New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 16, 1873.

Robins and robbings are both numerous now.

Japan now sells three times as much tea as she did three years ago.

The elephant of a bankrupt show sold for $10,000 at Selma, Alabama.

Twenty inches is the average thickness of the ice on the Maine rivers.

Mr. Linden E. Bentley, of that spicy little paper, the Donaldsonville *Chief*, is in town.

"Black as coal" is no longer a tenable [illegible] in Australia. They've found a pure white coal deposit there.

A lady's bustle was successfully used recently to prevent a steamboat collision on the St. Lawrence river.

The Chicago *Journal* says Eli Perkins has been just after reading a good thing which some one else has written.

[illegible] is in miserable health since his sentence; his cravats seem to be two small, and his shirt collars choke him.

A Woburn, Massachusetts, woman has called at the postoffice twice a day for twelve years for a letter that does not come.

Mr. Orton's little corner in New York *Tribune* stock netted him $73,000. Not so bad a week's work, even for a veteran of the Stock Exchange.

The members of the board of foremen of the fire department will meet this evening at six o'clock, at the office of the association, No. 120 Carondelet street.

William Weeks has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Louis L. Mayenno has been retained as chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State.

It is said that in the Champagne country still, not sparkling, wine is drank by the people, and the wine may be bought at the wine shops for about twelve cents a quart.

Dr. Redfield, who has just been through the South, writes that in Virginia and North Carolina he "encountered more of the gloom of sullen despair than even in South Carolina."

Some thief went through "Miss Grundy's" jewelry box last week in Washington, and stole lots of nice things she had purchased with her money acquired as a *World* correspondent.

Messrs. A. K. Miller & Co. have received a dispatch stating that the steamship Louisiana arrived at Liverpool on the thirteenth, in seventeen and a half days from New Orleans.

The Amite City Hotel, formerly kept by George H. Clarke, was destroyed by fire last Monday morning. It belonged to Mr. Yelverton. Loss estimated at $6000. No insurance.

Messrs. Olivier Provosty, J. W. Gurley, Jr., C. H. Durivard and Peter J. Kramer have been examined in the Supreme Court and admitted to practice law in the several courts of this State.

A Washington special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Mondays says: "Representative Sheldon is spoken of as the possible candidate for Senator by the fusion Legislature of Louisiana."

It is thought in Salt Lake City that Brigham Young will never pass another summer above ground. When he dies, thirty-seven widows will mourn his loss, and 117 children will be fatherless.

Colonel Hurlbut estimates that twenty thousand people have left Georgia in the last two years. The railroad agent at Dalton reports that four hundred emigrants had left that place in six months.

A party was given by the Louisiana Socials last evening, at Brown's Hall, No. 130 Melpomene street. There was a large and complete list of committees to receive gentlemen and ladies composing the party.

An English theatrical paper, after announcing a forthcoming benefit performance, went on: "Of course every one will be there, and for the edification of those who are absent, a full report will be found in our next paper."

The Mobile *Register* is jubilant over the fact that the Creole carried cotton from New Orleans to Mobile on her last trip, it being purchased here so low that it could be laid down in Mobile for less than the current rates there.

Robert Ashcroft, of Connecticut, who weighs between 200 and 300 pounds, fell from the roof of a high house to the frozen ground the other day. He bounded a few rods, turned three somersaults and a cart wheel, but came up smiling without serious injury.

A Kansas man dropped a little note to a neighbor's wife, inviting her to meet him under the pale silver moon. The husband got the note first, and kept the appointment. Two doctors have been at work on the Kansas man, in whom they found a rich lead mine.

P. T. Barnum, in a speech in New York the other night, said that he was used to being burned out, and that he was "enabled to invest another half million of dollars without disturbing his bank account or injuring the prospects of his children inheriting a fortune they never earned."

It is said that Poole, the famous London tailor, retires from business with $2,500,000. He seems to have been the proprietor of the goose that laid the golden eggs. At all events, he accumulated a pretty fortune for a fabricator of cloths. At the same rate a man, now, would have acquired something like $22,500,000.

There seems to be some method in the madness of the woman who was seen walking on the railroad track near Brookfield, the other day. The engineer repeatedly blew the whistle to no purpose, finally stopping the train in a few feet of her, when the woman accosted him with: "What did you stop the train for?"

A system of condensed gardening for ladies—Make your bed in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper on your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

PREVENTING EVIL.

