New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 2, 1873.

Cruel ingratitude. It is said that Bergh some time ago was kicked by a horse.

The order of the Grand Army of the Republic is reviving all through the North.

The woman who wrote "I am saddest when I sing" was foolish if she sang much.

The season is approaching when drinking men as well as drowning men will catch at straws.

The policeman who loved above his station has induced the fair being to move down town.

The author of the saying that "You must always take a man as you find him" was a constable.

A young husband handed his wife a dozen buttons the other day, and asked her to put a shirt to them.

The river rose two inches yesterday. In the last ten days the river has risen just ten inches—five inches in the last two days.

A Georgia paper said, "Three cheers for the gallant Modocs," on receipt of the news of the treacherous assassination of General Canby.

The May festival of the New Orleans Turner Association will be held at the Fair Grounds on Sunday and Monday, the fourth and fifth of May.

Rev. William H. Gross, the newly ordained Catholic Bishop of Savannah is only thirty-six years of age—the youngest prelate in America of the Catholic Church.

Securities are improving. Metropolitan warrants sold yesterday at ninety-two cents, and State warrants at forty three cents, and yet some folks are not happy.

We are indebted to Captain J. Winzen, of the steamship Germania, and to Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., agents of the line, for a file of recent Hamburg papers.

William White, one of the publishers of the Boston *Banner of Light*, dropped dead last week in a horse-car in Roxbury, of apoplexy. Deceased was fifty-six years old.

The British ship Southwestern, Captain Dunn, from New Orleans, February 28, with 3954 bales of cotton for Revel, Russia, is reported by cable to have been burned at sea.

General Howard having urged that citizenship should be conferred on the Indians, a Western paper suggests that Captain Jack would make a cheerful citizen—at long range.

A steamer with six keels, flat bottom and straight sides, is being built at Dover, England, for crossing the channel. The expectation is that she will not roll, and seasickness be thus avoided.

A man went to consult one of the most conscientious lawyers, and, after stating his case, said, "Now, sir, I know you're a lawyer, but I wish you would just please tell me the truth about this matter."

The death of John R. Thompson, formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, at Richmond, and one of the most gifted writers of the South, is announced in the telegraphic dispatches this morning.

The *Picayune* accounts for the non-resistance to the Metropolitans by the Fusionists in Livingston parish by charging the police with drinking up all the whisky, thus leaving the Livingstonians deficient in spirit.

The small-pox has broken out among the prisoners in the jail in St. James parish. The sheriff and jailer, the *Sentinel* says, abandoned their charge and the prisoners all broke out and made their escape. It is now proposed to utilize the jail by making a small-pox hospital of it.

Justices Joseph Dowling and Edward Hogan, Superintendent James J. Kelso, and the late Superintendent John Jourdan, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. William Miner, Captain McDonald, and the inimitable actor, Barney Williams, all started in life as New York newsboys. Young man, would you achieve greatness, be a newsboy.

The office of the State Superintendent of Education, No. 106 Julia street, has been entirely refitted in elegant style. The lower floor of the building has been rented by the Excelsior School Furniture Company. Our genial friend L. C. Abbott, the active agent of the house, will be on hand daily when he gets back from the trip home which he started on last night.

Continuation of the great sale of pledges forfeited to the Metropolitan Loan and Pledge Bank, this day at eleven o'clock, at No. 5 Camp street, by Messrs Montgomery. On account of the inclemency of the weather most of the valuable diamonds and jewelry were not offered yesterday, but will positively be sold this day at time mentioned. Also the pianos, bonds, certificates, etc.

This is one of the stories revived upon George Francis Train since his voluntary incarceration in the New York Bastile, as he is fond of calling the noisome Tombs. Train attended, not long ago, the Jockey Club races at Jerome park, and laid wagers during the whole week on the wrong horses. At the close of the last day, having had his usual ill-luck, he exclaimed, in a loud tone of voice: "I'll bet $100 that I'm the greatest fool of the native-born specimens that this republic can show today!" An entire stranger, only a few feet off, drew forth his pocket-book and said: "I don't know who you are; but I'll cover your pile, unless you should happen to be George Francis Train."

It is a relief to turn from Modoc wars and Carlist insurrections to the pretty little romance that has been woven for Mr. James Gordon Bennett by the Northern press. That is, that this enterprising young American has espoused a fair daughter of King Christian of Denmark. Added to this is a report that young Mr. Bennett is making extensive purchases in Spain, with a view to endowing his bride with a baronial estate equal in size to her father's little kingdom. Meantime, why not put Bennett forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States? Young America will be strong enough to present its own candidate in four or eight years from now, and why not Bennett?

