New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

The pre-hysteric period — before tight lacing was invented.

The Postoffice will be closed to-day, except from 9 A. M. till noon.

It is said that the washerwomen are getting up a wring.

Two female barbers in Brussels show woman's effort to rozor self to independence.

Suicide is increasing somewhat in England, but hasn't got above seventy in every million yearly.

The dilapidated fence of Coliseum square gives that part of the city an air of poverty.

The Academy "pumpkin pie" Thanksgiving matinee is abandoned. But Christmas is coming.

In his next report the Secretary of War will urge that the numerous disused Southern arsenals be sold.

Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.

A San Francisco dressmaker, who made a dress too small, was sued by her patron and made to pay $40, the price of the dress.

A queer old gentleman having been asked what he wished for dinner replied: "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

There was a rapid falling of the thermometer between one and four o'clock yesterday morning, which is bad for the epizootic.

The Wednesday matinees of the Varieties Theatre are popular, but then the ushers are too modest or too few for the comfort of the ladies.

A jealous ghost is making trouble for a Maine woman and her second husband. The phantom is thought to be the shade of her first victim.

Mrs. James A. Oates, it seems, was married last Sunday evening, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, to Mr. Titus, her agent. One salary is saved.

At a county fair in Stillwater, Minnesota, Miss Ida Winslow received a valuable ring as a premium for being the handsomest lady on the grounds.

The next Iowa Legislature will have three Ducks, two Foxes, a Bullock and a Lyon in it. There is plenty of the latter in most Legislatures.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 7° below zero, at St. Paul. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 58° at Memphis.

A London paper states that during the last month or two the number of the English aristocracy who have left England for America is unprecedented.

We have received the first number of the *Vidette*, published at Granberry, Hood county, Texas. Its "saludatory" reads very well and invites immigration to the county.

There were reports yesterday that three of our citizens, one of them well known and very prominent, had attacks of the epizootic.

"Mamma," said a precocious little boy, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the doctor has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em."

According to a statement made by the Paris faculty of physicians, the blood of the 100,000 men killed by the Franco-Prussian war would have yielded iron enough for 9524 gun barrels.

Phillips Exeter Academy is to receive a legacy of $50,000, and Dartmouth College $10,000, by the will of Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington, who is very feeble and cannot survive long.

This being a National Thanksgiving Day by appointment of the President of the United States, the office of the internal revenue collector and other government offices will be closed.

An Irishman, referring to the sudden death of a relative, was asked if he lived high. "Well, I can't say he did," said Terrence, "but he died high." Like the banks in these days, he was suspended.

The *Picayune* does not approve of putting the statue of Ben Franklin in Lafayette square. Ben Franklin was a printer, an editor, a cabinet officer, but then he was a Bostonian, and perhaps "that's what's the matter."

Street railway passengers, especially the man who sits endwise and occupies three seats for one fare, and the four ladies who occupy seven seats, will soon have an opportunity to indulge in the pleasures and health-giving influences of pedestrianism.

There is a growing demand for horse blankets and walking canes—the former for horses and mules that have the prevailing malady, and the latter for those who are getting ready to foot it instead of riding in the street cars, which will soon be unable to run.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, the famous letter writer, and the Delaware delegate in the convention that nominated Horace Greeley for President, will leave New Orleans for Washington to-day. He departs with a confused idea of Louisiana politics and Louisiana finances.

Amusing instances of misplaced confidence occur. Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, two prisoners were brought into the first precinct station for being drunk and disturbing the peace. Before the peelers had left the station a young man came in. He was conducted to a cell, being one of the disturbers, who escaped when the arrest was made.

