New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 25, 1873.

Winfield Scott is charged with wife murder in Indiana.

The postoffice clerks in Rochester are too busy to read half the postal cards.

An Iowa clergyman who had a donation party lately has beans enough to last him thirty-seven years.

Some one has said that "the noblest thing on earth is a man talking reason and his wife listening to him."

The Boston *Post* thinks New York is a small place to cover so much wickedness. But the great trouble is that it can't keep it covered.

Grunewald has for sale Virginia Gabriel's beautiful songs "Ruby," "By the Sea," "Weary," "At the Window," "Only" and "Cleansing Fires."

James M. Bailey, the funny man of the Connecticut Danbury *News* is about to visit California, and will soon publish a collection of his droll sayings.

The pleasure-seekers at Vienna are in trouble. Rooms that used to cost two dollars now cost twelve, and hackmen demand a small fortune because of the strike.

Mr. J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux returned to the city yesterday from Houston, Texas, whither he went to attend the State Fair. His Victor scales took the first prize.

A juvenile dandy said to his fair partner at a late ball: "Don't you think my moustaches becoming?" The miss replied: "Well, yes, but they haven't arrived."

How to make one's self obnoxious—To walk down a crowded thoroughfare carrying a ladder on your shoulder and to turn round every minute to see if any one is looking at you.

A Vermont boy is in luck. The school teacher was just going to "baste" him, when the lightning struck the house, and in his excitement the teacher forgot all about the intended thrashing.

Bushyheads is the name of one of the editors of a California paper. Fancy the feelings with which Captain Jack would toy with his scalping knife if Bushyhead went to interviewing him.

Wherever you see a veranda breaking out like a spring eruption on an old country house, you know the disease which has attacked that house, without a flag or any other signal. It is "Summer boarders."

The estate of the late Major General Henry W. Halleck has been finally settled in the San Francisco Probate Court. After deducting the widow's allowance, commissions, and costs, the estate nets the sum of $430,785, gold.

Our talented fellow-citizen John G. Devereux, Esq., will lecture at St. Alphonsus Hall on Monday evening (to-morrow) for the benefit of the charities under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. His subject will be St. Colomb-Kille.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "It is all very well to talk about the dignity of the United States, but the truth is, Indians are a good deal like humble bees, and the man that stands on his dignity with a nest of humble bees is a fool."

A down East paper states that Elder Knapp, the revivalist, declined to go to his mother's dying bedside recently for the reason that she was sure of heaven, and the audience he was exhorting was in danger of damnation.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the *Democrat* of that city showed a very pious spirit in leaving out the telegraphic report of Senator Carpenter's New Orleans speech, in order to make room for a column about the Presbyterian General Assemblies.

"Men are What Women Make Them," is the title of a new book. Looking upon the numbers of poor devils who might have been somebody, but who are now working fifteen hours a day to feed and clothe an increasing family, the paragraphist concludes the title to be all right.

"Wouldn't your wife be hoppin' mad if she knew who wrote this?" began a sweet missive found in the discarded coat of her husband by an inquisitive wife in——. The hair of that unhappy husband, when swept up from the parlor carpet, went a long way toward stuffing half a dozen dolls. He never leaves anything in his pockets now.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the goods, merchandise and all the movable property contained in the premises, No. 110½ Customhouse street, in the Second District. And at 3 P. M., on the premises, No. 245 Liberty street, in the First District, boilers and all machinery connected therewith.

The Terrebonne *Banner* draws this picture of their poverty: "This parish is so poor that no one will trust it for a three-foot plank to stop up the hole in the jail made by the last inmates. Our jail would not hold an ambitious snail more than ten minutes at the longest time. The stove-pipe used at the courthouse remains at the tin shop—the cause, no money to pay up."

The State superintendent of the Minnesota schools recently received a letter asking his help to securing a first class woman to take charge of a high school. "She must be able," said the letter, "to teach Latin and Greek; she must have age, good looks, and experience. She will have charge of one hundred pupils. Can you help us any?" The superintendent replied: "I know of no lady who can fill your bill. Good looking women never study Greek."

