here is another that should prove to its readers that truth is certainly not aimed at in its political effusions.

In speaking of the preliminaries to the Last Ditch turn-out of Saturday last, it says:

At an early hour a large body of Metropolitan Police were massed at the junction of St. Charles and Canal streets, but for what purpose can only be conjectured. It was understood to mean intimidation. On the occasion of the Liberal procession there was nothing of the kind. If it was intended thereby to intimidate, the purpose failed.

The *Picayune* only, of all those who witnessed the repudiators' procession, charged or suspected the police of unworthy motives. Exactly how much or little basis that pretentious journal had for its injurious insinuations may be judged by its customary retraction and apology which appeared in the next issue:

In the account of the great Democratic torchlight procession, published in the *Picayune* on Sunday morning, allusion was made to the massing of a considerable police force at the junction of Canal and St. Charles streets. The allusion was purely in a hypothetical way, but since then we have been informed the disposition of the force alluded to was at the request of the Democratic committee of arrangements, and not for any purpose of intimidation. It is stated on proper authority that the Chief of Police rendered considerable service to the marshals of the procession in preserving order and preventing confusion. It is a matter of pleasure to us to be able to give this note of explanation, and thereby exonerate Superintendent Badger from all imputations of improper conduct.

Such utter disregard of justice—such malicious and repeated attempts to bring odium and distrust upon men who are striving to honestly and impartially discharge difficult duties, must result finally in a loss of the public confidence, which the utterer stamps itself unworthy to possess.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Political conventions in Louisiana this year have certainly not been a success in all respects. The act of coming together has been performed many times, it is true, but beyond this there has been no agreement between parties that gives promise of a good result to the people. We have had the Reform convention, the Democratic convention, the Packard Republican Convention, the regular Republican convention, presided over by Hon. Hugh J. Campbell, the Liberal convention, etc., and nothing definite beyond the fact of meeting and placing candidates for office before the people has been accomplished. The conventions opposed to Grantism, instead of effecting treaties and securing the unity of all the voters in this State who desire its overthrow, have thus far only served to widen the breach that divides the people who favor reform. The fact of the business, is conventions in this State this year have been in most every instance deplorable failures. Nay, worse than this. Instead of representing the wishes and interests of that portion of the people they were supposed to be called to represent, they have represented in the main the interest of office-seekers. The effect has been to divide the people instead of creating an agreement between them for the public good. It is hard to say to what extent these divisions may extend, as a large proportion of the intelligent people of the State are known to favor the national Liberal movement, but it is quite possible that if a satisfactory compromise is not effected, enough may be seduced from the right path to insure the defeat of the national and State Liberal ticket.

And this result, if attained, will be the consequence of a multiplicity of conventions. There should have been but two State conventions this year in this State. A Radical Republican convention and a Liberal convention. In addition to these the people have been troubled with a Democratic convention, a Reform convention, and a Customhouse Radical Grant convention. Spring and summer have witnessed these conventions springing up with the same ease that blades of grass shoot forth. They have not been confined to New Orleans. Baton Rouge has also produced her conventions, one of which has been transplanted to this city and is now in session endeavoring to settle the affairs of State. This is the Pinchback or Campbell regular Republican convention, called so because it was convened by the regular State Central Republican Committee, of which General Campbell is chairman. This convention met at Baton Rouge the same time that the Packard convention did, and endeavored to unite with it for the purpose of producing harmony in the ranks of the Grant Republicans. This Marshal Packard successfully opposed and the Pinchback convention adjourned to this city, and determined to await the action of the Liberal convention.

Strange to say, none of the conventions have been able to agree in anything but to disagree. The Democratic convention and the Reform convention utterly failed in their efforts to co-operate in the work of producing a ticket that both could recommend to the people. The same feeling predominated in the two wings of the Republican party, and prevented them from uniting in support of the Grant ticket and the Kellogg-Antoine ticket. And the Liberal convention, which convened here on the fifth instant, met with no success in its endeavors to harmonize the elements in this State professedly opposed to Grantism. It was in session six days, and the most of the time was occupied in endeavoring to unite the Democratic element of this city with the Liberal party, so that success might attend the efforts of both. But the Liberal convention was forced to name a ticket and adjourn without the gratification of having affected a union with the Democratic-Reform organization that produced the McEnery ticket.

