New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 8, 1872.

Rainy, the weather last night.

Charlotte Thompson is playing *Cosette* at Memphis.

Emile de Girardin is about to marry an English countess.

Whisky is said to be a horn of plenty, because it will corn you copiously.

The liquor dealer, unlike other merchants, increases his stock by "reducing" it.

Susan B. Anthony is spoken of as a woman who seems a thousand years old.

The real estate which the Rothschilds own in Europe exceeds in value $8,000,000.

The New York *World* estimates Grant's popular majority at five hundred thousand.

Tares which every wife is willing that the husbandman shall sow—solitaires, in her ears.

"This is the rock of ages," said the father, after rocking two hours and the baby still awake.

A young man being asked if he was a professional tobacco smoker, replied, "No; am a chewer."

Why is a lady who wears her own hair unlike the Ark? Because she is not going to mount 'ary rat.

Screened coal of the very best quality can be had at W. G. Coyle & Co. Office 138 Gravier street.

The meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin cost William I. six or seven hundred thousand dollars.

According to a law recently passed by the Portuguese Cortes, gamblers are permanently disfranchised.

The average age of German students, when entering the university, is eighteen years. In Holland it is twenty, in France seventeen.

For gushing young maidens of thirty-five and upward a cunning fringe of hair on the forehead, in the poodle dog style, is the proper thing.

The time to possess your soul in patience is when your hat blows off in the street and and your eyes are too full of dirt to see which way it goes.

A poor but honest young lady, who earns a living by working on hoop skirts, in reply to an inquiry, stated that she had spent the summer "at the springs."

New dictionary makers are wanted to invent names for the next popular disease before it comes, and thus save labor to the weary telegraph editor and sad local reporter.

Read the notice of George A. Sheridan, tax collector, reminding those concerned that all the unpaid tax bills and licenses will be placed in court for collection during the next eight days.

A recent telegram from England reports an advance in the price of steel of $10 per ton. The finest quality of English steel is now $60 per ton higher than the same grade of American steel.

It is a rather curious fact that twelve of the seventeen conductors belonging to the Railway Conductors' Life Insurance Company who have died during the past year were victims of consumption.

The Sports' Social Club will give a grand dress, fancy dress, mask soiree at Minerva Hall to-morrow evening. Thanks for the compliment of a polite invitation to be present on that pleasant occasion.

Fletcher Willis, a Philadelphia insurance clerk, is short $43,000 in his own accounts, and has made a confession involving the usual points—fast women, fast horses, and two establishments. Mr. Willis has been arrested.

Independence is the characteristic of American people, and the best way to attain an independence is by learning short-hand, and as a phonographist make an excellent living, see advertisement in want column.

Our esteemed friend, Dr. M. Schuppert, has been suffering recently from a severe indisposition, from which we are glad to learn he has recovered, and is once again at his post, attending to his professional duties.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 37° at Louisville and St. Paul. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 67° at Cairo. It was at the same time 61° at Leavenworth and New Orleans.

As races of animals become extinct before the merciless hunter's path, the fashion in skins are also necessarily changed. The different grade of the marten, so fashionable a few years since, are seldom seen now, and so of many other popular furs.

A man recently died in New Jersey at the age of ninety, who never owned or wore a pair of boots in his life, and never rode in a railroad car. He made his will forty years ago, but the man who wrote it, all the witnesses and the heir died before him.

A missing minister of the Gospel is wanted in Howwood, Scotland. He left his charge about two months ago, for a holiday trip to America, and has not returned. A young lady disappeared at the same time, but, of course, this fact has no connection with his "flighting out."

Can we say virtuous New England now, in the face of the fact that when a day was set to count the teams crossing the new bridge at Holyoke, with a view of assessing the cost on the towns, the inhabitants of Granby, by the advice of a prominent official, stayed at home?

