New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 20, 1872.

Gold has been discovered in Hoover's valley, Texas, and workmen are panning out from $5 to $10 a day.

Miss Matilda Phillips, a sister of Adelaide Phillips has made a successful debut at Milan in "Cenerentola."

A Long Branch beauty was recently weighed in her promenade costume, and turned the scales at 165 pounds. In her bathing dress she weighs 160 pounds.

Hiram Green, Esq., says: "The Grant party claim to be fighting for a principle. That's so; but it is a principle which is sure to bring from seven to ten per cent interest, legal tender."

Amid all the bigness of the big trees of California, the biggest was never discovered until recently, and when found measured forty-five feet in diameter.

In order to keep up with the progress of the age, Time is said to have abandoned the scythe and hour glass and purchased a mowing machine and watch.

A new style of railroad has been constructed in Assyria. It has a single rail, with springs on either side pressing against it to preserve the balance. The cost is only from $150 to $300 a mile.

The name of W. R. Fish as presidential elector on one of the tickets in this State was used without authority. Mr. Fish did not participate in the proceedings of the convention after the first day.

A curious petition has been forwarded to the President of the French republic by one Melanie Forest, washerwoman, who demands a pension because, in 1848, she was wounded by a bullet intended for M. Thiers.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* indulges in the following Chesterfieldian remark as to the Reform movement: "J. Wilkes Booth founded the Liberal Republican party, and Andy Johnson was his first convert."

A Pennsylvania woman broke her arm the other day while spanking her boy. Mothers who do that sort of thing instead of giving the little darlings sponge cake and molasses candy, please take notice and in future use a ruler.

The Mikado is not attending only to the betterment of his army; he will soon have a squadron of six iron-clad ships, completely armed, and the command of which, says the *Patrie*, will be given to an old superior officer of the French navy.

The members of the First Ward Central Liberal Club and the citizens of the first ward who favor the Liberal cause, are requested to meet at Eagle Hall, corner of Felicity and Prytania streets, to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock.

People who honor their fathers and their mothers have the comforting promise that their days shall be long in the land. They are not sufficiently numerous to make the life insurance companies think it worth their while to offer them special rates.

Pearls are the conventional jewels for the bridal parure. Where the means will allow, strings of round virgin pearls for the necklace and bracelet are the favorites, and the pear-shaped pendants for ear ornaments, while ornaments of the cluster seed pearls are by no means despised.

A well known journalist who has traveled through and thoroughly canvassed the western counties of New York believes that, with a little exertion, Governor Hoffman's prediction at Baltimore—that Greeley's majority in New York would be greater than the entire vote of Missouri—will be verified.

Brazil is in possession of another source of wealth—a river whose sandy and pebbly bottom glistens with gold and diamonds. It is called San Francisco, and is second only to the Amazon. Its length and its volume of water ranks it third among the rivers of South America, and sixth in the four continents.

A mother was once standing with her little three year old daughter on a piazza. The stars were shining brightly and the mother said: "Daughter what are those bright spots in the sky?" After a moment's hesitation the little one said: "Mamma, ain't they little gimlet holes to let the glory through?"

Sitting Bull, an eminent aborigine, who has been on the path for two years, has lately been brooded over by the sweet Angel of Peace, with healing in her wings, and is now on his way to the Great Father at Washington, with an eye to blankets and things. We trust the sedentary monster will be treated tenderly.

The Hartford *Evening Post* thinks it would never do to have Mr. Greeley as President, because he "would paste a notice on the treasury door announcing that on the following morning all debts should be paid in coin, and would empty the treasury of gold—and the thing would be done! Now, this emptiness of the treasury is just what every merchant in the land most dreads."

Utah is at present being carefully examined by a committee of the Russian Imperial Society of Mineralogy and a delegation from the Imperial Geographical Society. Both these bodies are under the auspices of the Czar's government, and are in Utah to investigate the mineral resources and not the social and political condition of that most troublesome of Territories.

