

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 15, 1873.

Yellow fever has reached the New York quarantine station. It came from Rio Janeiro.

Chinese servants don't like Philadelphia as they are not allowed to pound on tin boilers Sunday.

A clergyman said the other day that the modern young ladies were not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem and Sham.

E. Cowles, Esq., editor of the Cleveland Leader, has been spending a few days in our city and has honored our sanctum with his cheerful presence.

The Italian brig Amalia, Captain Colombo, which sailed from this port January 30, for Liverpool, collided and sunk April 3. Her cargo consisted of 44 bales of cotton and 1100 staves.

Quite a number of the churches of Chicago are substituting the Bible-reading service for the second sermon on the Sabbath. One church is said to have had the service both morning and evening recently.

Governor Beveridge is unfortunate in his appointments. The appointment of Mr. Henry Harper as chief inspector of grain in Chicago has created great dissatisfaction in that city among commercial men.

An old lady in a town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, lately refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood and cause disaster to her kitchen stove!

A hen has unfortunately been killed in Boston, which might in time have attained the power of laying golden eggs. A solid nugget of the precious metal was found in her insides, weighing four pennyweights, and in shape very like an egg.

A new and improved vagrant law, known as the professional criminals bill, providing for the summary arrest and punishment of professional criminals, was taken up in the New York Assembly, last week, and passed without amendment by a unanimous vote.

The steamship City of Dallas, Captain Jones, which sailed from New York for New Orleans, on the second instant, got ashore fifteen miles south of Jupiter inlet, Florida, on the tenth. She will probably be got off without material damage. She is owned by C. H. Mallory & Co.

Thirty seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars in prizes will be distributed by the Louisiana State Fair Lottery Association, April 30 next. A limited number of tickets issued. Call at the central office, No. 107 Canal street, Grover & Baker salerooms, for your tickets.

Colonel H. C. Ransom, chief quartermaster of the department of Dakota, has been ordered on the same duty in the Department of the Gulf, which brings him from St. Paul, Minnesota, to New Orleans. Captain W. B. Hughes is transferred from New Orleans to San Francisco.

The St. Louis papers announce the death of Mr. Charles Sanguinet, one of their oldest and best. He was born in St. Louis in 1782 and in 1795 was sent to New Orleans to school. He was a merchant, trader, and miner in later years, but since 1830 has been living on his farm near St. Louis.

The Young Men's Christian Association propose holding, during the latter part of the month, a festival in order to enable them to raise funds to carry on the good work in which this association is so generously engaged. A special meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening to perfect arrangements.

At the coming commencement of Colney Boyd's military school at Baton Rouge, in June next, Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, will deliver the "Religious Address." General J. L. Brent, of Ascension parish, the "Annual Address," and Henry A. McCollam, of Terrebonne, the "Address before the Society of the Alumni."

A bill now before the English Parliament provides not only that a Nonconformist service in a churchyard must be conducted only by a minister or member of some religious body or congregation having a registered place of public worship, but that the service must either be confined to a published ritual, or to "prayers, hymns or extracts from Holy Scripture."

Several South American republics have requested our government to coin their money at the mint in Philadelphia, they not having having proper facilities for doing it themselves. There being some doubt whether the Treasury Department has the right, under existing laws to comply with the request, the question has been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion.

A correspondent writing from the scene of the late Atlantic disaster says: In one case a woman was seen lying on the sea-covered covered rock with her face upturned to the blue sky and grasping in a mother's hand a chubby infant, whose lips were still fastened to the teat when she died. It was drawing its supply of nourishment. Some sudden wave had probably swept the two into eternity, while the mother, careful of her child, was in the act of quieting it.

Joseph F. Babine is another one of those fortunate mortals who paid J. C. Butler twenty-five cents for one-quarter of a coin lottery ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of \$5000 on Saturday last. Mr. Babine lives in Algiers, and in another column announces the receipt of his new found wealth at the hands of the agent of the company. This is the second time within a week that Mr. Butler has sold the capital prize.

