

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 8, 1873.

Bishop Keener, of this city, is lecturing in Memphis on Mexico. A bargain. Read the advertisement of property for sale in Plaquemines parish, in another column.

A clergyman stopped his prayer to lead an unruly man out by the ear, and went on, "as I was saying, oh, Lord."

Judge M. A. Foutz, a well known lawyer of this city, and a member of the Senate of 1868, died in this city yesterday morning.

Elsonin is a newly discovered substitute for arsenic, zinc, or revolver, and the Chicago papers recommend it to persons contemplating suicide.

"The war has been over eight years," says an exchange, "but this spring's crop of old army overcoats comes up bluer and more beautiful than ever."

An observing gentleman thinks the Modocs deserve to be exterminated, but insult shouldn't be added to injury by publishing crossed-eyed wood cut maps of the situation. We noticed, the other day, in a puff of a country grocer, that he was spoken of as "one of the old war-horses of the trade." We suppose that means that he is a heavy charger.

It is reported that a great many physicians are going to Europe this summer. They can cross the ocean without any qualms of stomach, as they are accustomed to see sickness.

The proprietor of a new patent medicine advertises for "active young men to undertake its sale," and adds "that it is certain to be profitable to the undertakers." No doubt of it.

Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.

"Smooth as glass." This ominous inscription appeared suddenly between two days, printed on broad slips of paper and pasted to fences and bulletin boards all over town. What does it mean?

A reporter for a Wisconsin paper writes: "Those who personally know our esteemed fellow-citizen, Colonel —, will regret to hear that he was brutally assaulted last evening, but not killed."

There is a whisper in fashionable circles that fair hair will soon go out of vogue. Furnishers of hair-dyes are exultant over the prospect of their being called upon to lacquer golden locks with Japan varnish.

Henry M. Stanley is now supposed to have gone to St. Petersburg, en route to Kiva, to act as army correspondent for the Herald with the Russians, in the very probable event of the breaking out of hostilities.

There was a desire on the part of the teacher to make a scholar understand what the conscience is. She said: "What makes you feel bad after you have done wrong?" "My pop," said the youth, feelingly.

Rochefort and other Communists are reported to have been concerned in a plot to escape from St. Martin de Re. They had almost succeeded in their purpose when their work on the prison walls was discovered.

A little Concord chap, who lived next door to Emerson, was engaged one day in digging a hole by the roadside. A worldly scribe, passing by, asked him: "What are you digging after, little boy?" "With gran' arty, he answered, "After the Infinitesimal."

The Rev. DeWitt Talmadge, of Tabernacular notoriety, has changed the wording of the Scripture in regard to salt. His reading is: "Ye are the antiputrefic of the earth; but if the antiputrefic has lost its antiputrefic, wherewith shall it be antiputreficated?"

There is a gentleman out West who feels considerably taken down. He remarked to his wife that it was lucky he didn't meet Miss — before he got married, and said: "Yes, lucky for her." The custody of the children has been awarded to the wife.

The ubiquitous insane person who commits murder and is then acquitted by the intelligent jury because of his affliction, is kindly to be cared for, in Michigan at least, by being sent to the insane asylum named, shrewdly upon such acquittal. So declares a law just passed by the Legislature of that State.

One evening after the regular service had closed, and the customary exhortation had been given, the minister inquired: "Who will be the first to speak?" Presently an elderly gentleman, who weighs about 300 pounds, arose and humbly observed, "I be lieve it is the duty of the biggest sinner in this house to speak first—that's me, thank God!"

The death of Chief Justice Chase is announced in our telegraphic columns. This event was as sudden as it was unexpected. Salmon P. Chase was a native of New Hampshire. He was one of the first three anti-slavery men elected to the Senate, and Sumner and Hale having taken their seats in that body about the same time, nearly a quarter of a century ago.

We have lately heard of the diagnosis of a new disease. A lady of remarkable constitutional powers approached a medical gentleman with "Dr. S. & Co.'s very strong" "Let me look at it," says the doctor. The unruly member was duly probed. "It is smutbird, madam, smutbird," remarked the doctor, who suddenly recollected that his professional services were wanted in another direction.