The Pinchback Republican convention is still in session. It would seem, however, that these conventions have created committees and granted them power to continue negotiations for a combination that may secure success to the national and State ticket of the Liberal party in Louisiana. It is still feasible to do this if men will listen to the voice of wisdom.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

The difficulties at the City Hall show no indications of an amicable solution. Mayor Flanders still has under investigation the pay rolls of the Department of Improvements. It was understood, however, that up to yesterday evening he had found but twenty names which he thought improperly on the rolls. These will be submitted to the Council to-day for some sort of action. It is strange, if this be the case, that the Mayor does not order those really at work to be paid. No good purpose can be subserved by withholding the pay of those who have earned their wages. Indeed, a great deal of suffering has already been occasioned by it.

It seems that the *emeute* has had a very damaging effect upon the municipal credit. Certificates of indebtedness have gone down, until they are now worth scarcely half their face value in the market. There is no need of this, inasmuch as they rarely run more than two or three months until paid in full. In proof of this a certificate of two or three months standing is difficult to find on the market at any price. And in view of this, it was always surprising they did not bring a better price. But some combination with brokers at the "Hall" always kept them down. This last measure has done more to injure the municipal credit than anything else. Even brokers are afraid of certificates, and the few laborers that have been paid find it impossible to dispose of their certificates at anything but ruinous rates.

A majority of the Administrators hold that the Mayor is solely responsible for this condition of things. If he had objections to make of the character he has advanced, it should have been done in executive session. The evil could then have been corrected without injury to the finances. The laborers retained on the pay rolls could have got their pay without incurring the present heavy discount.

The question now agitated is as to the propriety of holding the Mayor officially responsible for this condition of things. It can only be done by impeachment. If he has deliberately struck a blow at the city's credit for political purposes, it ceases to be a question of propriety, and becomes one of duty. That, however, is for the Administrators, with all the facts and circumstances before them, to determine.

The *Picayune* proposes a way to unite the elements opposed to Grant, which it asserts will be satisfactory to itself and friends, and to which we can not say we have any special objections. Its plan is to take six or seven names of candidates for each office, shake them up, and make the selections by lot. Let McEnery, Jonas & Co. at once signify their acceptance of the plan, that all may be assured it is not a *Picayune* vagary for which it will apologize within forty-eight hours. This is rendered more essential by the fact that their organ has taken a late but sudden fit of virtuous antagonism to the Louisiana Lottery, yet, with wonted inconsistency, proposes to make a ticket by infringing its chartered rights. We will have more to say on the proposition when the united State candidates and Charley Howard announce their assent. If the latter is willing, why not put the names in the wheel at one of the daily drawings, and thus get some *policy* in the *schemes*. Such a combination might give us a prize that would approximate to the public want, and prevent the State being saddled with a blank defeat.

As there are about ten thousand more colored people in Louisiana than there are whites, why would it not be as fair in them to declare for "black supremacy" as it is for the minority to declare for "white supremacy?" Or does the old Democratic dogma that "negroes have no rights that white people are bound to respect," preclude any such suggestion as this? Still further. As there is a majority of colored people, and as there about forty thousand white people who do not believe in the demand for "white supremacy," how does the faction that follows the fortunes of Jonas and McEnery expect to establish its supremacy? It is not even supported by its own color, in its present preposterous position.

It is very evident from the lugubrious tone of the *Picayune* that it is by no means satisfied with the prospects of the Democratic-Reform ticket. It sees nothing in the present aspect of affairs but continual defeat for it. That is just what the REPUBLICAN has been telling them all along; but stupidity, like war, will always run its course. If our counsels had been taken, all the conservative elements in the State would have been united and success would have been assured. The *Picayune*, however, as a marplot is about the only thing it can look to as original with its political career.

Neither Greeley nor Brown could have joined in the "white supremacy" turn-out on Saturday night. Nor the Baltimore convention delegates either, if we except Mr. Sambola.

Colonel McEnery and General Jonas rode in a carriage in the "what-do-you-call-it procession," on Saturday night, behind a banner that declared in favor of "Repudiation" and "White Supremacy." The honest white people of the State and the negroes are not expected to vote for men who refuse to pay their debts, and who decline to allow colored people to be anything but the under dog in the fight.

The Soda Pop organ says the door is still open for the people of this State to fuse with its crowd of repudiators and white supremacy advocates. But then it is too small. Reasonable men can not enter at such a door without leaving their heads outside.