James J. O'Kelley, the Herald's Cuban correspondent, whose arrest has made him the last great sensation, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1810. He served in Algeria, in the French army, and afterward under Maximilian, in Mexico. Returning to France, he was reconnoitered and served through the Franco-German war. As the cause of France commenced to wane he went to Ireland to raise a regiment for the French service. After Sedan, he came to America, and was employed on the Herald as a reporter. Subsequently he was promoted to art critic, and on the return of Henderson from Cuba, was sent thither in his place. The reader knows the rest.

A TEA OUP TEMPEST. Mr. "Edward Booth, Senator" realizes the freedom of the press. He publishes without charge two and a fraction columns of the choicest fustian. This "is freedom of the press" with a vengeance. One such dead head contribution a week would close any journal unless sustained by "the largest circulation in the South-west."

"And pray how was the Senator's dress?" Ah he was doing his level best, to show that Kellogg is guilty of all the crimes committed since Adam's fall. A list of charges is filed against the Governor very much like that exhibited by the colonists against King George, and about as long as a manifest of the Morgan railroad, which usually specifies every item of cargo from a hoghead of sugar to a hamper of chickens. These charges are amplified and illustrated by quotations, from the proverbs of Johnson, to the lyrics of Tom Moore. This festooning with flowers the very long lane of two and a fraction columns, beguiles the time greatly. We pass by these vituperative phrases with the single observation that the "Edward Booth, Senator," is more guarded in his epithets than the journal in which he publishes. He does not once accuse Governor Kellogg of being "bribed" or "perjured." True, he implies both these charges very strongly, yet it is done with the gorgeous periphrases which should distinguish the style senatorial, so that the words are in no sense actionable. The communication concludes with a challenge, but not to the courts of law or honor. It is that Governor Kellogg shall meet the Senator in a logomachic conflict, or war of words. One of the propositions to be discussed is "that you (Kellogg) are no Governor." Now this we submit, is just as if Mr. "Edward Booth, Senator," should propose to decide by a game of seven-up that our watch or great coat does not belong to us. Even if the challenge could be decided by oratorical combat and the verdict of the minority, any one having the least suspicion of civility in his nature would see that Mr. Booth is staking nothing against something, for which he might be ruled off the field by any jockey club whatever.

The tirade of Mr. Booth, however, does contain by implication one serious charge. The adroit Senator, aware of the strict law of libel, puts the charge hypothetically thus: "The otherwise inexplicable conundrum which is presented to the political student by your combinations can be solved immediately by applying to it the test of personal money interest."

I can imagine you to be a member and agent of a semi-political moneyed ring, placed where you are, and kept where you are, for the purpose of depressing values to their lowest ebb in order that they may be then arranged to stimulate public and private activity and hope, with exceptional celerity facing right about and becoming the most blatant of reformers and violent denouncers of the wheels you will then style target-burgers and ignoramuses.

Now your "if" is not only in the days of Shakespeare, "a great peacemaker," but he is a capital fellow on a plea of all held in an action of trespass in the case for slanderous and defamatory language used concerning the plaintiff. This charge is also added in a special count of the declaration:

I can well understand your present policy, and how, without daring openly to avow it, you are in a conspiracy with others against the people, to so operate their political affairs as to reduce their values to a point approximating twenty-five cents on the dollar and buy for \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 what is worth four or five times as much money.

Now the debt of this State has been cut down by the clause of limitation from some \$40,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Can it be charged that Mr. Kellogg, who has never held any other State office than that he now occupies, is responsible for that debt? Did he impose the taxes necessary to meet the interest and liquidate the principal of this debt? Why, he could even prove that invaluable plea of Mr. Welles, senior, an *alibi*. Who contracted that debt? If Senator Booth would speak, he would say that it received the support of men of all parties. He will say from the record that the representatives of this city have voted with others to create this debt. Against the men who were at the creation of this debt and these taxes Senator Booth has not one word. Two of the most prominent among these who have sanctioned this debt and these taxes have received the vote of the Fusion Legislature for the highest federal honors within the gift of a State. One of those so honored possessed for four years past the power to have deflated many of these items of debt. Senator Booth denounces Governor Kellogg for having signed an act to continue the charter of the Louisiana Levee Company, when he has no word against him who, by his signature, created the Louisiana Levee Company. So Mr. Kellogg could not have incurred or prevented that debt, and taxation which will enable "the semi-political money ring at New York, Washington or Chicago" to buy up Louisiana at "twenty-five cents on the dollar."

