New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 13, 1873.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of notification of our election as an honorary member of the Crescent City Republican Club.

It is estimated that one-tenth of the entire population of the United States is dependent for support upon the production and manufacture of iron.

A cable dispatch has been received from T. J. Kennedy, Esq., commissioner to Vienna, announcing his arrival at Queenstown on the ninth instant.

Another good old fashion—door plates—is dying out. A monogram, initial curtain or shade, and first letter of surname on the bell knob, is now the "correct thing."

"I'm not in mourning," said a young lady frankly to a lady querist, "but as the widows are getting all the offers now-a-days, we poor girls have to resort to artifice."

A little lady in Schenectady, recently sent word to her aged pa, in New York, that she must be excused from writing a long letter. She had spent a very restless night with a sick doll.

The rumor that the Fat Contributor has gone to Cuba to release O'Kelley is without foundation; he lectures to-night at the Varieties Theatre. Box office open to-day.

A Vermont man has a sample of bread in his possession which he picked up on the Plattsburg battleground in 1814, and which formed a part of the rations left behind by the British troops. It is quite stale.

Seventy thousand barrels of whisky were consumed in New Orleans last year—one third of a barrel to every man, woman and child. No wonder they have riots and bloodshed in the city, says an exchange.

There were 201 deaths last week—eleven from cholera morbus, five from cholera infantum and five from cholera sporadia. Eighteen deaths were from small-pox, seventeen from consumption and eleven from fevers of various kinds.

Mr. F. E. Mussy, the talented correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, who has been in our city for a few weeks, devoting himself to the study of our political mysteries, left this city for home last evening on the steamer John Kilgour.

Letters have been received from Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, announcing his departure on a visit to this city. He may be expected to-day or to-morrow. We regard it a fortunate circumstance for Louisiana that this distinguished gentleman has found it convenient to pay us a visit.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, jewelry, store fixtures, etc.; and at 5 P. M., on the premises, Nos. 250, 252 and 254 Peters street, First District, engine steam boiler, cotton scales complete, hoisting wrench complete, etc. See advertisements.

A young woman was seen standing the other day, with a very perplexed air, at one of the lamp-post boxes. She was observed to knock several times on the top of the iron box, but obtaining no response, she passed round to the opposite side, and, raising the cover of the slit in which letters are placed, she applied her mouth to the apperture and called out [or in], "Can ye let me have a postage stamp, if ye please?"

A Western paper disposes of the Louisiana war question by saying: "The reader must bear in mind, in reading the telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans, that the reporter of the Associated Press at that point is a violent partisan on the Democratic side. His dispatches are all highly colored on his own side, and considerable margin for his bias must be allowed in taking them as authority."

A novelty in brandy has made its appearance in the San Francisco market, and promises to be used by consumers of that article. It is stated that from eight to ten pounds of dried figs will make a gallon of brandy, which can be sold at $1 50 per gallon. As figs are very plentiful in California, exceeding the demand, it is very probable that, should the experiment prove successful, that phenomenal State may be enabled to add another large industry to its products.

Wire netting for plastering is being rapidly introduced to take the place of laths. It takes less labor to place on the walls, is more continuous, and will not burn. Coarse netting with one-inch mess, and made of strong wire, is found to answer best. For ornamental cornice work it is especially valuable, as it can be bent into any desired form. Secured to iron studding in a brick building, our greatest danger on account of fire would be removed.

The funny man of the Danbury *News*, whose paragraphs are so widely copied by the press, is James Montgomery Bailey. [illegible] Albany, New York, [illegible] regiment [illegible] at Gettysburg, and imprisoned at Richmond for two months. His letters from the army, over the signature of "H. P. Manton," were sent to the Danbury *Times*, and made for their author a considerable local reputation.

The Augusta *Journal* says: "In 1851, Jacob Fagg, of this city, an intemperate man, had a most excellent wife, who, tired of her repeated failures in the line of reformation, finally left him. Fagg advertised her thus: 'Left my bed and board—one of the best of wives. Whoever will give information as to where I may find her, shall be suitably rewarded and all expenses paid.' It is fair to say the good wife returned, the husband reformed, and the couple lived together happily for years."

A remarkable case of dentistry is mentioned by the New Brunswick *Times* of a citizen of that town, who after the extraction of a tooth with which he had been long tormented, but in which the only part apparently unsound was so minute as not to admit the insertion of a delicate needle, discovered on cracking it with a hammer that it was a mere shell, in which lived a nondescript six-legged bug, which ran briskly about the table on being released from its prison. As the gentleman is confident that the animal could not have its [illegible] he considers this a clear case of spontaneous generation.

TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis has been compelled to contradict the report that this conference "was intended only to embrace Congressmen from the Western and Southern States." Why was this report put in circulation? Because, no doubt, rival commercial interests apprehend from any development of our navigation a diversion of the interior trade from its present artificial and expensive channels to the open and ample way of the Mississippi. It is at this point the New Orleans REPUBLICAN takes the stand to testify in behalf of the commercial interests of Louisiana and the great West. It will be remembered by merchants that it is the *only political journal published in New Orleans which will be credited on this subject by the Republican members of the congressional conference.* The REPUBLICAN thus assures the conference that there is nothing sectional in the objects for which that body was convened. It is intended to co-operate with the corn growers of Illinois and the corn consumers of Connecticut, now in session in New York, to shake off the shackles which Jay Gould, and Jim Fisk, and Vanderbilt have imposed upon internal commerce. It will open the Mississippi as part of the cheapest highway between Cairo and Boston. It will deliver foreign and domestic rails along the lines of Western development from New Orleans to Fort Benton. It will promote the postal and commercial intercourse between the great valley and the tropical regions of this and other continents. It will harmonize the interests, social and political, of the Southern and Northern systems, by making their interests reciprocal. It will prove to all who may have been discontented that in the Union alone can be found the power to effect these immense results, and that sectional conventions and alienation can alone defeat them. These, we assure the conference, are the views of all intelligent minds in New Orleans, without regard to party. These are the opinions of a large majority of business men and property holders. These are the opinions of a large body of Southern men who fought the war of secession and are now convinced that continued hostility to the Union and devices for its overthrow inflict upon them and their investments and enterprises an irreparable injury.

There are strenuous efforts made by the merchants and mechanics here to emancipate themselves from that thraldom which has levied forced loans upon their purses, and denounced even their neutrality. The city and commercial authorities have sent deputations to the conference to ask its attention to the commercial obstructions which weigh so heavily upon their interests. Not long since they waited on the Postmaster General, the Secretaries of War and of the Interior, together with influential federal Senators, to solicit their aid in removing these obstructions. Federal officers have recently inspected the condition of the passes, and our engineers have explored the broken embankments which protect our crops.

The conference it is hoped, will not hold New Orleans responsible for an intolerance and social proscription which it can not control, but which the events of the late past will rapidly deprive of all its influence. It should recollect the appeal in the book of Jonah, "And should I not spare Nineveh, that great city wherein are more than six score thousand persons (we now claim two hundred and fifty thousand) that can not discern (politically) between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle," not to speak of numerous mules. The debt and taxation have been due to the same political conflict that has raged throughout the South, but has been arrested by the conviction of common interest which has operated elsewhere.

A Republican Legislature at its last session passed the first law punishing bribery or the attempt at bribery of any member or public officer. Our courts have annulled one or more acts of legislation intended to confer a valuable franchise upon preferred individuals. The present State and city administrations are collecting taxes which they never imposed to pay off debts which they never incurred.

The REPUBLICAN pledges itself that there is every purpose in the leading men of its own party to terminate this deplorable condition of affairs, and assures the conference that even prominent members of the Republican party have been shorn of all political influence on account of responsibility for such acts as those to which we allude. If those who profess to desire the restoration of our State will do the same with such of their own men who have participated in the wrong, pacification and prosperity will flow. There is no longer any opposition to the principles of the Republican party. Some of its most eminent members have been voted for by the Democratic party as candidates for offices of high character. Civil discord has ended with the impossibility of inducing the citizens to resist the law. The State and city governments are stable. Louisiana is all right. She has rode by her anchor during the hardest tempest that can befall her, and the lights of law and order bear all right upon her storm-shaken deck. The civic and commercial authorities of New Orleans have invited the congressional conference to return from Galveston by way of New Orleans. Their way will lie in part along the country recently in armed conflict against the State authority. They may perhaps ride on the cars with some of the federal officers or soldiers sent to quiet the "domestic violence."

The conference need not fear that any of its members will be picked off from the swamp or kidnapped as hostages against any possible enforcement of the Ku-Klux law. There is no hostility to the federal army involved in this dislike to all who may hold an office coveted by some one else. The most abundant and sincere professions of loyalty, the utmost alacrity in surrender, have been manifested. A single blue uniform, or the smallest federal banneret that ever adorned a festive pound cake, will be sufficient to protect a train. Once arrived here, the convention will find legions of excellent and public-spirited citizens who will welcome them with every demonstration of kindness. They will pour into their ears complaints which they dare not utter publicly, and will implore them that Congress will allow no displeasure for the acts of others to impair the just claims of New Orleans upon the national favor. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN tenders to the convention in the name and on behalf of the whole Republican party of Louisiana, white and black, a hearty welcome and safeguard to and through our State, and endorses the hospitality and honor of the whole people of Louisiana that these guarantees will be held sacred.

INCONSISTENT.

Is Louisiana a desirable place to emigrate to or is it not? That is the question; and an important one it is for persons desiring to settle in the southern part of the United States. But how are such to ascertain whether it is or not when they hear such contradictory accounts. Firstly, we stand on record, in the form of solemn documents sent formally to the Governors and Legislatures of all the other states entreating their sympathy and action in our behalf, as a down-trodden, tax-ridden, exploitured community, sunk to the lowest depths of poverty and ground under the heel of absolute military power; a place wherein no man can count on the future of himself or his children, wherein the voice of the people is stifled, their will, legally and solemnly expressed in the form of an election, contemptuously set aside, and wherein the result of all their labor and enterprise go to fatten the tax gatherer. All of this wrong, oppression, misery and poverty are attributed to the unscrupulousness and rapacity of certain settlers from the North stigmatized as "carpet-baggers." Right on the heels of this dismal wail, this sweeping accusation, follows a pressing invitation to the whole world, the North included, to send its emigrants here to this same down-trodden, tax-ridden, tyrant exploitured Louisiana. What are the people to whom such contradictory appeals are made to think on the subject. If accepting as true the miserable statements made by the complainers, must not the invitation to come to participate in that misery seem rather selfish, to draw it mild, on our part? Above all, to the citizens of the North, who, coming here as they would go to the West or any other part of the country, expect to bring their political principles with them and to take that part in the politics of the State which as citizens they are entitled, what compensation is offered for the abandonment of their franchises as citizens or their exercise at personal risk? Does the invitation mean in plain language "Come here to work our fields for us, to help to pay our taxes, bring hither your labor and your money, but unless you are Democrats presume not to take any part in politics." We have soil for your sweat, a treasury for your money, an opening for your enterprise, but—unless you side with the "old citizen" element—no need of your votes. Now as any considerable immigration from the North would in all likelihood contain a majority of Republicans, how can they be expected to respond favorably to such an invitation? No; the people of this State, that is those who arrogate that title, the wealthy, influential people, the white people, the old citizens, before they can induce immigration from the North, must change their tone and manners toward those from that section of the country who are here already; before they can induce immigration from any part of the world must learn to live like peaceable, law-abiding citizens, submitting to the results of elections, however displeasing to them, and resorting only to legal, moral methods of correcting any evils that may exist. That evils do exist, and always have existed, no body and no party pretends to deny; but until they reach such a condition of intolerableness as justifies a bloody revolution they should be resisted by every other means.

Colfax massacres, St. Martinsville insurrections, street assaults, mob violence, assassinations, intermingled with invitations to immigration are certainly inconsistent, and until there is an end to the former, there can not be a beginning to the latter. As we said recently, when Louisiana becomes a safe and desirable place of residence, one in which Northerners can make their home, without being subjected to personal danger or social and business ostracism on account of political opinion, we shall be among the first to hail the change with delight, and to publish it with alacrity. We shall then say to all who desire a home where the social surroundings and the political situation are as agreeable as the climate is delicious and the soil productive—

"Come along, come along, feel no alarm
Louisiana's rich enough to give you each a farm."

OFFERING US A HELPING HAND.

The dispatches from Washington bring cheering intelligence to the friends of law and order in Louisiana. The President has determined upon a policy that will effectually close out our difficulties in this State, depose all our itinerant political pretenders, and sustain the State government in its effort to administer the laws. The mere announcement of the intention of President Grant will have a most salutary effect upon the agitators who have been able to occupy the public attention for a time by pretending to represent the old rebel interest, and appealing to ante-bellum prejudices. As we have repeatedly declared, this feeling of opposition to the State administration is really confined to a very few, but excessively noisy people. But they have managed their fuss so adroitly that they have led certain rather timid citizens of the Fusion political persuasion into the erroneous belief that it was a great popular outbreak, which was sure to culminate in the deposition of Kellogg and the installation of McEnery and his horde of hungry followers into the coveted offices. There can be no doubt that for the moment, at least, they have succeeded in creating a very unfavorable impression about us abroad. The Northern members of Congress may think us unworthy of such government aid as our merchants are asking for, to give us a deeper outlet to the sea; the foreign immigrant who reads the circulars of the Homestead Immigration Association may decide to shun us as not a proper community in which to come with his family.

Governor Kellogg has, in common with the leading Republicans, indulged the hope that the better classes of the people of the State would aid the local authorities in putting down insurrection, without the necessity of calling for assistance from the President. But it appears that the conservative element is not yet sufficiently emancipated from the tyranny and thraldom of the political agitators that assume to speak and act in the name of the people. We hope, therefore, the Governor will avail himself of the generous proffer of assistance from the President and make the necessary requisition, which, we are assured, will be responded to in such an energetic manner as will forever put an end to our difficulties, and produce the result here which has been so happily achieved in North Carolina. No true son of Louisiana but what is reluctant to confess, even to a benignant and friendly superior power like that of the national government, that our citizens, or any considerable number, can only be restrained from committing lawless acts by the presence of United States troops; that there is not sufficient virtue here to quell the vicious and subdue the riotous. Possibly, the easier way is the better, one; and that it will the sooner insure a good result by promptly asking President Grant to interpose his authority in behalf of the peaceable citizens who are now so seriously annoyed by the unruly element. Such a step at this time will meet the approval of all good citizens.

ATTEMPTED REVIVAL OF AN OLD PROJECT.

The reported movement in favor of a new election in this State, which was announced by an evening paper on Saturday, does not develop itself in any positive manner. As for the several "prominent gentlemen, without reference to political opinions," who are said to have committed themselves to this thrice rejected quack remedy, we are unable to hear of any who fully answer the description.

But while there is no probability that a new election will be asked for by the people of this State, or ordered by Congress without a popular request, we may bear in mind that a general election will be held in this State according to law in November, 1874. At that time it will be quite in order to invite the colored element to be fully represented, and to offer them the most liberal propositions. Though rather late in the day, the Democratic politicians may succeed yet in gaining the confidence of the colored voters; but, as a precautionary measure, it will be well enough for them to disavow all sym[pathy] for the participators in the Grant parish outrage, and even assist in the work of bringing the more guilty parties to justice.

As the case now stands, the prominent gentlemen who are willing to ignore their own political opinions, if they have any, and admit the colored people to a share of their political counsels and benefits, have appeared upon the scene, or offered their services at an inopportune moment. Such a course of action would have been wise and proper during the last canvass, and the next will afford them ample opportunities to correct their political errors. But we can not afford the expense of a special general election for the sole purpose of giving our political sinners an opportunity of testifying their repentance. And as that is the only possible advantage that we can see likely to come out of such a movement, it is probable that it will not extend beyond the anonymous "prominent gentlemen" who are credited with having originated it.

SENSIBLE.

Judge Abell's remarks to the grand jury on their absurd report charging the Governor with responsibility for crimes committed during the absence of the Metropolitans, were positive and sensible, showing that the worthy judge, however strongly his feelings may be enlisted in political questions, is not to be made the tool of party spite. If he had carried his observations to the length of suggesting to those over-zealous gentlemen a study of the fundamental law bearing upon the points introduced into their report, it might have been profitable to them in future emergencies of a similar kind. It is quite a help in treating of legal questions to have a slight knowledge of the law.

CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby return my thanks to the Fire Department for saving from total destruction my building and refreshing apparatus on Poydras street.

JOHN HENDERSON.

New Orleans, May 12, 1873. mw5 1t

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 1y2o

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 $3 per day, private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. mw22 1y

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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

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, 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

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH.....TEETH.....TEETH.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$40—Gold and Platinum Sets—$40.
(Usual charge $100.)

$15—Silver, Aluminium, and other Materials—$15
(Usual charge $50.)

$2—Gold Fillings—$2.
(Usual charge $5.)

$1—Silver, Amalgam and Guillois Cement Filling—$1.
(Usual charge $3.)

DR. G. A. BETANCOURT,

174.....St. Joseph Street.....174

Between Camp and St. Charles.

Offers to insert SETS OF TEETH at the above prices, with or without the extraction of the roots.

Warrants the purity of all Materials, as also the fitting of Plates, stability and duration of fillings, as it paid at the highest prices.

Extractions and other operations performed by means of anesthetic agents.

Toothache cured instantaneously.

Consultation gratis ap29 1y

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING

AND

ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.

The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

ap27 6m B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

SODA AND MEAD

FOR THE

LADIES

AT THE

Corner of Camp and Gravier Streets.

THE MOST DELICIOUS CAKES AND PASTRY AT ALL HOURS.

ap26 3m

ALDEN EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Just received direct from the factory at Anna, Illinois:

20 barrels APPLES, 100 pounds each.
40 boxes apples, 3 pounds each.

We would call the attention of the retail grocers to the above FRUITS, which are equal to the green fruit when properly prepared.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,
No. 66 Tchoupitoulas street,
ap22 1m Agents for Anna, Illinois, Factory.

MOSS.....MOSS

MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.

Cash paid for Country Moss.

J. M. FERGUSON,

Factory No. 99 Peters street, above Canal.

mh4 1y

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 84 New Levee Street,

Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.

All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. mh4 3m

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS

JOSEPH R. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in

Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,

No. 24 Peters Street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Liberal advancement made on consignments. ja4 1y

L. GERTEIS, AGENT.

GUNMAKER,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,

Ammunition of Every Description

AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,

No. 140 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja26 1y

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED,

H. SPILLMAN,

93.....Baronne Street.....93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters for the failing of the womb, in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. no20 6m 112p

GROCERIES.

FIRST QUALITY

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES, SUPERIOR WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES,

J. W. PLATT,

No. 102 Camp Street, Corner of Poydras,

Has constantly on hand a large and complete stock of goods in his line, to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Features of business:

FULL STOCK, CHOICE GOODS, LOW PRICES AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

All purchases delivered free of charge.

ap13 1m No. 102 Camp street, corner Poydras.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

BY THE DEATH OF MR. DANIEL Blum, the firm of D. BLUM, STERNE & CO. is dissolved. The undersigned will continue the same business at the old stand, under the style of STERNE & KLOPMAN. SOLOMON STERNE, PIERRE KLOPMAN.

New Orleans, February 1, 1873. my2 1m

LOST.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

CHILD LOST! CHILD LOST!

EDDY KAUFMAN.

Aged nine and a half years, left his home Wednesday evening, May 7, 1873, at half-past four o'clock, and has not been heard from since. He is a very intelligent lad, and was dressed at the time in a gray cassimere jacket and pants, brown hat and gaiters and check calico shirt. He is of rather large size, full oval face, light brown hair and fair complexion. A liberal reward will be given for any information concerning him that will lead to his restoration to his distressed parents.

S. KAUFMAN,

mw13 2t Corner Poydras and Baronne streets.

LOST.—AN ORDINARY SIZED BLACK AND Tan Terrier, answering to the name of Prince. A reward of $10 will be paid upon his return to No. 23 Prytania street.

New Orleans, May 1, 1873. mw2

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

OF THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000, $3000, $1500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;

Shares in Proportion.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN

IS

DRAWS DAILY

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 12, 1873.

CLASS 112

1a	2	37	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	9	52	63	13	64	41	4	53	26	14	16	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twelfth day of May, 1873.

B. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. mw13

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 NUMBERS.

CLASS E, TO BE DRAWN MAY 31, 1873.

5880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	15,450	9 prizes of	1000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published as the St. Louis papers, and a copy of the drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit by postoffice money orders, registered letter, draft or express.

Send for a circular. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Postoffice box 4416, St. Louis, Missouri.

ap26 6m W1w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE VICTORIA CARriage, as good as new, having been lately entirely renewed, and a new SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS. Also, a fine MARE, seven years old, an excellent buggy or carriage horse. To be seen at the stable of the late C. H. Slocomb, corner of Esplanade and St. Claude streets, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. mw9 1t 13

FOR SALE.—A FINE SINGLE SEAT TROTting Wagon, new. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address letter C., this office. mw7

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

AND RESTAURANT,

Lake End, Pontchartrain Railroad.

This favorite establishment with the public having been thoroughly renovated, is now open for the season. All the delicacies to be procured in the market always on hand. Wedding parties and excursionists will receive the best of attention. Prices moderate. mw10 1m

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that I shall not be responsible for the sum of $125, being a balance due to one E. Guay, as purchase price of a daguerreotype gallery, situated on Magazine street, No. 87, formerly the property of Guay & Lutt as per act of sale made on the fifth of May, 1873. Said amount is contained and set forth in said sale. Because the said E. Guay was indebted, and I caution the public not to negotiate for said paper or note.

my11 1t 20 JOSEPH FRACER.

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		$53,041 62
Marine		27,215 93
River		83,996 55
Total		$164,247 11
Add unterminated risks March 31, 1872		12,464 79
Total		$181,711 92
Less unearned March 31, 1873		16,813 77
Total profits		$164,898 15
Paid fire losses	$21,598 24	
Paid marine losses	3,719 56	
Paid river losses	15,937 52	
Total losses	$41,255 34	
Paid rebate	25,303 13	
Paid reinsurance	6,639 25	
Paid return premiums	598 42	
Paid taxes	7,513 54	
Paid contingent	2,651 74	
Paid rent	4,600 25	
Paid expenses, salaries, etc.	15,303 44	
Total	$103,884 97	
Less profit and loss and interest	25,056 12	$78,827 85
Net profits		$85,970 20

ASSETS

Stock notes	$46,770 00
Bills receivable	107,394 31
Furniture	4,033 85
Harbor boat stock	250 00
City bonds	1,320 00
Bills in course of collection, net	57,353 02
Cash	227,055 12
Total	$439,176 31

The above is a just 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 this 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.....$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872.....755,341 34

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. HYKES, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Pargo
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Foresta,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Multenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

feb14 1y

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. LEUBUSCHER, President.
O. S. ANCH, Superintendent of Agencies.
B. MEYER Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	Charles Toebelman,
F. Robbert,	M. Ascona,
S. 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 Fuerl,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	

de22 6m

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	$713,323 87
On marine risks	162,615 17
On river risks	169,212 00
Total premiums	$991,150 04
Less unearned premiums	201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,350 74
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$296,073 45
On marine risks	96,589 26
On river risks	125,965 44
	$519,628 15
Taxes	12,777 45
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	36,476 97
	$568,872 57
Deduct interest, loss, expenses	7,856 26—560,922 31
Profits	$228,428 43

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$127,965 11
City bonds	270,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	86,105 00
Notes secured by mortgage	440,745 83
Notes secured by pledge	323,559 97
Bills receivable	45,411 30
Premiums in course of collection	52,416 93
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,022 50
Stock of Palette Dry Dock Company	14,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,700 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	600 00
Harbor Protection Company	9,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	201,659 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	3,000 00
Total assets	$1,961,341 39

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. SOTT, Secretary.

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

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

P. AHS, 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,	F. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIE	J. M. ALLEN,

feb11 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.