New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 29, 1873.

The colored population of Philadelphia in 1870 was 22,147, representing 3700 votes.

P. J. Kennedy, Esq., sails from New York on the Cuba on the thirtieth instant, for Queenstown, en route to Vienna.

The public school teachers will receive their pay for the month of February at the City Hall to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. Canon Jeremiah Moynihan, of New Orleans, is announced as stopping at Sweeny's Hotel in New York.

The Prince of Wales has recently been installed as Grand Master of Knights Templar of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The schooner John F. Kranz, from New Orleans, for Boston, arrived at Vineyard Haven on the twenty-second instant, with loss of foremast and jibboom.

The best thing in the Danbury News this week is the statement that it is proposed to apply the Westinghouse brake to George Francis Train as a final test.

On the Boston and Providence railroad is a new switching engine, to be stationed at the Providence end, and as it is to wait for something to turn up, it has been appropriately named "Micawber."

Parson Brownlow hesitated for some weeks but finally took the "back pay" money, at the same time cursing the poverty, protracted illness and big doctor's bill that forced him to do it.

A merchant from the interior has just arrived at Khartoum, Africa, and reports Sir Samuel Baker and party at Falackera, and all well. This would seem to refute the report given some days since of his death.

Major R. L. Shelley arrived in the city on Sunday, after an absence of a few weeks in Washington and St. Louis. During his sojourn at the latter place he was the guest of P. J. Kennedy at his elegant mansion on Lucas place.

The Boston *Transcript* remarks that the United States is the only nation with a coin known as the eagle. No coin of the same value is in existence elsewhere. What objection, therefore, can there be to the American eagle spreading itself!

A king's fool who was condemned to die was allowed to choose the form of death, and chose old age. An Iowa girl being asked what form of death she preferred, remarked that if she must die, she preferred to be smothered—with kisses.

A young lady wishing for a situation, was recently interested in an advertisement for some one to do "light housekeeping." So she wrote to the advertiser asking where the lighthouse was, and if there was any way of getting ashore on Sundays.

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, Gaover & Baker sewing machine rooms, for your tickets.

The sale of the effects of M. Heindrich, the former Parisian executioner, revealed that he was strangely kept with his horrible pursuit. He had made a large collection of paintings and engravings, whose subjects were always connected with capital punishment and its instruments.

A postoffice has been established at Bayou des Allemands station, and a daily mail is now received there. The postoffice is known as Allemands, and all letters should be so addressed. Mr. James F. Williams, the railroad agent and bridge keeper, has been appointed postmaster.

Governor Kellogg is determined to put a stop to all the various plans that have been in vogue for plundering the State treasury. We direct attention, and particularly that of the detective force, to his offer of a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of scoundrels who have been uttering bogus license blanks.

An applicant for the position of teacher in a Pennsylvania district school signed his name J. Pyne Merritt Barker, and was elected. Two weeks after opening school he ran away with the pretty daughter of one of the trustees, taking his best horse and buggy in the bargain. The board won't experiment again with any middle name chap.

Senator Pinchback, State Senator Masicot and Hon. L. J. Souer leave for New York to-night, whence they shortly depart on a tour which will embrace all the chief points of interest in Europe, including the great Vienna exposition. If good wishes will benefit them, these gentlemen may safely count on a delightful experience for the next few months.

A woman in Reading [illegible] when they were sixty cents a quarter [illegible] when her husband remonstrated with her extravagance she would [illegible] not say she was not extravagant because when she bought those peaches she intended to put them in the refrigerator and keep them until they got cheaper.

A disastrous incident is reported from the seaport town of Palamos, in Catalonia. A cutter arrived, the captain of which was quite unaware of the abdication and its consequences. Having been greeted with what he thought a treasonable cry of *Viva la Republica* from another vessel, he ordered his men to open fire upon it, and several of the crew were killed or wounded.

The Board of Health report 162 deaths in the week ending April 27. Of these 13 were of small-pox, 10 of sporadic cholera, 0 of cholera infantum, 11 of cholera morbus and 16 of consumption. Twenty-two were buried from public institutions. The number of deaths was three less than the preceding week. In the corresponding week of last year there were but 100 deaths.

