New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange place.

A. Simon, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange alley (under St. Louis Hotel).

James Ennis, Pontchartrain railroad depot, Third District; also at depot, foot of Lafayette street, First District.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien streets, Third District.

Variety news stand, corner Dauphine and Canal streets.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY ADMINISTRATOR REMICK, at twelve o'clock, in the City Hall, revenues of the new market in Algiers for the months of September, October, November and December.

BY DANIEL CROWLEY, constable First Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, at corner of Basin and Julia streets, contents of a liquor store—M. De Courcy vs. W. K. Chandler.

Local Intelligence.

Business on the levee is improving and promises to grow better.

Jeff Goulon, very anxious to vote early and often, swore to too many things in attempting to register in the fifth ward. He was placed in a barred ballot-box, near Jackson square, and somebody voted him a perjurer. Mr. W. C. Barry is the complainant.

Hunters are cleaning up their traps, preparatory to autumnal sport. Grassee, a delicious bunch of refined oil in feathers, has appeared, and, in a few days more, wild ducks will come home on the Northern breezes.

RICKETY.—Several rickety looking old tenements on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Mary and Felicity, have been gazed upon by the keen eyes of Sergeant Vankirk, who reports them as not only a nuisance, but liable to fall at any time and harm some one. The human inhabitants complain, saying that as they are compelled to pay rent to the agent, they should have a trifle of attention. The flooring of all the buildings is lower than the banquette, and when a smart shower falls water passes from the street through the lower rooms to the rear. The memory of man runneth not back so far as the time when these shells were stuck up.

WARLIKE.—Mr. Christopher keeps a store in Algiers, and has been taught a lesson which will oblige him to keep small change in his till hereafter. Two fellows called to purchase ammunition, tendering a five dollar note in payment. The proprietor having no change, but having some holy faith in man's honesty, left his establishment to procure smaller money, leaving the customers alone in his room. Returning, he failed to find them and three pistols. Mr. Christopher entertains an idea, but declines to ventilate it.

Four men, without other covering than the sky, were found sleeping soundly in Lafayette square Wednesday night, and as it is an offense against a city ordinance were sent to prison. We remember that once on a time, early in the year 1862, several hundred men snoozed uneasily in this square, and they were not lugged to jail. Perhaps stacks of fierce looking muskets kept the police off.

Joseph Blackway, one who delights to serve his country through the medium of a ballot box, was arrested in the second ward Wednesday for using fraud in his attempt to register his name

Vidangeurs are closely watched of nights by the police, and the least violation is sure to bring the artillerymen to a sudden halt, only to take up a line toward a calaboose. Six of the craft, with caissons, were taken into camp Wednesday night for failing to comply with the new ordinance. Their ordnance went to the public pound.

A PET.—Mary Walker, a pet of Conti street, goes to the Criminal Court to listen to what Anselmo Danos will swear concerning dozen paper dollars which he lost in her house while on a friendly visit there.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The writ of habeas corpus in the case of E. A. Giroux and wife, charged with murder and accessory of murder of Clay Laine, No. 91 Baronne street, was announced by the appearance of both parties in court. On motion of Mr. Castellanos, and his statement that Mrs. Giroux has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2500 by Recorder Houghton, the matter was withdrawn and Giroux remanded.

In the case of Frank Russell, charged with assault and battery on Annie Larkin, bail was fixed at $100.

George Kehrwald and Charles Heins, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on J. J. Glosson, were acquitted.

Walter Oliver, alias Walter G. Allen, who had pleaded guilty to assault, was fined $1, or one hour Parish Prison.

The property in the case of Martha Williams, charged with embezzlement of clothing intrusted to her by Sarah Taylor, was returned to the latter by order of court.

The case of Charles Smith, burglary and larceny, was continued to sixteenth instant.

Aleck White, who was charged with assault with intent to kill, but pleaded guilty to assault and battery, was fined $1 or one hour in Parish Prison. The accused has about half a dozen similar charges pending against him.

