New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
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LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

History of the Fair Case—The First and Last Trials—Indignation at the Verdict—Mrs. Fair Coming to New Orleans.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 5, 1872.

The great social sensation which has been the chief theme of local topic among all classes of our immoral and lawlessly inclined city is over. The "Fair murder case" is over, and San Francisco is now entitled to the belt as the champion city of the world for the commission of the most high-handed outrages and cold blooded murderers, and the liberation of criminals—especially those of the moneyed class. The verdict in this case was received with astonishment and indignation by all but the few sympathizers with the murderess, and, in many instances, not until the report of acquittal was again repeated by other parties, was it believed that such an extraordinary verdict had been rendered—so much at variance with law and the evidence, showing a total lack of common sense, to say nothing of mocking at justice and a sacrifice of conscience and dignity as men and jurymen in a moment of maudlin sentimentality mistaken for mercy.

The first trial, eighteen months ago, occupied twenty-eight days, in which her history, that of her murdered paramour and everybody directly or in any way connected with the case was drawn out in extenso and published to the world. Her character—which is the worst a woman could possibly have—was called in question, and proven not only by her letters of correspondence and witnesses particeps criminis, but by her own words and unblushing confession that she "was married to Mr. Crittenden in Heaven," and totally disregarded all human enactments on the marital question, etc.; in other words, believing in the free love system. But her character had nothing to do with her guilt or innocence. Justice should not stop to consider the morality or or immorality of a murderer. The jury, within twenty minutes after retiring, brought in a verdict "murder in the first degree." The court passed the sentence of death upon the criminal.

Of course, the case was appealed on every imaginary ground possible. A stay of execution was granted, and the Supreme Court ordered a new trial, on a technical point, and the only one counsel for defense had overlooked—that the court erred in not allowing the defense the closing argument. The law says "the defense and prosecution shall alternate in argument, and the defense may have the closing argument." And it is hinted that the Supreme Court must have been greatly interested in the prisoner's welfare to travel so far out of its way to hunt up a flaw upon which to allow a new trial other than any named in the bill of exceptions, and that, too, the only one upon which a new trial could have been ordered with any degree of legality. Either that or envious hatred to the murdered Crittenden. No reasonable grounds were shown in the application for a change of venue, and it was therefore denied.

At the new trial the former judge absented himself under the customary plea of illness, and a judge from an adjoining district was called upon to preside, so that the former charge of impartial ruling could not again be made. A panel of 250 jurors was exhausted and only one obtained; another of 200 with little better success, until, finally, 900 jurors were examined before twelve were obtained. And of those twelve only one seemed to be a man of the world and possessed of even ordinary intelligence. And published in conjunction with the former jury (with their professions and trades, which is a fair criterion for estimation) shows a marked contrast, and that they were of mediocre and unstable minds, which is conclusive by their own admission—that they misunderstood their instructions. The judge charged them, in the language of the celebrated Mordaunt case, "that where the defense set up a plea of insanity they must prove it by a preponderance of evidence, and not leave the burden of proof for the prosecution. They must fully substantiate the plea, or else it falls to the ground. It is not for the prosecution to prove the sanity of the prisoner—that is taken for granted until proven otherwise."

Yet, in the face of this written charge, the only two jurors who were in favor of conviction yielded after being out sixty-four hours, stating as a reason that they understood the charge to be that "where they entertained any doubts as to the prisoner's sanity they should give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt," and they did, though they had no doubts as to her guilt or sanity at the present moment. It was also proven to their satisfaction that several days previous to and on the day of the shooting she was sane, transacted several little matters of a business nature, disposed of some property for ready cash (sensible), swapped off an unwieldy revolver for a convenient little pocket pistol, and had it nicely loaded, and engaged a hack to call for her at a certain hour to convey her to the ferryboat on which Crittenden was to meet his family returning overland. And, with all these plans and preparations, disguised and heavily veiled, at twilight, on the evening of November 3, 1870, in a rage of jealousy and cold-hearted deliberation, she unmercifully shot Crittenden without a word or moment's warning, while in the embrace of his family, at the moment of their reunion after a long separation. He fell senseless at the feet of his wife, and in a few hours his soul had fled to "that vague eternity where woman's treachery is unknown."