The Strakosch concert troupe is now delighting Louisville audiences, but will move southward. Nashville will be their next point. Wherever they appear they create a strong sensation. The superb unequaled singing of Carlotta, the fame and merits of Mario, together with a troupe of first class assistants, constitute an array of talent seldom seen in this country. Mr. Levi, the agent, has engaged Exposition Hall for the concerts in this city.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The public interest that has been manifested in this court since Monday last was as great as ever yesterday. Long before Judge Durell took his seat upon the bench the courtroom was crowded with people anxious to hear the proceedings in a case that may be regarded as testing the powers intended to be conferred by Congress in the passage of appropriate legislation to secure the enforcement of the recent amendments to the federal constitution. And it is not at all strange that the public take this deep interest in the suit that has been instituted by William P. Kellogg, the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in the late election, against Henry C. Warmoth and others, who are charged with having unlawfully conspired to prevent the majority of voters from determining into whose hands the government of the State shall pass. If gentlemen have in any way conspired to defeat the will of the majority, which is made the groundwork of republican government in this country, it is certainly a violation of that guaranty of the federal constitution which is intended to secure to each State a republican government. But there may be another and greater reason why public attention is now so earnestly directed to the proceedings that are going on in one of the federal courts of the nation. That greater reason may be to know what construction is to be placed upon a law of Congress passed to aid the people, without distinction of color or previous condition, in securing a republican government and exercising all the rights conferred upon them by the federal constitution; and among the most essential of these rights must be considered the right of the majority to determine who are to administer the government. In this State we have recently had an election, and the people were divided into two great political parties—the one Republican and the other fusion, or perhaps it may be more properly called Democratic. This fusion party, it is averred, secured the aid of Governor Warmoth by promising that if successful in electing their ticket and getting control of the State government they would send him to the United States Senate. In furtherance of the programme, it is well known that Governor Warmoth stumped the State during the canvass in the interest of the fusion party, and it is further alleged that he used all the powers of his office for the same purpose, before and after the election; and that in consequence of his conduct several thousand voters, on account of color and previous condition, have been deprived of their right to vote for Governor, members of the Legislature, etc. This was the condition of things at the time the election was being held. When that was over, and the time had come for the returning board, designated by the election law in force when the election was held, to act, it is alleged Governor Warmoth again exerted himself to change that board in the interest of himself and the fusion party, and to prevent a fair canvass by the returning board of all the election returns. Governor Warmoth's action in this respect led to the creation of two returning boards, and the conflict thereby created caused Mr. Kellogg to seek redress, through the enforcement act, in a federal court. And after Governor Warmoth had been enjoined from proceeding further in the interest of a party until a judicial hearing could be had, he proceeded to return certain officers elected judges, etc.—gave them their commissions, and some of them actually forced their way into court and took possession *vi et armis*; so that it State courts had to decide the matter at issue between two political parties contending for supremacy, the advantage would be with the party headed by Governor Warmoth. This condition of things will account for the great public interest that is taken in the very important proceedings now going on in the United States Circuit Court in this city.

Yesterday the whole time of the court was occupied in hearing counsel for the defense. Mr. Eustis opened the argument and spoke about two hours in a deliberate, able and most impressive manner. He challenged the jurisdiction of the court in the matter under consideration, and produced a good deal of authority that existed prior to the war, in support of his position; all of which, it is quite certain, is not applicable to the case now being considered. He even quoted the eleventh amendment to the United States constitution, as an offset to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and congressional legislation intended to give force and effect to the same. Judge Howe followed in a weak attempt to convince Judge Durell that the enforcement act is unconstitutional.

It is probable that Mr. Randell Hunt will close for the defense to-morrow, while Mr. Billings and Mr. William H. Hunt will next be heard for the prosecution, and as they are all able lawyers and speakers the public interest in the case is not likely to flag.

Before adjourning the court Judge Durell announced that as the President of the United States had issued his proclamation designating Thursday, the twenty-eighth instant, as a day of national thanksgiving, the court would be adjourned until the following Friday, to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

FINE WORDS BUTTER NO PARSNIPS.

Counselor Semmes had an admiring auditor in the *Times* the other day when delivering his sophistical argument before Judge Durell. As one of the city papers intimated yesterday morning, the whole speech of the learned gentleman might have been collated from the *Times* during the past week or two. Such a compliment to authorship is enough to put a vain man in good humor and exact from him a confession that one who has the good sense to quote his lines and apply them to an important case is almost as great a man as the author.