Thomas Carroll pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was released on bonds to await sentence.

The three or four cases of burglary, larceny etc., against James McKay and James Stewart, alias Reynolds, etc., were continued at their request, indefinitely, and they remanded to the Parish Prison.

CLERICAL.—Rev. M. J. Manuel was arrested in the Fourth District several days ago for disturbing the peace. All a mistake; it was a piece—of humanity—that disturbed him. He was discharged. Now rises John Wallace, an Algerine, who says he is a preacher, but the police assert that he is a dangerous and suspicious individual, one unworthy to be a leader of innocents.

WEARY OF LIFE.—Ella Clark, soiled dove of Bienville street, weary of life's many troubles, attempted to destroy her life last evening by swallowing a dose of laudanum. She still lives to experience more trials.

Auguste Shulter, a lad, last evening fell off a barge at the grain elevator, and broke several bones. He was sent to his home on Pleasant street.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

True Party Claims—The Bourbons—Bourbon Policy—Effect on the Negro Mind—Voting Right.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The committees of the Liberal, Democratic and Reform parties having placed in the field a ticket, in violation of express instruction from the Liberal convention, and the purpose and mission of the Liberal party—a ticket which if elected will send Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats to back seats, and secure the entire State and federal patronage to the Bourbon Democracy—it will be well to consider the claims of the ascendant wing of the fusion to recognition as a reform party. It matters not by what name parties are called; they are to be judged by the ideas or principles which they represent. "A rose by any other name will smell as sweet;" but all the special pleadings or forensic skill of man can not convince sensible men that a certain obnoxious animal should be called a rabbit when their nostrils detect the counterfeit.

The fusion has entailed upon the Liberal party the very weight it desired to avoid; the very incubus which necessitated the new departure. It burdens the Liberal party with the eloquent, fascinating and valiant Bourbons who are always at the front, cheering and marshaling the Democratic host to sure and certain defeat and annihilation. Gifted in oratory, versatile in talent, erratic in judgment, they are the rear guard of progress, the saddening remains of the past shadowing the daybreak of the present and future.

In 1866 and 1867 they held the reins of power. I set down in extenuation of their regime that it began at the close of a great civil war; the teachings and institutions of a lifetime were confronted with changes and events over which they had no control; defeat, pecuniary losses, revolutions in labor and trade, were not cheerful to contemplate; the spirit of retaliation may be natural and pardonable under such provocations. Laws were passed curtailing the rights of the negro; courts oppressed him; the doctrine of white supremacy was universally proclaimed. The negro with his newly acquired rights was forced into an antagonism with his former master who hesitated to acknowledge them. Under the same regime a social and political ostracism of new comers, ex-federal soldiers, or "carpet-baggers," began. The error of this policy pursued toward the negro was soon demonstrated by the shifting, unsatisfactory condition of labor, resulting in direct loss to the planter, arbitrary and raw contracts, and mutual distrust. Every Bourbon predicted a war of races, and the blacks massed in solid phalanx for self-protection. The policy pursued toward the new comer resulted in his alliance with the blacks as the only element in Louisiana offering him welcome. Their interests were common, and the blacks eagerly accepted the leadership of men who, in many cases were mere adventurers, in others brave and honorable, and in return for votes and office they instituted a government in 1868 which recognized for the first time the citizenship of the negro in Louisiana.