The curious phenomenon of regelation can be exhibited by placing a block of ice on a netting of fine wire. The ice will be melted by the wire, and, passing down through it, will become frozen in a mass again below the wire. A simple wire can, in a similar manner, be drawn through a block of ice, which unites again behind the wire, finally showing no sign of having been cut at all.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 128, against 118 the week previous. Five died of apoplexy, 12 of congestion of the brain, 13 of consumption, 7 of infantile convulsions, 4 of infantile debility, 6 of congestive fever, 1 of remittent fever, 2 of malarial fever, 1 of typhoid fever, 3 of heart disease, 1 of pneumonia, 1 of sunstroke. Forty were ten years old and under. The city continues remarkably healthy. The Board of Health state that no case of yellow fever has yet appeared here this season.

HOW THE LAND LAYS.

Politically speaking, the situation in this State is confused beyond the understanding of the smartest men in the community. The REPUBLICAN acknowledges its incapacity to say at present what the signs of the times portend. The various parties in the field have so divided the people, and are so open to criticism of each other, that it is not only impossible for us, but it is impossible for them to arrive at any positive conclusion as to their chances of success. The McEnery party represents the ultra and uncompromising element that courts defeat. It blazons upon its banners sentiments and suggests that neither the laboring population, which includes the negroes, nor the capitalists, who represent a large portion of the white people, can indorse. The day of white supremacy and repudiation has passed away, and yet this is the backbone of the McEnery party. The Penn ticket, which resulted from a grand movement intended to fuse all the intelligent and conservative elements in opposition to the Grant party, has not been received with that favor which the authors of the movement expected, simply because it did not steer by the chart which was originally mapped out for it. It conceded too much to the Democrats and fell away from the Republicans who started it at their own expense of popularity with the party from which they took their departure. The Liberal Republicans who hoped to meet with Liberal Democrats have been forced to conclude that they made a mistake in choosing their partners, for their position to-day is that of isolation in the very party they worked the hardest to create. The McEnery ticket represents prejudice; the Penn ticket represents ingratitude and inconsistency. Unless the latter, then, can rectify its error, it must consent to partake of the weakness which a great fault always imparts.

After the McEnery and Penn tickets, the nominations of Kellogg by the Grant party and of Mr. Pinchback by a portion of the Republican party must claim our attention. As the Democrats and the Liberals weaken each other, so do these two candidates weaken each other. As Penn and McEnery divide the white vote, so do Kellogg and Pinchback divide the colored vote, and though it is said that the latter does not really intend to contest unto the end, but is willing to compromise with Kellogg when he can be insured a seat in the United States Senate, yet there is some danger that the movement may acquire such force that Mr. Pinchback will neither consent nor be allowed to withdraw. The negroes really feel some pride in this matter, as they should do, and they insist upon it that their votes shall be given for a colored man. If the candidacy of Mr. Pinchback is pushed, as some of his friends say he intends to push it, the result will then be more decidedly mixed up than it is now, for although we set out with the assertion that we could not predict the future with any certainty, it was because we have no means of deciding as to what Mr. Pinchback intends to do. If he runs, the result will be very uncertain; if he does not run, and his friends consent to fuse with the Grant party, then, according, to our judgment, Kellogg's election is insured. It is a foregone conclusion that McEnery can not be elected; it is a foregone conclusion that if McEnery runs Mr. Penn can not be elected if Pinchback withdraws; it is a foregone conclusion that if Kellogg succeeds in fusing with Pinchback that he will be elected. Now, we can not say what the result will be if Mr. Pinchback remains in the field; but this we can say, that if the candidacy of the latter offers any prospect of McEnery's success, we believe Mr. Pinchback will withdraw without any regard to his own fortunes. Under no circumstances is the the Democracy to be allowed to succeed in this State. The Republicans have decreed this, and they intend to vote according to their decree. As to the Liberal ticket, there is yet room for a change on that which will give it that vitality its originators hoped for in the beginning. As it stands it has not the confidence of the men whose votes are necessary to its success. And without this confidence it is as weak as McEnery's party.