This position must have been prepared for Mr. Kellogg by the friends and allies of the Fusion party. Against these, however, a sacred and significant senatorial silence is preserved. But Governor Kellogg enforces the laws against delinquent taxpayers. Did he pass those laws, or suggest or sanction their passage? He finds them on the statute book, and proceeds to do what the law commands the Governor to do. We have heretofore pointed out that the administrators of the State government receive but about one-fifth of the amount of taxes collected. The other four-fifths go to pay the obligations of the State. With the avowed purpose of starting out the Kellogg government the payment of all taxes is resisted. This evidently starves out a good many other people, many of them bona fide holders of State securities—innocent and distant third parties. This refusal to pay the interest on the State obligations will depress their value.

The reputation of controlling the politics of the State by virtuous demonstrations, will aid in keeping away strangers and discourage investment of outside capital. What could tend better to depress the value of real estate and produce that millenium of the millionaire which Senator Booth apprehends? Governor Kellogg did not then: 1. Make the debt or taxes. 2. Enact the laws for enforcing the collection of taxes.

Really, if we held as free a pen as the Senator, and reasoned from such an hypothetical scaffold as he does, we might make this syllogism. The friends and allies of Senator Booth piled up this ruinous debt and imposed their oppressive taxes, thereby subjecting the property of Louisiana to danger of sacrifice and depression of prices. The friends and allies of Senator Booth refuse to pay this debt and taxes, thereby exposing the property of Louisiana to sacrifice at a ruinous depreciation. Therefore, the friends and allies of Senator Booth are in complicity with "a semi-political moneyed ring at New York, Washington or Chicago." We make no such charge, since it is too absurd, but we assure the Senator that it would be no more unreasonable than the charges, which he has by innuendo, brought against Governor Kellogg; let a *notitia prosopica* be entered on the indictment filed on the information of Mr. "Edward Booth, Senator," against Hon. W. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, for alleged malfeasance in office. The charges made therein appearing too vague and improbable to be inquired of by a jury, colored or otherwise.

GOLD WORSHIPPERS. The world has always been cursed with gold worshippers. In olden days a foolish old king called Midas, who entreated Bacchus to have everything he touched turned into gold, lived to see the folly of his wish, and since that time many a gold worshiper has been brought to grief. A few years ago the gold worshippers of Wall street became intoxicated with the power of gold, and through it undertook to control the government and destinies of the people of this great nation. They had heard much of the influence of British gold, and knew that gold was the controlling power with the governments of the Old World, and hence argued it could be made the great governing power here. Elated with this grand idea, that was not only to crown them with great wealth, but give them control of the government, the gold worshippers of Wall street commenced their fight with the government of a free people. Believing they had cornered the government—in other words had it in a tight place—they commenced to run up the price of gold, and with the aid of foreign influences, interested in the scheme, succeeded in creating a panic, which they hoped would result in compelling the government to yield to the power of gold, and force from it a financial policy dictated by the gold worshippers of this country and Europe; the men who think gold—and not the people—should control governments. But, fortunately, the government was neither frightened nor cornered. It suffered the gold conspirators, and whoever felt like lending their knees before the golden calf, to enter upon their golden speculations to their heart's content; and when the golden bubble was at a height most dazzling to its worshippers, the government quietly stepped in and pricked it, leaving them to realize the folly of making gold their god. Since that memorable day—known as "Black Friday" among the gold worshippers of Wall street—when gold was on the rampage and the government forced it to its proper level in the values of the country, it has not dared to improperly assert itself. It may be well to remind the gold worshippers of this and other countries that the chief value here does not consist in gold and silver; here, where gold and silver are taken from the earth in greatest profusion the year round. We have untold values in our public lands and in the various products of our cultivated lands. Our country is capable of supplying the world with food and raiment, besides furnishing it with the precious metals, and its currency—no matter whether it consists of bank notes or coin—should be good as gold—and would be did not the extravagance of our wealthy classes, who spend much of their time and money in Europe, help the brokers and money-changers in giving a fictitious value to gold. But there are doubtless other causes more potent than this which help to give a higher value to gold over our currency than could exist without them. The financial troubles of Europe must be more or less felt in financial circles of this country; and when we recollect the power that gold sways over the governments of Europe we should not be surprised to find that power exerting itself in this country. Gold has again assumed an aggressive attitude in Wall street, where there is evidently a combination disposed to measure strength once more with the government.

Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has recently given his views on the present financial situation of the country, and they are published in the Philadelphia Press. They were called forth by the following editorial paragraph, which also appeared in the Press:

If Congress had adopted Senator Beck's plan, or even Senator Sherman's proposition, the present would probably be the best of the money panics that Mr. Jay Gould or any one else could create. In the present case all the circumstances favor this advice and unscrupulous speculation.

Mr. Kelley dissents from the above views. The following is an extract from his reasons for so doing. Upon Mr. Finney, of the Press, remarking that he had not given his reason why the Buckingham and Sherman propositions would have been inoperative had they passed, Mr. Kelley replied:

I think I have already answered that question when I said that all processes for compelling redemption must be inoperative under the state of facts I have described. I believe that every effort to create a spasmodic resumption at specie payment only postpones the day of permanent resumption. Let me illustrate. I speak within the bounds of moderation when I say that there are a thousand millions of our foreign indebtedness which is practically overdue. It is true that our bonds

held by foreigners have not matured, but if their holders find that by the demand for gold they can make a larger profit than they can by holding these bonds, it will be to their interest to send them to be sold in the United States markets, and to draw the proceeds in gold. Many of these bonds were bought at fifty cents on the dollar in greenbacks, and could now be sold at great profit, and, therefore, looking at the question commercially, we must regard them as overdue.

The above extract indicates that the resumption of specie payment has something to do with the present flutter in financial circles.

The Press takes the ground that the true remedy for the present state of things has been left by Congress in the hands of the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Richardson, and that is the fixing of the legal tender issue. The Press thinks he should turn a deaf ear to those who shriek at expansion, and let loose the forty-four millions now in the treasury. Mr. Kelley assents to these views cheerfully, but regrets that the Secretary had determined to buy but one million of bonds this month and to sell six of gold. He thinks if the Secretary had determined to buy six millions of bonds it would have relieved our own market by increasing the volume of greenbacks, while the increased price of gold consequent upon its increasing scarcity would have been felt only by the importer of foreign merchandise, or the wealthy families who are about to spend a luxurious summer in European travel. Mr. Kelley also expresses the opinion that the restriction of the purchase of bonds tends to promote stringency in our market, while the large sale of specie in the line of Secretary McCullough, relieving the coming English pressure.

SOME OF THE BLIGHTING EFFECTS. Our tax resistors are standing in their own light, and injuring their own interests. The damage comes back to them in the shape of falling prices, caused by the almost universal stagnation of business. The interest on the State bonds is not paid, and hence capitalists want no more Louisiana investments of any kind. Depositors are drawing down their balances in our local banks, so that they are left with nothing but their own capital to work with. Nearly every work of public improvement in the State has been suspended. The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad is to be sold for account of creditors, while St. Louis is pushing the road from that city to Galveston.

Even our most cherished charitable institutions are left to suffer. The pittance donated to the Charity Hospital has been sold in the market at the rate of thirty cents on the dollar, and the appropriation for the Insane Asylum has suffered the same fate. Our judges are unpaid, and yet we hear of great expectations about the purity of the judiciary, as though to half starve a man and fill his mind with anxiety for the future of his children was the way to render judges incorruptible. It may have a tendency to spur them up to a prompt and rigid administration of justice when the time comes to try the tax suits.