According to the *Nation* the interference of the federal authorities in Louisiana is a political error that should be terminated at once except to restore peace where it has been violated. That is to say, the *Nation* is not willing the government shall arrest an incipient riot, but is only willing that it shall stop a riot that has already declared itself. No ounce of prevention, but a full pound of force to cure the evil, is the advice the *Nation* gives to the President in regard to what his proceedings shall be in the settlement of troubles that are hard of management even by those who understand them. And it has the temerity to illustrate its suggestion by referring to the action of President Johnson in the case of the disturbances that occurred in New Orleans in 1866, when a body of gentlemen presumed to meet in Mechanics' Institute, and were assaulted and shot in the most savage and indiscriminate manner by the very parties who are so hard to hold in peaceful subjection to the laws at present. The difficulty with the *Nation* and with many of its Northern contemporaries is just this, that they do not understand the condition of the community they propose to meddle with. General Sheridan did not understand it in 1866, or he would have made preparation to preserve the peace; and those men who think that the affairs of Louisiana can be left to themselves in 1873 are as far wrong as the United States commander was six years ago. The *Picayune* properly states the case when it says that if the federal bayonets were removed from preserving the peace in Louisiana, the questions at issue would be decided in short order by the sudden assault upon and "immediate flight of the carpet-baggers to their Northern dens." This suggestion conveys the idea that the *Nation* must comprehend before it can discuss the affairs of this State, that there is a mob in existence in New Orleans which constantly menaces the peace of the community. We are not situated as the people of New York or any other Northern community are, where the will of the majority is respected as the arbiter of public position. We live in a society where the local government is obnoxious because it sprung from the national authority. The condition of resistance to the federal authorities still exists, and whatever exists by virtue of the national disposition is accepted as alien and inimical to the element that rose so suddenly and so inhumanly to butcher the men who assembled at Mechanics' Institute in 1866, and which would have butchered the Legislature in 1872 if it had not been that the soldiers overawed the incipient riot. The true situation is this, that without the interference of federal soldiers, the crowd that assembled on Lafayette square last Monday, being strong and well armed, would have assaulted and dispersed the gathering at Mechanics' Institute, without any regard to the rights or the legitimacy of the latter as the *bona fide* government. Is the *Nation* prepared to see a State government dissolved in this way? Is any man prepared to say that the Kellogg regime, as inaugurated last Monday, should have been submitted to the tender mercies of the same sort of mob that vented its wrath upon a peaceful gathering in that vicinity six years ago?

When the *Nation* comprehends the situation in Louisiana, that the actual government, equal in all respects to any rival authority, is threatened of its life by a party that pretends to have been successful in the last contest, and that the only obstacle to the execution of this threat is the presence of the United States soldiers, it will certainly modify its opinion sufficiently to admit that the troops are doing a peaceful duty, and that a people whose blood-thirsty propensities require such surveillance are never outraged when they are subjected to proper observation.

NOT VERY SOLID REASONS.

The *Picayune* urges as proposition No. 1 that Judge Durell will be impeached on the allegations; that Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is the author of the enforcement bill; that he is, of all others, the best likely to know whether his own law had been properly construed; that he had asked the House to refer the case to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman, with unusual powers, in order that he might make short work of it. Here is a fine web of sophistry.

Mr. Kelley was never chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. He is not now, nor is he likely to be. He has never been, nor is he now, even a member of that committee. He is a member, third or fourth on the list, of the Committee on Ways and Means, and chairman of the unimportant Committee on Weights and Coins. He is not regarded in any manner as one of the leaders of the party in Congress, but is nevertheless highly esteemed for his general good sense and devotion to the Pennsylvania coal and iron interests. He is not the author of the enforcement act, and there is no record of his having given much attention to it while it was under consideration in the House.

Proposition No. 1 therefore seems to be quite unable to stand. It would not take much time to demonstrate that propositions Nos. 2, 3 and 4 had as weak legs as the one just referred to. As they are all political, no one expects the *Picayune* to understand them. A reference to the Congressional Directory for five minutes would, however, have spared our neighbor the blunder which we have corrected.

A CURIOUS LITIGANT.