"It was an exhaustive and unanswerable speech," says the admirer of the forensic befogment. Of course; the *Times* is in honor bound to say that much of it, even though the form of expression has been used by all the mutual admirers since the days of Locke and Bacon. But in our judgment, however exhaustive and unanswerable it may be, it does not fully meet the issue involved. It does not satisfy any one of the ten thousand voters who were effectually disfranchised in the late election. It does not satisfy those who demand that a fair expression of the will of the majority of the voters of this State shall be made to appear in the election returns. It does not answer the requirements of the fifteenth amendment, which provides that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his vote. It ignores the enforcement law, which gives to cumbrous regulations calculated to render the exercise of the elective franchise inconvenient, if not impossible, secondary importance to the offer to vote. It was more successful as a plea in behalf of those who arrogantly assume to themselves all the rights of citizenship, all the honesty, character and ability, than as an exposition of the laws enacted to protect the weak, the ignorant and the docile against the strong, the cunning and the aggressive.

When the learned counselor can establish the fact that the party he represents in this controversy is the natural guardian of all the people of this State, charged with the duty of looking after the consciences of voters, then we may be prepared to accept his reasoning. But when he assumes the right to do this, he finds the supreme law of the land dead against him. That law has thrown around the voter necessary safeguards and provided a remedy in case of violation. This is the cause of contention. The supreme government has invested the colored people with the privilege of citizenship, which the representatives of the State are now endeavoring to deprive them of. The means employed for this purpose are not the ordinary statutory regulations, but the State agents interpose such physical obstructions as virtually effect their purpose, while they claim to be within the State law. It was for just such an emergency that the United States enforcement law was enacted. It is manifestly impossible to obtain justice in our State courts. In such cases the federal courts are required by Congress to assume jurisdiction and inquire if all the forms of a republican government have been observed. They may be called upon to take evidence to determine whether any citizen has been refused the privilege of voting, and if so, for what reason. If it be made to appear that a failure to vote in any case resulted through the fault or negligence of the State agent, the law provides the manner in which such vote may be yet recorded. This may not be in exact accordance with the views of Mr. Semmes, the *Times*, and the party they represent, yet it is the law, and the battle is fought in a court of law, where political questions, or questions of expediency, are not entertained.

The controversy is not one between the federal and State governments, but between citizens of this State, striving for local political power. The federal court is the legally appointed arbiter in the dispute, charged with the duty of determining the rights of the parties. It is not in the power of Judge Durell, any more than it is in his desire, to "strike down and obliterate all the rights of the State." The State is not on trial before him. He has no controversy with the "State." The plaintiff is before him in his capacity as a citizen of the United States and of this State to complain of the acts of certain men who, from motives of personal and political hostility, are about to deprive him of an office to which he claims he has been elected, or would have been had the defendants obeyed the law of Congress in the conduct of the late election. If Mr. Semmes can controvert the testimony on which the plaintiff relies, he is entitled to a judgment in his favor; but if he expects to confuse the mind of the court by his eloquent sophistry, he will find that he will be answered most effectually when the time comes for Judge Durell to weigh the arguments and the testimony and apply the law.

GENERAL F. J. HERRON.

This distinguished gentleman is evidently regarded as the keystone of the arch upon which the structure of the suit in the Circuit Court rests. He is accordingly assailed by all the powers of eloquent vituperation, jesuitical insinuation and refined sarcasm. Even the basest slander is employed to blacken his character, not for acts committed since he has come to an open rupture with the Executive and his new friends, but alleged offenses, which if he were guilty of them must have been patent long ago, are charged against him at a time and in a place when and where he could not be heard in his defense. General Herron has a national record as a soldier and a gentleman which places him safely above the reach of his present accusers. While he was devoting his efficient services to the cause of his country, his principal assailant, T. J. Semmes, Esq., was employing all the powers of a naturally ingenious and fertile intellect, rendered subtle by a jesuitical training, to stir his fellow-countrymen up to a rebellion which entailed fearful disaster upon them and their posterity. We do not care to enter into a comparison of the characters of these two antagonists since the war. Such an inquiry would present nothing but marked contrasts, in which General Herron would not be the sufferer. But it seems the old rebels have not forgiven him for the services he rendered during the war and his consistent devotion to his principles since. So long as there was a hope that he would occupy a seat on the returning board as a silent figurehead and pliant tool in the hands of the Democracy, they corked up their wrath and met him with hypocritical smiles and hollow greetings; but when he began to talk of inquiring into the alleged election frauds, he was marked as a target for the most venomous and outrageous attacks. Such are the motives of his assailants, and such is the man whose character they would blacken for no other reason than that he considers his duty to be above party or personal obligations. His enemies are numerous and powerful, but he has legions of friends who will hold his memory in grateful remembrance after his detractors have passed away into merited oblivion under a load of obloquy.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