We learn from Rev. J. C. Hartzell that Miss Susan M. Warner, of this city, has been elected one of the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Warner has for several years been connected with our public schools, and is at present principal of one of the Carrollton normal schools. Her services are asked for either Mexico or South America, to one of which countries she will go, we understand, to aid in the missionary work of her church. We do not know when she will go, but are certain that she will be followed by the good wishes and prayers of her many friends in this city.

THE PRICE OF APOSTACY.

It is a proverb with many exceptions that the shortest and surest road to a man's heart is through his stomach. The same may be said of that other adage, that flattery is a good investment, summed up in the vulgar saying "tickle me and I'll tickle you." A distinguished exception to the application of these saws exists right here among us at this moment, in the person of Senator Carpenter, whose outspoken honesty has put to flight many a false hope, based upon the low views of human nature, embodied in these and similar proverbs, and, it must be admitted, based likewise upon evidences of their occasional aptness. It is certainly pleasant to be courted by the cultured and the elegant, to be invited to tables "groaning under loads of luxuries," and surrounded by good company, and while the palate is regaled with delicacies, to have the ear titilated by compliments; and to reflect at the same time that such compliments if spread abroad by those who give them, may afterward assume the active form of public opinion and lead to tangible political results. Many a man thinking himself wise, has been so carried away by such enticements as to be blinded by them to the true condition of the out-of-door world in the localities where they have been received. Many a man from the North who has come here to examine into our social and political condition, after partaking of such enchanting hospitalities, has received the impression, aye—and going home conveyed it to many others that things at the South were not so bad after all; that Northern men instead of being ostracised were lionized at the South; that elegant gentlemen with so fine a taste in *gourmandise*, and so skilled in the graces of elegant hospitality could not possibly countenance, much less participate in the ostracising spirit which would demand of Republicans desiring to do business here a dastardly silence or a simulated submission as the price of that privilege; that it was claret which flowed in our streets in seasons of strong political excitement. Such misrepresentations of the state of society here, whether caused by weakness or wilfully made from self-interested motives, have invariably had evil consequences, injurious to the interests of the South and fatal to the character and political hopes of those concerned in them. In fact, the theory of playing for Southern support by men known to be identified with the principles of the Republican party has heretofore proved itself a suicidal policy; to which many men, who might have lived long and prosperously and died respected, have fallen untimely victims. From the illustrious Webster himself, who sacrificed his anti-slavery convictions to the *ignis fatuus* phantom of the Southern support for the presidency, down to the most obscure of the six Republican senatorial supporters of Andy Johnson in his impeachment trial; no Northern Republican of reputation has sold his birthright for a prospective mess of Southern pottage but has lost both. Look at Andy Johnson. What cross-roads caucus throughout the South would accept him now as a representative man? Poor Chase and Greeley paid with the loss of life, and, what is dearer still, mind itself, for the political blunder which made them turn for support to a section whose prejudices it had been their life-long work to oppose. Of the six stultified Senators above alluded to, three have been visited with physical death, the rest with political death. Now, we do not mean to insinuate that this fate has overtaken any of these mistaken or misguided men through any special dispensation of Providence. It was simply the natural consequence of their conduct, the effect of anxiety and self-reproach wearing on the mind depressed by disappointment, which hurried the more sensitive into the grave. It is the stern disapprobation of their deceived constituents which has dismissed to the living grave of deserved obscurity the tougher fibred survivors.