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana presents at present a novel case, in which the parties who set up a solemn right resist and fight against the prompt adjudication of their claims. Mr. Lawyer Semmes, who pledges himself for Wickliffe, Warmoth or McEnery with equal volubility, sets up a pretense in the Supreme Court, by virtue of an appeal made from the Eighth District Court, that Messrs. Hawkins, Longstreet and Lynch were not the proper persons to constitute the returning board to count and declare the result of the last election, and because the Supreme Court offers to try this issue promptly, owing to its importance, the demandant in the case refuses to be gratified in his application and begs and bullies for the usual delays that accompany cases before that tribunal. And Judge Wyly, who has been neglecting his duties for two months, supports the application for delay on the ground that his mind is still confused in regard to a question that every man in the State pretends to have formed an opinion about. And the *Picayune*, that should be overjoyed at the prompt action of the Supreme Court in settling a great case in which the entire people are concerned, makes haste to denounce the judges for their disposition to do their duties.

Why is this objection set up to the action of the Supreme Court? Why is Mr. Semmes afraid to have the judgment he asked for delivered in accordance with his demand? Why does the *Picayune* require the case to be held over if it has any confidence in its petition for right? Because the judgment of the Supreme Court will settle the entire matter and put at rest the groundless assumptions of the McEnery party that it was reported as elected by a competent board of returning officers. Here is the secret of Mr. Semmes' opposition to the final adjudication of his own case—that he is afraid of his own cause. And, more than that, he is fully aware that his suit is doomed to defeat and that the judgment of the court will settle beyond all controversy the status of the board that returned Kellogg as the duly elected Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A TECHNICAL SUGGESTION.

It fell to the lot of Mr. Justice Wyly, while sitting in judgment in a case of the deepest gravity, in which the State is really the plaintiff, to suggest a technical plea that the relator, who is in fact a mere witness, had no such interest in the result as would give the appellate court jurisdiction. The learned counsel for the defendants in the controversy between the returning boards did not probably think it a good point to make, in which we concur, while the officer whose duty is supposed to be confined to that of a passive listener until the case is fairly before him, breaks out in open court as an associate counsel and suggester of pleadings.

In contests between individuals, the rule is established that only rather high priced litigants can be heard in the Supreme Court; but it can hardly be that the State itself can not be heard before any of its tribunals in a matter involving its authority and dignity. The right of the State to inquire into the title of men pretending to be its agents in a matter involving such momentous interests as are passed upon by the board of returning officers, ought not to be measured or limited by a pecuniary consideration or the want of it. However this may be, whether a plea of the sort, if urged at the proper time would operate as a bar to a trial of the case in the Supreme Court, it is certain that the Attorney General had such an interest in the suit as to entitle him to a hearing in the appellate court. In a case recently decided (23 An. 768), the doctrine is maintained by the Supreme Court, that "a third party who shows an interest in a suit in amount sufficient to give the appellate court jurisdiction, may appeal from such judgment, and a mandamus will issue from the Supreme Coure, on application of such third party, directing the judge *a quo* to grant the appeal."

In the case before the court, there are numerous parties who have a deep, pecuniary interest, and one of them was before the bar at the time the Associate Justice made his inquiries.

MAKING FALSE CASTLES.

The fusionists build castles in the air every time the Republicans take a step that they do not understand. Their present architectural enterprise is based upon a dissolution of the Republican party and the disorganization of the regular Legislature, consequent upon the election of Mr. Pinchback to the United States Senate. This is an extremely sandy foundation on which to construct such an edifice, seeing, as the architects should do, that what the Republican party has done, that it must uphold. The election of Mr. Pinchback has really united the party, since it has removed the only cause of contention that existed within the party organization. The fact being determined, there is no longer any occasion for dispute. The colored members of the party have carried their point, and they will find that their associates have nothing to say in opposition. Where, then, is a possibility of a disruption? We can not find any opening for a quarrel except in the willingness of the fusionists to see it occur; and this possibility loses its danger when we consider that the opposition has not got the sense to improve the opportunity should it ever come to pass. The quarrels of the Republicans will never profit the Democrats, because the latter dare not offend their own partisans by operating with the "niggers."

FIGHTING FOR A CAUSE OF QUARREL.

Mr. Attorney Semmes should be aware that the public is looking for the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the returning boards with a great deal of interest, and he should oil himself up to a discussion of the case at the earliest practicable moment. The disposition of the Chief Justice is highly commendable in seeking to have this important case disposed of definitely and promptly, in order that the public mind may be set at ease concerning the government of the State. The opposition of the *Picayune* to the immediate solution of the controversy, as suggested by the Chief Justice, is only to be discovered by supposing that it desires a cause of quarrel and contention to be kept open with which to irritate the public mind. The people generally desire to see the matter settled, and the general sentiment is favorable to the action of the Chief Justice in the premises. All reasonable parties are anxious for a settlement.