The great and peremptory sale of the finest selection of diamond pins, breastpins, rings, earrings and bracelets, ladies' and gentlemen's English, Swiss and American gold watches from the best makers; vest chains, ladies' chatelaines, bracelets, rings, etc.; also, bonds, city certificates, promissory notes, silverware etc., will positively commence on Thursday, May 1, 1873, at eleven o'clock, at No. 11 Camp street. Merchants and the trade in general should not fail to attend.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.

The bitter hostility to republican government which actuates the Fusion press impels it to oppose the expansion of our commerce into adjacent countries. Last week we were told by an organ of this opposition that the government of the United States meditated a war of invasion into Mexico, the object of which would be the organization of a standing army to subjugate the United States to the dynasty of the present President. To New Orleans, cut off by the enterprise of other cities from a great deal of trade territory, it becomes vitally indispensable to replace this trade by commercial expansion into other regions. But this will not be done by force of arms. It may be as readily effected by artificial means of communication. Of course a mere politician who seeks nothing except an agitation fatal to commerce, does not care to comprehend how this commercial expansion of New Orleans can be achieved, without any standing army, but with the co-operation even of those countries with which we desire a closer communication.

We have recently seen Congress grant to Texas a railroad crossing her territory to the Pacific. It will cost at least one hundred millions of dollars. The money has been advanced and the work undertaken by Northern capitalists. Another road will be made by the same agency traversing Texas diagonally and penetrating, through the richest mineral states, to the city of Mexico. New Orleans has nothing to do except connect with and tap these roads, to participate in all their advantages. It is our deliberate opinion that in the supply of tropical products and European goods imported, New Orleans may derive more benefit from these roads than any other city in the Union.

But to show that this commercial expansion is not to be hewed out by the sword, it is only necessary to refer to the views of the American minister at Mexico, who has uttered the instructions of this government. He has urged upon the government of Mexico a policy of development with the aid of American enterprise. The President of Mexico has in a recent message responded with assurances of domestic peace and foreign friendships. He has said that primary and popular education is "the surest basis upon which to elevate the character of our citizens and our national greatness," and has pledged himself that this shall be made obligatory upon the people. He will so regulate the freights upon the national railroad as to guarantee immense benefits to the agricultural interests, and facilitate exportation and importation by additional means of "communication and trade." He also announces the policy of the government to develop by railroad and telegraph all parts of the republic. But, to New Orleans, the most important portion of his message is as follows:

In virtue of the authorization of Congress, a convention has been made for the establishment of a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, under conditions more favorable than those of the Vera Cruz and New York line. In the coming November, as the furthest, the service of this new line will commence, making two voyages monthly, touching both ways at Tampico and Tuxpan, thus offering further notable advantages for the transmission of correspondence, for passengers and for trade.

While the political wrangle of Louisiana has caused the defeat of a bill by which Congress would have established this very line, Mexico has thus given New Orleans the control of the vast travel and specie which now goes to New York.

The mail can after November next be put through between the City of Mexico and New York in seven days. We address ourselves to merchants. Does the actual of our government to intervene in the affairs of Cuba—does the letter of the American minister—the contest between two Americans, Rosecrans and Plumb, for the right of railroads into the Mexican States—or the policy presented by President Tejada, signify war? Not a speck, symptom or scintilla of war. To our merchants we submit a summary of this Mexican trade which now goes around New Orleans, to avoid a community supposed always in political insurrection:

Population of Mexico	9,176,052
Precious metals coined	$22,137,036
Exported values	24,000,000
Imported values	23,174,229
Values exported to United states	8,590,812
Values imported from United States	5,261,253

From these numbers must arise an extensive and valuable travel to and from foreign countries. This we shall estimate at thirty thousand annually. From these values arise an annual commerce of fifty million dollars. From this coinage an exportation of fifteen millions specie. These figures are addressed to merchants and bankers. Of course the mere politician neither knows nor cares for them, because neither communication nor commerce constitute any part of their system. [illegible] to have the [illegible] the letter of the American minister [illegible] have accompanied it with an editorial [illegible] of the original advantages of the New Orleans route. These documents were republished in Mexico in Spanish, English and French, and the mail route was indorsed by the official journal of the government. The REPUBLICAN has thus as a journal, in accord with the federal administration, received a consideration abroad usurped by the city of New Orleans.