"DAY AFTER THE FAIR."

At the risk of being considered inimical to anything that we do not puff, the REPUBLICAN offers a short review of the late assemblages on the Fair Grounds. The usual object of such organizations is the encouragement of the useful arts, and in such other cities as Cincinnati the collection of articles exhibited is almost entirely domestic. This results from the fact that there are much larger mechanical interests in other cities than in our own, and that, again, from the fact that the talent and capital of those cities is rather invested in industrial pursuits than in political or other business. Reviewing, therefore, the exhibition and awards of the past week, we see that perhaps eighty-five per cent of the useful inventions represented were the product of other communities. There were some meritorious specimens from the workshops of our city, but the blue ribbon has been chiefly awarded to gentlemen who sell pianos, sewing machines, engines and cook stoves put up in Boston, Cincinnati or Elmira, among others our excellent fellow citizen Mr. Haller, agent, Camp street, "where he is always pleased to see his friends, for premium rolls baked in a Cincinnati 'Brilliant,' while the sponge cake which received the highest award was baked in a 'Guarantee' made by Messrs. Buck & Bright, St. Louis."

There was a very large assemblage of citizens, but the stockholders of the association were greatly indebted to their sagacious selection of attractions. There was the race course and there was the lottery. With neither of these institutions have we any discontent in their proper place; but the selection of the lottery drawing as a means of bringing people together in New Orleans could only have occurred to the directory of a street railroad or the holders of shares in an association dependent on popular assemblage for dividends. The ticket to the fair was skillfully combined with a chance in a lottery. A short glance at the published report of the drawing will satisfy our citizens how far "the spirit of enterprise and progress" had been promoted by the "thousands on the ground," as happily alluded to by the president of the fair in his address of congratulation to the lottery committee upon the successful termination of their "arduous labors." Judging alone from the numbers, it may be inferred that the lottery scheme was composed of at least two hundred thousand tickets. The value of the prizes we may only approximate, because while the gross amount of prizes was, we think, officially stated at $37,485, we have no means of knowing how much of that amount is "still in the wheel." The drawing shows a splendid *solitaire* of five thousand dollars in gold, and sparkles with six or seven hundred prizes of one, two and ten dollars in gold, each of which looks as large as a circus poster to the needy woman who has withheld fifty cents from the market basket. Intermixed, however, with these tempting baits, and with a still more sagacious attention to the main chance, appears a very heavy list of shares in the capital stock and mortgage bonds of the association itself. Some of these last securities afford prizes as high as a $1000 bond. There are, it is true, various sewing machines, a cook stove or two, pianos, shotguns, and ladies' watches strewed throughout the drawing, but conspicuously appear among the prizes about three hundred shares of the stock and at least $30,000 of the bonds of the association. The operation of the enterprise for "the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanical arts" was the contribution of a given sum of money, amounting perhaps to $100,000 in gate money, in return for which they received a useful opportunity of inspecting the perfected machinery of Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, with a chance for various glittering prizes, as set forth in the scheme referred to. The stockholders in the association gave in part exchange for this contribution a sight of the races and show cases, with a chance at the stocks and bonds as stated. One operation of the Fair was thus to sell these stocks and bonds for cash, and as we presume such a sale will not much promote their market value, they may be bought back again by any who may wish at their Carondelet street value. We are far from reflecting upon the enterprise of those citizens who bought and built up the Fair Grounds. It was a judicious idea to attract crowds from abroad to fill our streets and hotels. It was even a more patriotic purpose to improve the application of of science to agriculture and to promote commerce and the mechanic arts. But the attendance of strangers has this year been by no means large; the exhibition even of foreign manufactures not greater than heretofore. The effect, then, of the management has been to award a blue ribbon to the most successful salesmen of foreign manufactures among us, and a throatful of dust, and a blank lottery ticket to ten or twelve thousand others.

