New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

The population of the United States and of the German Empire is about the same—38,000,000 each.

Sheriff Patton has again "recognized" Governor Pinchback by obtaining from him a leave of absence.

Orders have been given to collect the old gold coin of the kingdom of Prussia, in order to withdraw it from circulation.

William G. Fargo, president of the Merchants' Union Express Company, owns the finest residence in Buffalo, if not in the United States.

It is a curious coincidence that the oldest tragedian and the youngest comedian on the American stage should both have died the same week.

Ten million dollars is the sum that S. N. Pike was unable to take with him. We have not heard whether any evidence of insanity exists in the shape of a will.

The Russian Minister of Public Instruction has ruled that Jewish pupils at public schools shall be exempt from attendance on the seven great Jewish holidays, at their parents' request.

The London *Post* denies that Eliza Cook, the well known writer, is dead, although a person bearing the same name, and popularly supposed to be the authoress, died in Dethford, England.

Get your candies, fireworks and California wines from Miller & Diellman's, Nos. 50 and 52 Peters street, (formerly New Levee) corner of Natchez. Goods delivered in all part of the city free of drayage.

Rhoda Broughton, the coming novelist, makes all her stories end just as you don't want them to. The virtuous are left suffering, while the wretches are as happy as a clothes-horse during epizooty.

An elective Parliament is to be chosen in Japan. Six hundred members will be chosen next month. Another evidence of progress is to be found in an order issued for natives to cease shaving the tops of their heads.

Young, the poet, composed his "Night Thoughts" with a skull before him, in which he would sometimes place a lighted candle; and he occasionally sought his sepulchral inspiration by wandering among the tombs at midnight.

Stanley has had two babes, one black and the other white, named after him, and now comes word that his name in gold letters occupies a proud position on the stern of an Erie canal boat. Could ambitious man desire more?

It is stated that Congressman Cox is going on a long voyage next summer. He expects to travel through Norway and Iceland, and as near to the north pole as he can get. Two years ago his search was for winter sunbeams, next year it will be for summer icebergs.

The lawyers of Forrest's divorced wife have already taken steps to secure her dower in his estate. It was stated in Philadelphia that preliminary papers would be served as soon as the burial vault was closed. The estate is variously estimated from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

An old toper, who lately attended the Polytechnic, where the learned professor caused several explosions to take place from gasses produced under water, said: "You don't catch me putting water into my liquor after this. I had no idea that water was so dangerous, though I never see much of it."

A San Francisco paper states that Miss Cox, formerly a belle of that city, and who inherited $40,000 upon the death of a lover, is at present an inmate of the New York Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where she is known by the name of Queen Elizabeth. She is a victim of emotional insanity.

One of the newest ideas is an engagement bracelet, to be locked upon the arm of the fiancee, and the key to be kept by the gentleman till called for. Pretty enough, as an idea, but won's some fellows object to carrying as large a bunch of keys as the general prevalence of the custom would necessitate?

Colonel W. J. Davis, assessor of internal revenue for the Natchez (Mississippi) district, is in the city; also Bennett Hitchcock, Esq., State tax collector of Concordia parish. As these gentlemen are in the custody of Lieutenant Governor Harris, their visit must necessarily prove a very agreeable one.

Colonel S. J. Conklin, formerly supervisor of internal revenue for this State, is in the city on business for the government. During his previous official sojourn in New Orleans the Colonel made many warm personal friends, who will be glad to learn that he is enjoying the finest sort of health, as well as worldly prosperity.

A new feature of social entertainments this winter will be "pound parties." They derive this name from the circumstance that each person invited is requested to furnish a pound of confectionery, fruit or other edibles for the table, and thus an elegant supper is provided. The parties are given at private residences.

A girl in Indianapolis, who has two hundred thousand dollars, advertises for sealed proposals for marriage. The post master has decided to charge her double price for her box, as it keeps one clerk half his time filling it up with pink-tinted envelopes, and the whole office is scented with musk and bergamot, like a perfumer's shop.