We are thus placed in a false position. The active opposition to the laws by the selfish tax resistors, and the passive acquiescence in their revolutionary and dishonest course by those who are too anxious to stand well with everybody to express their disapproval, we offer to the world the appearance of being a community that is ready to repudiate all its just obligations. Those merchants and bankers who now lend their countenance to the revolutionists are undermining their own business, and laying the foundations for their future bankruptcy. For the time is close at hand when a city of repudiators will be avoided by the honorable men in other parts of the country. Tax resisting is nullification, and a blight that is dragging this fair State down to inevitable ruin. Next to the spirit of rebellion which resorted to secession, it is the greatest curse that ever afflicted us, and unless it is rooted out, will lead to the most disastrous consequences. Already we hear hints that tenants will raise the cry of opposition to rents, and those paid to the agents of non-residents are deemed especially burdensome. The provision of law which protects the tenant of any delinquent taxpayer from suits at law is beginning to attract attention, and will probably cause the formation of associations to employ counsel. That a conflict between the landlord and tenant is at hand there can be no doubt, and we warn the weaker party that their safer course is to avoid it by themselves setting an example of obedience to the laws.

As we had reason to expect, one of the parties charged with taking Judge Rutland's child out of the vault and throwing it in a field, characterizes the charge, so far as he is concerned, as false and malicious. In nearly all the accounts we have seen from Grant parish, through Fusion sources, there is an air of improbability and exaggeration which has a very suspicious appearance. When we are gravely informed that two peaceable colored men were killed by Ward and his men, we simply do not believe the story; when we are told that men who have done nothing to excite the hostility of the colored people are compelled to flee from their homes, which are afterwards sacked and burned, we are reminded of sensational romances, such as abound in Heath's dime novels, and thus all the testimony, the good as well as the bad, is impaired and rejected. The judicial investigation which has been ordered by the United States authorities will probably bring the more important facts to light.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 15, 1873. The undersigned certifies that he has had in his office a fourth of combination ticket No. 27, 23, 54, class eighty-seven, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of \$5000, on Saturday, April 12, 1873, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of J. C. Butler, at Algiers, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

JOSEPH F. BABIN, Algiers.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. SPRING MEETING, 1873.

Second Day—Tuesday, April 15. FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, Club Purse, \$500; first horse \$450, second horse \$700, third horse \$50.

- 1. A. B. Lewis & Co. by G. NASHVILLE HARRY, aged by Senator Allison, dam unknown; 132 pounds, colors—blue, white and black.
- 2. J. E. K. Lawrence, ch. h. VILLAGE BLACKSMITH, aged by Vardal, dam Cholera, by Wagner; 135 pounds, colors—orange, with purple sleeves.
- 3. E. Harrison, gr. g. TOM CORBETT, aged, by Lightning, dam by imp. Knight of St. George; 132 pounds, colors—red, white and blue.
- 4. Harry Van Kiew, b. g. PELHAM, s. g. o. by Donerail, dam by imp. Sovereign; 132 pounds, colors—green and black cap.
- 5. Joseph Burt, Jr. h. BLIND TOM, aged, by Star Davis, dam by imp. Margrave; 135 pounds, colors—green and black cap.

SECOND RACE—One mile and a quarter, for all ages, Club Purse, \$500; first horse \$350, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

- 1. Rice & McCormack, ch. C. G. D. 4 years old, by Blacklocke, dam Paracena, by Levialtan; 124 pounds, colors—blue, white sleeves, cream cap.
- 2. A. Bonnard, h. m. KEMMA SANSAM, 5 years old, by Rogers, dam Sansonia, by Engineer; 107 pounds, colors—red and red, white and black.
- 3. W. Jennings, h. c. CAPE RACE, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam imp. Zone, by the Cure; 104 pounds, colors—blue jacket, red cap.
- 4. W. Cottrell, ch. f. SACREDON, 5 years old, by Star Davis, dam Sheddale, by imp. Yorkshire; 107 pounds, colors—scarlet, white belt and saddle cap.
- 5. W. Cottrell, ch. f. EVELINA MARRY, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam Betty Martin; 101 pounds, colors—scarlet, with white belt and saddle cap.

- 6. E. Harrison, ch. h. NIE REFFIS, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Liz. Madras; 119 pounds, colored, white and blue.
- 7. J. W. Welton, gr. m. MARY LOUISE, 5 years old, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign; 107 pounds, colors—orange, white belt and saddle cap.
- 8. E. Harrison, ch. h. NIE REFFIS, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Liz. Madras; 119 pounds, colored, white and blue.
- 9. J. W. Welton, gr. m. MARY LOUISE, 5 years old, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign; 107 pounds, colors—orange, white belt and saddle cap.