As these comments come the day after the fair, they can not have impaired its popularity or profits. The ticket sellers are even now smoothing out and putting in packages the grimy dimes which the poor have saved up for a shy at that highly luminous five thousand dollars in gold, with the hypothetical "lady's watch," piano and cook-stove in the dreary perspective. The directors are "filling their glasses with that life-stirring beverage Veuve Cliquot" to the future. When these gentlemen shall have drained the festive goblets we would like to address them a few words on behalf of those who have as deep and disinterested a concern in the welfare of Louisiana as any stockholder or bondholder in the association. We would calmly ask:

1. Does not this undue attention bestowed upon the race course and other public amusements tend to divert the public attention from the true needs of our impoverished people?

2. Is the sale of stocks and bonds by means of taking tickets precisely the way of teaching the great lesson that society lives by labor and not by chance?

Those who represent this association should at once take measures to instruct and employ the industrial poor. Men should be sent to examine their condition, to devise new industries, to encourage the investment of foreign capital in domestic workshops. Trade schools of apprenticeship might be instituted here as elsewhere. The directory should not congratulate themselves on the shrewdness which has exchanged stock, not we believe, also, rating lately at par, and bonds not commanding, we think, a premium, against the poor wages of a needy people. The directory should begin at once to work. Lose not the long interval before the public can be again collected for another stock and bond sale, but exhibit the true philanthropy of putting a rasher of American bacon in every man's dinner pot instead of a lottery ticket in his pocket. "The Louisiana State Fair Association" has closed one fair; let it begin to prepare in the manner suggested for the next, and its managers will have received for themselves and the city the plaudits of the employed poor, instead of the discontent of the hungry, who may have deprived themselves of a meal's victuals to possess a blank ticket in the Louisiana State Fair lottery.

A PLEDGE AND ITS REDEMPTION.

More than a year ago the late Governor, Warmoth, was defended in a pamphlet prepared by his then secretary, Mr. Bragdon. In this Napoleonic brochure it was attempted to be shown *inter alia* from the record—

1. That the Republican party is no more responsible for the increase of debt, the enactment of railroad and other charters, than the Democratic party, it having been shown that a large majority and in many cases the most of the Democrats in both houses, voted for such measures.

We may presume from the present accord between the disputants of that day, that these charges have either been conceded or withdrawn, possibly by mutual consent of both the dishonored parties to these most flagitious exposures.

2. That the inability of the Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to complete their road arose from the publication of a small document, which had been very industriously circulated through the country."

This "small document" was signed by "property holders and taxpayers of the city of New Orleans." Satisfied that the debt of the State exceeded the sum limited by the constitution, they notify bankers, brokers and dealers in securities that they consider all such excess of debt nominal and of no value; that they will "sustain the authorities in resisting their issue, and if issued, will by every legal means endeavor to prevent the payment of any interest or principal, or of any tax levied for that purpose." They only recognize the State debt proper, amounting to $25,021,734 40, as shown in an accompanying exhibit of the Auditor, and they class the accruing debt with the illegal legislation previously referred to. The New Orleans *Bee*, which assumes to speak for all citizens who can not speak English, is quoted as saying: "It is our duty to warn capitalists in other States against unlawful issues of bonds by this State, and *unlawful indorsements by the State* of bonds issued by corporations legalized by our Legislature for merely speculative purposes." This last is rather heavy upon the grand ally of the Fusionists. "This document," says a city journal quoted by the Warmoth pamphlet, "was signed by several hundred of our most solid citizens, capitalists, propertyholders, bank presidents, etc." Upon turning to these protesters, we find the names of about four hundred of our best men, in a pecuniary sense—among them very many of those who now constitute an anti-tax payment association.

Our object in this historical recital is to remind these gentlemen that in March, 1871, they "recognized the State debt proper as amounting to $25,021,734 40."