If you ask ten persons at random whether the diamond is a work of nature or work of art, it is safe to wager that nine of the ten will answer you that it is a work of nature. And yet it would be hard to find any object of "bigotry and virtue," as Mrs. Malaprop has it, which is more thoroughly a work of art than the diamond, as we now prize and wear it.

A young lady writes to an exchange giving a receipt for having fun. She says: "Invite half a dozen boys and girls to your house when your pa and ma are away; put a half-dollar silver piece in a dish with molasses an inch deep in it, and offer it to the boy who gets it with his mouth. The more the boys who try to get it, the more fun there will be." That girl surely deserves a diploma.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The veteran Republican journal of the North has leveled its bedimmed glasses Southward and attempted to give a solution of our troubles and difficulties. Adopting the ideas and phraseology of our Democratic politicians, it proceeds to divide the population of the States that went into the rebellion into two great classes. In the first it places all the white residents who have either accepted what is rather gingerly called the situation with conditions or refused to accept it on any terms. This class is composed of the old slaveholders and their descendants; the merchants who formerly depended upon them for patronage; the office-seekers who flattered the two last named subdivisions of the great class for their votes and influence at election, and the gentlemen who are opposed to work themselves, but are constantly exercised with alarm for the labor question, and the negro as connected therewith. This class ostentatiously calls itself the "South," and the *Tribune* re-echoes the unfounded claim, or even puts it forth authoritatively as an original discovery of its own. Having thus assumed to name the component elements of the South, it is a matter of no great difficulty to prove by specious deductions that the "South," as thus constituted, are in an unsatisfied condition. They have not been able, in most cases from a lack of votes, to take possession of the State offices. They have failed to secure the enactment of convenient vagrant laws and other oppressive regulations, by means of which they hoped to be able to keep the "nigger" down.

The other great class, resident in the Southern States, and which is politically opposed to the South by reason of their firm adherence to Republican principles and the federal government are the negroes, the old free State, Union white men, and such people from the North as were bold and independent enough to stick to the faith they brought here with them, and such accessions as the Republican party has from time to time been able to secure from the class denominated "the South." In a political sense, one man with a vote is equal to any other man who has no more; and none are allowed to vote twice. So that the only way to arrive at a conclusion as to the dominant party is to take a fair count of noses. It is entirely unnecessary, for the purposes of such an inquiry, to introduce evidence as to the wealth, respectability, intelligence, or even honesty of any of the several opposing parties, for in this State, as in New York city, it is the number of votes that decide contests, not the personal character of the voters. There is no force in the assertion, then, that the Republican party is composed in some degree of Northern adventurers, for these so-called "adventurers" are American citizens and voters under our laws, and their right to suffrage is as unrestricted as that of the voters of the "South." It should be remembered that this question of suffrage is no longer an open one. That has been decided by the people of the North, and in the argument on the great trial the *Tribune* appeared as the champion of the negro, and demanded that they be armed with a weapon to defend themselves from the aggressions of the South. No sooner was all this arrangement perfected than the *Tribune* arraigns the negroes for preferring their political friends before their enemies, and even censures the national government for upholding the reconstruction laws. For the right to vote carries with it the right to vote for one's friends, and if the South has repeatedly been defeated in the popular contests, it only proves that the party, whatever it may call itself, is in a minority, and has no just claim to be considered "the South" in the sense employed by it and by the *Tribune*.