Judge Durell has appointed our genial friend, John A. Walsh, foreman of the United States grand jury. Wrong-doers will take notice, however, that though Mr. Walsh is a most excellent gentleman in every sense of the word, and possessed of a very large charity, he has no sympathy with them. We do not know of a man in the whole range of our acquaintance whom an innocent man would fear less, or a guilty man more, than the new foreman of the grand jury.

Hon. J. Hale Sypher, member of Congress from the first Louisiana district, left last evening for Washington to resume his official duties. He will be of great assistance to the committee investigating our political troubles, being thoroughly posted as to the frauds perpetrated upon the Republican party.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have been requested to notice the renewed interest taken by our merchants in extending the usefulness of this deserving institution. An executive committee, headed by L. H. Gardner, with the cooperation of such men as Messrs. Chaffe, Coyle, Townsend have charge of the business of the Chamber, while another committee, with Washington Marks, Esq., chairman, are soliciting increased membership. The success of this committee has been very great, a large list of our most substantial men from the various business industries have been added to the Chamber, and it now combines every element of usefulness and progress. This new impulse to our commercial interests is significant, that a new era of business harmony is upon us; that the remedial system of the politician is not deemed adequate to the restoration of trade, the reduction of public debt or the payment of enormous taxes. The merchants of New Orleans consider themselves competent advisers in their own affairs, and we coincide entirely with them. Among many other measures of commercial policy, a committee has been appointed to confer with the Governor in regard to the appointment of inspectors of Western produce. These merchants do not propose any inquiry into the politics of inspectors, but they have a right to require that the flour, hay and potatoes shall be passed upon by men who have knowledge of the articles inspected, and integrity in the opinions which they may publish by their brands.

The Chamber of Commerce is a neutral and impartial body, resolutely excluding all party questions from its action and debates, and inviting to membership all respectable men of business, without respect to their party affiliations.

The merchants of New Orleans yield to none in their capacity or energy. They may have suffered in their interests from the want of associated enterprises. This liberal and energetic action of the Chamber of Commerce promises to supply this want.

KNOCK DOWN FOR BURCH.

The *Picayune* squandered a column of editorial space in attempting to prove that the colored Senator from Baton Rouge, Hon. J. Henri Burch, has been unfaithful to the reform party, at whose birth he served as accoucheur. But the *Pic* not only encountered a keener intellect than it bargained for, but a man infinitely better posted in the later history of Louisiana politics than its own editor.

In a letter addressed to our contemporary, which we printed, but which the *Picayune* failed to do, Senator Burch establishes beyond refutation that the bad faith and trickery rested not upon him or his colored associates, but upon the Reform leaders and managers who designated the *Picayune* as their organ. By quoting from their speeches and their platform and comparing with their promises their subsequent practices, does he convict these Reformers of a deliberate attempt to cheat and defraud the colored voters of this State. Thus out of their own mouths do they stand convicted, while the declination of the *Picayune* to print or answer the argument of Senator Burch must be recorded as a signal defeat of the "chivalry" by one of the "despised race."

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

A very labored effort is being made by the Democrats to create a belief that the election of Mr. Pinchback to the United States Senate has caused a division in our party ranks. The exact contrary is the truth. Perhaps the selection of no other man could have left so little contention or dispute or heart-burnings. Of course, there are disappointed persons—defeated candidates and their champions—who think a better result could have been attained; but at this writing, only twenty-four hours after the decision of the contest, scarcely a trace even of this feeling is observable. Mr. Pinchback will prove not only an able, but an acceptable representative of the entire Republican party.

Senator Pinchback is having his credentials tastefully engrossed on parchment, ready for the autograph of Governor Kellogg, and both he and Senator Ray will soon be en route to Washington to claim their rights and to defend the rights of the people they have striven so arduously and successfully to relieve from the shackles of Democracy.