To sum up, then, there are parties in the field that divide both the white and colored vote. The report is that there will be a fusion all around the board, the whites operating together and the negroes doing the same thing. The only light that is visible to us is this: that if the Liberals correct the error into which they have fallen of giving too much to the Democrats, they may retrieve their former prospects of success, and win the day, as Greeley proposed to do, as a better Reform party than the Reformers, as a better Republican party than the Grant party, and as better Democrats than the McEnery faction. A party of good men, free from prejudice, law-abiding in all things, just to all men, economical in their system, progressive in their ideas, would embody all the elements of Reform, Republicanism and Democracy. As none of the existing parties do this as yet, and as there is so much talk of trading and fusion afloat, we really do not see how the REPUBLICAN can be expected to fosecast the result. So we decline to undertake it.

TO LET, AND WHAT OF IT.

If the facts could be ascertained, we would be safe in wagering a year's subscription to the REPUBLICAN (which is the only bet that will pay if we lose it), that the owners of three-fourths of the houses that are labeled to rent belong to the Bourbon Democracy. And it would be safe to bet another subscription that they are about the worst scared set of landlords that ever owned real estate in a city that was in a state of uncertainty between a prolonged case of debility and a prompt restoration to good health. It is universally admitted that if Kellogg and Antoine are elected, public confidence will be shaken in this State as it never was shaken before. We admit this as Republicans, not from what we know of the intentions of these men, but from what we dread at their hands. Parties in Europe and the North have already instructed their agents in this city to invest with great caution in Louisiana from now until November, and some of our own citizens are withdrawing their money from being loaned upon any sort of security. All of these men declare their utter want of faith in the Legislature that will convene in this city next January, provided Grant and Kellogg carry the State. The men who opposed Governor Warmoth with all his influence, and in the face of his record as a Republican, because he would not consent to allow the treasury to be plundered, will then be in power without any check upon their greed. Grants of monopolies and appropriations of bonds will be suggested and carried through by the dozen, and bills will be passed that no good citizen can think of without almost condemning himself to exile.

And this result, if it is brought about at all, will be brought about by the men who own the property that is to be ruined by the inauguration of such a government. A few men, madly bent upon holding power in their own hands, have involved this community in a political confusion that threatens to effect just what no reasonable man can contemplate without sorrow and desperation. The McEnery party is the organization that refuses to let the people of Louisiana rescue themselves from the calamity that threatens to fall upon them, for while we do not say that Mr. Kellogg would perpetrate or assist in the perpetration of the injurious speculations that are laid out as the work of the next Legislature, yet we do say that the belief that these jobs would be completed during his administration will so shake public confidence both at home and abroad that we must feel the shock in every dollar's worth of property in the State.

And yet the men who own the property are the very ones who are pulling their houses down about their own ears. The McEnery party can not defeat Kellogg in a fair contest for the votes of the State because the colored people could not be induced to support it, and because an immense number of white people prefer even Kellogg to McEnery. Because McEnery runs with the boys and calls out a large crowd in ward meetings that is no sign of his success, for it must be remembered that if all the white people voted for him it would not be sufficient to elect him, and about two-thirds of the white people religiously refuse to touch him with a forty foot pole. His procession should have satisfied him on this point, for as he set that up as a proof of his popularity he cannot say that four thousand men and boys, putting his array at a large figure, gives him any right to set himself up as the leader of the white people in New Orleans even. He should have had twenty thousand voters in his procession, considering its character as a test of strength, to make it responsive to the assumption of its mastery. The fact is the McEnery party is noisier than it is popular. A popular hurdy-gurdy will draw almost the same crowd that it draws.