But this assumed title is defective in another sense. In the Democratic party there are actually many more so-called "Northern adventurers" than the Republicans have, while the latter have ten "natives of the soil" where their opponents have one. But here we are disposed to rate all men alike, or nearly so, as respect for a man generally increases as you come nearer to him. The Republicans can set up a claim to quite as much respectability as their opponents can. So far as we can observe, and we are rather intimately acquainted with both parties, there is no great advantage in the possession of the Christian virtues on either side. But the Republicans are superior in this, that they do not seek by means of force or threats of violence, or loss of patronage, to dragoon the voters of the State to support their ticket, nor are they in the constant habit of boasting of the virtues which they do not possess, nor instituting comparisons so grossly flattering to themselves as the other side does. But so long as the enemies of the Republicans affect to look down upon our voters because they are black, and despise them because they are ignorant, or apply contemptuous epithets to their friends, so long will such conduct be resented. The Republicans of the South desire to live in amity with their neighbors, but they do not wish to have it said they live by sufferance.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hon. Mr. Brewster introduced a bill amending the legislation for preserving the public health. There is no law which requires more careful revision. It is founded on the false principle that the revenues of the board should be derivable almost exclusively from a tax on shipping, instead of being imposed upon all taxables of the State or city. The late reports of this board show an aggregate of about $30,000 received and expended annually. The salaries and other expenses of the board are collected, not only from vessels coming from infected ports, but on vessels coming from our own coast ports with clear bills. The steamer from Baltimore or the schooner from Biloxi, lumber from Pascagoula, and cord wood at Atchafalaya all contribute. We commend to Mr. Brewster the inspection of these accounts. There should be some more equitable mode of paying for the services of the Board of Health. The temptation to proclaim quarantine, and continue it, even to the detriment of trade, is greater than necessary. Commerce will bear its share of the public burdens, but there is no reason why, in contending with Eastern ports for the trade with the interior, shipping should be assessed with any tax which can be reduced or repealed. The almost perpetual quarantine necessary to maintain the Board of Health has a very bad effect upon travel. Passengers avoid a quarantine port, so that those who take passage at Havana for New Orleans will quit the steamer destined for quarantine and take some coast steamer or railroad to their destination. We have known passengers in New Orleans some days before the steamer in which they had left Havana had expiated her quarantine. With modern facilities of travel, quarantine is no longer as efficacious as in ancient times, and should be relieved from all unnecessary impediments to commerce and travel. It has almost degenerated into a simple charge and obstruction upon commerce. While we do not propose the abolition of quarantine, we certainly ask on behalf of commerce its regulation, and especially that the preservation of the common health shall not be continued at the special charge of commerce. If we mistake not, the Chamber of Commerce has recommended amendments to the sanitary law, and Mr. Brewster would do well to confer with those intelligent merchants upon the subject.

A POTENT CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The immense and unconscionable perquisites of the sheriffs and clerks of New Orleans are a subject of astonishment to strangers. Thirty, forty and fifty thousand dollars are said to be the sums received by some of these officers. In proportion to the litigation is the amount of spoil, and the poorer the people the more they are fleeced by sheriff, constable, clerk and notary. It is plain that where such vast gains are at stake there must be great expenditure, and when those who solicit these appointments are disappointed in the result of an election, there must be a corresponding excitement. The mere loss of a presidential election is borne with comparative fortitude, but when a candidate has spent ten thousand dollars in torchlight processions and party placards, he can not be so easily reconciled to the result. The boy who was crying about the load of hay upset, explained his excessive distress when he said, "daddy is under it." The five hundred prospective appointees of the defeated sheriff are enraged and inconsolable. Now, these salaries and perquisites should be rigidly cut down. The people should be protected from a spoliation they are so ill able to bear. A man who perhaps can not make two hundred dollars a year by any trade or profession is elected sheriff or clerk, with perquisites of twenty thousand dollars annually. Why should he receive for his services more than a man of equal ability can earn at any pursuit or private life? A salary of seven thousand dollars would command the best talent and character for the office of sheriff or clerk. Why should the people pay more? The Republican Legislature has undertaken to give the State substantial reforms. Let them look to this fruitful source of poverty and oppression. Let them enact a reasonable tariff of charges and punish with the severest penalties any officer or employe who exacts more. By cutting down these lucrative perquisites the interest and excitement in our city elections will be greatly diminished, and the prospect of political calm increased in proportion. Let the Legislature cut down and limit clerks', sheriffs' and constable fees, and order any surplus of legal fees collected about a certain salary for each officer, to be paid to the credit of education or charity. The people will thus get a share of the penalty imposed by law on the offense of poverty.

REPUBLICAN REFORM — THE BRIBERY LAW.