Jonas and McEnery declare that the white people shall rule Louisiana, and they still further assert that they are the white people. Modest men they.

People never read their papers more thoroughly than when in the country and at the seaside. Therefore it is a mistaken idea to suppose that summer is not a good time to advertise.

A young lady in a Peoria church became seasick recently from the effect produced by the continuous swaying of fans all around her. She had to be taken from the building.

American papers are springing up in Europe at a lively rate. Two have lately been established in Germany, one in Switzerland, one in Dresden, and another in the city of Rome.

It is generally believed to be dangerous to travel on railroads, but statistics show it is the safest method of locomotion on land ever yet devised.

DIED.

O'BRIEN—On Monday, twelfth instant, at 4 P. M., Mrs. MARY A. FENLON, wife of D. O'Brien, aged sixty-one years and eleven months, a native of Fidlow county, Carlow, Ireland.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 509 Annunciation street, This (Tuesday) Evening at four o'clock.

CITY TAXES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, August 6, 1872.

During the time necessary to prepare the Tax Bills for publication, they can be paid in this office, as heretofore, without additional costs.

JOHN S. WALTON,
a26 2p Administrator of Finance.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints,

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, $2 per day; private rooms, $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS,

Will attend to the purchase and sale of State and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, bonds, etc., and the negotiation of loans.

Will pay State and city taxes at allberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,
je12 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
mh8 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 10, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor:
H. C. WARMOTH.
F. J. HERRON, Secretary of State.

PUROLINE TORCHLIGHTS.

The PUROLINE AND PORTABLE GASLIGHT COMPANY, of this city, are prepared to supply

POLITICAL CLUBS

AND

PROCESSIONS

With any number of their celebrated

PUROLINE TORCHLIGHTS,

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Low Prices.

WILLIAM E. JERVEY,
Superintendent, Nos. 95 and 97 Gravier street.
au4 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1829

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums on the previous year—

On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		102,615 17
On river risks		169,212 00
Total premiums		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums		201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,350 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,078 41	
On marine risks	96,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$429,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 85	
Total	$508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	—490,822 12
Profits		$298,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	269,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,539 97
Bills receivable	45,611 50
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 96
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,862 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,600 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,600 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,980 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,600 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 23
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO,	DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELF,	L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	P. FOURCHY
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAPPRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,

jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

CRESCENT MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$194,669 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,250 64
River premiums for the year	103,299 36
Total	$459,718 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 65
Net profits	$79,923 81

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 40.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OBER, Secretary.

Trustees.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,	JOHN PHELPS,
C. T. BUDDECKE,	P. H. FOLEY,
A. G. OBER,	A. THOMSON,
E. H. SUMMERS,	B. NEWGASS,
P. N. STRONG,	VICTOR MEYER,
JOSEPH BOWLING,	J. J. GARRARD,
S. R. NEWMAN.	

my30 6m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Alexander Wheless—No. 25,926.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au10 14 18 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of François Siewerssen—No. 25,509.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Theodore Meyer has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late François Siewerssen, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au4 8 12 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of H. Presburg—No. 35,700.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, P. B. Fonke, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late H. Presburg deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au6 10 14 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Jean Baptiste Bertin—No. 35,706.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Eugene Tregigres has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Baptiste Bertin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au9 13 17 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of O. Martin—No. 35,701.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas Philip B. Fonke, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late O. Martin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au6 10 14 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Mary Miller—No. 11,361.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by H. Gunder, tutor in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au8 12 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

CAUTION.

STOLEN OR MISLAID—A MORTGAGE note for $1500, drawn and indorsed by H. Muller, dated New Orleans, October 13, 1871, at twenty-four months from date, bearing eight per cent interest, signed no variatur, by A. Breytous, notary. Also, the following: Certificate No. 206 for twenty shares People's Bank; certificate No. 62, for ten shares St. Louis Hotel Association, and several notes and drafts drawn to my order, but not indorsed. The public is notified not to negotiate the above, as payments have been stopped, and application made for duplicates of those certificates.