Practical lessons should have taught the Bourbons the folly of their course. They reared a column of ignorance, marshaled by new comers, to confront the wealth and intelligence of the native population of the State; they created discontent, distrust and jealousies between the races, which, unhappily, resulted in bloody collisions, and when the Republican party became victorious in 1868 and took the reins of government, it was their plain duty as citizens to gracefully bow to the decree of the people, as Republicans would have done had the Bourbons proved successful. But they did not. The State government, after its recognition by the Congress of the United States, was still treated as an usurpation; its officers were slandered at home and abroad; the Legislature, composed of the only available material friendly to the new era, was injudiciously and indiscriminately denounced as a band of thieves. The new government, with many difficulties to encounter at the best, was almost overwhelmed by a populace excited to the degree of Parisian Communists. The credit of the State was nearly ruined; the market was flooded with bonds to meet its current expenses; the payment of these bonds required additional taxation and a serious oppression of the wealthy, intelligent followers of the Bourbon leaders. Deprived of the salutary influences of society, which would have surrounded them had Bourbons accepted the situation and ceased their partisan antagonism, the new and inexperienced legislators were surrounded with every condition conducive to recklessness and corruption. Votes were bought and sold, monopolies were established; and almost every abuse in the history of that eventful Legislature may be attributed to Bourbon money, Bourbon lobbyists, Bourbon corporations. The journals of both Houses, and popular traditions bear me out, in saying that Bourbons and Republicans robbed and plundered the State like a band of brothers. Take the amount bequeathed by the Bourbon Legislature of 1866-7, add to it the fruits of Bourbon complicity and policy in 1869-70, and you have the greater portion of the State debt, against which the honest people complain. I recall the fact that in 1870 the Democrats were led to boast, in deference to the demands of respectability, that they would not re-elect their recreant servants, but the bitter and indiscriminate opposition to the government continued. The Bourbon press assailed the private character of officials without regard to truth or investigation, and Bourbon orators repeated the slanders. A Republican Governor, anxious at all times during his administration to reconcile the different classes of the people, and counteract the effects of Bourbon policy, was treated with scorn and contempt, and his character as unwarantably assailed as though he had been a street vagabond instead of the chief executive of the State.

I have neither time nor patience to recount the eccentricities, defeats or bad policy of the Bourbons, which have produced a chasm between two classes, prevented reconciliation and a union of honest reform elements to purify legislative halls and redeem the credit of the State. I do not allude to the past to recall unpleasant memories, or for purposes of crimination or recrimination, but to show the Bourbon record as popularly conceived, and upon which the people will predicate its claims to their confidence and support. It is enough to say that the policy inaugurated in 1866 and 1867 by the Bourbons has never been modified, except where the laws of the State have extended aid and assistance to the negro. Civil rights bills, school bills, constabulary and election laws were passed in opposition to Bourbon votes and Bourbon influence. It was only yesterday that the united State ticket was cordially supported by the Bourbon press, and it did not claim to represent or offer a single candidate to the negro voters of the State. The impression on the negro mind is powerful, and between gratitude for the Republican party which protected him and a fusion ticket headed by men he has no reason to trust, the choice he will make is not at all doubtful.

Let fusion succeed, and the chief purpose of Liberals will fail—a cordial understanding, mutual confidence between whites and blacks. The solid phalanx of ignorance will continue, with its blighting influence upon every good interest of the State, and Liberal Democrats will rue the day they gave it countenance.

Liberal Democrats and Liberal Republicans are both opposed to the Bourbons and to the leaders of the Grant party who have appealed to race in rallying their hosts, hence they met on middle ground and launched the Liberal party. It is captured by the Bourbons. Fusion is not entitled to their allegiance. It is more honorable to vote with a minority in the right than with a majority known to be wrong. Looking at stubborn facts squarely in the face, it is better to vote for an independent reform ticket heartily and honestly than to vote for a fusion representing no sound principle or policy, but the errors and blunders of the past.

Very respectfully,

EMERSON BENTLEY.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M. local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Chicago	91	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	96	W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	89	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston	90	S. E.	Fair.
Indianola	90	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville	91	S.	Fair.
Memphis	91	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	91	S. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	87	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	94	S.	Clear.
Pittsburg	65	W.	Heavy rain.
Shreveport	92	E.	Clear.
St. Louis	91	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	96	W.	Clear.
Fort Benton	55	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul Minn	92	S. W.	Clear.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
St. Paul	..	..	8	8
Fort Benton	..	1	1	1
Davenport	..	2	3	4
St. Louis	1	..	9	5
Pittsburg	..	..	5	5
Cincinnati	..	2	5	0
Memphis	..	..	5	7
Vicksburg	11	..	11	4
Shreveport	..	3	5	9
Nashville	..	..	1	0
New Orleans	..	3	..	..