We are pleased to see the bill punishing bribery passed so promptly by a *Republican* legislature. As the loafer said of his first free lunch, "This thing has been wanted here for several years past." Not having seen the bill, we can not pronounce upon its provisions. One thing should be looked to, even by amendment. The bill should be given in charge to all grand juries. This would make it "a good deal more binding," as the young lady said about the marriage ceremony. There should be a penalty affixed to the offense of receiving a proposition of bribery without communicating it to the next criminal jurisdiction. It would be of course difficult to know whether such a proposal had been entertained without the disclosure of the Legislator or officer approached, but the *possibility* of being brought to punishment would make public persons more careful of any conversation on the subject. We learn that the usual lot of lobbies has been remitted as from New York, some, perhaps, with ready drawn bills only requiring the approval of the Legislature and of the newspapers. Let all such bills be carefully and suspiciously scanned. Those salaried members of the lobby would not scruple to sand Louisiana to auction for five per cent on her schedule. Republicans, you have undertaken to reform the reckless legislators, your predecessors, have scuttled the treasury. You appoint a clerk to shave off warrants to pay your board bills. The gas company deny you credit for lights. This is the result of the venal body which has controlled the Legislature. Take an inventory. Let the tax payer know to what a state their government has been brought and place the responsibility where it belongs. Take care of yourselves. Remember your responsibility. The credit of the State depends upon your integrity. Vindicate your character and your principles and you will be benefactors of a people suffering from misgovernment. Continue to sell the bonds and taxes of the people and you will be a reproach to the Republican party and to yourselves. Perfect this bribery bill. Guard against the grant of monopolies. Scrutinize the origin and administration of those monopolies which have been so imprudently and corruptly granted by your predecessors, and you will redeem the State.

A VICARIOUS SUFFERER.

The *Times*, our most expensive vicarious sufferer, while charging enormous rates for its substitution, has selfishly helped to bring about a considerable number of the afflictions that we have paid it for enduring in our behalf. In its abuse of the negroes it made them the ready instruments of bad men. In its abuse of the federal authorities it hardened the hearts of those who had a disposition to deal liberally by the people. And, now that the laws of Congress have subjected Louisiana to the supervision of the national administration, it adopts the very policy that is calculated to make the federal authorities dispute our good sense and orderly disposition. In accusing General Grant of upholding Mr. Pinchback, it perverts the entire relation of the President to our affairs, as General Grant is not upholding Mr. Pinchback, but he is upholding the decree of the United States Circuit Court, which he is bound to do by his oath of office. If the President was a despot he might do what Mr. Ogden and the *Times* ask him to do, but as he is an officer of limited authority, he must conform to his own limitations, as other people should do to theirs. If Mr. Ogden's friends had respected the law as the President has, they would not now be in the condition that they are; and if the *Times* did not suggest so many violations of justice and public policy we should not have occasion to employ at extravagant rates an agent to bear our punishment for the follies that we commit.

THE TIMES AND BISHOP WILMER.

Here is what Bishop Wilmer addressed to his clergy:

NEW ORLEANS, December 5, 1872.

To the Clergy of the Diocese of Louisiana:

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN—Another opportunity is afforded us to draw closer the bonds of affinity with our brethren of the Church of England.

A communication has been addressed to the Bishops of this Church from the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" and the "Church Missionary Society," uniting the prayers of the faithful to the Great Head of the Church, for the increase of missionaries and for the success of missions.

The day chosen for this act of intercommunication is the twentieth of December next, being one of the ember days of the Church.

Recalling the words of our Lord on this subject, I can not doubt your glad acquiescence in this entreaty. Our faith is one; our interests one; and, I trust, our intercessions will rise with one heart and one voice before the Throne of Grace.

J. B. P. WILMER,
Bishop of Louisiana.

This what the *Times* of Monday said it was:

The attendance at all the city churches yesterday was unusually large, and thousands, as the solemn services progressed, petitioned the all wise Creator to aid our messengers in their solemn errand. As yet no steps have been taken by the Archbishop, but the Right Rev. Bishop Wilmer has requested the Episcopal clergy to have daily service during the present week, and what has heretofore been a season of festivity will be as solemnly observed as though it were mid Lent.

This is justly regarded as an adverse and partisan construction of the Bishop's circular.

CLEAN HANDS NECESSARY BEFORE THE LAW.