It still worries the *Picayune* that there are carpet-bagers in the land. And yet it is as doubtful about the real article as it is about the remedy for an epizootic horse. What is a carpet-bagger and who is he? Is the man who toils and moils for money that he intends to spend in France, a carpet-bagger? Is the itinerant whose liberality and good nature captures the crowd and secures an office one? Or is there any such thing? According to our mature reflection there is no such creature as the carpetbagger that the *Picayune* dreams about, or the simple reason that the conditions of life do not allow of such men. No man comes here for the purpose of making money out of office and then going away for the hard reason that before any such game can be played, the people must be consulted, and if they accept and infold a man, their acceptance relieves him of the offense of being a carpetbagger. If the federal government appoints a stranger to one of its agencies in this or any other State we have no right to complain of him, hatever right we may have to complain of the appointing power, and if we elect a man to office for some quality that makes him more popular than one to the "manor born," that preference should exculpate him from the charge of having selected himself for a sinister purpose. Taken altogether, this cry against carpetbaggers is a very silly one, importing a sort of jealousy of strangers that the community should be ashamed to confess. If we do not want a carpet-bagger in office, it is our duty to reject him; but if we find that one of that class is better adapted to fill the office than a native, the best thing we can do is to elect him. As a rule the American people have not been the sufferers from their hospitable treatment of new comers; and Louisiana is so much in want of that class that she ought to be very cautious how she sloshes around with her epithets in a moment of spleen. Before the war we did not have the disease very badly, for Slidell was a Northerner, Benjamin was a West Indian, and more than half of our great officers were importations. If a live man comes to the State, let him alone, and if his grade is up, admire it, and if it is down, deplore it. If a man lives here, however, without learning the language of the State and merely for the purpose of making enough money to fix himself, after a while, in some other country, treat him as a carpet-bagger, and turn your back upon him when he attempts to run a regular Yankee Doodle out of the community. No American can be considered a carpet-bagger in any place where the American people have consecrated the soil to their own use by the expenditure of their blood and treasure.

DELIGHTS OF FANCY.

We seem pictured vividly before us at this moment. The patient but rather careworn occupant of the bench, the thinned out auditors whose patriotic desire for "the truth, the whole truth," had outlasted the "able effort" of Attorney Eustis, and prominently in the foreground the slim, tall but lithesome figure of the late associate justice, whose eyes flashed indignation through a pair of Duhamel's best Brazilian pebbles.

Counselor Howe was treating of the direful doom of the returning board and proving that the *pronunciamiento* of the Governor upon the new election law had squashed them out of existence for all eternity. Leaning impressively toward his honor he uttered these remarkable and, judging by the facial expression of the audience, impressive words:

These boards, may it please your honor, are dead as—dead as—may it please your honor—dead as Pharaoh's mother's mother's mother's mother!

In order to find out how dead the returning boards are, therefore, it will be necessary to ascertain how dead Pharaoh became at the time the Red Sea swamped his dug out and ideas of conquest three thousand years ago. Next, how aged Pharaoh's four preceding generations of maternal ancestors were, and how much the added threescores and tens would weigh down Pharaoh's thousands. We lack time for the mathematical calculation, but take the apparent judgment of the learned ex-judge's hearers, viz: that, as Artemus Ward would express it, the extinction of the boards to this extent is a "very amoozing circumstance."

The amusing feature seemed sufficiently elaborated for "all hands" when the learned orator declared that the above described deep, decided and ornamented demise left Messrs. Lynch, Longstreet & Co. "without any more force in law than the Sepoys blown from British guns in India."

A BLOOMING SHRUB OF AMITY.

The eloquent T. J. Semmes laid great stress upon the tender of an olive branch by Governor Warmoth to his opponents in the present important contest. He persuasively informed Judge Durell that his client's signature of the new election law was such an offer of peace and compromise. But the attempt proved too thin to deceive, and his eloquence and pathos caused only a smile of amusement and glance in the direction of Governor Warmoth—Mr. Semmes' "Mephistopheles of politics"—who sat listening to the thrilling description of this overture stubbornly and wickedly rejected, with an air that was child like and bland.