They designated the items comprising this debt, and notified all money dealers that they would resist the issue of any other State obligations, and would resist by all lawful means the collection of tax to pay principal and interest of any other as excessive debt. Then they did recognize this debt of $25,021,734 40. They did agree to pay the interest and principal of this debt. They did authorize money dealers to negotiate and transact the purchase and sale of these specified securities. And now a body of men claiming to represent this very class of "property owners and taxpayers of the city of New Orleans" gives notice that they will pay no taxes to meet the current interest and liquidate the maturing principal of this very debt of $25,021,734 40. We assign no epithet to mark this flagrant violation of a pledge, the money market of brokers and bankers may characterize it. But what is the excuse given for this violation of pledge? That the taxes requisite for the payment of this debt and its interest, will be collected by illegal officers. But these officers have given bond with penal security, conditioned to pay over these taxes to the public creditor. If this debt, as it matures with its interest, shall be paid to the public creditor, will he ever demand that it shall be paid to him over again? The suspicious taxpayer can even secure himself by obtaining the bonds, or their interest coupons, which may be tendered in payment at the State treasury. Those, who, on behalf of the "property holders and taxpayers of New Orleans," recognized in March, 1871, a public debt of $25,021,734 40, with its interest accruing and accrued, will thus see that those who, in 1873, resist the payment of all taxes into the State treasury contradict and in effect repudiate the pledge of their predecessors. Who is to blame for the exaction of this tax? The law which directs its enforcement. How are the unhappy holders of these securities for $25,021,734 40 to blame for the civil conflict in Louisiana? How can these innocent purchasers and holders at home and abroad change the State government? How are those people, women, children, wards, trustees, corporations, bankers, brokers and money dealers, in London, Paris, Bremen, New York or New Orleans to overthrow Governor Kellogg and install Mr. McEnery? They have no vote nor influence adequate—they bear no responsibility for having elected Mr. Kellogg, or defeated Mr. McEnery. And yet these unfortunate people, who have relied on the published pledges of March, 1871, to purchase or hold an accepted class of securities, can not collect a coupon until the Louisiana imbroglio shall have been settled to the satisfaction of those who promised to pay the public debt and interest at one time and refused to pay either at another time. Nor have these unhappy dupes any assurance that, if Governor Kellogg was driven from office, those who support him would not be equally unwilling to pay taxes to his successor.

We submit to our highest financial authorities that such equivocation will destroy the credit and character of any people who look to financial faith as a means of conducting either the commerce or internal development of Louisiana.

WICKED COUNSELS AND FALSE REPORTS.

We hope the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will comprehend us when we state that we consider the instigators of a riot responsible for it, and not those who truthfully relate the details after the fight. We have never charged upon the Fusion organs in general, and the *Courier-Journal* in particular, that they have attempted to ruin the commerce of New Orleans by publishing reports of the violence and anarchy that actually prevail here. It has not been the habit of the REPUBLICAN to suppress the truth, however unpleasant, or to require our contemporaries to do so. But when the Fusion journals of our own city and their political allies in little country towns, like Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, etc., devote column after column to inflaming one class of our State against another, and thereby provoke the very outrages which they afterward distort, they do strike a fatal blow at our commerce. It is the province of a newspaper to relate events as they happen. When this is faithfully done, we have no word of complaint. But it is also a vicious habit of political papers to keep alive agitating questions; to stir up strife among the people; to shield their party friends and magnify the errors of their opponents; to array men against each other who would naturally be friends, and then to make a great parade in the news columns by spreading reports of the disturbances they themselves have wrought, before their readers in startling headlines and sensational sentences.

The REPUBLICAN claims to be both a faithful chronicler and a safe adviser. We do not teach the white people of Kentucky that it is necessary to their manhood to wage an eternal war upon their black neighbors. We do not employ "highly intelligent correspondents" to go to Louisville to consort with the worst enemies of the State, and write back to us all the falsehoods they invent and lay them before the people of New Orleans as truth. If we were to assume to overlook the private affairs of the people of Kentucky, as the *Courier* does those of the "South," Louisiana included, we should counsel them to be just to all classes within the jurisdiction of that State, and instruct them that the law is supreme over all citizens—the rich and poor alike.

We do not, therefore, ascribe any improper motive to any paper for publishing accounts of disorder in Louisiana, when such disorder exists. But when we find the *Courier-Journal* and its allies endeavoring by every means in their power to provoke civil disturbance, and then screening those who are the really guilty parties, by charging the blame upon their innocent victims, whose voices, hushed in death, can no longer be raised in their own defense, we do and ever shall hold them to the proper responsibility for their share in the wicked business. Our local papers are instigated by the clamors of political partisans here who hope to foist themselves into public offices when they shall have destroyed the Republican party. The journals of distant places are urged on by our commercial rivals, who hope to profit by the ruin of our city and its trade. Thus the enemies of New Orleans are striving to undermine its prosperity for selfish objects, though they differ in their scope. The assassins of Grant parish find ready apologists in our local Fusion papers, because it is a part of the policy of their party to disrupt the Republican party, and they find a zealous defender in the *Courier-Journal*, because it sees in them most active and efficient auxiliaries in destroying the business of a commercial rival. The *Courier-Journal* is in favor of self-government, which one race would impose upon a people, while the REPUBLICAN concedes to every legal voter his proper voice and influence in public affairs. In this respect we are entirely conscious of being on the right side, while our hopes are not sanguine that the Fusion organs will ever rise to a full comprehension of the justice of the case.

