New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial place.

C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange place.

A. Simon, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange alley (under St. Louis Hotel).

James Ennis, Pontchartrain railroad depot, Third District; also at depot, foot of Lafayette street, First District.

Variety news stand, No. 38 Dauphine street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Local Intelligence.

NOT A CASE.—One day last week we made slight mention of a case before the grand jury concerning a person unlawfully held in the insane asylum. As near as we can learn the entire subject germinated in the brain of a juryman who went off half cocked. Dr. Cooper assures us that the case referred to is one of undoubted insanity.

SEIZURES.—Inspectors Hutchings, Stewart and Hutchinson seized, on the twenty-eighth of December, on board the British steamship Corinthian, running between Liverpool, Havre, Havana and this port, eighteen hundred smuggled cigars.

Also, on the thirty-first, on board the American mail steamship Juniata, running between this port, Philadelphia and Havana, four rolls cigarettes and two hundred cigars.

THE LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—The trial in the Criminal Court of F. Martini and Didio Baptiste, for the murder of Carafa, is speeding along well, the new Attorney General, Colonel Field, making all proper efforts to bring out every link in the testimony which can be used to the State's advantage. It seems that the deceased was named Bruno, a Frenchman, and some of his effects have been discovered in this city, and at the proper time, we suppose, the facts will be brought out before the jury.

The evidence produced yesterday was not favorable to the accused, although somewhat general in character.

The case goes over until Thursday, therefore the unfortunate jurymen will take their New Year dinner in private.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A POLICEMAN.—Between seven and eight o'clock Monday evening, as Sergeant Chipman was in the lower portion of St. Bernard parish coming up, a man shot him, lodging a load of No. 5 shot in his left side and face, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The assassin's name is Ed Coleman, but the cause of the difficulty is not stated.

A CRASH.—Yesterday morning, Leon Lavigne, while engaged in repairing the roof of a house corner of Dumaine and Burgundy streets, was, with a shed, precipitated to the ground and badly injured. Leon was sent to his home on St. Philip street.

A sensible kind of thief was the fellow who stole a lot of hams and shoulders from the grocery of E. Haydon, No. 200 Tchoupitoulas street, Monday night. The thief is unknown, but it is thought he will have a good dinner to-day.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The attention of interested school teachers is called to the card of Judge Dibble, in to-day's REPUBLICAN. He, as president of the school board, is competent to speak, therefore teachers must govern themselves accordingly.

We are in receipt of a cordial invitation to attend an opening of a new house and old bottles to-day, at No. 61 Front street. The place is under the dispensation of a well-known young man who recently smiled in the Hawkins' Branch, St. Charles street.

CLAIMING THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.—*Mr. H. N. Ogden in the Criminal Court.*—Mr H. N. Ogden appeared yesterday morning before Judge Abell and moved that, having been duly elected Attorney General of Louisiana, he be permitted to go on with the business of the State. He said that it was a well-known fact that he was duly commissioned, and his commission had been spread on the minutes of the First District Court. Therefore, he claimed to be entitled to recognition.

Judge Abell answered as follows:

This is a distinct branch of government—the judiciary. By the theory of the government and the first principle of right, all power emanates from the people; and whoever has received the greater number of legal votes, in the opinion of this court, is the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana *de jure*. The power to decide that question does not properly belong to a subordinate court, especially in troublesome times such as we have now fallen into. I believe in all countries it is used to recognize the powers that be, until brought judicially before them.

I find a government existing in the State of Louisiana, in which I recognize sufficient power, aided by the government of the United States, to control courts and people. Under the circumstances I feel it my duty to recognize the existence of that government, and to execute the laws as I find them with fidelity and impartiality. I therefore respectfully overrule the motion to recognize Mr. Ogden as the Attorney General of the existing government, and will now proceed to the business of the State.

Mr. Ogden said:

In making this motion I have been actuated by the simple desire to do my duty as an elected officer of the State, belonging to the regular government, which must eventually be restored. To keep myself in a proper position before this court and the country generally.