We set out with the opinion that most of the men who have their houses labelled to rent belong to the McEnery party. We presume this much against them from the fact their property threatens to become as useless as they are. The men who reduce communities to despair are the men who have no tenants, because they are without sense and without compromise. They demand the last dollar and insist upon occupying the front. If they are not allowed to take precedence they not only refuse to follow, but they insist on punishing their friends by going over to their enemies. McEnery and his faction have not the strength to win the day, and instead of giving way, as they should, in favor of some party that really has the force to succeed, they set themselves down in the path and declare that the people shall not succeed except they consent to carry them at the head. "You must take me along," says McEnery, "or we shall all go to the devil together." And the men who have not the sense to keep good tenants are carrying Mr. McEnery on their shoulders even while he is telling them that their labor will only end by throwing both in the ditch. The trouble is, they can not cast off their burden. McEnery is one of the loads the State acquired when it invested in the Democratic party, and until the thing wears out entirely, we shall have it standing at the doorstep pointing to the sign "To Let." The property holders with vacant houses are Bourbons as a general rule, and their being so accounts for their having vacant houses.

A CAUSELESS SCARE.

For some time past the Harper papers, both monthly and weekly, have been preaching a crusade against the Roman Catholic Church of this country. According to these alarmists there is serious danger of such a spread of "Popery" throughout the United States as shall seriously endanger the stability, nay the very existence of our republican institutions. The attention of a lukewarm public is called to the fact that cathedrals, churches, chapels, convents, asylums, theological seminaries, etc., are rapidly springing up throughout the length and breadth of our land, all devoted to the dissemination of Popery, and that, in addition to all this, the Romish priesthood are endeavoring to possess themselves of the public schools, by compelling the exclusion from them of the "Protestant Bible." In this seeming success of the old church our timid contemporaries see deep cause of alarm. Visions of long processions of dark-robed priests, bearing aloft crucifixes and images; of fair young maidens tyrannically immured within convent walls; of holocausts of "Protestant Biblos" blazing under the noonday sun; of the rack, the thumb-screw, the *auto-de-fe*; in short of all the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition float before their distempered imagination, making them dread a return to the ecclesiastical tyranny of the middle ages. This retrogressive action is to be gradually brought about in these progressive days, and in this enlightened country, through the instrumentality of Irish immigration, Romish institutions, Jesuitism, and the Democratic party; the first aggressive steps in every case being the endeavor to exclude the Bible from the public schools. To ward off these dangers the Harper publications, especially *Harper's Weekly*, are endeavoring to rouse the people to a realization of them by means of inflamatory articles and incendiary pictures; but the public remain obstinately apathetic, and will not get scared. The truth is that there is nothing to be scared about, and that the warfare which the Catholic Church militant is so energetically waging in the forms above mentioned is purely a defensive one, and a desperate one at that; the spirit of Romanism and the genius of American institutions being so antagonistic, that the former, unquestionably the weaker, has difficulty enough in holding its own. Not that there is, or ever has been, any intentional warfare against the Roman Catholic Church on the part of any considerable class in this country, but the very atmosphere of freedom is detrimental to an institution based upon implicit faith. Hence all its seeming success is merely seeming. It is an exotic, and never can thrive outside of the hot-houses of priestly influence. True, it is erecting churches, convents and schools devoted to its interests. But enter any one of those churches during service and what is to be seen. A crowd of kneeling worshippers, so absorbed in their devotions, especially at certain portions of the service that not a head is raised. Look again, and the most noticeable fact in regard to those worshippers is not so much their devotion as their sex. The majority of them, an overwhelming majority, are women; a fact in itself sufficient to allay the fears which the papers alluded to and others of a like character would seek to arouse. But, these papers may say, "are not the women the formers, the trainers of the minds of men in their earliest and most impressionable years?" True, and the Roman Catholic mothers do their best to aid the priests by their instructions and their influence; but with what effect? The bands which hold the minds of their sons in childhood and youth snap assunder when they reach man's estate, or become so elastic as to lose all binding force. Still, as the power of first impressions is one of the strongest, it is no wonder that the zeal of the sincere Catholic should lead him to struggle still for the mastery of the youthful mind, and in this struggle to make it a *sine qua non*, whenever he has the power, to exclude the Bible from those first fountains of instruction, the public schools. This step was taken years ago in this city, and it does not appear to have in the slightest degree unsettled that principle which the Bible, subjected to private interpretation, is supposed to represent—the principle of religious freedom.