These facts have been [illegible]: 1. That the Juárez government has no policy of force toward Mexico. 2. That the Mexican President's message, in the words of an American editor in Mexico, "will strengthen the public confidence in the administration and in the continued peace of the republic." Thus disappear the clouds of war conjured up by the hopes of those inimical to the republican government of the Union. In the meantime our citizens who are interested in the communication and commerce with Mexico should aid this enterprise. Our Republican representatives in Congress will feel due humiliation that Mexico has taken the lead in placing steam on the route between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. They should appeal resolutely to Congress to bestow also such a subsidy on this line as will enable it to put on fortnightly ships and make first class there. The Executive will aid in this object, and as it is the only journal in New Orleans in accord with Congress and the federal administration, it pledges itself to show that it has done and can do more for the city of New Orleans in bringing our claims fairly before the government than all the opponents of the government put together.

NOT TRUE.

The report of the Executive Committee of Two Hundred, published in yesterday's *Picayune*, is so full of misstatements that an attempt to refute them all in an article would extend it beyond the proper limits of an editorial. Neither is it necessary to do so. Most of them have already been refuted again and again, and the reiteration of them in this formal manner can be regarded only as a test of the immortal proverb, "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." A few points, however, we feel constrained to notice.

The report characterizes the present government of the State as "bereft of sympathy—virtue, integrity, property, intelligence and numbers, all arrayed against it." Supplying the missing copula which seems to have been crowded out by the rush of important words, we find here almost as many misstatements as clauses. In the first place, the State government is not bereft of sympathy, for, notwithstanding the perversion of talent to the cause of falsehood and injustice by which the writer of this report and others like him have sought to prejudice the minds of the nation, the sympathy of the majority is with this government. It has, moreover, the sympathy of the federal administration, the federal and State judiciaries, and last, but not least, it has the sympathy of a decided majority of the people of this State. So much for sympathy. As for virtue and intelligence, the members of the State government and its supporters, for the most part, were manifesting the highest civic virtue, patriotism, at a time when the writer of this report and most of those who sympathize with him were in arms against their country, and had the intelligence to see that justice was stronger than injustice, and that right must ultimately triumph over wrong. Yes, but "property" also is arrayed against this government, if the word of the Two Hundred is to be taken. To a certain extent, perhaps, the possessors of landed property, the money holders and money dealers may be arrayed against it; but is there no other kind of property but land and money? Is not, properly speaking, everything which is convertible into money a species of property, and shall not the labor which produces money's worth be accounted as such? Of what use are lands but for the labor which makes them productive? Now, even the skill of the Two Hundred, able as it is to make the wrong appear the right, can not persuade anybody that that species of property represented by the laborer of the State is arrayed against the present government. If the [illegible] gentlemen who issued this report were all to leave this State to-morrow, representing through they may the wealth, culture and concentration of a large fraction of its inhabitants; nay, if the majority of their sympathizers should leave with them, the State would still live, still thrive. Others with broader views would soon fill their places; our rich soil would yield as of yore its abundant wealth; and intelligence enough would be left within our borders to utilize that wealth, as well as that needed for the conduct of our civil affairs.

WHY NOT?

The Dolly Varden organ is greatly agitated at the base thought of arresting John McEnery for treason. Her ancient ribbons and furbelows are all ruffled and turned the wrong way at the mere suggestion of such a sacrilegious proceeding. What! Lay violent hands upon the Lord's anointed? Preposterous!

Yet the people are beginning to ask "why not?" What claim has McEnery to exemption from the common lot of offenders? He has been playing governor long enough, setting up his mock court, issuing commissions in the name of the State, promoting strife and inciting weak men to deeds of blood, until this rather patient people are beginning to grow tired of all the nonsense, and think the time has come for the Fusion pretenders to exert their power, or subside. The great majority of thinking men of this State fully recognize the existing State government. The taxes paying their taxes, both city and state, with unmerited promptness. Not one of the tax resisters who has made a stand against the government has met with anything like success. Even the sympathy they have received from people who expect others but do not pay taxes. So far, then, no one has gained anything by the attempt to [illegible] the authorities [illegible] Major Harper may have taken in a [illegible] dollars, two by way of fees from the recalcitrant resisters whom Colonel Field has already hauled over the coals, and Judge Dibble is making a pretty good thing out of it.