The river here is thirteen feet two inches below high water mark of 1871.

Our Hotels.

As the fall business season is now fairly opened, it may not be amiss to take a look into the means that are in the city for the accommodation of persons coming here to do business. At present we have only two first class hotels open—the City and the St. Charles. The first of these, the City Hotel, kept by that old veteran host, Colonel R. S. Morse, who is assisted ably by Messrs Watson and Mumford, may be safely put down as the best ordered and managed hotel in the Southwest. While no attempt is made at extravagant display, it still offers to its guests every comfort that can be found in the grand hotels of the North and East, and while its charges are far below those of those establishments, we are confident that a guest meets with every luxury there just as well as if he paid his five or six dollars a day for them elsewhere. The City Hotel is the great place of stoppage for merchants coming here to buy goods, and its parlors and sitting-rooms are now filled every night with crowds of those gentlemen, and a visitor will find there more representatives from all the neighboring States and learn more of our trade than anywhere else. The establishment was thoroughly refitted only a few weeks ago, and is now all that the most particular guest could ask. The gentlemen in the office are real models of courtesy, the fare is excellent as to quality and preparation and the service faultless. The St. Charles Hotel is also a well managed establishment and can accommodate a great number of guests.

The Stanley-Livingstone Letters.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The credibility of Stanley is fortified by the following additional testimony:

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, Cooper Institute, New York, August 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR—I have compared the original letter of Dr. David Livingstone, addressed to James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq., with an original letter of Dr. Livingstone, dated River Shore, in Africa, January 6, 1862, and addressed to the president of the American Geographical Society, and I do not hesitate to pronounce the handwriting of these two letters to be identical.

E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

This is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican:*

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Livingstone-Stanley-Noe controversy still rages, and fac-simile letters are reproduced and discussed by experts. The *Herald* introduces a new and important witness in William F. Stearns, son of the president of Amherst College. Mr. Stearns is in business in this city. He met Dr. Livingstone in 1865 on the steamer which carried both to Bombay. A warm friendship began, and on arriving at Bombay Dr. Livingstone made his home at Stearns' house. During February, 1866, Mr. Stearns received several letters from Dr. Livingstone, which he has handed over to the *Herald*. He says he can swear that the letter received by Mr. Bennett from Livingstone through Stanley is genuine, and was written by Livingstone's own hand. The chirography in the letter received by Stearns in 1866 from Livingstone unquestionably corresponds with the *Herald's* fac-simile.

In regard to Livingstone's use in his letters of Americanisms, Mr. Stearns argues as follows: "The doctor was a devoted admirer of America. I have heard him argue with enthusiasm the cause of the North in the late war against the Southern views of other Englishmen. His impressibility in the matter of expression you may note in his use in the third of these letters of the phrase 'some considerable,' which certainly Stanley could not be accountable for. His brother, Charles Livingstone, kept, possibly still keeps, a boardinghouse at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and his eldest son fell fighting for the Union before Petersburg. He told me himself that when returning from the Zambeze expedition it was with difficulty he could bring himself to speak or write in the English language. At such a time I can imagine what the effect upon him would be of a chatty correspondent with so much to tell."

Currency Statement.

The following is the official detailed statement of United States currency outstanding up to Saturday:

Old demand notes	$35,152 50
Legal tender notes, new issue	114,263,817 00
Legal tender notes, issue of 1869	214,736,183 00
One year notes of 1863	30,240 00
Two year notes of 1863	34,180 00
Two year coupon notes of 1863	31,800 00
Compound interest notes	614,909 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,377,291 60
Fractional currency, second issue	3,180,525 76
Fractional currency, third issue	3,849,539 61
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	17,622,909 94
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	11,035,931 25
Total	$387,687,943

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

People of New Orleans who pay five-eighths of the State taxes, see to it. Impoverished people of the country parishes, see to it. The holders of State bonds, at home and abroad, see to it. It might be suggestively added see to what? See that the rotten hulks of a past political power don't cumber the way; see that the voice of the people, chained down by those who do none of the voting and all of the growling, and who are in the first rank to get a fat office, to which their interest does not entitle them, see to it that these public demoralizers have no chance at the bellows, no finger in the pie again. The State indebtedness has not been increased one cent by H. C. Warmoth. On the contrary, villainy in the Legislature, by which the debt could be increased, was killed off by the $25,000,000 amendment, suggested by Governor Warmoth, who has destroyed by his veto more jobs than ever have passed. The State debt is but $23,000,000, all told. See to it. The State taxes are levied to pay the interest of the bonded debt, and we say, bully! We believe in paying debts—see to it. The augmentation in the city debt has been made by the rose-watered Democrats—see to it. With the bad deeds of past administrations cumbering the records, and for which the present administration has to pay—echo answers, see to it.

M. No. 2.

CANTON MATTINGS.—The great importing house of D. H. Holmes, Nos. 155 Canal and 45 Bourbon streets, has just received a splendid, fresh lot of Canton mattings, of all colors and patterns. These mattings are the real Chinese goods, and are fresh and of the best quality; therefore, parties who would be deterred from carpeting their houses on account of the high prices of woolen goods this year would find them the best substitute, as they are both elegant, cleanly and cheap.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Stomach as an Avenger.—For every treason of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ. se1 eod W

New Orleans Merchants should Advertise in the TERREBONNE PATRIOT, Houma, Louisiana; it will pay. de13 1y

San Mutual Insurance Company, September 4, 1872.—Scrip holders are hereby notified that this company is now ready to issue certificates of stock for the conversion of their scrip. Holders are requested to present their certificates without delay.

Parties desiring insurance are requested to notice that this old and reliable company is issuing policies on fire, river and marine risks upon the most favorable terms, and, under their amended charter, insurers will, if they so elect, receive dividends of their proportion of profits of the company in cash without the requirement of becoming a stockholder, and they are assured of the utmost liberality in the adjustment and settlement of losses.

se1 1m JAMES L. DAY, President.

New Orleans Credit Foncier Association, Office No. 46 Old Levee street, New Orleans, August 31, 1872.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the ninth installment of TEN PER CENT shall be due, payable at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, September 10, 1872. By order of the President.

se1 10t A. SAULET, Secretary.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine William A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown; leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Liberal Parish Executive Committee. New Orleans, August 16, 1872.—Regular meetings of this committee TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., at No. 257 Common, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. Business hours daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The subcommittees will meet TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 M.

GEORGE G. GARNER, President.

Attested: PAUL B. WOODWARD, Secretary. au17 1m5

Greeley and Brown Republican State Central Committee of the State of Louisiana:

President—HUGH J. CAMPBELL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE W. CARTER, of Cameron.
L. L. SWORDS, of Assumption.
SAMUEL ARMSTEAD, of Caddo.
HENRY PEMAS, of St. John the Baptist.
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD, of Baton Rouge.

MEMBERS.

PETER HARPER, of St. Charles.
L. W. DEWEES, of Red River.
CORNELIUS DONATO, of St. Landry.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, of Assumption.
L. B. JENKS, of East Feliciana.
P. G. REMICK, of Orleans.
J. B. JOURDAIN, of Orleans.
W. G. McCONNELL, of Orleans.
B. P. BLANCHARD, of Orleans.
GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET, of Orleans.
GENERAL JEFF THOMPSON, of Orleans.
CHARLES LABUZAN, of Orleans.

Secretary—CHARLES P. WIGGIN.

Assistant Secretaries:

E. LONGPRE, OTIS REMICK.
ERNEST LONGPRE,
Assistant and Acting Secretary.

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Greeley and Brown Republican Parish Central Committee of the Parish of Orleans:

THOMAS ISABELLE, President.
W. C. KINSELLA, First Vice President.
M. C. CARROLL, Second Vice President.
CHARLES LABUZAN, Third Vice President.
J. A. RAYNAL, Fourth Vice President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Treasurer.
CHARLES P. VIGERS, Recording Secretary.
ERNEST LONGPRE, Corresponding Secretary.
DOMINIQUE BIANCHINI, Sergeant-at-Arms.

MEMBERS:

First Ward—Thomas Isabelle.
Second Ward—Charles Labuzan.
Third Ward—Thomas Lynne.
Fourth Ward—B. P. Blanchard, Ernest Longpre.
Fifth Ward—William Vigers, J. A. Raynal.
Sixth Ward—Hugh J. Campbell.
Seventh Ward—George W. Carter, William J. Moore.
Eighth Ward— — — —.
Ninth Ward—W. C. Kinsella.
Tenth Ward—J. D. O'Connell.
Eleventh Ward—N. H. McLemore.
Twelfth Ward—M. C. Carroll.
Thirteenth Ward—John Gastkamp, A. VanHorsen.
Fourteenth Ward—W. H. Hennens.
Fifteenth Ward—J. H. H. Camp, Henry Carroll.

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SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Caroline Cahn, Widow of E. Cahn—No. 35,987.

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

By order of the Court.

au31 se1 6 M. O'TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Rudolph Sipp—No. 35,758. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Philip B. Fouke, Public Administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Rudolph Sipp, 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.

au30 se1 7 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A CERTAIN MORTGAGE NOTE, drawn by Mrs. Margaret Ruth, to the order of and by herself indorsed, dated New Orleans, April 20, 1872, payable twelve months after date, for $1000, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, paraphed "ne varietur" by W. J. Castell, notary public, to identify it with an act passed before him. The public is cautioned not to negotiate for or purchase said note, payment having been stopped, the same having been lost or stolen from the undersigned.

EMILIE DIETRICH.

Corner of Franklin and Customhouse streets. se6 5t*

LOST OR MISLAID—SIX STATE WARrants.—Salary warrants of the Adjutant General for the months of January, February, March, April, May and part of June, 1872. Information that may lead to their recovery will be liberally re-

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	$718,293 57	
On marine risks	162,615 17	
On river risks	109,242 00	
Total premiums	$991,150 74	
Less unearned premiums	201,600 00	
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,550 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$200,078 41	
On marine risks	96,666 72	
On river risks	148,957 63	
	$430,724 26	
Taxes	21,597 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 02	
Total	$508,678 05	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	490,822 12
Profits		$298,728 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,605 11
City bonds	209,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	448,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 50
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,980 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	263,559 82
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,361,241 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. P. 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	61,359 64
River premiums for the year	183,299 36
Total	$439,718 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$356,152 65
Net profits	$79,223 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 DIXON, Secretary.

Trustees.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, JOHN FERRY,
C. T. BUDDECKE, F. B. FOLEY,
A. O. BEER, S. THOMSON,
E. B. SUMMERS, R. NEWGASS,
P. S. STRONG, VICTOR MEY
JOSEPH OWLING, J. J. GARRAR
S. E. NEWMAN.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF

KENTUCKY.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

DAY OF THE DRAWING FIXED.

No Postponement from September 28.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied from the large sale of tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket-holders that the drawing will positively take place on September 28, proximo, and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstances can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desiroug of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must first be supplied; and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned, instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Kentucky.