To return to Senator Carpenter, his course here, though temporarily irritating to the fine skin of Southern vanity, will eventually redound to his credit, even among those now most sore against him. They can not accuse him of double dealing, for he has told them the truth to their faces; and when the freshness of their disappointment shall be gone, perhaps they may see the wisdom of his strictures and profit by them. Perhaps their slowly opened eyes may see the profitable truth that there can be neither peace nor prosperity in the South until the fell spirit of intolerance, whose baleful breath drives Northern capital and Northern enterprise from her borders shall be banished by her own citizens; until the immigrant from Wisconsin or from Maine can hold the same position here that one from this State can now hold there, expressing his political opinions freely, though they differ in toto from those of the oldest citizens, and taking an active part in politics if such be his inclination, as soon as citizenship is acquired, without danger of social or business ostracism; until the Western merchant can sell his corn and bacon, and "blow" about his Republicanism as noisily as he pleases without being "spotted," and the nasal-toned Yankee can whine forth his praises of his codfish, and display his "notions," mercantile and political, with absolute freedom from any unpleasant consequences; until the Connecticut parson can preach his narrow theological dogmas without seasoning them in his capacity of pastor, with political and sectional views equally narrow, suited to this latitude.

When all these changes take place, with others which we forbear mentioning on this occasion, the South—especially Louisiana—will see the dawn of that prosperity which neither soil, nor climate, nor geographical nor commercial advantages, not even "the mouth of the Mississippi," can command, while radical social and political hindrances interfere.

Senator Carpenter has delayed his departure until to-day, when he will leave, as we understand, by the evening train on the Jackson railroad.

OUR VISITORS

There is a significance in the visit of Western and other representatives which may not even have occurred to themselves. They are unconsciously prospecting the American future and preparing for development in the only theatre open to national enterprise. Russian America offered no inducement to capital or labor. A winter of seven months with a staple product worth but twenty cents a bushel or half a cent a pound affords no compensation beyond subsistence. There must be a more genial climate. There must be a more productive soil. There must be a better show for laying up a competency. These considerations have brought more than a hundred Congressmen, representing ten or twelve millions of people, to inspect the only regions open for American expansion. The first object of the excursion has been to add to existing values of production by taking off a part of the tax levied by transportation. One member from Minnesota reports a bushel of corn worth to his constituents twenty-five cents. Another member from Georgia replies that his constituents are consuming that very Western corn at one dollar and fifty cents a bushel! Then the Minnesota farmer can grow and give five bushels of corn to transport one bushel to Georgia, while the Georgia planter pays for one bushel the price that ought to have purchased four or five bushels. It results, then, that the carrier who produces no corn makes five times the profit of the farmer who plows, plants and gathers the corn. There comes in the Mississippi as a great highway, open to all carriers incapable of being ruled by a ring, and offers to set the people free from the continued robbery of monopolists. As was piously as well as poetically said by one speaker, it almost seemed a just punishment to the West that, abandoning their natural friend and benefactor, they relied upon the deceptive promises of an artificial agency.

Then the expedition saw the land between St. Louis and Galveston, rich in herds and crops, filled with citizens from all States and countries. They returned through the alluvial of Louisiana, in which one acre will produce a salable value in sugar equal at least to the productive value of eight acres in Minnesota. They find that our soil and climate produces these values without the amount of labor or the cost of subsistence which prevails elsewhere, and they arrive at the conclusion: 1. That to make their present products more valuable, they must remove every obstacle to free and cheap transportation on the Mississippi. 2. That the development of the planting country makes a better market for the product of the farmer. Instead, therefore, of having to transport a bushel of corn from Minnesota to Manchester, in England, they can, by increasing the staple crops of sugar and cotton, find a better market at home. The reports of those who have conferred with these members assure us that they favor the immediate improvement of the Mississippi at any cost. While they do not commit themselves to a question of scientific decision, there was a universal conviction among them, upon inspection of the ground on which the Fort St. Philip canal is to be constructed, that such a work is feasible. In this they were confirmed by the unanimous sentiment of every engineer present. We will go no further in the impressions of these visitors. They expressed an interest in commercial connection with Mexico and all Spanish America, and favored all proper diplomatic conventions for that purpose. There is no need to say more, however, than that these visitors avowed the most sincere sympathy for the Southern people, counseled harmony and moderation, and gave assurance that with pacific and harmonious application to Congress for aid, everything to which Louisiana is properly entitled will be awarded her with pleasure. Let us hope that those counsels will be complied with, and that the Northwest will become convinced that in promoting the agricultural prosperity and commercial expansion of Louisiana, they will do even more for themselves than they will do for us.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

The Fusionists of this city embraced the opportunity presented to them by the visit of Senator Carpenter here to invite him to address them upon the questions and disputes which they have raised and still cultivate to distract this poor State. This invitation was signed by enough of the leading men of that party to afford to a politician of average quickness of perception and the necessary pliancy of disposition a hint as to the kind of speech that was wanted, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, that was expected. He had been put through the usual paces of preparation; he had been dined and wined and petted with flattering speeches. Liberal quotations from the report of the Senate committee in the Louisiana case, of which he is the putative author, had been committed to memory and recited to him by festive orators over the flowing bowl. At first it was thought best not to ask any Republicans to sign the call for him to speak, as the Fusionists wished to have the orator all to themselves. But, for some reason or another, this resolve was so far modified as to let in some colored men, just for the sake of appearances. But few signatures were obtained however, the colored men generally feeling that the little arrangement was originated in a feeling of hostility to them and their interests.

In short, the whole affair was generally regarded as a movement in the Fusion interest. It was given out, without sufficient authority; probably, that one of the city papers had made preparations to print the speech in full, in a very large extra edition, and scatter it broadcast over the State as an excellent Democratic-Fusion-McEnery party document. The result has by no means justified these lofty expectations. The reporter of the REPUBLICAN was instructed to prepare a synopsis of the Senator's remarks, which duty he performed in a highly satisfactory manner. But as no synopsis professes to be complete, and as the Fusion organs refused to publish the speech which the leaders of that party had asked to hear, on the ground that it was not what they expected, and have refused to let Mr. Carpenter, or any of his friends, have a copy from the short-hand notes prepared, he has been compelled, in justice to himself, to take the trouble of reproducing the speech from memory in order to place himself right upon the record. He has addressed the following note to the REPUBLICAN in explanation of the position:

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Having been refused a copy of the report of the remarks made by me the other evening, for publication by me, and what I said seeming to be greatly misunderstood, I have reproduced my remarks as literally as I could from memory, and ask you to publish them. Truly, yours,

MATT H. CARPENTER.

The refusal of one of our city papers to either publish the speech or give Mr. Carpenter a copy for publication is a new chapter in the chronicle of New Orleans journalism. No one can question the right of a man to refuse to give up that which he deems his own property; but it will probably be regarded elsewhere as a strange proceeding to invite a gentleman to make a public address, and then to hold the report of the speech as a privileged document. The only possible effect of such action is to put the speaker to the trouble of reproducing an extempore address. This he has done, and the speech appears on the inside pages of this morning's REPUBLICAN.

HOSTILITIES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

We have advices, not official, but probably sufficiently accurate, of something like a display of spirit by Colonel Mackenzie, commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande. He has, it appears, pursued a band of marauding Kickapoo Indians sixty miles into the interior of Mexico, and inflicted a severe but merited punishment upon them at Santa Rosa mountain. Of course this was an act of hostility to Mexico, and seems to have been regarded as such by the Mexicans, as they fired upon Mackenzie's party while recrossing the Rio Grande.

For the present we may suppose this will terminate active hostilities on the border; but the dispatches from Washington inform us that the Mexican minister is preparing to call upon our Secretary of State, to have a talk about the matter. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Fish will know just what to say to Mr. Mavesral, when he calls, and we believe he will say it. We have received advices within the past few days, that the United States commission to Texas, which has been investigating border matters for three or four months at San Antonio, has closed its labors and is prepared to make a report, if it has not already substantially given the State Department an inkling of the developments it has made. So the Secretary of State will be at no loss for information, and, as we hope, in no doubt as to the proper policy for the government to adopt.

Our citizens on the borders of Mexico have for many years been seriously annoyed and put to great loss by the invasion of Texas from the Mexican side, and so far the reported cases of redress are in very insignificant proportion to the losses sustained. To devise a sure mode of capture for these marauders would require the force of many thousand troops on the Rio Grande, which would not only be expensive, but would involve the necessity of their being there all the time and constantly on the alert. If Mexican soil can do no more than act as a filter, permitting the rascally Indians and guerrilla Mexicans to escape into the interior with their stolen property while it holds back the pursuing United States troops, then it is time something were done to change its character. If the Mexican authorities are powerless to prevent the egress of cattle stealers they must either punish them or prevent their ingress with stolen property, or at all, until our pursuers are done with them. It may be necessary to remove the boundary line further south, or to establish a United States protectorate over the frontier, or to send an army or two to various points in Mexico. Something of the sort is required, and we shall be rejoiced to hear of some practical suggestions from Mr. Mavesral for a solution of the difficulty that will satisfy the American people.

The Mexican government is too weak to entitle it to the name and rank of an organized power. It may be able to make strong representations against retaliatory acts of our citizens, but it is entirely unable to prevent the lawless acts of its own disorderly and turbulent populations on the Rio Grande. Before it can be heard with patience by the American people as a complainant it must first put itself in a position to do so. It can not plead its weakness to rule its own affairs, and then ask to shape the policy of its neighbors. Before Mexico can expect to be respected abroad she must show that she is able to command obedience at home.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The *Herald* shows a greater aptitude to find fault with judicial decisions than knowledge of the cases it criticises. The latest judicial outrage that has attracted its attention and supplied it with a first class sensation, is that wherein a member of the bar was sent to prison by Judge Hawkins for a contempt of court. The circumstances of the case are in some respects similar to that which occurred in the Eighth District Court shortly after Judge Dibble ascended the bench of that tribunal. A petition was filed which, in substance, attacked the legality of the court and the capacity of Judge Hawkins to sit as a judicial officer. If the petition had been heard, and argument had thereon, it would have presented the singular spectacle of a Louisiana judge sitting on trial in his own case when the object of the trial was to ascertain whether he is a fraud and a cheat or a lawful judge. No judgment in favor of the petitioner could have been legally rendered, as the affirmative, if decreed, would establish the incapacity of the judge to render a decision at all. The petition was, therefore, ordered to be stricken from the record. The contempt consisted in the persistent attempt of the attorney to give his reasons for his action after the court had declined to hear him and requested him to sit down. It is ingenious in the *Herald* to see any great outrage in the action of a judge who protects himself from irregular and illegal attacks.

INTERESTING TO STATE COUPON HOLDERS.

Governor Kellogg gives public notice in another column that the coupons of the State debt due January and February last will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank on and after the first of June proximo. This will be good news to bondholders, who have not only been kept out of their interest for several months, but have been unable to sell their bonds for anything like a reasonable price. The cheering assurance is also given that the coupons for March, April and May will shortly be paid.

Thus the financial clouds that have lowered upon our State for so long a time are gradually passing away, and, as Old Probabilities would put it, there is a fair prospect of clearing up weather in our horizon.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Senator Greene has proposed a series of questions to the Democracy of North Louisiana which that tribe will find it difficult to answer. This special catechism is produced in another column. We deem it profitable to the rank and file of the Democracy of Louisiana to keep these primary ideas constantly fresh in their minds as the tendency of the teachings of their leaders is to make them lose sight of them, and they fall into trouble in consequence.

DIED.

BARTANT.—On Tuesday, May 6, 1873, at 10:30 P. M., JOHN W. BARTANT, aged two years and three months, the son of John and Malvina Bartant, on Seguin street, between Delaronde and Villere, Algiers.

WALSHE'S SHIRT STORE.

The undersigned is now ready to supply all demands with a new and large stock of

GENTLEMEN'S

FASHIONABLE SHIRTS,

OF HIS OWN MAKE,

Admirably Cut to Secure a Perfect Fit.

Together with a varied stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

TOILET ARTICLES,

of recent importation. Besides the usual and complete assortment of

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

UNDERGARMENTS, FOR ALL AGES,

from two years to manhood, both in FINE DRESS as well as SCHOOL and EVERY DAY GARMENTS.

All at Moderate Prices for Cash.

The extent of his business is the best guarantee of the superiority of his goods and moderation of his prices.

Call and see for yourselves.

B. T. WALSHE,

may25 1t 2p — No. 130 Canal street.

SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR $9.

Equal to Shirts sold elsewhere for $2 50 each.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Six excellent UNDERSHIRTS for $2.
Six Summer DRAWERS for $4.
Six fine Linen HANDKERCHIEFS for $1 50.
Ten Linen-faced SHIRT COLLARS for 25c.
Six Linen SHIRT BOSOMS for $1 50.
Six English HALF HOSE for $1.
Good elastic SUSPENDERS for 25c.
Lisle Thread GLOVES for 25c.

Are some of the bargains this week at MOODY'S, and every variety of goods for a

Gentleman's Toilet

Equally cheap, at

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

Shirts made to order in the city in three days.

may25 1t 2p

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF LOUISIANA STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 24, 1873.

On and after June 1, 1873, past due coupons of January and February of the present year, will be paid upon presentation at the Louisiana National Bank, in New Orleans, and at the banking house in New York of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

A. DUBUCLET, State Treasurer.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

may25 2t 2p

ACT NO. 46—DELINQUENT TAXES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 24, 1873.

I beg to call the attention of all citizens owing delinquent taxes to the fact that act No. 46 of the last session of the Legislature expires by its own limitation on the fourteenth of June next after which time it will be impossible for them to avail themselves of its provisions remitting interest and penalties. After that day the stringent provisions of act No. 47, under the revenue law of 1871, will be applicable and the revenue officers of the State will have no option but to enforce the law, however harsh it may be. It will be their duty to institute suit in every case, which will involve not only the payment of the tax and the heavy penalty of fifty per cent, but the costs of court, which in very many cases will be greater than the penalty and often greater than the tax.

All these results may be avoided by paying simply the amount of delinquent tax due before the fourteenth of June, and I would respectfully urge all persons owing such taxes to avail themselves of the privileges of the law by complying with its terms.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

may24 2t 2p

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

State Officers Ordered to Military Duty.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

Under the provisions of the militia laws of the State of Louisiana, it is hereby directed that all employes in the several offices of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, liable to military duty, forthwith enroll themselves in some military organization in the First Division, or immediately form military companies, to be assigned to that division.

Blanks and necessary information can be obtained at the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

HENRY STREET, Adjutant General. may24 2p

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT

J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

78 .....Camp street.....78

Entrance, No. 45 Natchez street.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL having assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, purposes taking a limited number of young, middle-aged and old men for instruction, during the summer months, in Double Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc., at greatly reduced rates—

Forty Per Cent Less than to be Had at Any Commercial College in New Orleans.

Pupils can enter any time of day or night, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

my25

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

To Mr. ——, Tax Collector, —— parish:

You are hereby required to enforce immediately the collection of all overdue unpaid licenses by placing the same, not later than June 4, in the hands of the Attorney General for collection.

Up to and including the last day of June proximo, you are authorized to receive all of the four mills of the general fund, for current taxes, in Auditor's warrants bearing date subsequent to January 1, 1873.

On and after July 1, 1873, you will comply strictly with the requirements of Circular No. 5, and collect two mills of said general fund in United States currency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

may25 3t 2p

MEMORIAL DAY.

The steamboat BRADISH JOHNSON will leave the foot of Bienville street for Chalmette National Cemetery, on FRIDAY, May 30, 1873, at 10 A. M. and twelve o'clock M. and two and four o'clock P. M.; returning from the Cemetery at eleven o'clock A. M. and at one, three, and five o'clock P. M.