In the meantime the number of the tax resisters is growing smaller every day, while those who have honestly paid their dues and got receipts in their pockets are disgusted with the fuss that is kept up and that interferes with legitimate business. They demand that Governor Kellogg shall endeavor to abate the nuisance, and he responds by striking at the head of it. Within a reasonably short time the chief agitators will be silenced by the legal proceedings instituted against them, for the Governor is like Macduff. He will not "strike at wretched kernes," but is after the leading conspirators.

The contest is one that can only be settled by force, according to law. Sickly sentiment and turgid rhetoric are out of place in it.

A much better feeling is apparent in financial circles than existed a week ago. The people recognize in the excursions of Colonel Flanagan, and his gallant command, a disposition on the part of the State government to enforce the laws and protect the citizens in every part of the State from tyranny. Many of the best men in the State are coerced by what is retailed to them as public opinion into at least a tacit acquiescence in the Fusion outrages. If the State can protect them from their pretended friends, they will, in return, accord the government a cordial and active support. We hope the days of intolerance, tyranny and terrorism are about numbered, and that something like true freedom of political opinion and action will be given to the white as well as the colored race.

A CIVILIZING INFLUENCE.

The little excursions lately taken by the Metropolitans, in their capacity as State militia, are having a most excellent effect. Wherever they have yet appeared there has been a noticeable and sudden cessation of characteristic swagger and boasting of the Fusion roughs. As a rule, this class of gentry retires into the insignificance befitting their talents and honesty, and the better class of people come forward and talk sense and reason.

Besides the wholesome effect it has upon the localities visited, it offers small fry correspondents an excellent opportunity for lying and being caught at it right away. The Shreveport papers have been peculiarly favored and have set the street corner loafers of that little village to rejoicing over reported defeats of the Metropolitans by "the people" on several occasions. Even the *Picayune* published here has been victimized, which, after all, was not much of a triumph, as any absurdity that has a squinting to the wrong side will capture the old lady at any time. Colonel Flanagan is doing a good service, and we hope he will be sent to every parish in the State, especially Caddo. Those fearful Winchester rifles and that horrid twenty-pound gun would teach the sand-hillers of Red river a little respect for the feelings of others. This would be a blessed thing for the misguided beings who appear to be steeped in their own selfishness.

NO INTERFERENCE EXPECTED FROM CONGRESS.

We give below two samples of Northern opinion from leading journals, for the benefit of our Fusion friends who are expecting great things from Congress. The sentiments accord fully with those heretofore expressed by us, that the present Congress is less likely to interfere in this State for the Fusionists than the last was. It is hardly likely that Louisiana political affairs will occupy any considerable portion of the time of the next session:

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

WHAT THE NEXT CONGRESS WILL NOT DO.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Attorney General Williams, in a conversation with a judicial officer from New Orleans to-day, expressed the opinion very positively that if the people of Louisiana consulted their best interests they would without delay submit peacefully to the existing State government, for, under the circumstances, the executive branch of the general government would use its energy to force a certain Governor Kellogg into office. He was of the opinion further that there could be no hope for any other government should upon any expected action by Congress, since the Republican sentiment in the next Congress will be even more positive than in the last.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 27.)

LOUISIANA.

The administration has lately given New Orleans parties to understand that if the people of Louisiana consulted their best interests they would submit at once to the Kellogg State government. No relief is expected from the next Congress, as the Republican party will then have a greater majority than during the last session.

THE RELIABLE GENTLEMAN.