PHILANTHROPY AT LONG RANGE.

Captain Williams is in danger of a second calamity, greater even, than that involved in the loss of the steamship Atlantic. At least, he will think so, if he ever happens to see a copy of yesterday morning's *Times*. He will there see a column and a half of rather heavy censure of his conduct as a seaman and an arraignment of the court of inquiry which was so obtuse as to be unable to find anything criminal in his conduct. It will add to the sharpness of the sting which the unfortunate sailor will feel to be told that the New Orleans avenger who is on his track is proverbial for his charity on most occasions, and has been known to look with lenient eyes upon outrages against our own citizens which the gentlemen who examined Captain Williams would contemplate with horror. It will give him an insight into his own turpitude, which he probably could obtain in no other way, to learn that the impartial mind that could excuse and apologize for the miscreants who murdered two hundred citizens of Louisiana in cold blood, loses its patience in contemplating the accidental loss of a foreign steamship. That while the largest charity is invoked, to cloak the deeds of our local miscreants, who with malice aforethought and a settled purpose, doomed to death their neighbors, nothing short of swift punishment is demanded for the unfortunate seaman who lost his ship and reputation, and imperiled his own life, through error, perhaps, but certainly not with an intent to murder.

Thus the error of judgment of a foreign sea captain, over whom our laws have no jurisdiction, calls out that honest indignation and demand for revenge which the Colfax massacre failed to provoke. And thus our hypocritical missionaries concern themselves for the foreign heathen when our own streets and alleys and hills and vales, our swamps and piney woods swarm with subjects that require every effort of humanity to reclaim.

If Captain Williams shall ever be so unlucky as to see a copy of the *Times* containing his ex parte condemnation he will be very likely to reflect that it would be more becoming in that journal to attend to its own affairs and assist in civilizing its own friends before it undertakes a contract so far from home as the northeast coast of North America.

OUR NAVY IN BUCKRAM.

The New York *Herald* and the New Orleans *Picayune* have invented a navy for Governor Kellogg, and thrown themselves into a great excitement over the pretended discovery. Were these veracious journals half as careful of the truth as they pretend to be of the laws that happen to favor their side, they would find no occasion for their idle cackle about our State navy. The fact is, this State has nothing in the similitude of a navy. But the *Herald* is not aware of this, because it does not send correspondents here to obtain correct information. The *Picayune* is naturally misled, because it depends upon the *Herald*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the New York *Sun* and kindred sheets for its home news.

About two weeks ago the Governor tried to charter a river steamer to send forces up to Grant parish to quell the threatened disturbance, but under the teachings of the Fusion organs the steamboat men refused to let their boats be used for such a purpose. What to them were the lives of a few hundred niggers, when compared to their darling steamboats? Cupidity carried the day—the riot went on, and all our stern-wheel tubs saved their reputations. This most disreputable condition of affairs was highly extolled by the Fusion organs, who praised the river men for their firmness and patriotism, and things looked lovely, until some generous friend of the State stepped forward, bought a steamboat, and tendered its use to the Governor. This broke the steamboat corner, and since then there has been more transportation tendered than is wanted.

The *Herald* and the *Picayune* seized upon these simple facts to prove that Governor Kellogg has a navy and is about to rove the waters under a free flag! And yet both claim to be good family newspapers!

TRIP TO THE PASSES.

Complying with instructions of the Secretary of War, Major Howell, of the engineer corps, has chartered the steamer Creole for a trip to Southwest Pass, Pass-a-l'Outre and Briton Island Pass, for the purpose of inspecting those outlets into the Gulf. The Creole will leave her wharf, at the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves the city, from the foot of Elysian Fields street, at two o'clock this afternoon. The party will return on Sunday afternoon.

It was a great misfortune to the *Picayune* people that they did not have the pleasure of verifying their published accounts of the discomfiture of the Metropolitans in Livingston parish, and so, not being able to say any harder thing of Colonel Flanagan's command, they state in their last evening's edition that the police did not leave a drop of liquor in the parish. This was as near the truth as they could come and still have their fling at the police. Colonel Flanagan states that he was very cordially received by the people of Port Vincent, and that the best spirit was manifested. Naturally the *Picayune* puts an ardent construction upon it.

REDUCTION AT WALSHE'S.