August 5, 1872. A. ROUSSET,
au6 11 16

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against trading or negotiating for a mortgage note of $1000, dated the twenty-second day of December, 1871, and payable one year after date, signed by and payable to and endorsed by myself, the said note having been given without consideration, and is identified with an act passed before James Fahey, on the date thereof.

jy20 3t au20 LOUIS LALAURIE.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this eleventh day of July, in the year 1872, before me, Edward Barnett, a notary public in and for this city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have agreed, and by these presents do agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and under the stipulations, obligations and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the SOUTHERN MUTUAL GASLIGHT COMPANY, and its domicile shall be established in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE II.

The purpose for which this company is organized is to purchase the patents of Byron Sloper, of New York, and Robert M. Potter, of Jersey City, patented respectively on the twenty-third day of January and twenty-third day of April, 1872, No. 123,052 and No. 126,080, and to use the same in the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas for lighting cities or other purposes, and to use and dispose of their rights in any manner the Board of Directors may think proper for the best interest of the company; they shall have the right to purchase other patents and use the same, or other process, to carry out the objects of this corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this company is hereby fixed at the sum of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be assessed at twenty per centum, to be paid for in ready money at the time of subscribing, and when said assessment shall be paid the said stock shall be considered full paid, and no further assessment shall be made thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

The business of the company shall be conducted by a board of seven Directors, composed of the following stockholders, to wit: William McCulloch, Sr., Caleb S. Hunt, G. Ingram, George A. Fosdick, Samuel M. Todd, Gabriel de Feriet and Samuel Barnes, and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, who shall serve until their successors are qualified.

They shall at their first meeting, elect from their number a President and Vice President, who shall hold office for the term for which they are elected Directors, unless sooner removed.

On the first Monday of July, 1873, and annually thereafter, there shall be held at the office of the company an election for Directors.

Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him, and may vote either in person or by proxy; a plurality of votes shall be sufficient for an election, and no stockholder shall vote more than one thousand shares.

No one shall be eligible to the position of a Director who does not hold in his own name at least fifty shares of the capital stock of said company.

ARTICLE V.

The President of this company is hereby constituted the officer upon whom all citations shall be served.

ARTICLE VI.

The term for which this corporation is formed shall be twenty-five years from the date of these presents.

ARTICLE VII.

At the expiration of the term of this act of incorporation, or at its earlier dissolution as hereinafter provided for, the affairs of the company shall be liquidated, its debts and all other liabilities paid, and the balance of its funds, if any, shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, who shall continue to act until the business of the company shall be entirely closed and liquidated, and in case of the death of either one or two of them, then the survivors or survivor shall act.

ARTICLE VIII.

The said corporation shall have full power at any general meeting convened for that purpose, after thirty days' public notice in one of the daily papers published in this city, to make any modifications, additions or alterations to this present act of incorporation, or to dissolve said corporation with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such notified meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper and necessary for the company and the transaction of its affairs; provided the same shall not be in conflict with the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation, or with the laws of this State. They shall appoint all the officers and employes of the company, and fix their salaries. They shall have full power and authority to sell and buy real and personal property, movable and immovable, to make contracts, leases, mortgages, pledges and compromises for and on behalf of said company as its interests may require.

ARTICLE X.

None of the stockholders, nor their successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any greater loss or damage in the said company than the amount of the capital stock held or owned by him or them respectively.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written, and in presence of Marcel T. Ducros and Joseph W. Jones, competent witnesses, who sign their names with the said parties and me, notary.

(Original signed.)
William McCulloch, Sr., G. Ingram,
George A. Fosdick, S. M. Todd and others,
M. T. Ducros, J. W. Jones.
EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current records.

In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature, and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of New Orleans, on this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for this city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing charter of the Southern Mutual Gaslight Company has been this day duly recorded in my office, in Book Society No. 3, folio 776.

New Orleans, July 12, 1872.
jl 14 26, 27 au4 13 C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

A. Dejean vs. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Lucas—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 7357.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John P. Montamat, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, August 16, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at my warehouse, No. 80 Elenville street, the following property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit, as per inventory on file at my office.

Terms—Cash.
au6 10 16 WILLIAM WEEKS, Constable.

John C. Seibold vs. William Porat—Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 8202.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS from the honorable Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, August 17, 1872, at the warehouse No. 231 St. Andrew street, at twelve o'clock M.—

One two-wheel CART,
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.
LOUIS LE VASSEUR,
au7 12 17 Deputy Constable.

J. J. O'Hara vs. Thomas C. Lockhart—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 615.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. H. M.