Echoing Mr. Ogden, the *Times* dwells with solemn earnestness upon the peacefulness of the last election and the orderly disposition of the people thereat. This is all *dehors* the record, as the lawyers say. There is no allegation of violence, but there is a charge of fraud, and until the fusionists dispose of that allegation they avoid the main issue. Mr. Ogden insists upon obtaining justice and fairness. Did he yield these essentials to the Republicans? Were the people all allowed the same advantages one with another? Was the registration honestly made? Was the location of the election polls fairly advertised? We ask the people of New Orleans these questions. Did not the supervisor withhold until the day of election the announcement of the polls, and was not one of the balloting precincts, actually hidden from those who should have been publicly advised of its location. This is the sort of peacefulness that prevailed, but it reminds us of the virtues that Peruvian Rolla declared he wanted but few of. Mr. Ogden should come home from Washington and address himself to his own friends. They need addressing more than the government does. When they learn how to respect the rights of others they will stand a better chance of being heard in demanding their own. And when they learn the true relations of the President to the law they will cease to implore him to violate his duties in order to become the despot they now represent him to be.

MAKING FALSE SUGGESTIONS.

The *Times* says "it is generally understood that Mr. Kellogg's friends are visiting the merchants and proposing to satisfy them by having Messrs. Penn and Busher returned as elected rather than Messrs. Antoine and Brown." To begin with this statement it is not "generally understood," for we never heard of it until the *Times* declared it, in order to create a sort of panic among the colored members of the Legislature. In the next place, Mr. Kellogg has no power to effect such an arrangement, as Antoine and Brown obtain their certificates of election from the same men that return him as Governor. Certain parties have been visiting Mr. Kellogg with all sorts of suggestions, and because he did not choose to enter into a discussion with them about their suggestions, they have concluded that he consented to all they stupidly desired him to accept. The Governor elect has nothing to do with making or unmaking officials, and if he had the disposition, which he has not, we do not comprehend how he could supercede two officers that have already been returned as elected for two that were returned as defeated.

The *Times* raises an alarm about an apprehended issue of bogus warrants by the Legislature, but has no information about a large amount that was recently issued, some $40,000 of which have already been received at the treasury.

LOOKING AT THE OTHER SIDE.

Suppose Judge Durell had ruled differently from what he did, and had upheld the returning board presided over by Governor Warmoth, what would have been the indignation of the fusionists if the Republicans had appealed to the President, or even to Congress, to set aside the decision! Then we should have had a righteous clamor for the integrity of the judiciary and the rights of the States. The entire fusion press and forum would have swarmed with editors and orators devoted to the defense of the solemn judgment of an upright judge; and if the President had dared to intimate a design to set aside such a decision, a thousand eyes would have seen in this step the incipient action to the proclamation of an empire. Now the demand from our "first and best" is that General Grant shall do for them what they would have denounced him as a despot for doing in behalf of his own political friends. It is very important in a political storm to know whose ox has been gored.

ANOTHER UNHAPPPY FAMILY.

The Italian Parliament proposes to expel the Jesuits from Rome, and the proposition has been greeted with enthusiasm in public and in official circles. The influence of the Jesuits in Italy is something similar to that of the hide bound Democrats in Louisiana, that they will not do anything themselves for the advancement of the State, and they prevent anybody else from moving ahead. The Liberals of Rome do not intend to submit to this sorheadedness, as we are compelled to do, but they propose to put the grumblers out of the city that they are injuring. The fusionists of Louisiana can sympathize with the Jesuits, and as resolutions of indignation are now in order, perhaps the unhappy family in New Orleans will take an early opportunity to commune with the unhappy family in Rome about their common misfortunes.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

The States of Virginia and Georgia are looking to Washington to give them a waterway to the West, instead of asking a settlement of their internal politics. This is a most healthy indication. When the Southern people shall learn that the power of a State no longer depends on the skill of its politicians, but the number and wealth of its people, then will come tranquillity and freedom. It will be found under this view that a combination with the producers of the West to share the trade will give the Southern States an infinitely greater share of power than partnerships with Eastern politicians to divide the offices.