Little Sadie Vivian is to join the Texas Dramatic Company that will give theatrical performances at Houston. The Houston *Union* says "Miss Sadie Vivian is spoken of as a charming little girl, and a most precocious actress—a second little Lotta in singing, dancing and banjo solo."

The central board of finance for the National Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, met yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. H. Kennedy was chosen temporary chairman, Mr. C. E. Girardey secretary, and the committee adjourned, to meet at the State National Bank on Thursday evening next.

THE ELECTION RESULTS.

We do not entertain a doubt that the election in this State has resulted in favor of the Republican ticket. The returns in many localities show an increase over the vote of 1870, while in less populous districts the Democrats have made considerable gains. The general result, however, evinces a popular indorsement of Republican principles and candidates. Notwithstanding every possible device and ingenious contrivance of our opponents, it is certain that the people of the State cling to those popular ideas which made the Republican party powerful for good, and an instrument vitally essential to the perpetuity of free government.

In this State it has never been claimed that the administration has been without faults. The process of reconstruction was attended with innumerable difficulties and evils which might have been avoided under different circumstances. But it has practiced no deliberate wrong, and the country has rapidly recovered under its influence from the desolations of war. Individual rights have been protected and the franchise, consequent upon popular liberty, greatly extended and enlarged. The people appreciate these positive advantages and are loth to resign the good they have for any system which might entail possible evil.

In the city, however, it is different. The Democrats or fusionists claim a questionable majority. Yet here (the hotbed of the opposition) a fair poll of all the legal voters would still give us the ascendency. But appreciating the fact, that on a large Democratic majority in New Orleans depended all their hopes for success, they have thrown loose the reins of contrivance and intrigue, and fraud and corruption are very strongly suspected. In many of the wards fraudulent votes by the hundred have been detected, and ballot stuffing has been carried to an extent which excludes Republican votes and secures fusion majorities in localities where the opposition had scarcely any foothold at all. By such means, and on the hypothesis that they will have escaped detection, the Democrats have been induced to claim a majority which will speedily disappear before an investigation. Some of the agents employed have been so open and undisguised in their tampering with the ballot that the conservative *Picayune*, an opposition paper and a supporter of the fusion candidates, has avowed its suspicions of unfairness, and demands a stricter and more rigorous watchfulness on the part of the officers intrusted with the counting of the votes. Nor have these suspicions been hastily and unjustly aroused. Sufficient evidence has been already collected to question the validity of the municipal election on account of repeated frauds in the ballot. Nor are these suspicions confined to ballot stuffing alone. The delay, difficulties and obstacles put in the way of a fair and legitimate count are regarded as indicating unfairness, and the possible selection of favorite candidates.

On this point the *Picayune* remarks:

> The delay is certainly for no good. We have not a doubt that one great object is to tire out and disgust the just and honest men who have been allowed access to the counting. But we have an abiding faith in the tenacity of this privileged few, and our people are looking to them to bear with patience and fortitude the burden that is upon them. The people's hope is in them, and we know they will not disappoint them.

But from evidence we have before us, these guarantees will prove insufficient. The directors and controllers of the gigantic schemes of fraud are not to be deprived of the fruits of successful villainy in the last hour by the simple inspection which a few honest men are able, by their personal presence, to give the counting of the ballot.

The inspiring cause of all this anxiety to swell the Democratic vote of this parish is the obvious necessity for a very large majority to level Grant and Kellogg's majorities in the country. This also affords a clue for the suspicious that are entertained. It is improbable, in the nature of things, that either party can fairly have a preponderance over the other of more than a few thousand votes. A count, therefore, that discloses a majority for one side or the other so large as is now claimed before the ballots have been taken out of the boxes will be *prima facie* evidence of something wrong, and afford sufficient grounds for contesting elections. For these things have not been done in so dark a corner as many of the agents suppose, and it is likely that before the adjournment of the next General Assembly the occult transactions will be blazoned forth. A committee of inquiry will doubtless be called for, if the facts warrant such a proceeding, and persons and papers sent for.