This presentation of the case might be all very well if we had any guarantee that the Republicans whom the people manifested their desire to have represent them in the General Assembly stood the least prospect of obtaining their rights. But that they will be defrauded of their seats—and that the promulgation of this law is a part of the conspiracy to so defraud them, is a conviction which amounts to a certainty in the minds of all, and one which has been made a boast of by the fusion partisans themselves. Mr. Semmes' specious aguments can avail nothing against the indubitable evidence existing of a plot to cheat the people out of the government of their choice; and we have full faith and confidence that, despite the "olive branch" of Counselor Semmes, and all other incidents of the scheme, the people's representatives will gain for them a victory decisive and complete.

We are curious to know, though, if the plausible advocate really hoped to deceive the severe but just judge whom he addressed.

AFTER THE CITY TREASURY.

One of the first fruits of reform was presented in Judge Abell's court on Tuesday, when the new district attorney moved that the new sheriff be instructed to make out a complete jury list of the parish of Orleans, and the motion was ordered by the judge. This will cost about five thousand dollars, at the least, and will have to be paid for by the city. It was either entirely uncalled for, or else the judge of the First District Court has been working along under very defective machinery. Its necessity, considering the expense, should have been very important, and it is hardly possible the newly elected district attorney has been long enough in office to consider a matter so variously esteemed by the members of the bar. What the district court expects to do with thirty-eight thousand names piled up on the desk before it the public will be curious to learn; and the new city government will look in vain through the budget for an appropriation to cover such an item in favor of the newly elected reform sheriff. Judge Abell's court has been the source of much of that public indebtedness which the City Council has been blamed for, and it gives promise of continuing to draft on the public treasury in the hands of its friends as it did in the hands of its enemies. The money is what is wanted.

The jurisconsults of the *Times* have quoted many times these two weeks article fifty-two of our State constitution, which reads:

No member of Congress, or any person holding office under the United States government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The application is this: "Hon. W. P. Kellogg having been elected a Senator of the United States, and still holding that position, is ineligible to the office of Governor of Louisiana, for which office he claims to have received a majority of votes cast at the late State election." It is not necessary to interview Webster to know that eligibility means a capacity to fulfill the duties of an office. If, on the arrival of the day limited for qualifying, a nominee for office should be within the age fixed by law, or be otherwise disqualified, then is that nominee ineligible. But as "many shall be *called* and few *chosen*," so the people may confer their votes upon any nominee for office, and provided the nominee shall consent to accept the office, and confirm that acceptance by taking the oaths of office, then, and not till then, is his eligibilty or non-eligibility complete. Until he takes that oath he is no officer, and owes the State no service. When, therefore, Senator Kellogg shall have been authentically informed of the popular choice, he may then exercise his right of election as between the station he holds and that to which he has been called. When this time of election shall arrive, he may then put off the senatorial robes, and abdicate the curule chair, or refuse to accept his little less than regal sceptre now wielded by the executive of this State. He can not be deprived against his will of a status which he may prefer, and inducted by decree or proclamation into an office which he may not choose to accept. That he will prefer the office to which he aspires, we do not doubt, nor do we doubt that he will appear to take the oath of induction without a shadow of disqualification; but until he shall have taken the official oath, his eligibility can not be questioned. Eligibility to political is analagous, then, to ecclesiastical office. There is a presentation and induction. It is composed of two acts—the one an expression of popular preference, certified by legal authority; the other the acceptance of official obligations only confirmed by taking an official oath, sometimes by superadding an official bond. Until he has takes that oath he is no officer. When prepared to take that oath, it is to be presumed any nominee will have divested himself of any disqualification within his power. Senator Kellogg scarcely occupies himself with this paper quillet which has been so often thrown at federal representatives passing to and from State offices. It is only in default of some more solid projectile that the *Times* has pitched this banderilla into the arena.

COMING TO TIME.