We would suggest, therefore, to the Harper papers, and others which are likewise afflicted with a papistphobia, that questions relating to the supremacy of forms of faith will settle themselves in accordance with the providential arrangement guaranteeing the ultimate triumph of truth; and that, in the meanwhile, as that triumph can not be promoted by appealing to passion and prejudice, they had better devote their talents and energies to the remedying of some more pressing evil than the danger of Popish domination.

THE PICAYUNE IMBROGLIO.

The ridiculous position which the managers of the *Picayune* have got it into before the public, and the consequent dissatisfaction of the stockholders, is more a matter of regret to right-thinking men than ridicule. True, the paper is an anomaly of journalism. Once distinguished for ability, and the graceful purity of its editorial matter, its lapse into a mere pothouse organ, redolent of abuse and vituperative epithet, excites regret proportioned to its former excellence.

This imbroglio can not be considered a private affair. It certainly involves private interests, but it is equally true that it depends on public patronage for support. Offered to the community as a medium of intelligence, it of necessity challenges scrutiny and provokes criticism. In this light it engages our attention. As a political opponent we have no right to expect that in its discussion of public matters courtesy and fairness will characterize it. Obloquy is not argument, and abuse, calumny and deception are the weakest instruments that can be employed by an opponent. It indicates either weakness of intellect, or a predisposition to habits of thought and expression not acquired amid social refinements, or the practices usual with the cultured and well informed.

The *Picayune*, under its new management, made a graceful, but somewhat transcendental salutatory. It promised many things, and created great expectations as a conservative organ; but in the language of its president, "its vacilating and contradictory tone" on public questions aroused "a public conviction that it was the advocate of Grant," and in consequence the disguised enemy of the people whose interests it falsely pretended to advance. Even yet it loses no opportunity for an insidious sneer at the Baltimore nominees, and clothes with elaborate courtesy its references to Grant. Its politics have changed with every public excitement, and calumny of political opponents (who for the time share its dislike) have been noticeably in contrast with its alleged attempt to "do away with the opportunity for the wicked and the temptation for the weak by having a journalism that will never rest, and never sleep, and that can neither be seduced or eluded in its fourfold capacity of inquest, memory, monitor and conscience of the people."

But, as if in direct contradiction of this last pretense, its "vacilating and contradictory course," according to President Brickell, involved "business complications from the direction of Texas, whence most valuable patronage was received," and to secure this support any change, or the advocacy of any views, was ready to be made: certainly an irreconcilable position for a paper holding in its hands "the inquest, memory, monitor and conscience of the people." Was it a verification of its lofty pretenses to denounce with indiscriminate calumny some of the best citizens of Louisiana, men of unimpeachable honor and character, as "the shadow, catspaw and tool" of a high official, "and ready to combine with the enemies of the South to defeat their own people."

Will the *Picayune* tell us who wrote those lines? Was it a native of the South, or were they traced by an alien and an adventurer, who, estimating the intentions of the immigrants to Louisiana by his own, say they came here to plunder and outrage the people. There need be no fear in answering the question that Colonel Penn and others will hold the skulker to personal responsibility. There are some *things* beneath contempt; and many a wretch who would otherwise have cowered beneath just punishment, has owed his safety to the same impunity.

We care little what management controls the *Picayune*, but for decency's sake we trust it will be amenable to the common courtesies and proprieties of life.

FIGHTING IN THE FUTURE.

It seems that Colonel Lewis, the Customhouse candidate for Congressman at large, is by no means satisfied with the political situation. He seems to think that there is no real division among the white people of the State, or, if any, it is temporary and insignificant. In his speech in reply to Governor Pinchback, Friday night, he said that the campaign was pregnant with grave events. He called upon the colored people to remember 1868, and become united. "They would have reason to regret their divisions. They are now defenseless. Their guns have been turned over to the whites."