It is not the least singular feature of this campaign that New Orleans and some few localities in this State form striking exceptions to the general rule throughout the country. Throughout nearly every other State, heavy Republican gains are reported, while here a majority of 25,000 has been so far reduced as to afford a slight basis for the opposition to claim a victory. With our party well organized and disciplined, as it undoubtedly was, while the opposition was distracted by internal feuds, we were justified in expecting 20,000 Republican majority. As the registration has been conducted and the elections manipulated, we shall consider ourselves fortunate if the official count gives us 10,000 majority on the State ticket. It is quite evident that the majority in the country can not be overcome in the city, even if this parish goes against the Republican ticket at all. The few polls that have already been heard from afford no correct data for a general estimate. They were nearly all located near the river, where few Republican voters live, and usually show Democratic majorities. But they appear to have an unusually excessive leaning that way this year. Still, surprising majorities create grave suspicions, which, however, may be allayed by a more even showing from the boxes yet to be counted.

Mr. F. A. Woolley, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, gives notice that cases will be called in that court next Monday at 11 A. M.

THE SOUTH DOES NOT HATE THE NORTH.

It is an indictible offense under the common law of England to be a stirrer up of strife among neighbors. Wicked, malignant and idle people were the parties the statute of Henry was directed at, for the King wisely said since it was detrimental to the general peace that backbiters should pursue their vicious propensities, he would have a law made to punish those who carried evil reports from one to another, thus stirring up strife. If this law had sway in the United States, we are afraid the *Picayune* and Wendell Phillips would fall subject to its penalties. When Mr. Phillips says the North hates the South, he tells us a piece of news that we do not desire to hear, even if we could convince ourselves that it is true, which we can not. When the *Picayune* replies to Mr. Phillips that the South hates the North, it engages in the business of retailing that which had better be kept at home with those who entertain the sentiment. We are of the South just as much as the *Picayune* is, and our own means of information are quite as extended as any that our neighbors possess, and we say that the North does not hate us nor do we hate the North. There are violent men in both sections of the country who are afflicted with what they call the grand passion of hate, but they are very few in number although they are very noisy of voice. Their mission appears to be one of hate, which is a mission that weak men have in all ages. They infest communities with their venom, and in time the worst consequences result, as the South of to-day can bear ample testimony to, for her present prostration is the result of forty years of this doctrine. The North, or rather the respectable elements of Northern society, reject Wendell Phillips, for he has never been able to secure an election in Massachusetts where he lives, and the South rejects the *Picayune's* wickedness, for the people of Louisiana have just pronounced a judgment in unison with that of Massachusetts.

A VERY WEAK VOICE.

It was exciting to hear the Democrats dispose of the spoils when they were impressed with the belief that they had carried the State. This one was to be tax collector here, that one was to be tax collector there, contracts were to be awarded in every direction to the faithful and hungry soldiers, offices were to be filled from the garret to the cellar, and the day of jubilee was counted upon as already at hand. We heard no syllable of reduced expenses and abolished places, but rather an extreme sense of apprehension seemed to be felt that the government had not had as many employes as it ought to have. As a matter of course, if the expense list is not to be cut down, the income can not be reduced. If we are to spend six millions, as usual, we must collect six millions. This is not what the people were led to expect. This is not what the Republicans were to be defeated for, according to our recollection. If we are not mistaken the Democrats promised to be more liberal than the Liberals, and more reformatory than the Reformers. Their engagement was to reduce expenses, cut down salaries, put away useless officials, and diminish taxation. They can not do this and carry out the programme of expenses announced by their friends. And as we were said to be incompetent to help the community, we intend that those who said so shall either prove their own capacity or be condemned as worse than they said the Republicans were. But as there is no very strong probability that the Democrats have been called to the high places, we are in no great danger of their expensive practices. The Republicans have not been defeated, which little fact will require a little rectification of the notions of the opposition. We shall have them preaching reform again as loud as ever, notwithstanding their recent change of tune.