The postponement yesterday of the election of Senator by the Odd Fellows' Hall Legislature, is not admitted to be a final defeat of Governor Warmoth's aspirations. Several of his friends contend that it is simply a question of policy, not as to the keeping of the pledge, but as to the time most proper for carrying it out. They argue that as his duties would begin in March, nothing is lost by delaying the election until Congress decides the status of their government. We, however, do not retract the prophecy that delay means the loss of the election to Warmoth. If they cheat and deceive him while his help is essential to their cause, what can he expect from them should they get beyond the need of his assistance. We can offer him no other consolation but the fact that while the fusionists prove their unworthiness as political co-partners, they save him no little profitless trouble and anxiety.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN ROME.

The Americans who rushed off to Rome at the first signal that the city was free to the uses of all religious denominations, for the purpose of establishing Protestant schools and Protestant churches in that city, have not wrought out the miracle of success they counted upon when they started. They have neither made martyrs of themselves, nor have they developed into practical and powerful missionaries of good. They went to work in the wrong way. In the first place they failed to study and comprehend the civil law, and this resulted in their violating the Roman statutes, and in their being forced to close their doors. They located their schools in unhealthy localities, and the authorities forced them to better their selections. They mixed the boys and girls together, which seems to have been contrary to the law of Rome. They did not get permits from the authorities, which was a prerequisite. These Americans thought they were free to do in Italy what they had done in America, as both countries boasted of the same freedom. In this they were mistaken, and the matter has been spread abroad in a light unfavorable to the government of Italy. The truth is, our countrymen were to blame for their attempt to evade the local laws of the Italian government; and their effort has probably had a bad effect in a very important matter. American schools are needed in Rome in order to teach the Italians genuine knowledge, and the people of that city testified to their faith in our ability to teach them when they sent their children to the schools that our countrymen did establish. But the failure of the opening enterprise may have a depressing effect. The men who rushed to occupy prematurely the field that was waiting quietly for the proper reapers have set back the harvest, perhaps, and it may be years before the effects of the mistakes can be removed. Others will essay the work and gain the laurels, unless the present mistake is promptly corrected.

NO APPOINTMENTS YET.

A great many persons naturally expect appointment to office under Governor Kellogg, and are entitled to it, but they will have to nurse their impatience for a day or two. So many matters of higher importance are pressing upon him that the question of changes in office can not receive, just now, that careful attention which he has determined to bestow upon it when taking up that branch of his executive duties. It will save trouble, anxiety and disappointment, therefore, if applicants and expectants will abstain from pressing their claims upon him for a few days.

What the *Times* thinks of its own wit and wisdom, and what it bases its flattering opinion upon, may be judged by a single comparison of extracts from its issue of two succeeding days. On Tuesday it solemnly advised its readers regarding the senatorial contest, as follows:

Mr. E. E. Norton, from all the indications, will be elected for the long term on the first ballot. The above programme comes from those who are thoroughly posted upon the political situation, and any modification will involve an unexpected change.

After the event, in its next edition, the following perpetration may be found:

While other papers were wildly speculating about the distribution of senatorial honors in the Dryades street Legislature, the *Times* played the part of a political prophet by pointing to Pinchback as the coming man. We had carefully calculated the chances, and knew that Pinch, with a black backing, had the game in his own hand.

We really pity the unfortunate readers of a journal whose editor holds their intelligence in such low estimation.

General George A. Sheridan will leave New Orleans for Washington, this evening, in search, of congressional honors. He might as well try to find the north pole.

CREOLE EGGS.

FAMILY GROCERIES. CHOICE BUTTER.
FINE SUGARS.
CHEAP. CHEAP.
At No. 157 Poydras street.
HILLMAN & MANARD.
ja16 1w end

PROPOSALS

For the Purchase of State Warrants.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, January 14, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in accordance with act No. 19, approved January 10, 1873, are hereby invited for the purchase of $37,500 of Auditor's warrants.

The warrants will be issued in denominations of $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50 and $100 each, to suit purchasers.

By the above act these warrants are made receivable for all licenses now due the State, and for General Fund taxes.

Bids will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., January 20, 1873, when bidders are invited to be present.

A deposit of ten per cent of the amount bid for is required to be placed in the hands of the State Treasurer, which will be forfeited to the State in case an accepted bidder fails to comply with the terms of his bid, should it be accepted according to the above act.

A. DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.
CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.
ja15 6t Sp

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: Washing $2 per day; private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. ms22 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 120 Common street,

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

INSURE FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

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

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,

40 and 42 St. Charles Street. 40 and 42

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

THE CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE.
NECK WEAR, GLOVES, RUBBER GOODS
THEATRICAL GOODS, TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS, Etc.

The Largest Stock of Fine Goods in the City.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,
Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.
de15 1m

M. SCOOLER,

105.....Canal Street.....105

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES,

Fancy Gold Headed Canes,

SPECTACLES

And a large and elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Represented on hand and from daily receipts of direct invoices of the most elegant and choice selections of Jewelry from the very best European manufactories.

A large assortment of Watches from the celebrated factories of Girard, Hoffman, Russell & Son, Jacot and others.

Diamonds sized with care and in the latest style.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed. oct 6m 2p

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

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873,

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS,

A GRAND LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION,

AUTHORIZED BY

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

will be drawn in the arena in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand

DISTRIBUTION OF 801 PRIZES,

Capital Prize $5000 in Gold,

Amounting to $32,805,

will take place under the following scheme:

1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold	$5000
10 prizes, one thousand dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America	10,000
14 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, same as above	7,000
25 prizes, of ten shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association par value $25 each	6,250
50 prizes, of four shares each, of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, same as above	5,000
1 prize, Dunham's upright Piano	850
1 prize, Chickering's square Piano	585
1 prize, Westermayer upright Piano	500
1 prize, Steck's upright Piano	500
1 prize, double-barreled Shot Gun, latest improved rebounding lock, underguard lever, double grip with leather case complete, E. M. Reily & Co., Birmingham	250
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	150
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	140
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	125
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	115
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	105
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, Grover & Baker's mahogany cabinet Sewing Machine	125
1 prize, Singer's half case rosewood Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Wheeler & Wilson's silver plated half case Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Howe's extra pearled and silver plated Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Wilcox & Gibbs' half case mahogany Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Florence black walnut Sewing Machine	75
1 prize, new American Stove, extra	75
1 prize, Stewart's plain top Stove	75
1 prize, Buck's Brilliant Stove, improved	75
1 prize, Charter Oak Stove, extra	75
1 prize, American Stove, extra	75
100 prizes, ten dollars in gold	$1000
100 prizes, five dollars in gold	500
500 prizes, one dollar in gold	500
801 prizes	$32,805

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance in the Grand Lottery.

Parties presenting their tickets at the gate for admission to the Fair should be particular and get their numbered coupons back from the Gate-Keeper, as they can only claim drawn prizes on their numbers.

The Directors of the Association having through a series of years resorted to every means in their power to keep alive and foster this Association, so identified with the progress and development of the resources of our State, and finding themselves at present involved to an extent that endangers its very existence, have adopted the following plan, which to them seems the only practical and certain way of raising funds necessary to perpetuate this institution and place it upon a basis that will enable it to continue its course of usefulness.

The object of the Association is to create a renewed interest among all classes of our citizens in our coming Fair, and at the same time by offering large inducements, stimulate the sale of its tickets to an extent that will enable it to realize an amount adequate to its pressing wants.

The plan adopted by the Association is to issue 200,000 tickets, at fifty cents a ticket, the same price as is usual for admission to the Fair, with a coupon attached bearing a number; the said ticket entitling the holder to one admission to our Fair, the coupon to be retained by himself.

On the last day of the Fair numbers corresponding with the number of tickets issued will be placed in a wheel, and all of the prizes in another, when the grand drawing will take place under the supervision of the following well known gentlemen:

I. N. Marks, Esq., President of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association:

Sir—We, the undersigned, have received your communication asking our aid in superintending the drawing of the Grand Lottery on the Fair Grounds at your next Fair, and fully recognizing the importance of the enterprise which your Association has labored so earnestly to establish, and believing the plan you have adopted to be thoroughly practical and well worthy the confidence and support of the public, cheerfully comply with your request.

Hoping your Association may find in this plan the relief so earnestly sought for, we remain, with much respect, very truly yours,

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD.
HON. L. A. WILTZ,
Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

Charles Caverly, Esq., Patrick Irwin, Esq.,
James I. Day, Esq., S. A. Whitney, Esq.,
R. H. Gardner, Esq., S. H. Briggs, Esq.,
W. S. Pike, Esq., J. H. Oglesby, Esq.,
S. H. Kennedy, Esq., Charles Pothoff, Esq.,
B. F. Flanders, Esq., Albert Baldwin, Esq.,
Louis Schnauer, Esq.