The only cheering prospect the Colonel discovers in the gloomy future is the certainty that Grant will interfere to assist colored people. How or in what way he does not indicate, but his satisfaction in that certainty is as placid as noticeable.

The suggestions of Colonel Lewis disclose two facts: First, that he and his associates are in favor of a black man's party. Second, that Grant favors such a party in Louisiana and will give federal assistance in opposition to the whites.

We have so frequently expressed our abhorrence of such a state of things that it is scarcely necessary to reiterate our opposition to it now. It would be disastrous alike to both races. As the inevitable and sure precursor of a war of races, it would be the forerunner of scenes the horror of which no pen can depict. The theory of Africanization may be pleasant for the colored people to contemplate, but it will prove delusive in the end. Their interests and future good are so inextricably interwoven with that of the whites, that it will be fatal to the weaker when the separation occurs. But in what essential particular does the position of Mr. Pinchback differ from the implied position of Colonel Lewis? Mr. Pinchback has, by consenting to head the ticket of his party, made an overt act in the direction of Africanization. He heads a black man's party against the principles of Liberalism, Republicanism and Democracy. He claims that his race should elect him Governor because he has African blood in his veins, and assumes to be the "first colored gentleman in Louisiana," just as King Louis claimed to be the "first gentleman of France."

Now, the position of these two gentlemen, from widely different standpoints in a political sense, points in the same direction. Their position leaves the impression that they both favor negro ascendency, both are agreed in their exertions to assist it. But what do they expect to gain by it? Is it not just as absurd for the negroes to make laws for the white man as would be the attempt to deny to the colored people their right to participate in the affairs of government?

The true policy of our people, without distinction of color, is to act in harmony, and, if they differ at all, do it upon a political principle, and not upon a question of race or color.

A letter has been received at Washington from Horace Greeley, dated Bradford, New Hampshire, in which he says that the Liberal Republicans will certainly carry New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. This, he says, is a fair share of the electoral vote of the East, and that the balance necessary to a presidential choice must come from the South and West.

Flora McFlimsey is tired of trying to get out of the fashion. She says that let her wear what she will she sees it duplicated before she gets home.

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

LIBERAL PARTY

Will be held at

LAFAYETTE SQUARE,

Saturday Evening, August 24, at Half-Past Seven O'clock.

All citizens favorable to the election of GREELEY and BROWN and the State ticket headed by Colonel D. B. PENN are invited to attend.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

GEORGE G. GARNER,

President Parish Committee.

au20 5t 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

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

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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, $3.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

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,

No. 141 Poydras street.

mh3 1y 3t 2p

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We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.

Also from T. H. Senoir, agent, a new

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with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

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of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

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WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

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LAWYERS' BRIEFS,

BOOK WORK,

STEAMBOAT WORK,

BUSINESS CARDS,

PROGRAMMES,

HANDBILLS

and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

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STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

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We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have

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AND OF EVERY SIZE

Our Facilities for Printing

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are unequaled by any establishment in this city

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER,

Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES,

In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 18, 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.

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 of 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		201,900 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,250 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$266,078 41	
On marine risks	98,680 22	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 88	
Total	$509,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	491,822 12
Profits		$296,428 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,685 11
City bonds	239,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,108 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 83
Notes secured by pledge	122,259 97
Bills receivable	43,611 53
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 55
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,029 83
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. GENSERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
CHARLES LAFITTE.

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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	$194,869 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,356 64
River premiums for the year	182,299 56
Total	$438,718 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$359,153 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. OGDEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

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

my30 6m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FREERT, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office. jy9

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, at No. 119 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FURNISHED ROOMS — LARGE, AIRY rooms suitable for gentlemen, committees or clubs, at 108 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. je2

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families if desired. se8

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against trading or negotiating for a mortgage note of $3000, 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 2t au20 LOUIS LALAURIE.