This model personage arrived from Livingston parish on Saturday night, and succeeded in getting a short paragraph into the *Picayune*. But he was not satisfied with the inconsequential position assigned to him and his startling (if true) intelligence. He therefore posted back to it again, and this time he has gained the ear of both the Fusion organs. "The firing of artillery was distinctly heard at Greensburg on Sunday night." He therefore infers that the "people of Livingston and the Sabine detachment were resisting the Metropolitan militia. If we could hope for such a thing as an intelligent contraband we should expect soon to hear that "dem sand billers are gwine to let de perfide alone." But as the occupation of the intelligent contraband has gone, the "reliable gentleman" has it all his own way, and, as usual, finds people gullible enough to believe him.

LAWYERS ON A STRIKE.

The "noble" army of attorneys of St. Mary parish are on a strike. They refuse to practice in Judge Taylor's court because he is a Republican. They will come around all right when they grow weary in the quarrel with their own bread and butter. It is likely, if the doctors were to go on a similar strike, there would be Louisianians well at peace in the parish that holds what the boatmen once did not give a d—d for, half a.

The *Picayune* some days ago [illegible] explained. The chief [illegible] Republicans. This was a mistake. The Bulletin promptly showed that Mr. Morgan has paid his legitimate taxes therein to the proper State officials, and has since voted patriotically. It is idle to try to find, in our contemporary, the [illegible] of truth. Failing in the circumstance we shall not be compelled to [illegible] suit for damages.

THE GRAND FAIR LOTTERY

Will be drawn at the Fair Ground, in front of the Arcade, commencing at 4 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, April 30, the closing day of the fair. Ticket Agents must close their accounts at the office of the Association, Mechanics' Institute, Tuesday evening, the twenty-ninth instant, as no one is authorized outside of the office to make a settlement or collect money from them unless from the city of the Association. Tickets will be sold at the fair ground until the drawing commences.

All prizes not called for within [illegible] days after the closing of the fair will be considered [illegible] to the Association.

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just received, per steamer, fresh from the manufacturers, a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's furnishing articles, in all the colors in the rainbow. Balbriggan hosiery, with silk clocks, at

LEIGHTON'S OLD STAND,
corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

[illegible] the above named goods will be at the Louisiana State Fair in Department [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 29, 1873.

Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State license Blanks have been tendered for sale, a large discount on the face value thereof being offered as an inducement to purchase. I hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in so defrauding the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twenty eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. ap29

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 21, 1873.

Whereas official information has been received by me that on or about the thirteenth day of March, 1873, William A. McDonald, an old and worthy citizen of this State, was cruelly murdered at Vernon, in the parishes of Jackson in this state, by a person or persons to me unknown.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said William A. McDonald, said reward to be paid on the certificate of the sheriff and district attorney of said parish of Jackson that the person applying for the same furnished the information which led to the arrest and conviction of the aforesaid murderer or murderers.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twenty first day of April, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEBB,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap29 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96 ..... Canal Street 96

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.

ap2 1y2p

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873,

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS,

A GRAND LOTTERY,

FOR THE RELIEF 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 803 PRIZES,

Capital Prize $5000 in Gold,

Amounting to $37,195,

Will take place under the following scheme:

1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold $5,000
1 prizes, one thousand dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the best class in the city, worth at least the value of the bond 1,000
10 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, same as above 5,000
20 prizes, of ten shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, par value $50 each 10,000
20 prizes, of five shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, same as above 5,000
1 prize, Bonham upright piano 600
1 prize, Chickering square piano 500
1 prize, Westermayer upright piano 400
1 prize, Steck upright piano 350
1 prize, double-barrel shotgun, Lefever improved rebounding lock, undercurve, Greener double grip with leather case complete, by W. M. Reilly, 54 St. Birmingham 250
1 prize, ladies' gold diamond watch 200
1 prize, ladies' gold diamond watch 200
1 prize, ladies' gold diamond watch 200
1 prize, ladies' gold diamond watch 200
1 prize, gent's gold watch 200
1 prize, Wheeler & Wilson's half-size silver plated sewing machine 200
1 prize, Wheeler & Wilson's half-size nickeled sewing machine 200
1 prize, Florence sewing machine 200
1 prize, new American Grace, extra 200
1 prize, Stewart's plain top stove 200
1 prize, Buck's Brilliant Stove, improved 200
1 prize, Charter oak stove, extra 200
1 prize, American Stove, extra 200
10 prizes, ten dollars in gold 100
10 prizes, five dollars in gold 50
20 prizes, one dollar in gold 20
[illegible] $37,595

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

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

Any person holding a numbered coupon has the same chance of winning a prize in the lottery as those who use their tickets for admission to the Fair.