ILL-TIMED AMBITION.

In a neighboring parish a man has been elected to an office that he does not know the duties of and which he can not learn at an expense to his pocket greater than the entire proceeds of the office will amount to. He is a German who can not read English or French, and yet his duties require him to understand both of these languages. A mistake in the matter of what he may have to read and certify to may cost him more money than he is worth. There is no earthly chance to do any stealing in the office. Now, what under heaven induced this ignoramus to run for this office? He paid out considerable sums of money; he kept a free whisky shop and, by giving away his deadly compound, secured his nomination from some negro clubs, and the chances are that before he earns his first dollar he will be broke. Is there any accounting for the dementia that seizes upon otherwise intelligent citizens when they are spoken to about running for important public offices? If a neighbor had walked up to the man whose nomination and election we have mentioned in the beginning of this article and asked him to shoe a horse, solder a watch chain, repair a broken fiddle, or take the grease spot out of a piece of cloth, he would have said at once he could not do it. And yet he had no more hesitancy in seeking a nomination for a responsible public office than he would have had in taking down a glass of rot-gut. We have degraded public offices in this country until they are considered the lawful perquisites of the depraved.

THE SAME EVIL IN FRANCE.

Minister Washburne writes from Paris that the French republic is worthy of our confidence; that the people are prosperous and contented, and that the country will do well enough if let alone. This is good news, but we do not understand the last sentence. Who is to molest the French and take them away from their present prosperity? What evil threatens them that they can not avoid? Is it the same trouble that affects the South? Is France retarded in her prosperity by being eternally told that she has a "chate" of some sort to reflect upon and avenge? Must every Frenchman be raised with the idea in his head that he has nothing to do but work for vengeance and disaster? This is what some men preach in the South, that we live only to be the instruments of torture to some other section of the country. We are not instructed how to live in peace with ourselves and our neighbors, but it is continually insisted that because we were invaded we are never to have a day's comfort. France is paying out large sums of money to keep her people in trouble, and the prosperity that Mr. Washburne admits is always jeopardized by the men who hate something that they can not punish. If France could get rid of her avengers she might be happy throughout her borders and among all her people.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET ELECTED.

The latest returns from the country, including estimates for three parishes, show a Republican majority of a little more than twelve thousand, which will be increased rather than diminished by the reports yet to come in. This insures the election of Kellogg beyond a doubt. The other candidates on the State ticket may fall a little behind Kellogg, but they may consider themselves elected. It is too soon to give probable majorities, though it looks as though the average would be about ten thousand. Morey and Sheldon are undoubtedly elected to Congress, Darrell probably, and Sypher possibly so.

BY WAY OF ATONEMENT.

Andrew Johnson has just done something in the way of atoning for his faults. He has made a slight return to the Republican party for the trouble he put it to five or six years ago. He ran for Congress, as an independent candidate, for the State of Tennessee at large, and divided the Democratic vote with Cheatham so evenly that Horace Maynard, one of the best Republicans in the South, has been elected. Andy appears to have received the least number of votes of the trio; he is, of course, defeated, but he is revenged for the indignities he has received from the Tennessee Democracy. They made a fiercer war upon him than they did upon the Republican competitor, but were unable to drive him from the field or prevent his receiving a respectable vote. Like the contest in New Orleans for one of the city offices, that in Tennessee has resulted in securing the election of a Republican where there would have been but little chance for such a result but for a feud among professed political friends. Andy owed some reparation to the Republican party, and he has just discharged a portion of the debt.

A QUESTION PROBABLY SETTLED.

The one term principle has not received much favor from the American people in the recent election. A few prominent Republicans based their opposition to Grant mainly on the fact that he had once been elected to the presidency, and should therefore be set aside, not because he had not been a wise and just chief magistrate, but because had simply been President once. The people saw no force in their reasons, and refused to reject a good officer to make concessions to a doubtful principle. The practical prevailed over the ideal.