The commission of such a crime is enough to drive any woman crazy who is possessed of the least ordinary sensibilities or finer feelings which commonly animate the human breast. But one who could deliberately plan such a murder, under such circumstances, is proof against any such mental reaction; and insane people do not murder in that methodical and business like manner. The testimony of medical experts was conclusive on that point, among whom was the superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, who lived among crazy people; had constant charge of over 1000, male and female; knew crazy people "by the back," almost, but could trace none of that ailment in Mrs. Fair; yet the jury, not being troubled with too much sanity, thought different, and she is now at liberty to kill another victim, after bleeding him of a fortune, as she did her last, from whom she had extracted a small fortune of about $60,000. Counsel at the first trial cost $10,000, less $2500, which amount the widow of one of her counsel, since deceased, has brought action to recover. Her two attending physicians were to receive $2000 each for services (testimony as to insanity not counted, of course), one of whom has sued for his fee. Her counsel in the last trial, it is said, is to get $10,000. As yet, strange to say, he has not named his price nor asked for the money. The other expenses during the trial necessary to secure an acquittal, it is, of course, difficult to estimate. But I do not think she has much more than enough to purchase a through ticket to your city, for which place she will leave in a few weeks. This intention was eloquently hinted at by counsel in his closing peroration, and no doubt had some little effect in the formation of the verdict.

Mrs. Fair claims to have been born in Montgomery, Alabama, and emigrated to New Orleans shortly after. At the age of sixteen—about eighteen years ago—against her own will, she was induced by her parents to marry a wealthy merchant, named Hunt. They lived unhappily, and in six months he died from the effects of dissipation and grief at her unfaithful conduct. She put on mourning and retired to a nunery. After a year's contrition she forgot her sorrows and departed husband, and again entered the gay world. In a few months she married a Mr Grayson, a friend of the former husband, and also a "friend of the family," in the "full acceptation of the term," who is now, or was a few years ago, still living in New Orleans. Her infidelity soon became notorious, and Grayson abandoned her—but to avoid scandal, no publicity was made of the matter—a divorce was not even applied for on his part. At the instigation of her mother, who is also in this city, they both packed up their feminine apparel and without as much as a formal leave-taking, embarked on a steamer the next morning for California—the land of gold and the refuge of criminals—where the setting sun sinks into the bosom of the ocean.

After marrying Colonel Fair, she returned to New Orleans to perfect the obtaining of a divorce, through her attorney, Randall Hunt, Esq., but which, for some cause or other, was never granted. Her course caused Colonel Fair to shoot himself in his office, in a building about a square distant from the scene of her trial. She was the only person present when it was discovered that Fair had committed suicide. Even then many doubted that it was a suicide—his most intimate friends, who were in that position to know him better, could not believe that he was such a man as could be induced to take his own life under any circumstances.

A few years after, she met Colonel Crittenden, while she was running a hotel in a mining town, where he was visiting in a professional capacity. She the landlady, he the guest. From that time—in 1864, I believe—their intimacy began, and continued until the day, aye, almost the very hour, of his death. For, like "Bazio," he had but that afternoon left her, with "Aldaoella's" kisses warm on his cheeks, to meet his virtuous and injured wife, who did not act the accuser and avenger in this instance.

The public feeling against the jurors is one of disgust and contempt that they could bring in a verdict of insanity, for such it was—being the only question before them for decision, the crime having been admitted—when they themselves honestly did not doubt her sanity, and so expressed themselves on the street after the trial was over. The press of this city denounce their actions and motives in the most bitter terms, with the exception of two evening journals, one of which defends her singly because she hails from the same section of the country as its editor, and the other is edited by an Ishmaelite, whose hand is turned against every one, and with whom it is natural to revile the dead and applaud the deceitful and wicked.