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 invited to an extent that endangers its very existence, have adopted the following plan, which to them seem 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 50,000 tickets, at fifty cents a ticket, the same price as usual for admission to the Fair, with a numbered coupon attached to the said ticket entitling the holder to one admission to the Association, as above described by coupons.

On the day of the Fair, numbers corresponding with the number of tickets issued, will be placed in a wheel, and after the prizes in another wheel, the holders of the numbers thus drawn in succession of the to every one have the privilege of the Association.

L. S. Marks Esq., President of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association, writes:

Sir—We have understood you have received your commission as agent for and in superintending the drawing of the Grand Lottery in the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the Fair, and fully appreciating the importance of the enterprise which your Association has undertaken to establish and secure, we think your plan has been adopted to be the most highly practical and well worthy the confidence and support of the public, and we comply with your request.

Hoping your Association may be [illegible] this year to relief so much needed, and [illegible] success with the drawing, we remain, with [illegible]

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

[illegible] Esq., Patrick Irwin, Esq.,
Jacob Hecht, Esq., A. A. Whitney, Esq.,
L. H. Gardner, Esq., E. H. Briggs, Esq.,
W. A. Fox, Esq., E. H. Sigler, Esq.,
S. H. Kennedy, Esq., Charles Pothoff, Esq.,
E. F. Lewis, Esq., Albert Baldwin, Esq.,
Louis Dreyfous, Esq.

Tickets can be had of the official officers of Lottery Bazar of the Association, No. 107 Canal street, corner of Exchange alley, and at the jewelry, music, stationery, book and liquor stores, lottery vendors, hotels, and depots for the sale of sewing machines.

For further particulars concerning the Fair and Lottery, address

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY AND STANDARD BOOKS

ROBERT J. HARP, Agent,

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans. ap23 6t 2p

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

$40 GAINS MORE PREMIUM

than any other sewing machine manufactured.

Call and see and examine for yourselves at the Ground Floor,

No. 607 Canal street,

J. H. GARDNER.

ap20 6t

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Seventh Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following

STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year ending March 31, 1873:

Fire	$58,044 65
Marine	27,215 93
River	33,986 55
Total	$119,247 13
Add unterminated risks March 31, 1872	12,464 79
Total	$131,711 92
Less unearned March 31, 1873	16,813 77
Total profits	$114,898 15
Paid fire losses	$21,303 [illegible]
Paid marine losses	7,719 51
Paid river losses	15,937 [illegible]
Total losses	$44,959 [illegible]
Paid rebate	6,308 91
Paid reinsurance	8,681 [illegible]
Paid return premiums	500 [illegible]
Paid taxes	2,513 51
Paid contingent	3,651 [illegible]
Paid rent	600 [illegible]
Paid expenses, salaries, etc.	15,203 [illegible]
Total	$81,936 [illegible]
Less profit and loss and the Scrip	6,008 [illegible]
Net profits	$75,927 95
Net profits	$75,927 95

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$18,779 00
Bills receivable	107,929 31
Furniture	6,933 93
Harbor boat stock	650 00
City bonds	9,750 00
Bills in course of collection, net	37,953 62
Cash	247,055 12
Total	$396,748 34

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

New Orleans, March 31, 1873.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, notary, on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1873.

EDGAR GRIMA, Notary Public.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the fourteenth of April, 1873, it was resolved that a dividend of TWENTY DOLLARS per share be declared on the capital stock of the company out of the profits of the past year, payable at the office of the company on and after the twenty-first, in cash, upon all paid up stock. Upon unpaid stock TEN DOLLARS per share to credit of final extinguishment of stock notes, and TEN DOLLARS in cash, and that interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum be allowed on all cash payments upon stock from date of payment to the thirty-first of March, 1873.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
JOHN T. HARDIE, Vice President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 16, 1873. ap18 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital $200,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872 ..... 755,341 [illegible]

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

J. SOYER, President.
J. V. BURKE, Secretary.

Directors.