Speaking of the Governor, there is a class of his former followers, the deserters, who are now often the subject of conversation. Many of them are holders of fat offices, which a few weeks ago they bethought themselves of securing for the next four years by joining the Kellogg party. Notwithstanding the kindnesses which the Governor had, one night say without exaggeration, lavished upon them, there was not enough of the feeling of self-sacrifice in them to induce them to give their support to their benefactor. Their ingratitude was provoked, of course, by the belief that the Governor would most certainly fail in his new policy, and hence over they went to the enemy.—*Times.*

A more contemptible and mean-spirited paragraph than the above could not well be penned, and we have every confidence that Governor Warmoth is of this way of thinking. The fat offices are not the Governor's, but belong legitimately to the party which gave him his high place. Further, the incumbents are Governor Warmoth's warm personal friends, and even if they could not see with him that a way to reform through Democratic agency could be more easily found than by striving for it in the Republican party, he is not likely to forget that these gentlemen stood by him, shoulder to shoulder, when the *Times* was appealing to a mob of Democratic ruffians to hang him. The "deserters," as the *Times* styles them, are men fully capable of doing their own thinking and caring for their own interests, or Governor Warmoth would not have given them "fat offices" originally, and the *Times* can do them no harm by its fulsome praise.

Ex-Secretary John P. Usher is building a $50,000 residence in Lawrence, Kansas.

THE J. R. COOPER GUN.

I will call the attention of retail gun dealers of this city to the fact that I am about sending to Birmingham my orders for

COOPER GUNS,

for next year's stock, to be delivered here about the first of September, 1873, and will show all that will favor me with their orders a liberal discount for cash.

F. CHARLEVILLE.

No. 13 St. Charles street, Sportsman's Depot.
no 8 1p

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 120 Common street.

Divide their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rebate of premium at their option.

INSURE FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. oct7 3m 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious companies

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

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

Private or paying cases are received for Wards $7 per day, private rooms, $5.

Apply at the hospital. no22 1y

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

For all points via CAIRO, WEST OR EAST. No delay on account of low water to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, and all prominent points. Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Through bills of lading given to all points.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent,
oct1 4p1m No. 96 Carondelet street.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Established January 2, 1872.)

No. 106 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

Capital Stock Paid in $500,000
Average Deposits, over 1,000,000

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 30, 1872:

Six and a half per cent to stockholders.
One and a half per cent to depositors.
Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero.	John T. Hardie.
John D. Cobb.	Ernest Miltenberger
Adolph Meyer.	Albert Baldwin.
Paul Fourchy.	Charles Lafitte.

oc29 3m 2p P. Poursine.

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,
mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

ORANGE TREES WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase from one to four thousand young orange trees, about two or three years old, and have them planted on his plantation in the parish of St. Charles, on the Mississippi river, about twenty-eight miles above the city of New Orleans. Address the undersigned, in writing, at the Republican office, No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, giving full particulars, stating price, etc.

oc29 MICHAEL HAHN.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73 ..... Camp street 73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

PATTERNS FOR THE MILLION.

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED

PATTERNS.

NOVEMBER STYLES NOW READY.

"Metropolitan" Magazine received, containing the newest and latest styles. Price, twenty-five cents. "Quarterly Delineator." Price, ten cents. Catalogues sent to any address on application at our office.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
10 Canal street.
Office SINGER SEWING MACHINES. no8 2tp

F. NEWHALL,

40 ..... Camp Street 40

Importer and Dealer in

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

no3 3m 2p

GROCERIES.

FLOUR ..... FLOUR ..... FLOUR.

HOWARD & PRESTON,

Nos. 111 and 113 Poydras Street.

Agents for the celebrated brand of "Bel-e of Lebanon" Kentucky FLOUR. And Kentucky Diamond FLOUR.

Have also on hand many other brands of FLOUR for sale. oc23 We&Su 2m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap10 1y eod

HAWKINS & THARP.