The awarding committee at the Fair Grounds pronounced a very favorable verdict in behalf of the Victor Scales, of which Mr. J. R. Allee (Gardner) is the general agent for the Southern States. Mr. Gardner is about to take an extended trip through Texas on business in his line, in company with Mr. Fairbanks and others. During his absence orders will be attended to by C. S. Hunt & Co., at their depot, Nos. 183 and 185 Gravier street. We commend Mr. Gardner to the kind attentions of our Texas friends whom he may meet during his visit in that State.

THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

A stranger in New Orleans, who witnesses the outrages committed by partisan agitators, and then reads the elaborate arguments in the papers that attempt to show that it would be unconstitutional to punish them, would arrive at the very correct conclusion that our laws were construed to favor turbulence. Crowds of noisy, screaming idlers and boys through the streets, threatening the lives of the highest officers of the State; the stores of merchants are mobbed and cleared of their contents; the Governor is shot in open daylight, under the very noses of the Attorney General, the district attorney, a General in command of the United States troops; steamboats are stopped and tied up to prevent the execution of competent officers; a railroad agent is hanged for permitting his cars to run for the accommodation of the officers of the peace, and yet not even an arrest has been made or attempted.

In the meantime there is no great excitement among the people. All this noise and all this threatening violence and pillage is confined to a very limited number of rowdies who profess to be actuated by a political sentiment. But the law and order loving people are actually too timid at present to express their censure of these proceedings; the police are occupied in guarding the stationhouses from apprehended attempts to capture them; the grand jury are wasting their time in a frivolous trumped up case against the Governor and the police force; the Criminal Court has ceased to be a terror to evil doers except those on a small scale.

This deplorable condition of affairs is the culmination of a long indulgent system of screening partisan offenders from punishment by inflaming public opinion against the constituted authorities. Any falsehood told in the interest of one political party is readily received as the truth; assassins and robbers are characterized as innocent citizens in pursuit of their rights; the State officials are denounced as usurpers and oppressors, and our faithful police as mercenaries, janissaries, tools of a mercenary despotism. Such falsehoods have acquired popularity by iteration, and have led the popular mind up to that state that the stability of society is seriously threatened.

Even the Fusion organs—at least two of them—begin to realize the abyss that yawns before them, and condemn, in rather mild terms, the turbulent spirits they themselves have contributed in a great degree in conjuring up. The real estate owners and capitalists of the city are also alarmed, as they begin to see their fortunes are on the eve of being placed at the mercy of the mob. It is no consolation to them to know that they owe this danger to their own timidity; that they have tacitly approved many acts of political leaders that their better judgment did not approve, but which they lacked the courage to condemn in effective terms.

In the absence of a part of the police force, on duty in another part of the State, our reliance is mainly on the United States forces. These were ordered up from the barracks last night by General Emory, who has declared his intention to put down the rioters with a "rough hand" if they neglect the warnings already given them. The peace policy will probably be suspended for awhile, and individual rioters held to a full responsibility for their acts. The true peace policy requires the protection of the lives and property of the innocent citizens, even if severe measures have to be resorted to against those who threaten a whole community.

RATHER UNGRATEFUL.

We believe that our neighbors of the Bee and Picayune are the ungrateful subjects of Republican indulgence. During the war General Benjamin F. Butler was immediately after all persons and journals who preached doctrines not in accordance with the proclamations of that hero. We by no means rejoiced at the severity of the punishment inflicted by him upon many weak and helpless persons. Their contumacy was, however, encouraged by the journals referred to, until the same rule of obedience or silence was ordered in their case. Notwithstanding the Spartan spirit which actuated these journals, they took under consideration the conditions prescribed by General Butler. Some employes of the Bee were safe under the shelter of foreign nationality. The proprietors of that paper, however, deemed it most wise to preserve its vitality for a period when it could indulge its intense dislike to American republicanism with more impunity. So it accepted the terms prescribed by the conqueror, and still lives and flourishes in unabated malignancy, even unto the present day. The Picayune made similar terms, and so inherited the position of other papers which would not accept the unpalatable conditions. Many of the unhappy persons who obeyed the exhortations of those journals thus resorted to those pledges of desperation which they taught, maintained a heroic devotion to their principles. They lost home, fortune and happiness. Kill and death followed their numbers, and the refugees of the South suffered incredible trials.