Once on a time the REPUBLICAN was berated by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as a libeler of the South and an enemy of "this people," because it said there were Ku-Klux cut-throats in the South who should be hunted out by the nation if the Southern people did not voluntarily purge their own community of the rascals. Now the *Courier-Journal* says there are "Ku-Klux cut-throats in the South who have no policy except the policy of the devil, and that they have been in the South ever since the Southern armies disbanded." This is a very slow discovery, but it will do. With such testimony as to the existence of the evil, we hope there will be a united effort to exterminate it from among the people.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT.

The weak and feeble minds in the Congress of the United States who framed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the appropriate legislation for their enforcement, will feel great relief when they learn that Governor Warmoth's constitutional counselor "admits" that these enactments are in force, and legally so.

James B. Eustis, Esq., yesterday made this significant and important "admission" in his address to the United States Circuit Court, and we may, therefore, consider that henceforward our old and respectable citizens will "admit" that the American people know what they have been about.

But Mr. Eustis also informed the court that he did not "admit" that these new and comprehensive laws were applicable to the case at bar; a fact which could hardly have been novel to the judge, or he would not have expected to find him arrayed on the side of the defense. Purely and simply, Mr. Eustis' "argument" amounted to a simple presentation of the issue of jurisdiction; his admissions were of no consequence whatever, and his denial the very point upon which the interference of the federal judiciary is invoked.

WHO IS WHO?

According to the theory of the *Times*, all the people of the State, except the "Customhouse and its tools," voted for McEnery. It is the business of Judge Durell's court to hear evidence that may explode this theory, and the *Times* is so uneasy about the progress of the train Mr. Beckwith is laying down that we are constrained to think it does not believe its own proposition.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE,

Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets.

Parties desiring Life Insurance are informed that this company issues Policies of Insurance on all approved plans as low as any other company. All policies are non-forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW,
President.

no28 3m 2p

HORSE BLANKETS.

I have just received a

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

of the above articles, which I am offering at

Extremely Low Prices

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Streets.

no26 3t 2p

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 Lanitte,

no29 3m 2p P. Fourcine.

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

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED

B. SPILLMAN,

93..... Baronne Street..... 93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. no26 6m 112p

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. my22 1y

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest store in the market.

HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove

mh9 1y 5t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

FOR RENT.

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

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. 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. se7

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

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

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$94,047 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	42,053 65	136,001 54
		$53,124 18
Total amount of assets		$794,919 18

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. Katz,
Louis Schneider,	A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Lilienthal,
E. Steg,	E. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Scherck,
H. Ricke,	S. L. Nasita,
J. N. Schwartz,	Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder,	J. R. Wildermann

oct3 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	52,409 46		
River premiums	42,601 46—	$316,492 08	
Less unearned premiums	165,972 74		
Less returned premiums	231 44—	166,204 18	
Net earned premiums			$150,287 90
Fire losses	$3,858 70		
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 00		
General expenses	13,453 36		
Rebate	1,541 40		
Profit and loss	6,997 52		
	$73,509 33		
Add 2½ per cent interest for third quarter on capital paid	$22,547 44		
Less discount and interest	16,796 96—	5,356 48—	79,362 37
Net profits			$70,922 09

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$33,302 26
Cash	104,933 60
Notes and bills receivable	564,732 19
Stocks and bonds	123,945 33
Real estate	135,934 79
Premiums in course of collection	7,070 85
Assessment of 50 per cent on $134,298 43	67,149 21
Total	$1,022,453 33

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 first 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 Hitas, Jr.,	J. Egli,
E. F. Mioton,	L. S. Wiltz,
W. Agar,	L. Queyrouze,
oct3 1m	A. Thibaut.

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		$719,223 87
On marine risks		162,615 17
On river risks		169,215 00
Total premiums		$991,050 78
Less unearned premiums		291,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$699,250 78
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,076 41	
On marine risks	30,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$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—	491,322 12
Profits		$208,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 13
City bonds	289,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,539 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	1,932 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,000 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	1,500 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 82
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. P. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	F. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,

jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

CRESCENT MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1872.

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

Fire premiums for the year	$194,069 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,356 64
River premiums for the year	183,299 38
Total	$438,718 46
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 65
Net profits	$79,823 81

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 40.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. ODDEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

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

S. B. NEWMAN

my30 6m