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

13 ..... Commercial Place 13

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.

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

134 ..... Julia street 134

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 20 Mechanics' and Real estate Exchange. fe25 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 Dryades, New Orleans. no1 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. aug2 3m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 194 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

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 114 Gravier Street.

Issues against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. RIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGELFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received ..... $[illegible]
Fire, marine and river losses paid ..... $[illegible]
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc. ..... [illegible]
$[illegible]

Total amount at risk ..... $[illegible]

INCLAIMS.

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.
Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.
Dividend on premiums paid, eleven per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Avegno.	S. Katz.
Louis Schlender	A. Kiefer Sohn.
Joseph Reiter.	W. B. Schmidt.
J. A. Baumgartner.	Theodore Lemonial.
R. Tegge.	P. F. von Borstel.
C. H. Streit.	Isaac Scheuck.
H. Riche.	S. L. Smith.
J. N. Schwartz.	Charles Engstfeld.
H. Pohlman.	Louis Schwarz.
M. Frank.	T. Rocker.
N. Weisenbach.	H. R. Gardner.
F. Roder.	J. R. Wildermann.

oct1 1m

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 ollowing statement of their affairs for the third quarter, ending September 30, 1872:

Fire premiums	$221,481 16		
Marine premiums	32,409 45		
River premiums	42,601 40	— $[illegible]	
Less unearned premiums	165,072 74		
Less returned premiums	274 44	— 165,347 18	
Net earned premiums			$150,267 90
Fire losses	$3,359 70		
Marine losses	11,263 12		
River losses	632 92		
Reserved for unadjusted losses	27,580 00		
	$43,436 74		
Reinsurances	925 24		
Taxes, licenses and internal revenue stamps	7,133 00		
General expenses	13,453 36		
Rebate	1,541 46		
Profit and loss	6,997 52		
	$73,509 32		
Add 2½ per cent interest for third quarter on capital paid $22,847 44			
Less discount and interest	16,789 90 —	5,056 43 —	78,565 75
Net profits			$70,922 09

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$33,367 29
Cash	104,300 63
Notes and bills receivable	561,732 10
Stocks and bonds	123,945 39
Real estate	155,934 77
Premiums in course of collection	7,079 96
Assessment of 50 per cent on $134,209 43	67,149 22
Total	$1,052,439 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. LEGARDEUE, 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 $134,209 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 De Roxtet.	A. Poincy.
Leon Haas, Jr.,	J. Egli.
E. F. Miotola.	L. S. Wilts.
W. Agar.	L. Queyrouze.
A. Thibaut.	

oct 1m

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	$[illegible]	
On marine risks	402,615 17	
On river risks	103,412 00	
Total premiums	$[illegible]	
Less unearned premiums	304,300 00	
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$[illegible]	
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,078 87	
On marine risks	93,639 32	
On river risks	129,065 63	
	$430,724 [illegible]	
Taxes	21,537 44	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,415 [illegible]	
Total	$508,678 62	
Deduct interest, loss expenses	17,[illegible] 51	[illegible]
Profits		$290,580 02

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$[illegible] 11
City bonds	259,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,103 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 87
Notes secured by pledge	122,509 07
Bills receivable	45,016 36
Premiums in course of collection	22,418 [illegible]
State bonds	2,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,902 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	40,000 00
Stock of Lower Steam Cotton Press	4,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	1,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	7,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 03
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	5,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 20

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.

F. 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. RELE.	L. P. GENERES.
M. PHIO.	F. FOURCHY.
P. S. WILTZ.	J. J. FERNANDEZ.
D. A. CHAFFRAIX.	J. M. ALLEN.
CHARLES LAFITTE.	

oct1 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 thirteenth of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$[illegible] 41
Marine premiums for the year	$1,[illegible] 44
River premiums for the year	183,[illegible] 36
Total	$[illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$[illegible] 05
Net profits	$[illegible] 81

The company has assets to the amount of $[illegible] 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.
ISAAC T. COZZENS, Secretary.

Trustees.

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

S. E. NEWMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATE FRENCH IMPORTATIONS

OF THE

Most Fashionable Styles of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTS, ETC.

A. BECHET,

51 ..... Old house stand 51

Respectfully informs the public that he is selling AT RETAIL his most beautiful stock of directly imported goods, selected by himself in person at the great manufacturing centres of Europe, and which, for elegance of style and splendor of quality, has never been excelled in this country.

It consists in part of Ribbed and Seam Hosiery, French and English Cassimeres for pantaloons, the very latest patterns; Knitted Jackets for gentlemen and ladies, the most beautiful qualities ever imported in this market; French and English Hose and Half Hose; magnificent services of Damask Table Linen; French Flannels which never shrink; real French Jewelry, plated and pure silver; Shell Jewelry, inlaid and gold mounted; Charvet's Shirts, all linen; Linen Bosoms and fancy colored ladies' and gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, every quality.

Merchant tailors and city retail dealers are particularly invited to call and examine this stock.

no8 SuWe&Sa 1m

NOTICE ..... NOTICE.

Parties having Pledges at HART'S LOAN OFFICE No. 43 St. Charles, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, are called upon to pay up the interest due on or before the TWELFTH OF NOVEMBER, 1872, thereby avoiding forfeiture and sale of their property.

Due notice will be given of time of sale, which will be one of the largest and most valuable that has ever been offered to the New Orleans public.

no6 1d J. HART.

NEW CROP HAVANA CIGARS.

200,000 CIGARS, La Excepcion, just received per steamers Havana and Liberty, and for sale in quantities to suit consumers by

GONZALES BROTHERS,
Corner Camp and Common streets,
and at Branches, corner Union and Carondelet, and No. 2 Carondelet, near Canal.

DEL REY—LA EXCEPCION.

10,000 Regalia del Rey, new crop tobacco, for sale in quantities to suit consumers by

GONZALES BROTHERS,
Corner Camp and Common streets,
and at Branch Stores.

300,000 CIGARS,

of the best celebrated Havana brands, in store and for sale in lots to suit customers by

GONZALES BROTHERS,
Corner Camp and Common streets,
no5 3t and at Branch Stores.

AT WALSHE'S

THE NEW WINTER STOCK RECEIVED

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

all sizes of

Imported Wool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS
Red and White Flannel UNDERGARMENTS,
Cartwright & Warner's ANTI-RHEUMATIC GOODS,
Balbriggan and English HOSIERY—all grades,
Complete assortment of "Our Make" Fine SHIRTS
English and Troy Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Merino and Cotton Flannel UNDERWEAR,
Laporte's celebrated KID GLOVES, all colors,
Elegant NECKWEAR and TOILET Articles,

Also to Moderate Prices.

Particular attention is called to the very large assortment of Fresh

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

(From five and a half years up to manhood), embracing, as it does, everything new in Children's CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR; School and Dress SUITS and OVERCOATS; Youths', Boys' and Children's SHIRTS, and JUVENILE GOODS GENERALLY. Nothing but first class stock, and prices guaranteed as low as in any city, North or South. Goods not satisfactory may be returned and the money will be refunded.

A. T. WALSHE,
no7 1m 2p No. 110 Canal street.

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

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The undersigned being the special and 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 for the balance of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Magazine Street Railroad Company. Plans of the road can be seen and particulars obtained by applying to

JOSEPH HOLZ,
Cor. of Exchange alley, rear to
D. GEGAN,
Notary Public and United States Commissioner,
No. 60 Camp street. au25 1 del

ALABAMA CEMENT, PLASTER, ETC.

In store and for sale—

2000 barrels fresh Shelby, Alabama CEMENT.
2000 barrels fresh Louisville CEMENT.
500 barrels Rosendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. E. Brown's Newburg PLASTER.

By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent,
aug 3 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. jy21 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. 1 Magazine street,
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or fo