I want to say this, if your honor please, that my commission as Attorney General was issued by Governor Warmoth when he was unquestionably Governor of the State, before impeachment was thought of, and that commission exhausted the executive power to issue commissions. Whether Pinchback be Governor of the State or not, he can not issue a commission to another party claiming to be Attorney General until my commission as such has been duly revoked. Therefore, it it please the court, I ask, as Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, leave to file a protest and have it spread on the minutes, against the assumption of this office by any one but myself, and more especially by Colonel Field.

Colonel Field, in reply to Mr. Ogden, stated that he did not consider himself as an intruder in office, and that he had lived too long in Louisiana and was too thoroughly identified with it to place himself in antagonism with the people. He differed from the view of the case presented by Mr. Ogden, that no commission could be issued after the one given him by Governor Warmoth. On the contrary, you may go behind a commission as well as behind any other document. He wished it understood that he had no desire to engage in a scramble for office, and if at any time the courts should decide against him, no one would more gracefully and cheerfully yield to their decrees than he.

Judge Abell said he had no objection to Mr. Ogden's protest being entered on the minutes, and the following entry was made upon the minutes of the court:

Hon. H. N. Ogden appeared this day in court, and claiming to be the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, declared himself to be ready to proceed with the business of the State as such, which said motion was refused for reasons already delivered in open court.

Upon which ruling of the court, the Hon. H. N. Ogden, claiming to be the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, asked leave of the court to protest against any other person being permitted to appear as Attorney General in this court, which leave was granted.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.—Among thr pleasantest and most sociable was that of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The lads were assiduous in their attentions to the lovely lassies. The dressing was superb, the music inciting and the dancing elegant. Credit is due the committees for their excellent management, and all the members can congratulate themselves on having treated their guests to a decidedly pleasant ball on the last night of the year 1872. The participants danced the old year out and the new year in.

Carroll Hall was brilliant with the youth and beauty of the lower portion of our city, and all who attended passed a very pleasant time. Although the list of managers embraced the names of fifteen prominent gentlemen, we noticed only a grand minority of them in the ball room. Mr. W. C. Kinsella, chairman of the committee of arrangements, left nothing undone for the comfort of the guests. Many of the ladies displayed uncommon taste in their toilets.

"Welcome our friends" was the motto chosen by the Baltic Base Ball Club, and the members are entitled to the sign, for they made their friends welcome to the pleasures of Jackson Hall. The company was indeed a sociable one, as nearly all were intimately acquainted. The gentle, manly managers deserve praise for their excellent style of conducting the soiree.

The numerous friends of Recorder Houghton will be rejoiced to learn that he has so far recovered from his illness as to attend to his court duties once more.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 52°; at 2 P. M., 62°; at 6 P. M., 61°. Lowest point during the night of December 30, 44°.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

The audience at the benefit of Miss Ione Burke last night was not so large as could be wished, but it was very respectable, and the results to this favorite lady were quite substantial. Grand New Year's matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, when 5000 toys will be given away. The beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons" will be presented, with Miss Ione Burke as *Pauline* and Mr. Frederic Robinson as *Claude Melnotte*. This evening Mr. Lawrence Barrett as *Romeo*, in "Romeo and Juliet."

St. Charles Theatre.

The St. Charles Theatre will, of course, be crowded to-day, on the occasion of the New Year's Matinee, when "Humpty Dumpty" will do more funny things than he ever attempted before. A grand "Humpty Dumpty" performance this evening. Friday evening farewell benefit of Mr. George L. Fox.

Academy of Music.

It will be a glorious sight for the little folks at the matinee to-day, to look at the glittering grandeur of Master Clarence Robinson, who, during the circus pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer," will exhibit his miniature army of twenty-five young warriors in complete armor. The rush for the New Year's matinee will be great. This evening the circus pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer" will be produced again, including Master Eugene and his comic mule January.

Masonic Hall.

The Hibernicon Comedy Company will render the new dramatic episode of "Irish Hearts" this evening again, as they did to a big house last night. Mr. Charles MacEvoy's Hibernicon will also illustrate the scenery, music and antiquities of Ireland. Mr. MacEvoy's Hibernicon will give a grand matinee to-day at twelve o'clock, when the scenery, music and antiquities of Ireland will be illustrated, and the Hibernicon Comedy Company will present the new dramatic episode of "Irish Hearts." Grand matinee Saturday noon.

Eighth of January Ball.