Tickets for the round trip, Fifty Cents, which can be secured by applying to the members of the Post or on board the boat.

W. G. JAMES,

Commander of Post No. 1, Department of Louisiana, Grand Army of the Republic. may22d

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a small boy named EDDY KAUFMAN, aged about nine and a half years, was kidnapped in the city of New Orleans, about the sixth of May, and no tidings of his whereabouts can be obtained.

Now therefore I, W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in conformity to the power vested in me, do by these presents offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who may arrest the person or persons who may be guilty of said offense, or give the necessary information which may lead to the arrest and punishment of the offender. And I do hereby enjoin upon all sheriffs and police officers to make diligent search and inquiry for said boy, so as to restore him to his father.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. may18

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A grand mass meeting of Republicans is hereby called to assemble in Mechanics' Institute, at 8 P. M., MONDAY, May 26, to submit to the country the condition of the colored people of Louisiana and to express our confidence in and our determination to support the State and national administrations. Senators J. H. Ingraham and J. Henri Burch and T. Morris Chester will speak.

J. A. MASICOT,	C. C. ANTOINE,
P. G. DESLONDE,	T. B. STAMPS,
P. Z. CANONGE,	W. G. ELLIOTT,
W. W. JOHNSON,	WILLIAM WEEKS,
F. C. ANTOINE,	PAUL W. DUNBAR,
W. B. BARRETT,	JOHN V. MASON,
GEORGE DEVEZIN,	

may24

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

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL INK WORKS,

COLLINS & JOURDAN, Proprietors and Manufacturers.

We offer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality, at Northern prices.

Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana. Business office, No. 145 Gravier street, New Orleans. may25 1y 2t2p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and elegance. 5.22

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, Apr. 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

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Families 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.

ap13 1y 2p

CAUTION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, WILLIAM C. NEAL, a private in Captain Joseph Polan's Company I, Colonel Baillie Peyton's regiment of volunteers in the war with Mexico, am now applying to the Commissioner of Pensions for a reissue to me of bounty land warrant No. 96,274, for 120 acres, said warrant having been destroyed by the burning of the steamer Alice at New Orleans.

may1 1aw 6t — WILLIAM C. NEAL.

INSURANCE.

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		$403,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,713 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 88	
Marine losses	152,136 12	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 88	
Taxes, etc	10,233 89	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,262 19	275,040 97
Profits		$33,470 58

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

City and other bonds	$55,500 00
Bank and other stocks	76,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,038 00
Real estate	61,000 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	34,854 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,053 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROTZ, 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. ROTZ, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Elected February 17, 1873.

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

George W. Hynson. mh27

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 equitable 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. ANCH, Superintendent of Agencies.

P. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Blaze,
H. Weber,	Charles Teichelman,
F. Rothert,	M. Aaron,
E. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schumacher,
H. Hainer,	J. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Backer,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Reiwitz,
William Swan,	William Peart,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zeiser,	de29 3m

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:

From time received during the year ending 31 1872 including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$719,393 17
On marine risks		162,615 17
On river risks		69,212 06
Total premiums		$951,150 78
Less unearned premiums		201,000 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$750,250 78
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,070 47	
On marine risks	98,620 [illegible]	
On river risks	125,865 [illegible]	
	$430,724 34	
Taxes	21,577 [illegible]	
Reinsurances, return premiums and profit and loss	56,476 [illegible]	
Total	$508,678 [illegible]	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 [illegible]	490,822 12
Profits		$259,428 66

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 12
City bonds	209,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	48,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 93
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	6,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	6,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	61,459 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,061,241 39

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE 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 MCTUARD,
S. Z. RELF,	L. P. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,

fel11 1y — CHARLES LAFITTE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Agency of the celebrated Grand Point parish of St. James, Louisiana.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Has constantly on hand a large stock for sale in lots to suit.

E. BOURGEOIS, ap9 1m — No. 16 Conti street.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y