Owing to the dullness of trade, the undersigned announces a reduction in price of his elegant fresh stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Call and see goods and note prices.

B. T. WALSHE,

ap 29 2p No. 110 Canal street.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans, held April 26, 1873, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New Orleans are due and are hereby extended, by the Board of Managers of the Association, to the ladies of the various churches of this city, and to all others, who, by their earnest efforts, contributed so largely to the success of our recent festival.

By order of the board,

J. M. HARDING,

m2 1p Recording Secretary.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

72.....Camp street.....72

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia22

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 26, 1873.

Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State License Blanks have been tendered for sale at 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:
O. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. ap29

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

HAS TAKEN MORE PREMIUMS,

And gives better satisfaction, than any other Sewing Machine ever used in the South.

Call at the Stand, on the Fair Grounds, or at the office and salesrooms,

No. 107 Canal Street.

J. H. GARDNER,

ap26 6t 2p General Southern Agent.

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

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 thirtieth day of March, 1873, William B. McDonald, an old and worthy citizen of this State, was brutally murdered at Vernon, in the parish 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 B. 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 WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap22 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards $2 per day; private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

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

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

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

On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		162,615 17
On river risks		169,212 00
Total premiums		$961,150 74
Less unearned premiums		261,850 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$699,350 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$266,078 42	
On marine risks	66,620 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$459,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 88	
Total	$568,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,056 52	—468,622 13
Profits		$230,728 61

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 13
City bonds	289,250 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,105 00
Notes secured by mortgage	409,725 65
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 20
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 92
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,962 50
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	10,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,200 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,859 82
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

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

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO,	DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELF,	L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAPPRAIZE,	J. M. ALLEN,

jell 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$500,000 00

Assets December 31, 1872..... 705,841 24

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. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. P. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Boilly Blanchard,	F. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. R. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

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AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

45.....Commercial Place.....45

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. LEUBRIE, President.
O. S. ASCH,
Superintendent of Agencies.

B. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	O. S. Anderson,
N. E. Loeb,	J. Blase,
H. Weber,	Charles Toebelman,
F. Robbert,	M. Agenia,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	

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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 65	
Marine premiums	211,104 69	
River premiums	142,124 48—	699,531 42
Less unearned premiums	262,340 01	
Less returned premiums	1,038 47—	263,378 48
Net earned premiums		$436,152 94
Add interest and rent		25,273 91
Total		$461,426 85
Fire losses	$17,036 71	
Marine losses	66,055 17	
River losses	14,947 20	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	256,600 00	
	354,639 08	
Reinsurances	50,256 52	
Expenses, licenses and taxes	21,626 65	
Rebate	9,109 11	
Profits and loss	2,086 28—	437,709 04
Net profits		$23,717 21

ASSETS.

Balance due on stock notes	$[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	162,102 06
Notes and bills receivable	563,969 25
Stocks and bonds	114,737 00
Real estate	192,516 00
Premiums in course of collection, including earned premiums of first quarter of 1873, called in full	303,865 35
Premiums subject to assessment in following quarters, according to the charter	252,420 00
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. LASAUX, 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. LASAUX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Cavaroc,	Arthur Poincy,
Charles de Ruyter,	J. Egli,
Leon Haas, Jr.,	P. S. Wiltz,
E. F. Mioton,	Leon Queyrouze,
W. Agar,	John Roehl,
S. Cambon,	J. B. Levert.

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TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CEAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$[illegible]
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,303 85—	134,951 54
		$[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 Abraham,	S. Katz,
Louis Schneider,	A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. H. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg,	E. F. Del Bordo,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Schetck,
H. Ricke,	S. L. Nasitz,
J. N. Schwartz	Charles Eugerle
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwartz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gogreve,
F. Roder,	J. R. Wilderma

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LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873		$[illegible]
Viz: Fire premiums	$105,721 59	
Marine premiums	189,560 58	
River premiums	29,491 47—	[illegible]
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		[illegible]
Net premiums		$[illegible]
Fire losses	$34,822 93	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	16,105 77	
Total	$203,144 83	
Taxes, etc	10,253 50	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19—	[illegible]
Profits		$[illegible]

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

City and other bonds	$[illegible]
Bank and other stocks	[illegible]
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Bills receivable on mortgages	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROEX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish 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. 140 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 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. ROEX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	E. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn,
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weichhar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Murphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,

George W. Hynson. m127