Extensive preparations are being made for the grand military and fancy dress ball, to be given at Brown's Hall, Melpomene street, on the evening of the ever memorable eighth of January. It will be under the direction of Colonel G. H. Griffin.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

J. H. McKee vs. C. A. Weed, No. 251, in bankruptcy.—In this court yesterday, on motion of Lea, Finney & Miller, of counsel for the Louisiana National Bank, and on suggesting that the proceedings in this case were adjourned to the thirty-first of December, 1872; that said John H. McKee has proffered a motion to dismiss these proceedings; that petitioner is a creditor of said Weed for $8300, as set forth in its petition herein filed; that said bank desires to carry on the proceedings, and to substitute itself in the lieu and stead of said John H. McKee.

It is now ordered that the parties to this suit show cause on Friday, the third day of January, 1873, at 11 A. M., why the motion to discontinue said proceedings should not be set aside, and all action be staid under said motion of discontinuance.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:13 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	37	N. W.	Threatening.
Chicago	31	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	36	S. E.	Light rain.
Davenport	24	N.	Threatening.
Galveston	64	S. E	Cloudy.
Indianola	61	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	26	N.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	23	N.	Fair.
Louisville	45	E.	Light rain.
Memphis	45	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	42	S.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	63	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	21	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	49	N. W.	Light rain.
St. Louis	33	N.	Foggy.
St. Paul	11	.....	Fair.
Vicksburg	63	N. E.	Cloudy.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
St. Paul	..	..	4	3
Cairo	..	..	12	7
St. Louis	..	..	1	1
Cincinnati	18	..	19	1
Louisville	..	..	4	6
Memphis	13	..	6	1
Shreveport	..	2	3	9
Nashville	..	..	5	5

The river here is fifteen feet two inches below high water mark of 1871.

This is from the Washington *Chronicle*:

"A dispatch has been received in this city from New Orleans stating that Warmoth abandons the contest for the Governorship and Senatorship in Louisiana, and advises his friends to do likewise."

One of the girls who greeted Washington with a song of welcome on the occasion of his entry into Newburyport, Massachusetts, has just died in that town. Her name was Sewell, and she lived to be ninety-seven years old.

Cause and Effect in New Orleans.

There is good sense in the subjoined article from the Houston *Union:*

We begin to think that the notoriety of New Orleans for bad government must be owing to something wrong in the people. Perhaps it would be unjust to say that its business classes are composed largely of men who have gone there, not to grow with the growth of the city, helping and being helped, but to make fortunes by hook and crook. Nevertheless, we have heard New Orleans business men, who were not Republicans, bragging on Warmoth's shrewd rascality in a way which led us to believe that they would like very much to imitate it in their own spheres of operation.

But if such a charge as that just suggested would be unjust, we believe it is true that the people of New Orleans make nincompoops of themselves, and invite all the troubles that come upon them, by their maudlin devotion to the "lost cause," and by following unteachable teachers of obsolete Confederate politics. Look, for example, at an article in Saturday's *Picayune*, which, after glorifying the South and Southern statesmanship and conduct as absolutely perfect, and denouncing everything Northern as tyrannical and corrupt, concludes thus:

"The war ended, their (the Northern) statesmanship rivals its incipiency and continuance. They go deliberately to work, to enslave themselves. The hatred towards the South is used to accomplish this purpose; and by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, passed by force and fraud, they have made their long sought for policy of consolidation triumphant; and a despotism now reigns in the United States, the most odious and oppressive in christendom. It is a despotism of the money power. It is a despotism of sections. It is a despotism of numbers, without wisdom, and without remorse. There is the fruit of Northern statesmanship! Revolution—discontent—tyranny."

Now, we can not help thinking that a people who feed on such views as these, prepare themselves to be victims of enterprising rascality, just as a weak, wishy-washy constitution prepares a man for all sorts of floating diseases. We don't wonder that New Orleans is the butt of the world for lack of enterprise, just as she is for bad government. She is stuck in the mud of effete notions and sentiments, and would probably spend more money to get up a tribute to Jeff Davis, or to a piece of the old banner of the Tigerville ruffians, than to build a railroad upon which the life of her commerce is dependent. A people who have no more common sense than to be ruled at this time of day by old South Carolina politics, by the idea that nothing right has been done since the days of Calhoun and Yancey, and by a narrow prejudice against everything Northern, deserve no pity, either for their commercial failures or for any political entanglement, no matter how disastrous, in which they may involve themselves.

The President—What Beecher Says of Him.

We reproduce an extract from the speech of Henry Ward Beecher before the New England Society in New York:

Since General Grant has been the President of the United States he has not had an easy time. I think that, if he had his choice, he would prefer to go back and fight the battle of the Wilderness over again than to have to fight the battles which have beleaguered him since he has been President of the United States. I do not propose to discuss now the merits or demerits of General Grant as he stands in the light of the present day. I think we shall not know what he is until after he is dead, or until he is out of office ten or fifteen years; and in twenty years hence I think there will be scarcely any doubt that for general good, for sturdy honesty, for wisdom, gathering with experience, he has proved not simply a good President, but as good a President as stands in the long list of Presidents that have sat in that chair. [Cheers.] We all were glad to take his services at the head of the army, and we did not stint our praises over the services which he rendered in those trying times, and it was not his ambition that took him to the presidential chair. He was a soldier essentially, and not an educated politician. When he went to the presidential chair at the call of the people of the United States, the impression which the whole people had—a most mischievous impression—was that this government could be run by the common people and the politicians be kicked out. Now, when you can run a manufactory with all the trained operatives turned out and young workmen put in; when you can run commerce with all the wise old merchants on one side and the inexperienced clerks on the other side managing the business, then you can run this complicated government of the United States by excluding politicians. You ought to exclude poor ones, as you would exclude poor materials in every day life; but the government must be conducted by men who study government; men who are not amateurs, but who make it the business of life. There should be a public sentiment that would make young men consecrate themselves to political economy, to legislation, to all the great questions which belong to and are connected with the institutions of such a great people as we are, and which they should make their life business; they would be politicians in the better sense of the term—they would be patriots; and, instead of being excluded, should be the men on whom to lean and trust. Now, General Grant went to the presidential chair bearing with him this foolish idea of wiping out the great mass of the politicians. They were described as bargainers, and corrupt, and desiring their own selfish ends. Doubtless; but if you don't have a government until you have angels to administer it, you will have a long interregnum in this country. [Laughter.] And the first mistake that was made was made not by General Grant, but by the people who put him there, who told him to go to Washington and administer the government after a certain manner—and he did, and what was the result? The result was that as soon as anybody else he saw his mistake, and he began to leap toward the politicians. He did not like them; he hated them. In making his early selections of confidential advisers, I don't know that he was the wisest man. He was transplanted from a congenial to an uncongenial soil, but my impression is now that the four years he has been there he has been learning, and now he is better prepared to sit in the presidential chair than any other we could have selected. [Applause.] You talk to me about a brilliant President—brilliancy is all very well; but I think that a man may be an orator, and not be handsome, and may be handsome without being an orator.

A man may be a President without a particle of brilliancy, and be wise, steadfast, sagacious, sincere, standing by his friends, carrying out the behests of the party that elected him; having his eye on the great interest of the country, and not on his own petty interest. Grant has one fault which I will never pardon; he does not know how to cut a dash: [laughter:] he does not know how to make a show for the sake of enjoying it; he is modest; he is simple. When he was called to leave the chair when our lamented friend and neighbor, Mr. Greeley, lay in state he blushed like a school boy, walked down the broad aisle and had the eyes of the congregation fixed on him. He was to me a refreshing sight; a bed of tulips was not more refreshing than to see a blush on the warlike face of the President of the United States. He does not make a great deal of show. He does not like processions, to appear in uniform, or to make speeches; he is taciturn; and the American people could not have put in the presidential chair a man so unlike the variety of popular men as General Grant. Our people do like a show; nevertheless he has grown and is growing in the confidence of the great common people of the country; and my own impression is that in these four years he will show an administration that will answer all the great ends of a wise administration. I believed in General Grant from the beginning; I have never wavered for a moment; I believe in him more to-day than four years ago, and when he shall have passed another term and leave it finally, all men will consent that he has made a thoroughly good President; and I congratulate you, gentlemen of New England, that the loins of the man who maintains the church in the White House is a man whose grandfather was born in New England [laughter], and I have only to say that if General Grant is so great a man when he was not born in New England, what would he have been if the fates had ordered him to be born there! [Laughter and applause.]

The Murderer West—He Takes it Coolly.

Professor West, who is incarcerated in the jail at Newcastle, Delaware, for the murder of the colored man, and afterward mutilating his body, appears to take things coolly, as the following extract from a letter from him to a friend in Wilmington will show. He says: "I have made a full, clear and unvarnished confession of all I did, much of which I do not remember. I have but little fear of the final result, as the public can not be governed by passion till the time of my trial, and if reason prevails I shall be acquitted. I have Smithers and Digby employed. My previous character is much in my favor, although the newspapers make me a perfect devil; but that is to their advantage. I should have delivered myself to the sheriff at once, but for my wife's delicate health, and the age and health of my parents. I was afraid the announcement of being in jail might produce serious results before the circumstances could be explained to them. I have a good feather bed, plenty to eat, and that which is good—to be in jail—and, everything considered, I am comfortable. This is a page in my history I least expected. I am innocent of any crime before my Creator, and I trust it may be made so to appear before men."

The Houston *Union* bestows this compliment:

The New Orleans *National Republican* has been merged in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. This, we feel sure, will strengthen Republican journalism in New Orleans and the State. Both papers were really excellent, separately, and the two combined will make the most complete and important paper in the South. We congratulate all concerned on the auspicious combination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice to Shippers.—New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., December 29, 1872.—No freight will be received for shipment per NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD unless the same is PLAINLY MARKED.

The FULL NAME of CONSIGNEE and DESTINATION must be entered on the DRAY RECEIPT.

Freight for Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville and points beyond will only be received upon the order of J. G. MOREY, CONTRACTING FREIGHT AGENT, office at ODD FELLOWS' building, Camp street.

E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.
de29 30t

Protect Your Health.—Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, alas, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.
jal eod W

Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, No. 51 Camp Street, New Orleans, December 31, 1872.—At a meeting of the directors of this bank held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, from the profits of the last six months, was declared, payable on Monday, January 13.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
jal 5t

Notice—Fiscal Agency, City of Carrollton, Louisiana, Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank, No. 14 Camp street, New Orleans, January 1, 1873.—The matured interest upon the bonds of the city of Carrollton, Louisiana will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, by this bank.
T. D. VAN BORN, Cashier.
jal 6t

New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, December 31, 1872.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the tenth day of January next.
HENRY BLACHE, Cashier.
jal 1m

Germania National Bank, New Orleans, December 31, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, January 6, 1873.
HERM. ROSIE, Cashier.
jal 6t

Office New Orleans Sugar Shed Company, December 31, 1872.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held last evening, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable to stockholders on and after the tenth day of January, 1873.
G. CUCULLA, Secretary.
jal 10t

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, December 31, 1872.—Coupons in New Orleans City Bonds, due January 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation by this bank.
A. LURIA, Cashier.
jal

State National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, December 29, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of three and a half per cent to the Stockholders and a dividend of one per cent to the depositors upon their average daily balances, was declared out of the earnings of the bank for the past three months, payable on and after MONDAY, January 13, 1873.
CHARLES L. C. DEPUY, Cashier.
de29 1m

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, December 30, 1872.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT from profits past six months was declared, payable in this city on demand, and in New York at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. on the sixth of January, 1873.
A. LURIA, Cashier.
de31 1d

W. W. Johnson, Inspector of Weights and measures of the first district.—Office 161 Lafayette street.
de31

Freight Notice.—New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, Freight Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 26, 1872.—The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company will receive freight as customary on and after THURSDAY, December 26, 1872.
E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.
de27 6t

Notice to the Stockholders of the New Orleans Republican Printing Company is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 84 Camp street, on MONDAY, January 27, 1873, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the stock of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. G. TRACY, Secretary.
New Orleans, December 26, 1872.
30t

New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, December 17, 1872.—The annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of twelve directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, No. 102 Canal street, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
HENRY BLACHE, Cashier.
de19 1jn13

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, December 19, 1872.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
A. LURIA, Cashier.
de19 1m

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.—New Orleans, December 5, 1872.—The annual election for twelve Directors of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 132 Canal street, on the FOURTH MONDAY IN DECEMBER, twenty-third instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.
de5 1m

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, held this day, December 27, 1872, at their office, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, E. J. Hart, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
de27 3t

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed by W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, New York.
oct 1 1y

Office of the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, No. 3 Carondelet street, rear building, third floor.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for directors of this company will be held on MONDAY, January 6, 1873, at the above office—from twelve o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
EDMOND BURTHE, President.
de25

On Marriage.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelops.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
de15 3m eod

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

25.....Commercial Place.....25

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

(Strictly Fire.)