No one doubted her guilt; she even admitted that; and all were surprised at the verdict, none moreso than the prisoner. The prevailing opinion was that the jury would disagree, the prisoner would be admitted to bail, and finally escape on some legal technicality. A few favored hanging, but the great majority were adverse to that extreme punishment and desired imprisonment for life, where the remorse of conscience in a felon's cell would be a greater punishment than subjecting her to the gallows and martyrdom; while yet a few, and very few, believed her morally right. These latter were of the women's rights and free loving class—adulterous females of her own kind, plying their vocation covertly under the guise of respectability, and matrons, likewise false to their husbands and their marital vows.

The attempt to get up the usual sensation scene at the termination of such cases was a failure. The jurymen shook hands with the prisoner and cried, but at the same moment she was affecting a first class swoon, and left her counsel to do the agreeable in receiving the congratulations of her friends.

The reporters put sufficient coloring to the scene by a slight draft on their fertile imaginations to make an affecting finale to their reports and justify a liberal display of headlines.

The prisoner, after her acquittal, was conveyed to her old quarters at the county jail, where she desires to remain for safety (?) from "public violence"—judging the public by herself.

As yet, the commissioners on lunacy have taken no action toward committing her to the insane asylum. J. M. S.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 97.

AN ACT

To authorize the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company to substitute stock of said company instead of second mortgage, in favor of the State, and to release the said company from other liabilities to the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in lieu of the second mortgage required by the eleventh section of the charter of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, to be given to secure the State for the ultimate payment of the bonds of the State, issued in conformity to said charter, or act No. 108 of the session acts of the General Assembly of 1868, the said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company may give stock of said company to the State to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of the State bonds issued or to be issued under said charter, or act No. 108 of 1868, to wit: eleven thousand two hundred and twenty shares or eleven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars of the sixty thousand shares, or six millions of dollars of the capital stock of said company, and in consideration of the issue and delivery of said stock by said company to the State the said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company shall be relieved from all liability on the aforesaid bonds of the State, and that on the delivery of the stock aforesaid the remainder of the whole number of bonds authorized to be issued by the aforesaid charter and act No. 108, to wit: five hundred and seventy-six bonds of one thousand dollars each, shall be immediately issued and delivered to the president of said company by the Governor of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That within sixty days after the passage of this act the president and directors of the said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company shall, at a meeting held for that purpose, adopt all the provisions of this act, a copy of which resolution or resolutions of adoption shall be delivered to the Governor of the State within ninety days after the passage of this act, who shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State, as soon as the president of said railroad company shall tender to him the certificate or certificates of stock, according to the provisions of this act, to cause to be prepared, signed and executed, according to the twelfth section of the charter of said act No. 108 of 1868, the said five hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars of said bonds yet to be issued, and deliver the same to the president of said railroad company, which shall be, with the bonds already issued, payment in full for said stock.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall have the right to appoint annually, on behalf of the State, one of the nine directors now authorized to be elected by the stockholders to represent the interests of the State in said company, the stockholders electing the other eight directors.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 10, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 84.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Springfield and Blood River Railroad Company, Livingston parish, State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Peter H. Kemp, Thomas Benton Kemp and Simpson Kemp, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate under the style and title of the Springfield and Blood River Railroad Company, and under such name they shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and possess all and severally the rights, powers, privileges and incidents belonging to similar corporations by the laws of Louisiana; and this charter shall remain in force for the period of twenty-five years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company are hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, contruct, equip and thereafter own, maintain and enjoy a railroad from Springfield to Blood river in Livingston parish, Louisiana, by such route as the company may deem most direct and practicable.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purposes herein set forth said company shall have the right of way to the distance of fifty feet on each side of the outer line of said railroad belonging to the State of Louisiana, and it shall acquire right of way through private land by gift or by expropriation as provided by law.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved May 4, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 92.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact section two of an act entitled "An act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Red River," approved March 2, 1872.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section second of said act, in lines nine, ten and eleven in said section as printed in the official volume of the acts of 1871, which read, after the words "Red river," in line nine, as follws: "Thence up Red river to outlet of James river, up James river to Delat's bayou, up Delat's bayou to Bayou Pierre," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "Thence up Red river to the outlet of Bayou Lumbra, thence up Bayou Lumbra to Delat's bayou, up Delat's bayou to Bayou Pierre."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 1, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 88.

AN ACT

To incorporate the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Samuel Armstead, Peter Johnson, Abraham Mitchell, John Walker, William Harper, Hartwell Swanson and Moses Sterritt, be and the same are declared a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Shreveport, Louisiana, where the company to be known as the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association will be domiciliated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall be capable in law to purchase, receive, hold, lease, sell, and otherwise acquire or alienate real or personal estate; shall have a common seal, and may break or alter the same at will; and by said corporate name may sue and be sued; provided that the lands so held or acquired shall be held for the proper uses and benefit of said St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of said association shall be managed by the board of trustees, the aforesaid incorporators to constitute the board of trustees for the first year and until their successors are chosen, which shall be done annually on the first Monday in May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by the members in good standing of said St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of trustees be invested with power, as it is hereby made a part of its duty, to pass such by laws from time to time as may be necessary for the proper government of said association.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 1, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 80.

AN ACT

Relative to dispensing with the publication of legal and judicial advertisements in the French language in the parish of Natchitoches.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the publication of all legal and judicial advertisements in the French language in the parish of Natchitoches be dispensed with, unless otherwise directed by the parties litigant, and it shall be lawful that all legal and judicial advertisements be published in the English language only in said parish of Natchitoches, unless otherwise directed by the parties litigant.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws contrary to or inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved May 18, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 94.

AN ACT

To provide for the construction of a shell road in the parish of Jefferson by the police jury of the left bank of said parish, and for the payment thereof; for the keeping of the same in repair, and to authorize said police jury to levy a special tax for said purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to pass and adopt, within ten days from the passage of this act, the necessary ordinances and resolutions for the construction within one year from the adjudication of the contract, of a shell road extending along the Metairie ridge in said parish of Jefferson, from the New Orleans canal west as far as the Labarre road, and at the option of said police jury along the Labarre road to the river Mississippi; said road shall be in all respects a first-class shell road, and shall be built in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by the surveyor of the parish; and it shall be the duty of the police jury to cause the surveyor of said parish, or of some other, in case there be no such officer, to furnish the necessary plans, lines, grades, levels, curves, etc., and to take the general superintendence, in accordance with the specifications furnished, and the cost of this shall be assumed by the contractors.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the cost of the construction of said shell road shall be borne in equal proportions, one-half each by the front proprietors bordering on said road, pro rata, and the said police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, and the proportion of the front proprietors shall remain a lien and privilege superior to all other liens and privileges upon the property fronting on said road in favor of the contractors thereof, until fully paid, by recording the bills for the same, duly certified by the surveyor of said parish, in the office of the recorder of said parish.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, within ten days from the passage of this act, to advertise for ten days in the official papers of the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans for proposals, to be sealed and directed to said police jury, and to be opened by them in open and public meeting of said police jury on a day to be named in said advertisement, when said police jury shall proceed to adjudicate the contract to build said road to the lowest bidder, and shall proceed, in such form as said police jury shall determine, to make a formal contract in accordance with the plans and specifications, and said lowest proposal, with said lowest bidder, and may require of such lowest bidder such security as said police jury may think proper for the faithful performance of the contract within such time as the said police jury and said contractors may agree, it being understood that this shall not exceed one year.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the completion of said shell road hereinbefore provided for, it shall be the duty of said police jury, during the month of December of each and every year, to appropriate a sufficient sum of money out of its treasury to keep said road in repair during the current year, which sum shall not be appropriated to any other purpose.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the completion of said shell road, and said completion having been duly certified to, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, to at once pay to the builders of said road, or otherwise settle with them, as both parties to the contract may agree, the proportion of the police jury being one-half the total cost thereof; and should there not be sufficient funds in the treasury, the police jury are hereby authorized to levy a special tax sufficient to pay the sum required upon all the taxable property in the left bank, parish of Jefferson, to be equally assessed according to the last assessment made before the levying of such special tax; and upon the collection of such special tax, which shall be immediately proceeded with, said police jury shall pay its proportion of the cost of the shell road herein provided for.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
A true copy:
J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Received in the office of Secretary of State August 6, 1872.