- 10. E. Warwick, h. c. 4 years old, by Planet, dam Red Rose; 104 pounds, colors—blue and red, white saddle.
- 11. George Caldwell, h. b. BROGTON, 5 years old, by Bonnet Standard, dam Ada Chatham, by Lexington; 110 pounds, colors—orange and green.

THIRD RACE—The Louisiana Stake, for colts and fillies, four years old; \$50 entrance, p. p. with \$500 added, second horse to receive \$50, third horse \$200, two third heats; closed with the following nominations:

- 1. W. Cottrell, ch. f. ALICE, by Daniel Boone, dam Kilo Elynn.
- 2. W. Cottrell, h. g. YOUNG HARRY, by Harry of the West, dam Mrs. Lewis, by imp. Glenoe; 101 pounds, colors—red and red, with white saddle.
- 3. T. G. Moore, gr. c. LONDON, by Lightning, dam sister to Jerome Edge; 104 pounds, colors—blue and blue.
- 4. George Caldwell, h. b. FANNIE M., by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire; 104 pounds, colors—orange jacket, green sleeves, orange cap.
- 5. E. Harrison, ch. f. BELLE BUCKLE, by Brown Dick, dam Belleum; 101 pounds, colors—red, white and blue.
- 6. A. C. Franklin, h. b. NEVADA, by Lexington, dam Lightning, by Greece.
- 7. W. Jennings, h. c. CAPE RACE, by Lexington, dam imp. Zone, by the Cure.
- 8. W. Jennings, h. c. SILENT FRIEND, by Austral, dam by Lexington; 104 pounds, colors—blue jacket, red cap.

Probable starters.

In all Club Purse, entrance fee, a walk-over, unless a horse is entered in the race, and the winner of the field in Club Purse entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 27 Canal street, on or before P. M. The Race will commence at 2 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather, a payment will be displayed from the office of the Club, No. 27 Canal street.

Quarter-stretch badges, for meeting, \$12 per badge. Admission to club, \$5 per annum. Admission to public stand, 25 cts. Admission to public stand, 10 cts.

REELS OF ADMISSION. No ladies admitted to stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Quarter-stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand at all times. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter-stretch.

Ladies accompanying members are invited to visit the Club House. Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand. Members are notified to enter all strangers in the visiting club book at the track.

All vehicles on the track, including play stags, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

G. A. BREAUX, President. JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Secretary. apr 15/73

SPECIAL NOTICE. The members of the Louisiana Jockey Club are notified that on race days, until after the races are over, the gates connecting the club grounds and Fair Grounds will be closed, and no one permitted to pass through on to the Fair Grounds during that time.

Members and ladies accompanying them, and invited guests (non residents with badges), only admitted to the members' gate on gently road. All other vehicles will enter at the public gate on gently road.

G. A. BREAUX, President. apr 15/73

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. THE BEST (F. & H.) BRAND. Now well known as the most palatable and efficient purgative and the best for the system.

The ingredients used are the finest FINEST WOLGAIN COD LIVER OIL, and the chemically pure PHOSPHATE OF LIME, always on hand at the Laboratory, 139 Canal street, Terre Haute, FREDERICKSON & HARTE.

"CARONDELET SPA." Corner Carondelet and Common streets. This establishment having been chartered under the name of "AQUA MINERALIUM" (see the Times, April 10, 1873, for full particulars) the features of the place are never being lessened.

SPRINGS OF MINERAL WATER. Also, American and European MINERAL WATER, in bottles and demijohns. FREDERICKSON & HARTE. apr 15/73

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER. 27 Canal street.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 122 1/2 Camp street.

REMOND B. MANNION, 29 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit on Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Lyons, Trieste, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Paris, Lyons, St. M. DE OTTIE (H. L. Vienne), Moscow, St. M. DE OTTIE (H. L. Vienne), St. M. DE OTTIE (H. L. Vienne), St. M. DE OTTIE (H. L. Vienne).