Parties desirous of insurance have the privilege of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the year, or in lieu thereof to the usual rebate. Insures against fire risks exclusively, in city or country, at the lowest rates of premiums.

D. LRUBRIE, President.
O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies.
R. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. K. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	C. Jacob,
F. Robbert,	M. Azcona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz.

de29 9m

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	$719,202 57
On marine risks	102,615 17
On river risks	169,212 00
Total premiums	$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums	201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,350 74

Losses paid—

On fire risks	$206,073 41	
On marine risks	98,610 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 43	
Total	$508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,356 53	491,322 12
Profits		$298,028 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,865 11
City bonds	289,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,162 00
Notes secured by mortgage	403,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 50
Premiums in course of collection	72,413 96
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,932 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 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	261,589 33
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 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. RELF,	L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	F. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,

CHARLES LAFITTE.
jel1 1y

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		$137,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$34,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	19,253 85	134,091 54
		$3,124 18
Total amount of assets		$194,919 13

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,
R. Sieg,	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. S. Gogreva,
F. Roder,	J. R. Wildermann

de23 11m

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF POWHATAN CLARKE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, December 12, 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 Powhatan Clarke, of the parish of Rapides, 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 eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 41 Exchange alley, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.
United States Marshal.
de17 1d13

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CUDE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, December 26, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A PLURIES warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of William Cude, 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 sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the custom-house building, New Orleans, before N. C. Kellogg, register.
S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.
de22 3d8

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Charles F. McLarey vs. Steamboat Hamilton—No. 1962.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT HAMILTON her tackle, etc., now libeled, by Charles F. McLarey, for causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a decree term of the Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of January to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, seventeenth day of December, 1872.
S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.
de17 2t14

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in suites or single. Also, a few day boarders taken. Apply at No. 21 Claiborne street, near St. Joseph.
de22

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for family, if desired.
eod

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, December 31, 1872.

[No. 1937—Administration Series.]

An ordinance appropriating money to defray the expenditures of the Department of Police for the month of November, 1872.

Be it ordained, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures of the Department of Police for the month of November, 1872, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts draw his warrants on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.

New Orleans Republican, advertising proposals	$20 00
John W. Madden, blanks, blank books and stationery	71 50
Total	$91 50

CITY WORKHOUSE.

Vizard & Wilmuth, wood, charcoal and sand	$152 00
R. L. Bruce, forage	259 13
Dan Moriarty, groceries and provisions	372 20
Total	$783 33

BOYS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Martin Shup, materials for wagons	$9 95
Mrs. Dora Phelps, seamstress	15 00
Joseph Foust, kitchen utensils	22 25
W. J. Kelly, medical supplies	27 15
New Orleans Republican, two years' subscription, from May 29, 1871, to May 29, 1873	32 00
R. L. Bruce, forage	33 70
P. M. Williams, vegetables	45 00
S. Young, use of bake oven	60 00
Vizard & Wilmuth, wood, charcoal, sand, etc	148 50
Barrett & Wiemann, hardware, etc	172 00
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	200 00
Dan Moriarty, groceries and provisions	370 25
Dan Moriarty, flour for bakery	427 50
Dan Moriarty, flour for bakery	427 50
Total	$2076 70

GIRLS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Thomas Pickles, medical supplies	$5 10
Vizard & Wilmuth, wood	49 50
Barrett & Wiemann, glazing	22 10
J. Nitsche, vegetables	23 25
New Orleans Republican, two years' subscription, June 5, 1871, to June 5, 1873	32 00
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	36 00
C. Huchez, groceries and provisions	127 15
Total	$295 10

CITY CEMETERIES.

J. F. Callico, repairs to Fourth District cemeteries	$100 00

PARISH PRISON.

Thomas Pickles, medical supplies	$49 15

RECORDERS' COURTS.

First District—	
Barrett & Wiemann, one stove