For full particulars concerning the scheme, sale of tickets and other information, address

LUTHER GOMES,
Secretary Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association. ap27 2p

JOHN W. HADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Camp street.....

Receives all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

RESTAURANTS.

VARIETIES OYSTER SALOON,

NEW CHOP HOUSE,

Oyster and Lunch Saloon,

In the rear of Hawkins' Saloon, Varieties Place.

Hot Chops, Porter House and Tenderloin Steaks, Birds, Game, etc., served up to order and in tempting style, by J. E. HUKILL,

Formerly of the steamers Natchez, Pargoud and other river steamers. ja16 1m

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner of Canal and Camp streets.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1872:

On fire		$310,227 25
On marine		33,045 35
On river		56,065 92
Total premiums		$403,338 53
Less premiums unearned December 31, 1872	$118,185 60	
Return premiums	6,328 93	124,514 53
Net earned premiums		$278,824 00
Reinsurances	$12,737 45	
Losses on fire	$68,111 32	
Losses on marine	55,452 04	
Losses on river	2,259 46	125,822 82
Losses on fire unadjusted and adjusted, but not due		20,000 00
Reserve as required by charter, two and a half per cent on above losses		5,625 65
Expenses, taxes less interest account		37,680 24
Profit		$101,902 18

The company has the following assets:

Bonds, city and other, cash value	$50,520 00
Pledge and mortgage notes	359,774 36
Stocks, gas and other, cash value	61,135 00
Bills receivable for premiums	17,400 16
Premiums in course of collection	89,143 96
Cash on hand	63,710 40
Cash in hands of London bankers	240 00
Branch office	2,413 37
Suspense account	2,129 10
Property corner Canal and Camp, cash value	25,000 00
Property, Dumaine street, cash value	6,013 46
Total	$755,841 10
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	$500,000 00
Reserved for unearned premiums	118,185 60
Reserved for claims unsettled	40,000 00
Dividend to stockholders	$50,000 00
Dividend assured	51,952 64
Surplus over and above liabilities	15,703 46
Total	$755,841 10

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

S. TUYES, President.
J. B. Simms, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. CHARLES SUYKLERKE, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 9, 1873, it was resolved to declare the following cash dividends on the net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of January, 1873, as follows:

20 per cent on fire premiums.
50 per cent on river premiums.

It was also resolved to pay a cash dividend of ten per cent to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in February, 1873.

Directors.

George Urquhart, M. Bowe,
G. T. Dugazon, Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard, A. Mittenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte, S. Tuyes.
ja16 1m

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 advantage of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividend 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 premium.

D. LEURIS, President.
O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies.
E. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

P. Belin, P. S. Sinkpens,
A. K. Loeb, P. Blasse,
H. Weber, H. Jacob,
F. Robert, M. Azcona,
E. Broderick, H. Marquez,
William Hippert, A. Schormann,
H. Hafner, J. B. Vergez,
W. Leonard, J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny, F. Hollande,
A. S. Cutler, Hugo Redwitz.
ja29 3m

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

80.....Canal Street.....106

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

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

On fire risks	$[illegible]
On marine risks	382,615 [illegible]
On river risks	60,212 [illegible]
Total premiums	$991,150 [illegible]
Less unearned premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums	$[illegible]
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$206,078 [illegible]
On marine risks	36,689 [illegible]
On river risks	125,965 [illegible]
	$430,724 [illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	38,416 [illegible]
Total	$503,678 [illegible]
Deduct interest, less expenses	[illegible]
Paid	$290,534 [illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 [illegible]
City bonds	239,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,163 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 65
Notes secured by pledge	122,583 97
Bills receivable	45,811 50
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	3,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	4,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	6,000 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	203,559 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	2,000 00
Total assets	$1,361,247 [illegible]

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

A. CHARLES SUYKLERKE, 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 on the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per agreement of the company.

Directors.

P. Maspero, DAVID McCARTY,
A. L. REIS, A. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
F. S. WILTZ, F. F. FERNANDEZ,
T. A. CHAFFRAIE, J. M. ALLEN,
CHARLES LAFITTE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 116 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

G. EMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMBERGER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

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

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 Abrahams, S. Kate,
Louis Schneider, A. Emer Bader,
Joseph Keiler, W. R. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden, Theodore Lilienthal,
E. 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. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder, J. B. Wildermann.