The lobbyists who have been in the habit of bribing members of the Legislature to pass laws for their enrichment, and who hoped to reap a rich harvest this winter, are indignant at the passage of the bribery bill. They look upon Hon. M. Hahn as the author of their discomfiture, and indulge their petty spite in the only way they know how, by flippantly calling him "Mike." Well, we suppose he can stand it. He is so far above them that he can not feel their warfare. As soon as we receive an official copy of the bill we shall point out its leading provisions.

It gave the pilgrims to Washington great comfort, in the midst of their afflictions, to read an editorial in the Washington *Chronicle* deprecating the decisive suggestion of the President, advising the committee not to visit Washington. A correspondent reports that this fact beamed like a ray of light through the darkness. Verily the day of small things is at hand.

A lament comes back from the pilgrims to Washington, that they have not been fed and accommodated along the route as they desired to be. Bunyan's pilgrim considered his sufferings as a part of his reward, and would not consent to trade off one of his bad dinners for any amount of comfort. Let our martyrs remember, and be consoled.

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, visited Judge Durell yesterday at his rooms, in company with Senator Kellogg. A long and pleasant interview ensued, during which personal and private matters, as well as public affairs, were discussed. We hope the Secretary will be enabled by his visit here, and introduction to prominent citizens and officials, to obtain a correct insight into our local affairs. So far as the Republican party is concerned, it has nothing to fear from the truth. Mr. Delano impresses one as an agreeable gentleman, who is fully qualified to comprehend the situation.

CIRCULAR.

To the Several Tax Collectors of the State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, December 17, 1872.

Your attention is called to section seventy-eight of act No. 42, of 1871, which is as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc. That all tax collectors shall make their final settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts within ten days after the fifth day of December of each year, and any collector failing to comply with this section shall be proceeded against as provided by law.

You are therefore notified to strictly observe the above requirements of the law, and to pay at once into the State Treasury all moneys in your possession belonging to the state. The delinquent lists must be filed in this office before the third day of December, 1872.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

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. Loss adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW,
President.

no21 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. my22 1y

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,
se23 3m 2p P. Poursine.

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. oc27 3m 2p

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. 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. no20 6m 112p

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks.....		$719,323 57
On marine risks.....		102,615 17
On river risks.....		169,212 00
Total premiums.....		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums.....		201,300 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872.....		$789,850 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks.....	$206,073 47	
On marine risks.....	98,609 32	
On river risks.....	125,965 67	
	$430,724 38	
Taxes.....	21,997 46	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss.	56,216 42	
Total.....	$508,938 26	
Deduct interest, less expenses.....	17,596 27—$491,342 19	
Profits.....		$298,508 55

The company note the following assets:

Real estate.....	$127,668 71
City bonds.....	202,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks.....	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage.....	40,745 63
Notes secured by pledge.....	122,559 97
Bills receivable.....	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection.....	32,413 99
State bonds.....	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies.....	1,937 50
Stock of Carondelet Dry Dock Company.....	10,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.....	4,000 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company.....	5,000 00
Harbor Protection Company.....	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association.....	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall.....	5,000 00
Cash on hand.....	34,024 52
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company.....	5,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association.....	5,000 00
Total assets.....	$1,091,261 82

The above statement is a true, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. SOTT, 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 stockholders' letter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO, DAVID MORGAN,
C. Z. RELF, E. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Issues against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

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

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received.....	$72,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid.....	8,847 60
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc.....	10,251 94
	$53,124 18
Total amount of assets.....	$78,949 48

DECLARED:

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

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abrahams, P. Katz,
Louis Schneider, A. Rimer Bader,
Joseph Keller, W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarder, Theodore Hillenthal,
E. Sieg, E. E. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller, Isaac Schenck,
H. Ricke, S. L. Naalts,
J. S. Schwartz, Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman, Louis Schwartz,
M. Frank, F. Rickert,
N. Weisenhoff, H. R. Gegrere,
F. Roder, J. R. Wildermann.
ed21 1lp

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

JOSEPH H. HUBBARD,

Corner of Perdido and Rampart Streets,

Has on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Sets ever offered in this city.

Also, all descriptions of low price Furniture for plantation and family use. All goods packed with care and delivered free of charge. se11 4m

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with springs, posts), with teasters, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.

Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.

Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.

Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.

Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe16 1y

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 139 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FREERT, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.

Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

au17 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoope.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.).

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

mh9 1y

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this twenty-fifth day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh, before me, Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the parish and city aforesaid therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared Mr. Jean Jules Aldige of this city, herein appearing, stipulating and acting for and in the name and as president of the BIENVILLE OIL WORKS COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State by act passed before the undersigned notary on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy one, and herein acting in such capacity or president under, and by virtue of the several resolutions passed at the meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors of said company, held respectively on the eleventh, twelfth and twenty-fourth days of October last past (1872), duly certified copies of which said resolutions are annexed in the margin, hereof for reference.

Which said Jean Jules Aldige declared in his said capacity that pursuant to the act of incorporation of the said company, a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Bienville Oil Works Company was convened and held at the office of the said company on the eleventh day of October, 1872, for the purpose of authorizing certain measures and making certain amendments to its act of incorporation, and that at said general meeting stockholders holding and owning 2480 shares of the capital stock of said company—being more than three-fourths of the whole amount of shares, which is twenty five hundred—were present or represented, and they unanimously recommended and adopted the following alteration or amendment of article five of the aforesaid charter or act of incorporation of said company, viz:

ARTICLE 5.

Resolved, that every year the president shall cause to be made one or two statements of the affairs of the company, as the board of directors may direct, and as they may think more advisable and more advantageous for the company, and at such times as the board of directors may select and designate. Said statement or statements will show the receipts and disbursements made, and the true situation of the company, and on the day that shall or may be fixed by the board of directors for said statement the board of directors shall declare such dividend as may accrue of the net profits of the company, and fix and determine the time and manner in which said dividend shall be paid to the stockholders.

And the said J. J. Aldige further declared in the said capacity that at a subsequent general meeting of the stockholders of the said company convened and held at the office of the said company on the twelfth day of October, 1872, for the purpose of authorizing certain measures and making certain amendments to the charter or act of incorporation, stockholders holding and owning 1762 shares—being more than three-fourths thereof—were present or represented, and they unanimously recommended and adopted the following alteration or amendment of paragraph first of article six of the aforesaid charter or act of incorporation of said company, viz:

ARTICLE 6.

All the concerns of this company shall be conducted by a board of directors to consist of six persons, three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Whereupon the said Jean Jules Aldige more over declared in his said capacity, that by virtue of the powers in him vested by the aforesaid resolutions, and in order to more fully carry into effect the aforesaid amendments, he does hereby publicly declare and make known that the article V and the first paragraph of article VI of the charter or act of incorporation of said Bienville Oil Works Company, as passed before the undersigned notary, as aforesaid, have been changed or altered as above read and he as they are hereinbefore written.

Thus done and passed at New Orleans, in the office, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Ambrose G. de Pice and Edgar Montague, competent witnesses, who have signed with the said party and me, notary, after reading the whole.

Original signed:

J. ALDIGE,
A. FITOT, Jr.,
A. G. LA PICE,
G. LeGARDEUR, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for the city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the within act of amendment to the charter of the Bienville Oil Works Company has been this day duly recorded in this office, as exactly as law, in Book Society No. 8, folios 437 and 438, on the margin of the original act of incorporation of said company.

New Orleans, December 25, 1872.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

Certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act on file and of record in my office.

As witness my hand and seal, at New Orleans this twenty-six day of November, A. D. 1872.

G. LeGARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.

no27 law 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. McKENDRICK,

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,

No. 66 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Material, Gas Fixtures, etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

132 Julia Street 132

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Locksmith box No. 3 Machines and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

MILLER & DIELMANN,

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Steam Candy Manufacturers,

Wholesale Confectioners,

Agents for the Works and Oil Cognac Brandies.

Nos. 50 and 52 New Levee street,

de6 1m New Orleans, Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS and Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de28 1y

PATENTS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

Solicited by

JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,

Architects and Engineers

No. 29 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana.

mh19 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 Se