The same journals have renounced the violence of their hostility toward the government of the United States and the Republican party. They have advised measures which have led to civil war and massacre. They have counselled the people to resist payment of taxes, until there is scarcely a parish in which a league has not been formed for that purpose. Governor Kellogg has enforced the laws imposing taxes upon the property of one of these uncompromising journals. It first pleads excessive taxation, takes the benefit of a value reduced during the promulgation of those intolerant doctrines, and at the last, pays up principal, interest and costs of the very State taxes which it has exhorted others to resist to the death! Just as in the case of the registered enemies who resist

lutely went into jail, while their political advisers cunningly "took the king's bounty, and drank his health in good ale, into the bargain." In the latter case the same coun having enlisted the people into trouble skillfully compound their own obligations and escape the law.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The policy of peace has usually resulted in war with the savages. It brings about relations which excite the cupidity of bad men, and in the purchase of lands, the sale of supplies, or the distribution of guns and whisky, the Indians are cheated and exasperated into war. From the days of William Penn to those of the present peace commissioners, efforts have been made to induce the adoption of industrial pursuits. Schools have been opened, reservations ascended, farms plowed and workshops prepared, and yet the whole blood Indian has rarely accepted this change of habit. They are nomadic as Tartars, warlike as Scythians, and as untamable as any other creatures fera natura. It would be as easy to make a house out of a tiger, or a sheep dog of a wolf, as to tame a tribe of Indians into regular toil and systematic order. The American people have waged a long war with these races of opposite instincts. It has gradually revealed itself into a conviction that the Indians do not acknowledge the same rules of moral obligation with ourselves. So the old frontier rule was to put no trust in the savage, and "never let an Indian pass if you've got a loaded gun," was the backwoods motto a century ago. We really can see no other solution to the Modoc war. It is the Everglades again, and must be followed and fought out in the same manner. The slaughter of officers and men, whether provoked by the frauds of dishonest traders or not, must be avenged, and the Modoc murderers must be pursued through their most inaccessible retreats until it shall be effected, at whatever expense. But is the regular soldier the best agent to effect this? Perhaps not. A recent immigrant from some country in which no such physical obstacles occur, the regular soldier may neither be of as much activity or resources as the occasion demands. We confess the surprise of Major Wright reminds one somewhat of that of Bradford.

Men, who had deserted their officers in the time of peril, had seen a hundred Indians all around them. Fear had distorted their vision and rendered them so helpless that one of their number was afterward found dead on the field without a shot. He had been butchered by knives, and so panic-struck he could not fire a shot in his own defense.

It would seem that a volunteer force of picked frontier men from Texas around to Iowa, would furnish the most effective army of occupation. The true policy is, however, that of force. The Indians must be punished by the only means which they can feel or appreciate. When they shall have been subjugated we shall advocate any measures which humanity may dictate for the protection of the innocent and the feeble. But from this time forth we are satisfied to abandon the idea that the ferocity of the Indian can be moderated by nations of raw beef, or that the distribution of blankets and sixteen-shot rifles will woo him into affection. Therefore the war must go on until every tribe in the territories shall give hostages and guarantees of good faith.

EON, SALMON P. CHASE.

Another American, eminent for his native ability, personal progress and for his impressive mark upon the period through which he has passed, has left the stage of public usefulness forever. Mr. Chase had filled in succession all the posts of popular confidence in Ohio, and had been regularly promoted to the higher trusts of the Union. He had been raised to wear that ermine which, perhaps, in its pure spirit of impartiality, implies attributes superior to those expected from the political head of the government.

In all these stations he has commanded the confidence of his constituency, from the voters of a county to the Senators of the States assembled in their august council. His administration of the public finances, during the most critical part of our national history, has received distinguished approval both in America and Europe. It combined a reputation for entire personal integrity with a sagacious conception and control of resources applicable to a sound currency and a high credit.

Perhaps there could have been no higher evidence of character than that Chief Justice Chase was regarded as one of the most proper persons to unite the support of the whole people of the Union in the restoration of our former international relations. He would undoubtedly have been acceptable as a candidate for the presidency to a large and influential portion of the Southern and Western States. This brief notice is but a tribute to the character and services of a distinguished statesman, jurist and public servant. It will be followed by such biographical notices as will illustrate those services in detail, and which we have neither the material nor the time at this moment to prepare.

WHO PAID?

Those who with the pen and tongue have labored for so many months past to excite the people to depose Kellogg, and instill "Liberty," have not well selected as to the character of the constituency which they advised. The attempt to drive the police from Jackson square cost some lives, the sack of some gun stores, and some damage to the business of the city. Then the disputed authority of some parish officers in Grant resulted in the death and dispersion of four hundred laborers, with the consequent destruction of the crop. An intemperate appeal and a turbulent meeting on Tuesday night last was signalized with more robbery, disorder and violence. We presume that the opposition to Republicanism did not intend these things, but they are nevertheless responsible for them. All falls upon the commerce and agriculture of Louisiana. Men will not get goods in

storehouses where they may be sacked and their proprietors, like Mr. Mudge, "moved." Immigrants do not feel inclined to intrust their life and labor to a community where, as around St. Martinsville or Cochar, they may be involved in a civil or social war. It would seem that the business interests of the city and country should come together and protest against an agitation which ruins their crops and sacks their storehouses, only to secure to one set of claimants possession of offices held by another. Let General Beauregard, who so well represents the importance of immigration, call such a meeting. He had as well suspend his labors until it is done.

BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME.

It is said there is some dissatisfaction among the swell mob that attended the indignation meeting on Tuesday night, at the unequal division of the plunder. Some of the more fortunate gobbled three or four guns, while others got none. They avow their intention of looking out better next time, and if the gun stores do not turn out repeaters enough to give every boy his "rights" (that is what their orators told them they were assembled for), they will try the jewelry stores. Why not? If it is permitted to rob a gun store and steal ammunition in the sacred cause of "the people," why not a jewelry store, a hat shop, a clothing depot, or anything? Let larceny thrive. If our merchants turn their backs on the constituted authorities, and take the mob into their confidence, they must be prepared for all its eccentricities.

Had it not been for well-grounded fears of an attack on the police stations, the men who broke into the stores of Messrs. Mudge, Hoyle, Folsom and others, would have been promptly arrested, the stolen property taken from them, and they would have been locked up for one night, at least. Any further proceedings against them would be improbable at present, as the grand jury is too much occupied with criticizing the conduct of their official superiors.

MOBLAW.

Mr. Ellis in his speech at Clay station, on Tuesday, exultingly pledged the officers of our Criminal Court for the following course of action: Are they not seeking to indict Governor McEnery? Mr. Field may try his best to carry out that black design, but I tell you that Judge Abell will not lend himself to it. Sheriff Patton will be no party to it, but knowing that what will Kellogg the usurper, do? Why, he will call his Legislature to address out of office such men as Abell and Patton; he will substitute creatures who will do his will, and then what safety, what liberty will there be for you, or anybody?

Judge Abell and Sheriff Patton are both ministers of the written law, which fully and clearly defines their duties. It is not complimentary to these officers to declare in their names that they will take instructions from such a mob as that which has just disgraced the city instead of obeying the mandates of the laws of Louisiana. We have a better opinion of Judge Abell and Sheriff Patton, political opponents though they are, than to suppose they will refuse to discharge their sworn duty at the dictation of a swell mob of idlers and boys, in which were mixed a number of really respectable citizens as silent spectators rather than participants.

TO IMMIGRANTS.

The foreigner who has read General Beauregard's circular to immigrants will be delighted to hear from St. Martin parish this morning. He will irresistibly come to the conclusion that there is just the place for him to settle with his family; where the young men are ordered to the front to fight the State forces, and the old men remain at home to watch the negroes. Seriously, there is no proposition before this community that promises better results for the real interests of this State than that made by the Homestead Intimidation Company, of which General Beauregard, Daniel Demott and Colonel J. B. Price are the capable and efficient projectors and managers. Our internal dissensions and periodical riots, however, are calculated to render their efforts entirely fruitless. It is idle to invite people to come here and make their homes until the public sentiment is strong enough to put down the ruffian element that agitates Louisiana.

OUR GRAND JURY.

On Tuesday night, while our grand jury had under consideration a proposition to indict the Governor and the Superintendent and officers of the Metropolitan Police for attempting to discharge their official duties, a crowd of rioters, disguised in a very thin garb of patriotism, were breaking into gun stores and helping themselves to jamming guns and ammunition at the expense of the city. There is every reason to believe that our grand jury has not yet heard of the disgraced proceedings. The jury is regarded by the people generally as too deaf to hear any complaints on that subject. It is perfectly safe for them to indict and attempt to lock up the paper editors of the State, but they fear to do anything so risky as to call one of the swell mob to account. The moral we derive from all this is that there is a great necessity for reform in the Criminal Court in the parish of Orleans.

ESCAPE ADVISERS.

The advice given to the people by the law posters remains one of the same. John Fox has once put a man into it at the State Prison.

John once asked a stranger sitting next him in the theatre to attract the attention of another stranger sitting in front of them by punching the latter with his cane. The party punched actually turned around for an explanation, which the puncher could not give. Hence being at that moment intensely engaged in watching the play. This, of course, occasioned an altercation between the puncher and the punchee. An angry demand made upon Fox by the man with the cane to know why he directed him to punch the stranger, Fox calmly answered, "I wanted to see if you were d-d fool enough to do it!" If the first law poster whose furniture or plow horse sold for taxes will demand of the Foxes why it

recommended him to resist the sheriff he will, perhaps, receive the answer of John Phoenix.

AIDING OUR ENEMIES.

There are a number of correspondents of Northern and Western newspapers now in this city with instructions to put the local discussions of this city in the worst light possible, to furnish reasons for commercial men to establish such communications as will leave New Orleans out of profitable lines of business. From the behavior of some of the people the other day, we would naturally suppose they were in the pay of rival cities.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best prices insure a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

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 the State was brutally murdered at Verson, 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 hereto attached the 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.

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 21, 1873.

Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State Letters for the application and credit 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 depraving the State.

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WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: W. G. DEMOND, Secretary of State.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

THE LUZBERG HOSPITAL. Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints. 18 on the FORTCHATEAUX RAILROAD. Indispensable to the health of the community, with permits from the sanitary police, will permit from the sanitary police.

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INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Seventh Annual Statement.

Table with columns for Premiums for the year ending March 31, 1873, and Assets. Includes items like Fire, Marine, and River losses, and a list of directors and trustees.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 102 Canal Street. FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT. FIRST QUARTER OF 1873.

Table with columns for Premiums, Assets, and other financial details for the first quarter of 1873.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. CAPITAL, \$300,000.

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, and other financial details for the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

25. Commercial Place. Between Camp and St. Charles Streets. CAPITAL, \$300,000.

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, and other financial details for the American Mutual Insurance Association.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

101. Canal Street. EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table with columns for Premiums, Assets, and other financial details for the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA. The bank will have TIME CERTIFICATES of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum, for SIX MONTHS, and THREE PERCENT per annum for shorter periods not less than two months.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered in the United States, March 7th, 1862.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. PERIQUE TOBACCO. Agents of the celebrated TOBACCO of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CHARIETTES. Domestic CIGARS and CHARIETTES, and a full assortment of CIGARS and CIGARETTES constantly on hand and for sale.

INSURANCE.

TRUSTEES INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 111 Bienville Street. Insures against?

Fire, Marine and River Risks. At the Lowest Tariff Rates. A. EIMER BADER, President. CHAS. KNIGHT, Vice President. GEORGE STROMBERG, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year. Premiums received, 619,247.00. Fire, marine and river losses paid, 68,667.00. Balance, 550,580.00.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Office No. 102 Canal Street. FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT. FIRST QUARTER OF 1873.

Table with columns for Premiums, Assets, and other financial details for the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. 25. Commercial Place. Between Camp and St. Charles Streets. CAPITAL, \$300,000.

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MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 101. Canal Street. EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table with columns for Premiums, Assets, and other financial details for the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table with columns for Premiums, Assets, and other financial details for the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

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