The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

No. 83.

AN ACT

To locate the seat of justice of the parish of Livingston.

WHEREAS, Under act of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an election was held to decide the location of the seat of justice for the parish of Livingston; and

Whereas, A majority voted for the removal of the courthouse from Springfield, and a plurality located the courthouse or seat of justice at Port Vincent; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the seat of justice for the parish of Livingston shall be located at Port Vincent, in the parish of Livingston.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the president of the police jury of said parish shall appoint three commissioners to have the buildings necessary to carry out the provisions of this act erected, and that the police jury shall levy a tax, to be paid in currency, equal to pay one-half of the expense of said buildings, the other half to be paid for by subscription.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the collector of parish taxes, for the parish of Livingston, to collect the tax levied under this law, and pay over the same to the parish treasurer of Livingston parish, who shall pay the same to the order of the commissioners of public buildings when said buildings are completed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the parish judge of the parish of Livingston, when he is notified that the buildings, courthouse, jail and offices of recorder, clerk and sheriff are completed, to examine the same, and if the houses built, and courthouse, jail and offices as aforesaid, then he shall order all the records of the parish of Livingston to be removed from Springfield to Port Vincent, and the present public buildings shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds applied to pay for the removal of the public records to Port Vincent.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved June 4, 1872
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 91.

AN ACT

For the relief of W. H. Vaughn,

WHEREAS, W. H. Vaughn, State tax collector of the parish of Morehouse, has overpaid the amount of taxes charged to him for the year 1866, to the amount of four hundred dollars, as shown per certificates of the Auditor herewith annexed; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in payment thereof, and that this act go into effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 1, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 42.

AN ACT

Making Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi-Gras, a legal holiday.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the day known as Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi-Gras, be and is hereby declared a legal holiday throughout the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 23, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy.
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
No. 10 Exchange alley.

THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the third quarter, ending September 30, 1872:

Fire premiums	$221,481 16	
Marine premiums	52,469 46	
River premiums	42,661 45—	$316,492 06
Less unearned premiums	165,972 74	
Less returned premiums	231 44—	166,204 18
Net earned premiums		$150,287 99
Fire losses	$3,858 79	
Marine losses	11,265 12	
River losses	832 91	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	27,500 00	
	$43,456 73	
Reinsurances	925 24	
Taxes, licenses and internal revenue stamps	7,135 09	
General expenses	10,453 36	
Rebate	1,541 48	
Profit and loss	6,997 52	
	$70,509 38	
Add 2½ per cent interest for third quarter on capital paid $22,546 43		
Less discount and interest 16,190 96—	5,256 43—	79,365 81
Net profits		$70,922 69

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$83,802 29
Cash	104,063 63
Notes and bills receivable	564,732 10
Stocks and bonds	123,945 38
Real estate	135,934 77
Premiums in course of collection	7,070 96
Assessment of 50 per cent on $134,298 43	67,149 22
Total	$1,092,438 35

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.
GEORGE LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of October, 1872.
G. LEGARDEUR, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seven of the charter, to collect forthwith from stockholders an assessment of fifty per cent on the net earned premiums of the third quarter of 1872, subject to assessment, amounting to $134,298 43; and it was further resolved to pay to stockholders, on demand, a quarterly interest of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital paid in.

C. CAVAROC, President.
GEORGE LANAUX, Secretary.

Directors.

C. Cavaroc,	S. Cambon,
Charles DeRuyter,	A. Poincy,
Leon Haas, Jr.,	J. Egli,
E. P. Mioton,	L. S. Wiltz,
W. Agar,	L. Queyrouze,
A. Thibaut.	

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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	201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,350 74
Losses paid—	
On fire risks $206,073 41	
On marine risks 98,686 32	
On river risks 125,965 03	
$430,724 36	
Taxes 21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss 56,416 88	
Total $508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses 17,356 53—	498,822 12
Profits	$288,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	289,050 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 30
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	19,900 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	261,659 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 28

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. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,
JOSEPH BOWLING,	CHARLES LAFITTE.

jel1 1y

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	$194,069 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,350 64
River premiums for the year	183,299 36
Total	$438,719 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$359,153 68
Net profits	$79,823 31

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 49.

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. BUNDECKE,	P. H. POLEY,
A. G. OBER,	A. THOMSON,
E. H. SUMMERS,	B. NEWGASS,
P. N. STRONG,	VICTOR MEYER,
JOSEPH BOWLING,	J. J. GARRAED,

S. B. NEWMAN.

ja26 6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK,
House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,
No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.
Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER,
132.....Julia street.....132
(Between Camp and Magazine.)
Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by
JOHN S. CARTER.
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de28 1y

PATENTS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
Solicited by
JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,
Architects and Engineers,
No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana.
mh19 1y

BREUSING & ERNEST,
(H. Breusing,) (Arthur J. Ernest,)
UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.
Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Drysdes, New Orleans. no8 1y

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS
AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.
Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder.
GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,
No. 145 Gravier street,
Manufacturers of Cotton Brands, Stencil Plates, Official Seals, Ribbon Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc. au2 5m

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence,
152.....Julia Street.....152
NEAR CAMP.
All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed. Nitrous oxide and other anæsthetics administered. oc28 1y

COAL.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
No. 138 Gravier street.
oc11 1m

COAL.....COAL.
B. D. WOOD & BROS.,
106.....Common Street.....106
(Opposite City Hotel.)
Families supplied with best quality at lowest market rates. oc6 1m

COAL.....COAL.
F. T. FIELD,
No. 4 Carondelet Street,
Is selling the best quality of Pittsburg and Anthracite COAL at lowest market rates, and delivered free of cartage. Families and others supplied in any quantity. oc6 3t

A CARD.....A CARD
We are prepared to supply, at the most reasonable rates, any demand in Pittsburg, Anthracite and "Peytonia," or "Virginia" Cannel Coal.
McCLOSKEY, BIGLEY & CO.,
oc3 12t No. 166 Gravier street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL SIZES AND ALL KINDS.
I am now making by my new light, which I have built expressly to meet the great improvements daily made in photographing.
Copying old daguerreotypes and photographs, colored to life, any size.
JOHN H. CLARK,
oc13 No. 101 Canal street, near Chartres.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.
The undersigned being the specially authorized agents of the owners of the continuation of the Magazine street railroad, call the attention of capitalists and property holders generally, and especially of property owners in Jefferson City and Carrollton, to the opening of subscription lists to the balance of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Magazine Street Railroad Company. Plans of the road can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to
JOSEPH HOLZ,
No. 47 Exchange alley, or to
D. URSAN,
Notary Public and United States Commissioner, No. 59 Camp street. au25 1 del

ALABAMA LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.
In store and for sale—
2500 barrels fresh Shelby, Alabama, LIME.
2000 barrels fresh Louisville CEMENT.
500 barrels Rosendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. R. Brown's Newburgh PLASTER.
By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent,
au9 3m No. 69 Carondelet street.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, that took the highest premiums at the last Louisiana State Fair, 1872, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets consequently, impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order. Awnings and wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 169 Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. 1y21 1y

AT RETAIL.....AT RETAIL.
Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.
For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap16 1y Under St. James Hotel.

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles