New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 10, 1872.

It rained but little yesterday, though the day was cloudy.

New York young ladies have wagered largely in gloves and flowers on the result of the elections.

One thousand dollars fine or imprisonment for one year is the penalty for betting on elections in Illinois.

The wearing of colored beads, for some time rather neglected, is again about to be revived by fashion.

Interested parties are referred to the advertisement of Mr. V. Gerodias, State tax collector, Fourth District.

A Dubuque florist has raised a lemon six inches long and ten inches in circumference. It was a blossom eighteen months ago.

A Chinese tea clipper, on her way to London, was lately lost, and 1,000,000 pounds of the precious drug went to the bottom of the sea.

Reports from Sicely show very great activity in the matter of brimstone, and an unexampled demand for it in the south of France.

A Californian whose choice pigeons disappeared rapidly understood the reason why when he found ten horned owls in his pigeon house.

The St. Andrew's Society will give a ball at Minerva Hall on Friday evening, the twenty-ninth instant. A complimentary ticket has been received.

We have received James F. Marster's price list of base ball goods and sporting goods of every description, No. 55 Court street, Brooklyn, New York.

Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company No. 3 will give a grand fancy dress, mask and firemen's ball, at Turner Hall, next Saturday. Admission tickets have been received with the compliments of the Vigilants.

Thanks to the Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana, Branches Nos. 2 and 3, for complimentary tickets to their dress and fancy dress ball, at Exposition Hall next Tuesday evening.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the grand fancy dress and calico ball, to be given by New Orleans Lodge No. 218 (German order of Harugari), at Turner Hall, Saturday evening, the twenty-third instant.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 23° at Fort Benton. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 68° at Leavenworth and Shreveport. It was 65° at Memphis, 66° at Omaha, 67° at Vicksburg, and 64° at New Orleans.

In Marseilles, France, a young girl named Irma Gras, a very handsome brunette, assassinated her lover because he refused to buy her a gold watch. To the general astonishment of the court and audience, the jury acquitted her.

Mlle. Bardou, a dressmaker, who recently attempted to drown herself in the Seine, exclaimed: "We have no liberties!" When she was pulled out, instead of thanking her preservers, she cried out: "They don't even allow us to drown ourselves." "On ne peut donc plus se noyer."

A grand fair for the benefit of the church will commence at Union Chapel, Bienville street, between Marais and Villere streets, to-morrow evening, and continue ten days. We suppose the fair will be conducted, to some extent, under the auspices of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dardis.

Another boy tormentor is prowling about the State of Massachusetts. He appeared the other day at Raynham, where he seized a boy and threatened to bind him to a railroad track and let the train run over him. There seems to be a sort of paedophobia prevalent in the good old commonwealth.

Honesty is not a lost quality, though it may require a lantern or a blazing house to discover it. A man in Springfield who suffered considerable loss from a fire, a few days ago, declares that it was clearly due to his negligence, and he does not intend to call on the insurance companies to pay any of the loss.

Mrs. Gordon, in her delightful memoir of her father, Christopher North, tells us how De Quincy, while there, would, after taking his opium, stretch himself at full length upon a rug before the fire, with a couple of books under his head instead of a pillow, and how he would lie in that position for hours in profound unconsciousness.

Couper-Anges, Scotland, is not exactly the best place for modest lovers to get married in. They announce an intended marriage there by sending the town crier through the streets, armed with a bell, to call out the names of parties and the time, with an invitation to any one who has objections to the affair to spit them out.

Mr. Charles Wallace, the wife of a well known merchant in Richmond, has lately taken hold of the *Old Dominion Magazine*, with the intention, it is said, if properly sustained by the public, of giving employment to old gentlemen and old ladies, who are now starving because they have no employment for their pens, which could alone yield them a support.

A young lady, who has just returned from Europe, advises her friends not to go there, "unless you are sure that you know enough to appreciate the beauties of Europe. It lends such a charm to Italy to remember that among these groves of olive the immortal Beethoven sculptured the Medicean Venus and Shakespeare composed the sublime poem of Paradise Lost."

It was a pretty custom with the late Mrs. Parton for years to substitute for a monogram, in her notes, a dainty little fern leaf, every pane nicely pressed and transferred to the paper. Her friends, in double remembrance of her fondness for ferns and her well fowed nom de plume, laid on her coffin a beautiful bunch of ferns, mingled with autumn leaves.

Paul B. du Chaillu has just returned from his explorations in Sweden and Norway, with numerous beautiful photographs of the most remarkable objects of interest in that region, and a large amount of matter for his book and lectures. He proposes to return to Sweden and Norway again this winter, in order to complete his studies amid the arctic regions of those countries.

CERIT OMNI DEUS VINDEX.

We are told that "there is an avenging God who sees all," and, perhaps, this accounts for the severe afflictions that have overtaken the section of our country in which we dwell, through the perverseness of men who set themselves up as the teachers and leaders of the Southern people. Through the false teachings and bad leadership of these men the South has been led into fatal errors. She was first taught to cherish slavery and the traffic in human beings as a means of accumulating wealth. She was then taught to combine these for political strength, and afterward used that strength for electing Presidents, members of Congress, extending slavery into Territories and new States, and controlling the government of the United States. This the South did for a series of years successfully and with a purpose of making slavery national instead of sectional, as it was declared to be by those persons who were opposed to its extension. In the attempt to force slavery into Kansas, the slave power aroused the friends of freedom to a full sense of the danger that surrounded them and threatened the American Union. The contest between slavery and freedom had now fairly commenced, and soon led to the formation of the Republican party. This party first encountered the Democratic party—the party that wielded the slave power of the South—in 1856, when General Fremont was the Republican candidate, and Mr. Buchanan, Democratic, for President. Although the Republican party suffered a defeat in its first trial with the Democratic party on the issues that were made between freedom and slavery, the vote it then obtained gave hope to the country that in 1860 the government, through the popular voice, would be transferred to Republican hands; to the keeping of men who, while they were disposed to be just to the Southern people in the exercise of their "peculiar institution," were not inclined to be unjust to the people of other sections of the country, who thought slavery an evil, and were not in favor of extending it. And sure enough the presidential election of 1860 terminated in a victory for freedom and the Republican party. It was a peaceful, lawful verdict of the people against the extravagant pretensions of the slave power, and was rendered in the cause of civilization and right, and not for the purpose of exciting the vengeance of a slaveholding oligarchy. Yet the election of Mr. Lincoln was made the cause for rebellion on the part of the South against the United States government, and an attempt to establish by force a Southern Confederacy in the interest of slavery. The object of the leaders and advocates of slavery in building a new government, founded not upon reason but brute force, was clearly to take vengeance in their own hands. They unquestionably thought they could establish a government strong enough to finally subjugate the free States and bring them under the dominion of the slave power. But they reckoned without their host. They failed to build up a power strong enough to overcome those who were arrayed against them on the side of freedom. God sided with the just against the unjust, who, while endeavoring to fasten more securely the fetters on one race, were preparing for vengeance on a portion of another that dare interfere with the growth of slavery, and the unjust leaders and teachers of hatred for all who favored freedom and the old Union were at last compelled to yield and sue for peace. Peace and liberty were granted to all on condition that they would go to their homes and resume friendly relations with the government and their fellow-citizens of the old free States. How these conditions have been complied with the work of reconstruction, and the part the Democratic party has taken, aided by Southern discontents, in the two Presidential elections that have occurred since the close of the war, must tell. It is now almost seven years since the war was brought to a close by a surrender of arms and promise of a return to friendly relations; and if we can believe those who are writing in the interest of the Democratic party, and who profess to be authorized to speak for the Southern people, they are as much opposed as ever to the Republican party and all that has been done since it came into power. The force that rebellion rendered necessary to compel obedience to the laws and legislation that has been done by Congress to meet the wishes of a majority of the American people are pronounced the work of an irresponsible despotism by the minions of an exploded slave power, who now live to prate about justice and freedom, and are again talking of vengeance and deliverance. The Southern people have already suffered too much from the lessons of sectional teachers to be led astray by them at this time. They should recollect that there is an avenging God, and that when men do wrong through the instructions of others they may be punished for it, equally with the more guilty.

THE ELECTION.

In a previous article we indicated the grave suspicions entertained of fraudulent devices by the opposition to secure a majority in the election. These suspicions amount to positive conviction, supported as they are by irrefragable evidence. Under such circumstances, the inquiry is naturally made, how can these frauds be corrected and a fair election be secured to the people?

It is an unquestionable fact that, under the provisions of the enforcement act, the United States courts possess a revisory power in all cases where rights secured by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution have been infringed. Among these may be mentioned the freedom and the security of the ballot. In none of the States, owing their recognition as States to the reconstruction laws, has the protection guaranteed by the United States government been withdrawn. The government owes to every citizen a fair expression of his political rights. This duty is still further recognized under the act of Congress providing for federal supervisors of election. Where the national and State elections are so intimately blended—so inseperably connected, as in the present instance—a revision of the vote on national affairs, necessarily includes that on State matters.

Of course this can only be done on the hypothesis of fraud. But the circumstances and facts justifying these suspicions so far as relates to Louisiana politics are too apparent for doubt and denial. At the last election, two years ago, the Republican majority exceeded twenty-five thousand votes. The opposition at that time was a unit. Conceding that public opinion has greatly changed since then, it does not warrant the supposition that it has altered to an extent that gives to one wing of a divided and disputing opposition an ascendency almost equal to the Republican majority in 1870. To do so would require a defection from the Republican party equal to two-thirds of its actual voters. That such has not been the case is disclosed in the fact that the aggregate vote of the Republican party is even greater than it was two years ago. The majority, therefore, claimed by the Democratic or fusion party must be accounted for on the basis of increase of population and newly acquired suffrage or fraud. This would involve an accession of at least sixty thousand to the voting population of Louisiana, or an addition of nearly one-half to the actual vote of 1870, or a fraud equivalent to the deficiency. The statistics of immigration, nor the census returns marking the progress of adolescence, do not justify this calculation. On the contrary, it has been a notable complaint of our people that we have made but little progress in any of the elements of increased population. Trade, agriculture and commercial progress have been notably dilitory, and within the past two years have scarcely reached the minimum they maintained at the close of the war. The change, therefore, can not be accounted for on these grounds. It certainly can not be on the hypothesis that the colored vote has assisted in procuring this result. The persistent adhesion of the negro to the Republican party has been one of the chief sources of its strength. It is well understood that the colored element forms at least a moiety of the population, and their vote, combined with the Republican white vote, gives to the party an unquestionable ascendency. In the parish of Orleans alone the negro vote is fully equal if not superior to the colored vote of 1870. The present registration, made under Democratic or Liberal auspices, establishes the fact. Upon what basis, then, can the Democracy account for their vast accessions? Is it to be found in the sailor boarding-houses on Front and New Levee streets, where each separate tenement turns out from one to five hundred fraudulent registration papers? Papers that from the time of their issuance to the day of the election rested securely in the pocket of the fusion candidate for Administrator of Police; or in the Republican precinct of Algiers, where the 112 colored votes, under Democratic manipulation, disclosed 128 fusion majority?

These are but instances, certainly, but in the face of the prevalent suspicions and actual certainties of fraud and corruption in the ballot, constitute landmarks and starting points for future investigation. We charge no particular individual with the perpetration of these villainies, but nevertheless villainies have been perpetrated, and individuals are responsible. They are crimes against the State and outrages upon the ballot. Nor can they be permitted with impunity. Society would succumb to its blighting and deleterious influences, and free government become a mockery and a farce. Justice demands that this dark cloud of suspicion shall be lifted from the ballot, and the frauds and intrigues of political corruptionists be exposed in their enormity. In a packed Legislature, and with participants in villainy for judges, no good results are attainable. Only the protecting agency of the federal government will be found sufficiently powerful to combat corruption and secure the violated rights and insulted honor of the people of the State. To this tribunal, then, the appeal will be made. Of its justice and freedom from bias and prejudice there is a popular and implicit confidence. On its decision all will repose in peace.

HELPING OURSELVES.

Does a man who proposes to solicit purchasers for his premises or tenants for his houses proclaim to them in advance that the neighbors are thieves and rowdies; that the ground is low and unhealthy; that the drainage is bad, and that all these evils are permanent because some distant partner in the business has not come forward to remove the objectionable features? Hardly. Then if a reasonable man will not do these things in connection with his own estate, why should a public journal do equally perverse things concerning the community of which it pretends to be a part? If the negroes are ignorant, who has refused them schooling? If they are to remain in ignorance, who is to be blamed? And if the parties who decline to assist in educating and elevating the negroes consider that to be the wisest policy, what propriety is there in telling the world that Louisiana is ruined because of the domination of ignorant negroes? We should either say to ourselves that the ignorance of the negro is proper, and then refuse to complain about it, or we should say that his ignorance is an evil, and therefore it is our duty to correct it as speedily as possible. Any fact that the people of Louisiana can alter by virtue of their own force is not a charge to be laid at the door of any other community than ourselves. And it manifests a decided lack of self-respect for people who have their fortunes in their own hands, as the Southern people have, to be continually crying out that the North has ruined them, when the North is too busily engaged in saving herself to be losing time hurting us. A great many men who can not take care of themselves find it convenient to lay their disasters and misfortunes upon some other man, and the South has this fault through the sour-mindedness of some of her teachers, who are constantly telling the Southern people that their poverty is the result of Northern wealth, when the better lesson would have been to tell them that by industry and economy they would have it in their power to be as rich and strong as their neighbors. It is a funny thing to tell men who support a thousand whisky shops that their poverty results from the temperance and thrift of the Yankees. We can only improve ourselves by imitating the virtues of the good, and when we determine to be good we may then safely insure ourselves against adversity. And one of the first steps in the pathway of improvement is for the South to confess that she has neglected her opportunities, that she has given the North advantages which she does not intend to throw away again, and that she intends to improve her own fortunes hereafter, instead of standing by the wayside growling at the fortunes of others.

OUR CONSUL IN MEXICO.

It is as difficult to understand how Mr. Plumb, American consul at the city of Mexico, can have any contest with General Rosecranz concerning railroad grants made to him by the Mexican government as it is to realize the attitude of General Cuella, with his five hundred soldiers, at Puebla, in their pronunciamento in favor of the narrow guage railroad. Mr. Plumb represents the United States, and his duty is to assist Americans, not to obstruct them. He has no right to use the office which we have invested him with as a means to forward plans of his own, as it seems he is doing, because the government pays him for his time and services, and she dedicates these services to the benefit of her citizens. General Rosecranz has a prior claim upon the American consul by virtue of his being the first to seek the development of railroad enterprises in Mexico, and also by virtue of the fact that the principals of the consul have charged Mr. Plumb to look after unofficial Americans before he looks after himself. We do not pretend to understand the controversy that prevails between General Rrosecranz and the consul, but this we pretend to understand, that he has no right to use our office to help himself at the expense of other American citizens. He has been accused before to-day of abusing his office in his own interest, but such a glaring instance as the present, wherein he seems to be affecting the Mexican government by virtue of his authority in a matter that may injuriously affect great railroad enterprises suggested and directed by other Americans, is one that needs prompt explanation. It is fully on a par with the action of the insignificant military commander at Puebla, who has declared, with his five hundred soldiers, that no railroads shall be built but such as are of the narrow guage.

A SERIOUS NOTION.

The *Times* is affected with a serious notion, given with all the solemnity of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, "that Senator Kellogg can not, under any circumstances, become Governor of Louisiana for the ensuing term." In support of this sage opinion, the *Times* quotes the fifty-second article of the constitution of the State of Louisiana, which says "that no members of Congress, or any person holding office under the United States government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor." Now, it must be apparent to the minds of all reasonable persons that this clause of the constitution was not intended to render ineligible to the office of Governor any person who may have been honored with the position of a representative in Congress or trusted with an office under the government of the United States. The intent of the framers of the constitution in inserting the article in question is clear enough for the dullest apprehension. It was simply to prevent an individual from exercising or holding an office under the government of the United States while discharging the duties of Governor of the State. The constitution does not say that any member of Congress is not capable of being elected to another office—in other words, it does not render him ineligible as a candidate for another office, but it makes it impossible for him to act as Governor and member of Congress at the same time. Under the operation of the fifty-second article of our State constition, the moment Mr. Kellogg assumes the duties of Governor of this State, he ceases be a United States Senator, if he desires to hold his position as Governor. The opinion that because he has been elected United States Senator he "can not, under any circumstances, become Governor of Louisiana" for the ensuing term, is not founded in reason or justice, and will have no weight in determining what the *Times* very officiously, and at the same time lamely undertakes to determine.

OUR LIQUORS.

An interesting lawsuit is bothering Liverpool justice, and as we are the sufferers without being aware of the fact, perhaps we ought to know the particulars as fully as those who victimized us. A liquor dealing firm resists the payment of a bill of sundries because the brandy that was delivered to it purported to come from Ardennes instead of Bordeaux, and was charged for at the rate of five shillings per gallon, instead of two. The dealer thought he was cheated by the counterfeit trade mark, because it did not read Bordeaux instead of Ardennes; and he refused to pay because the price of the brandy, genuine cognac as it purported to be, was charged at the enormous rate of five shillings per gallon. The market for which this importation was intended was New Orleans, and as the shipment did not stop because of the litigation it is not improbable that we have already received this fine old French brandy, made in Liverpool as it could have been made in New Orleans, and digested its chemicals with the judgment of savans. The laboratories of Liverpool can turn us out all the cognac we need, no matter what becomes of the grape crop in France or the fruit crop anywhere else. And there are people who will drink the brandy from Liverpool, whether the barrel is branded with the name of Ardennes or Bordeaux upon its ends. What they want is plenty of drunk in it.

THE CAMP PARAPET FRAUD.

A party by the name of Johnson, who once lived in Jefferson parish, but who had disappeared long before election and sedulously retired from public gaze ever since, is charged with the responsibility of the outrageous and stupidly managed fraud on the Camp Parapet ballot box.

It is claimed that the box was given Johnson to take to the courthouse, but that he swapped it off for another one on the way. Of course no one will admit that he is *particeps criminis*, and the necessity for finding Johnson is, therefore, great.

We learn that the commissioner of election, the supervisor, and several Democratic citizens are ready to testify that the ballots counted out at the courthouse are not the ones thrown at the poll. Also, that the supervisor is willing that the entire box should be thrown out. But as this ingenious plot may have been adopted at enough strong Republican polls in the State to accomplish serious results, the "throwing out" remedy will not be sufficient.

The inquiry is pertinent, why did the commissioner select this mysterious party, by the name of Johnson, for his custodian of the box?

LOCAL DYSPEPSIA.

A Southern Democratic paper says that only one thing was lacking to defeat the election of Grant, and that was an army of seventy thousand men under Lee in 1865. Admitting this to be true for the sake of argument, we challenge this Southern paper to inform us of anything it or its partisans have done to remedy the deficiency that allowed General Grant to obtain his victories? Has the Democracy made any efforts to populate the South from the tide of emigrants that is rushing to the United States? Did it ever make any effort to fill the South with men that could supply her armies in time of war? Is not the policy of the Democracy to-day not only calculated to drive off settlers that are coming into the State, but to divide the people who are the reliance of the government? Is it sound sense to talk about Southern weakness, and yet pursue the very policy designed to continue that weakness? The men who lament the smallness of Lee's army, and then persist in refusing to hunt for recruits for the same, are very loud, but very useless members of the political family.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

The highest advisory legal authorities in Louisiana have given the opinion that the United States supervisors have the right to attach to, or indorse upon the returns of the State supervisors whatever protests or charges of fraud and illegal transactions they may desire. This makes the evidence that may be accumulated of ballot-box stuffing and frauds in the registry, official, and it must be taken cognizance of by the returning board, both as regards local and national officers.

This regulation will be rigidly enforced, and State supervisors opposing it will be instantly arrested.

Some strange light must have shone upon Kentucky, that fearful middle country, hitherto dedicated to Democracy and Bourbon whisky, that its vote against Grant and the Radicals is only ten thousand more than its vote for Greeley and the Bourbons. Of all the revolutions the falling off of the Democracy in Kentucky is the strangest and most hopeful. If Republicanism is penetrating enough to enter upon and capture the dark and bloody ground, where is there a place that its influence is too weak to enter?

Two days after the election the fusionists were caught in the act of printing fraudulent Republican tickets. Yesterday they declared that all of these tickets were burned.

But what were they printed for? Do they not stand self-convicted of an intent to commit fraud? And would they have gone to this expense without assurance of success? And who is to prove the burning story, and convince the public these bogus tickets have not been used?

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 allow all that will favor me with their orders a liberal discount for cash.

F. CHARLEVILLE,

No. 708 Charles street, Sportsman's Depot.

no10 6t 2p

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. no27 3m 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

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

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

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

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

Apply at the hospital. no27 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.

no11 2p 1m No. 20 Carondelet street.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save the 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 better manner.

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,

mh19 1y 2t 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. 84 Camp street, New Orleans, giving full particulars, stating price, etc.

MICHAEL HAHN.

oc29

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Established January 2, 1872.)

No. 306 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,
P. Fourcine.

oc29 3m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

72.....Camp street.....72

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 114 Gravier Street,

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

B. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,047 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,953 85—	134,001 54
		$53,124 18
Total amount of assets		$794,919 40

DECLARED:

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

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham, S. Kate,
Louis Schneider, A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller, W. R. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarder, Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg, E. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller, Isaac Scherck,
H. Ricke, S. L. Nasits,
J. N. Schwartz, Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman, Louis Schwartz,
M. Frank, F. Rickert,
N. Weisenbach, H. R. Gegreve,
F. Reder, J. E. Wildermuth.

oc27 1m

WANTED.

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE Money.—Here is an opportunity for making money rarely presented in a lifetime. We have got the best and surest selling article ever invented that every housekeeper buys on sight. It is a small furnace weighing only six pounds, that can be used with or without a stove. It will fit in the place of any sheet stove or range, and will do as much work with one quart of fuel—charcoal, chips, coke, corn cobs, wood or soft coal—as can be done on any stove with one-half bushel. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, bake and stew. It is the best flat-iron heater in the world. Its economy in saving fuel is marvelous. It has no smoke, gas or heat in the room. It sells for a dollar round. Retail price only $2. Thousands are sold every week. Any man with a small capital can clear from $20 to $40 per day by owning the right of any good county, and a whole State is of incalculable worth to a man of enterprise. We will send a sample furnace to any part of the United States on receipt of $2. Address for circular, LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 16 Commercial Place. oc17 6m

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A SITUATION as housekeeper in a gentleman's family by a lady who well understands the management of a household. Address G., at this office. oc7

FOR RENT.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICE CORNER OF Camp and Common streets—The store and office adjoining, situated corner Camp and Common streets, now occupied by Gonzales Brothers as a cigar store. Possession given November 1, next. Apply to B. ROGER & CO., No. 45 Decatur (formerly Old Levee) street. oc27

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & PARKER, No. 27 Commercial place. no1

FOR RENT—IN SUITS OR SINGLE—LARGE, airy furnished rooms, in a location convenient to the business part of the city, adapted to the use of single gentlemen or families. The house is within one square of Canal street. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 103 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. oc7

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 end

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF J. B. VANHORN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 29, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of J. B. Vanhorn & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

R. C. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

oc29 no3

ESTATE OF ROBERT H. SEARING.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 11, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Robert H. Searing, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

R. C. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK E. SESTE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 21, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Frederick E. Seste, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

R. C. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

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	52,409 46	
River premiums	42,001 48—	$316,892 60
Less unearned premiums	165,972 74	
Less returned premiums	231 44—	166,204 18
Net earned premiums		$150,688 42
Fire losses	$3,859 70	
Marine losses	11,265 12	
River losses	432 91	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	27,500 00	
	$43,456 73	
Reinsurances	925 24	
Taxes, licenses and internal revenue stamps	7,135 00	
General expenses	13,453 56	
Rebate	1,541 48	
Profit and loss	6,997 52	
	$73,509 33	
Add 2½ per cent interest for third quarter on capital paid	$22,647 44	
Less discount and interest	16,790 96—	5,856 48— 79,365 81
Net profits		$70,322 19

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$68,892 29
Cash	104,060 87
Notes and bills receivable	564,732 10
Stocks and bonds	120,845 58
Real estate	135,834 77
Premiums in course of collection	7,670 00
Assessment of 50 per cent on $134,298 43	67,149 22
Total	$1,092,438 83

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 Hyas, 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	$710,523 32
On marine risks	162,015 17
On river risks	168,612 50
Total premiums	$1,041,151 [illegible]
Less unearned premiums	261,149 [illegible]
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$[illegible]
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$206,073 [illegible]
On marine risks	93,669 [illegible]
On river risks	125,965 [illegible]
	$425,724 [illegible]
Taxes	21,555 [illegible]
Reinsurance, return premiums, expenses, and profit and loss	36,476 [illegible]
Total	$503,678 [illegible]
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53—[illegible]
Profits	$[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,695 [illegible]
City bonds	259,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,163 [illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage	448,745 53
Notes secured by pledge	122,859 27
Bills receivable	45,417 59
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 55
State bonds	7,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,382 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,000 00
Stock of Lecer Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 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	2,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,401,241 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. RULE, L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
J. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
T. S. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
CHARLES LAFITTE.

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CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1872.

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

Fire premiums for the year	$190,[illegible]
Marine premiums for the year	61,[illegible]
River premiums for the year	183,299 [illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$[illegible]
Net profits	$[illegible]

The company has assets to the amount of $[illegible]

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest of 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 June next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. COLES, Secretary.

Trustees:

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

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