THE LUZEBURG HOSPITAL. Situated by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for contagious and contagious complaints. IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. With square outside, California street. Indigent cases are received according to sanitary provisions, with permits from the sanitary authorities. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards \$1 per day, private rooms \$5. Apply at the hospital. apr 15/73

BARGAINS. CLOSING OUT. I am about selling from the CLOTHING TRADE, and will offer the entire stock of Clothing and Goods at the Clothing Store, No. 107 Canal street, between the old and new wharves, for cash, commencing on Monday. N. C. FOLGER, No. 71 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. apr 15/73

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. OFFICE No. 102 Canal street. FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

IN conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the first quarter of 1873, ending March 31, 1873:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Fire premiums, Marine premiums, Less unearned premiums, Less returned premiums, Net earned premiums, Add interest and rent, Total, Expenses, Taxes, Rebate, Profits and loss, Net profits.

ASSETS. Balance due on stock notes, Cash on hand and in Europe, Notes and bills receivable, Stocks and bonds, Real estate, Premiums in course of collection, etc.

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association. G. LAFAYETTE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans. I, GEORGE LAFAYETTE, Notary Public, do hereby certify that on the seventh day of April, 1873,

A special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seven of the charter, to collect immediately the amount of earned premiums of the first quarter of 1873, and to pay to stockholders after settlement of said premiums, a quarterly interest dividend of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital stock paid in.

G. LAFAYETTE, Secretary. CHARLES CAVARON, President.

TRUSTEES INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 111 Gravier Street. Insures against Fire, Marine and River Risks.

At the lowest Tariff Rates. CHARLES CAVARON, President. GEORGE STROMBERG, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year. Premiums received, Fire, marine and river losses paid, Reinsurance, rebates, expenses, etc.

Total amount of assets, Dividend on capital paid in, ten per cent. Interest on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES: Henry Abraham, Louis Schmeder, Joseph Keller, N. B. Boudry, C. H. Miller, H. S. Bickel, J. N. Schwartz, W. F. Williams, M. Frank, J. W. Schmeder, F. Belder.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 104 Canal Street. EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Premiums received during the year ending 31, 1872, including unearned, On marine risks, On river risks, Total, Less unearned premiums, Net earned premiums, May 31, 1873, On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Net earned premiums, May 31, 1873, Less unearned premiums, Net earned premiums, May 31, 1873.

The company have the following assets: Real estate, City bonds, Bank and railroad stocks, Notes secured by mortgage, Notes secured by pledge, Bills receivable, Premiums in course of collection, State bonds, Strip and stock of other companies, Stock of Levee and Dry Dock Company, Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company, Harbor Protection Company, Mortgage bonds Turner Association, Mortgage bonds Old Pelican Hall, Cash on hand, St. Louis and Havana Steam Ship Company, St. Louis Hotel Association.

Total assets, \$1,461,341 22. The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. G. W. NOTT, Secretary. F. C. CUVILLIER, 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 OF the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also to declare a dividend of interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into cash stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors: P. MASPERO, E. HELF, M. F. WILLY, D. A. CHAFFARIN, J. J. FRENDELL, J. CHARLES LAFAYETTE.

INSURANCE. AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. Commercial Policy. 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 rate. Insure against fire risks exclusively in any city or country, at the lowest rates of premiums. D. LEBLANC, President. O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies. R. MEYER, Secretary.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Office No. 102 Canal street. FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

IN conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the first quarter of 1873, ending March 31, 1873:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Fire premiums, Marine premiums, Less unearned premiums, Less returned premiums, Net earned premiums, Add interest and rent, Total, Expenses, Taxes, Rebate, Profits and loss, Net profits.

ASSETS. Balance due on stock notes, Cash on hand and in Europe, Notes and bills receivable, Stocks and bonds, Real estate, Premiums in course of collection, etc.

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association. G. LAFAYETTE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans. I, GEORGE LAFAYETTE, Notary Public, do hereby certify that on the seventh day of April, 1873,

A special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seven of the charter, to collect immediately the amount of earned premiums of the first quarter of 1873, and to pay to stockholders