Louisville, Kentucky, August 19, 1872.

au26 dtsed w2t

EDUCATIONAL.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Popular for home, church, and school advantages. For circular, address the Principal,

jy16 2t aw 3m MISS RACHELLE G. HUNT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LIGHT-TOP BUGGY. Price $125. Apply to S. SLEEBLEY, No. 70

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 3, 1872.

[No. 1731—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several pay rolls and accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

Officers and clerks in the office of the City Attorney	$1923 20
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of the Mayor, viz:	
Mayor's office	960 00
City Council	125 00
City Hall building	255 00
Total	1340 00
Mrs. E. Dunn, services as keeper of archives for the month of August, 1872	120 00
Clarendon Davisson, for services as librarian	120 00
Mary Davisson, for services as assistant librarian	50 00
H. Conquest Clarke, Secretary of Council	150 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Commerce	5058 33
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Public Accounts	3429 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, viz:	
Administrator's office	305 20
Waterworks office	1756 65
Waterworks proper	1792 00
Insane Asylum	510 00
House of Aged and Infirm	50 00
Courthouses	200 00
Total	4291 85
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Police, viz:	
Administrator's office	340 00
City Workhouse	698 31
Public pounds	200 00
City cemeteries	30 00
Public squares	370 00
Boys' House of Refuge	339 29
Girls' House of Refuge	75 00
Burying indigent dead and conveying sick to hospital	100 00
Recorders' Courts	3059 90
Total	5511 75
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Improvements, viz:	
Department proper	416 67
Bureau of Wharves and Landings	579 32
Bureau of Streets	3063 33
Bureau of City Drainage	125 00
Total	4203 32
Surveyors' Department	1216 66
Sanitary Inspectors and City Physicians	646 04
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Assessments	2564 91
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Finance	2666 66
Salaries of the Mayor and Administrators	4125 00

Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, September 3, 1872.

Yeas—Cockburn, Shaw, Delassize, Remick, Lewis, Walton, Bonzano.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. se4 1t

REGISTRATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of State Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, September 2, 1872.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF section twenty of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State," etc., approved March 16, 1870, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until SATURDAY, October 26, 1872, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office hours from 7 A. M. until 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1870, and who now desire to register, and all voters registered in 1870 who have removed from the election precinct in which they then resided must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct in which they now reside.

All registered voters who have changed their place of residence within the election precinct in which they were registered in 1870 are notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct, and have such change noted upon the registry books and upon their certificates of registration.

The following is a list of the boundaries of the several election precincts, and the location of the registration office in each precinct:

FIRST ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicity road, Thalia street and Mississippi river.

Office—No. 322 St. Charles street, corner of Napoleon street.

SECOND ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Thalia and Julia streets, Mississippi river and rear of city.

Office—No. 321 St. Charles street, between Calliope and Clio streets.

THIRD ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Julia and Canal streets, Mississippi river and rear of city.

Office—No. 245 Poydras street, between Dryades and Rampart streets.

FOURTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Canal street, St. Louis street, Mississippi river and rear of city.

Office—Corner of Customhouse and Villere streets.

FIFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Louis street, St. Philip street, Mississippi river and rear of city.

Office—Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

SIXTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Philip street, Esplanade street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain.

Office—Corner of Hospital and Bourbon streets.

SEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Esplanade street, Elysian Fields street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain.

Office—Corner of Dauphine and Union streets.

EIGHTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Elysian Fields street, Lafayette avenue, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain.

Office—No. 456 Dauphine street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets.

NINTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Lafayette avenue, Fishermen's canal, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain.

Office—No. 546 Dauphine street, between Clouet and Louisa streets.

TENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicity road, First street and Mississippi river.

Office—No. 143 St. Andrew street, corner of Annunciation street.

ELEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by First and Toledano streets and the Mississippi river.

Office—Corner of Washington and Magazine streets.

TWELFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Toledano street, Napoleon avenue and Mississippi river.

Office—Magazine