George Copeland, H. Fox,
C. T. Dugasson, Placide Feraud,
G. W. Bolcraik, Aug. Reichard,
T. Barth Blackstock, S. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiter, W. E. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte, J. Treuse.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 31, 1873 ..... $[illegible]

Net fire premiums	$[illegible]
Marine premiums	1,[illegible]
River premiums	[illegible]
Less unearned and terminated premiums, reinsurance and rebate on fire premiums	$[illegible]
Net premiums	$[illegible]
Fire losses	$[illegible]
Marine losses	152,130 [illegible]
River losses	16,153 [illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Taxes, etc.	$[illegible]
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	[illegible]
Profits	$[illegible]

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$51,500 00
Bank and other stocks	10,017 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,650 00
Real estate	65,000 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	31,551 27
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	165,324 44
Total	$[illegible]

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. LOEB, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
The City of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public, No. 19 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 5, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRITHE, Vice President.
J. P. LOEB, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elected February 9, 1873.

Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hall,
John Carriere, Geo. Bonner,
George A. Fosdick, T. Jamison,
N. Bruce, R. S. Howard,
Jos. Anderson, Felix Larue,
S. Friedrichs, Aug. Bohn,
George W. Duncan, Edward Tobin,
E. P. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose, William Knox,
E. Marquez, W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar, J. E. Livaudais,
J. Leconte, Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams, A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte, Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Siegel, J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black, Silas Weeks.

George W. Hynson. m127

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. LEURIS, President.
O. S. ASCH,
Superintendent of Agencies.
P. SEYTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	Charles Toebelman,
F. Robbert,	M. Accona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hippe,	L. Schermerhorn,
H. Rather,	S. B. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Sauer,	William Ehrig,
F. Pipes,	S. Alt.
J. Zilker,	

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Office No. 102 Canal street.

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1873.

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:

Fire premiums	$346,302 35	
Marine premiums	211,104 69	
River premiums	142,124 45	[illegible]
Less unearned premiums	262,340 01	
Less returned premiums	1,031 47	[illegible]
Net earned premiums		$436,158 [illegible]
Add interest and rent		25,277 [illegible]
Total		$461,[illegible]
Fire losses	$17,036 71	
Marine losses	66,835 [illegible]	
River losses	14,917 [illegible]	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	236,000 00	
	334,[illegible]	
Reinsurances	50,[illegible]	
Expenses, licenses and taxes	31,926 65	
Rebate	9,160 11	
Profits and loss	[illegible]	433,109 [illegible]
Net profits		$23,317 21

ASSETS.

Balance due on stock notes	$[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	[illegible]
Notes and bills receivable	[illegible]
Stocks and bonds	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection, including earned premiums of first quarter of 1873, called in full	[illegible]
Premiums subject to assessment in following quarters, according to the charter	272 [illegible]
Total assets	$1,547 [illegible]

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

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventh day of April, 1873.

G. LEGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seven of the charter, to collect immediately the full 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.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Cavaroc,	Arthur Polaillon,
Charles de Buyter,	J. Egli,
Leon Haas, Jr.,	P. S. Wiltz,
E. F. Micton,	Leon Queyrouze,
W. Agar,	John Rocchi,
S. Cambon,	J. B. Levert.

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MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104 ..... Canal Street 104

EIGHTSEVEN ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In compliance with the requirements of our charter, the company publish the following statement:

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

On fire risks	[illegible]
On marine risks	[illegible]
On river risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Less unearned premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$[illegible]
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$208,[illegible]
On marine risks	91,[illegible]
On river risks	125,[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Taxes	21,[illegible]
Reinsurance, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,[illegible]
Profits	$[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$[illegible]
City bonds	[illegible]
Bank and railroad stocks	[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage	[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
State bonds	[illegible]
Scrip and stock of other companies	[illegible]
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	[illegible]
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	[illegible]
Harbor Protection Company	[illegible]
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	[illegible]
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	[illegible]
Cash on hand	$[illegible]
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	[illegible]
St. Louis Hotel Association	[illegible]
Total assets	$1,461,241 39

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE