New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 17, 1873.

The butt of a joke can not see the point.

If you wish to learn a case, don't look to antigold.

Senator A. R. Harris, of Louisiana, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago.

Our exchanges do not let the two cow-scrapes. Wherever a girl stops killing the five devastating moths.

A servant girl in Missouri has been straining four gallons of crab-apple jelly through an eighteen dollar veil.

An editor out West has been elected town constable, and is now able to arrest the attention of his readers.

Fireworks, pre-crackers and fire-arms are strictly forbidden in Boston on the fourth of July. No more fires are wanted.

Lee Vines, of Sabine parish, settled a business dispute one day last week by killing a Mr. Page and his son-in-law.

A physician advised a patient to take a walk on an empty stomach. "Whose stomach?" feebly asked the invalid.

The only place in America where first class water coolers can be bought for $1 75 is at Navra & Offner's, No. 171 Canal street.

Zanesville (Ohio) boys bathe in the reservoir which supplies the city with drinking water. A fastidious citizen of the place objects.

"Two white men hurl him from the sidewalk into eternity" is the way a San Francisco paper announces another Chinaman murdered.

Two bricks were thrown at Mrs. D. P. Bowers while on the stage of the Opera House, Virginia City, California, recently. The bricks were made of silver.

The ghost of Dickens is reported to be progressing finely on the continuation of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," through his medium at Brattleboro, Vermont.

A young lady who lately gave an order to her milliner for a bonnet, said: "You are to make it plain, but at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church."

On the coast of Maine there are forty-eight lighthouses and lighted beacons; eight for signals, operated by steam or hot air engines; fifty-one day or unlighted beacons, and 551 buoys in position.

There is a publican in New York city who maintains his aged father as a show about the place. The old man is near ninety, hasn't gone to bed sober for sixty years, and is hale and hearty now, which is a great encouragement to customers.

The late ingenious and circumstantial account of alleged whisky frauds in New Orleans, and the general allegations of whisky frauds in St. Louis, are understood in Washington to be the production of R. B. Pullen, formerly collector of internal revenue at Cincinnati.

A water spout of uncommon size gave a performance in Mississippi Sound Sunday morning, during a short storm. It was seen by persons in Biloxi, but was too far off in the west for critical examination. A gentleman who watched it attentively asserts that he never saw a larger one in the tropics.

There 151 deaths last week. Of these one was of sporadic cholera, three were of cholera infantum and four of cholera morbus. There were seven deaths of small-pox, fifteen of consumption, seven of infantile marasmus, eleven of inflammation of the bowels, and seven of fevers of various kinds.

Pickpockets do not enjoy life in California. An old "bull whacker" felt a strange hand in his pocket there recently, and pulling out his penknife, with a blade that weighed a pound, cut off the man's hand at the wrist, and threw it after him, with the advice to "put it in whisky where it would keep."

After Sergeant Bates comes a Lieutenant Anderson of Alexandria, Virginia, who proposes to carry a Confederate flag unfurled from Bunker Hill on a tour through the Northern States. The editor of the Alexandria *Sentinel* is not personally acquainted with the second flag bugger, but will cheerfully contribute $50 toward his coffin and interment in Boston.

A young man named Schantz, living in Caldwell county, Missouri, is the latest and most singular victim of emotional insanity. According to his ideas he is commissioned to kill fifty preachers. He attacked a Rev. Mr. Brown to commence with, and might have scored one had not the Rev. Brown felt commissioned to knock the contractor down and see that he was lodged in jail.

A lecturer, talking of affectations, and particularly the one which induces people to sign the initial of the first with the whole of their missile name, once convulsed his audience with an metaphrasm, of which, at the moment, he seemed unconscious, saying, "Sometimes this sounds well enough, but the cases are exceptional. We all like *H. Phoebus Jones*, but who could stand P. Jonathan Pinkstony?"

Colonel J. O. Nixon, being somewhat identified with the summer interests of Mississippi City, has taken a lease of the Tremont Hotel, and will keep it open for visitors during the heated term. The Colonel has already set workmen at work constructing a fine bath house, and as this will not be completed inside a week, he will not open his establishment for a week or so yet. It is half suspected that the establishment will be principally patronized by knights of bachelor life.

A letter from the amiable parish of Saline informs the Shreveport *Times* (Fusion) that "Davidson, the Fusion member of Congress from this district, who resides at Mansfield, in that parish, has received notice from unknown parties to leave the country in ten days. Our correspondent states that Mr. Davidson has been exceedingly kind to have a man named Clinton, who is extremely [illegible] of the people, appointed assessor and collector of the parish by Logan Kellogg, instead of Garner, who now, with the approbation of the public, holds the office."

HAVE WE MONARCHISTS AMONG US?

A journal set up here with the obvious, if not avowed purpose of reviving the hostilities of "the North and South," has thought proper to employ the following language:

> That great race in the South, which gave them the declaration of independence—and the great leader who made it successful—and the constitution of the United States, with ten out of the sixteen Presidents to administer it, are *apart* from the people of the North—and kept *apart* by relentless persecution and hate.
>
> The "great race" spoken of is descended from those who fought the Revolution and made the Union. They all did their part, North and South, on land, at sea, and around the council table. We deny that the people of the North and South are "apart" and deem it alike unjust and injurious to the South that such statements should be published. We especially deny the following assertion from the same source:
>
> Four States at least of the South containing this race would rejoice to-morrow to know that they were to be ruled by an honest military despot.

We demand to know what "four States" these are? In the first place there are no four States in the South in representative antagonism to the Union. In the second place the descendants of revolutionary sires are not monarchists. They were not satisfied, according to one of their historians, with the personal government of President Davis. They complained that his council was a close party clique. They resented the conscription law, the impressment laws and the alleged violation of financial faith. Some of their leading men in the empire State of Georgia and elsewhere openly denounced the despotism of the Confederate government. Whether they were right or wrong, it proved a people vigilant of guarantees and not prepared to be ruled by that curious paradox to a republican mind, "an *honest* military despot." The ancestors of these men fought the king on the Boston port bill. They fought the king on his impressment of Northern sailors on British shipping. It would do no honor to those who with Montgomery and Scott braved the snows of a Canadian wilderness to drive a king from his last colony; who aided Mexico to throw off the monarchy of Ferdinand; one of whose statesmen adopted the doctrine that no more monarchies should be established on this continent, and who drove that "*honest* military despot," Santa Anna, out of Texas.

There were persons of that great race, North and South, who preferred the royal to the republican rule. Their descendants yet remain. It is natural they should respect the opinions of their ancestors. Blood will tell. Our government was always tolerant. It granted a liberal amnesty after the revolution. Under this the Tories escaped any personal penalties. The Republicans of that period were discontented and apprehensive that these men would again link the new republic to the car of royalty. An old Republican who fought the alien and sedition acts believed that the object of the Federal party was to restore a monarchy. One of his reasons was that, after the revolution, he saw "the Tories slipping in, by little and little, into places of power and trust. He wondered at their impudence, and wondered what it would all come to!"

If he had lived to this day he would have seen hatred of one part of the people toward the other inculcated as a moral duty. He would have seen systematic defamation of a Republican administration, and, as a corollary, "an *honest* millitary despot" recommended in preference to an elective and representative government. That suspicious old Republican might have fancied that he saw, in the hereditary fidelity of this advice, a solution of his question: "What will this admission of Tory doctrines and love of monarchy come to?"

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN deems it a duty to vindicate the Southern people from this attempt to make them monarchists in the eyes of the world. The testimony of this journal is good before the tribunal of public opinion in the North and West, and it answers them and the world, that there are no four States in the South nor any portion of that people respectable in numbers, who have any wish to invite any "*honest* military despot" to rule over them.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE LIBERALS.

The Liberal party, which was justly regarded as a very important integer of the late fusion, has signalized its withdrawal from the rather unprofitable alliance by publishing a manifesto. We have read this document with some care and a certain degree of pleasure. It contains sentiments which Republicans have been fighting for during many years. Had it been published one year ago and subscribed to by any considerable number of influential citizens, it would doubtless have been productive of most excellent and desirable results. But as we can not expect American citizens to be always able to make their honest convictions of principle to suit the emergency of the time, it may be accepted as a fact that the portion of the public known as Liberals have not been able at an earlier day to embrace the peculiar political faith, which they now profess. It will be seen that they have gone as far as the reason of the case requires in adopting the fundamental doctrines of republicanism, or, as the worthy gentlemen themselves would have styled it not long since, radicalism:

> We intend to and will enforce the rights of our colored fellow-citizens to the fullest enjoyment of all the rights possessed and enjoyed by white men; of the right to travel on railroads and steamboats, entertainment at hotels and restaurants, seats at all places of public amusement or entertainments, and to public institutions, educational or otherwise, subject only to the same restrictions, and conditions, and rules as are applied to white men. We deem it unjust to exclude any of our decent and well-behaved fellow citizens from the fullest enjoyment of the means of improvement, and we believe the more the two races come in contact the better will be the opinion, and greater will be the respect of each for the other. It is the only means by which a firm foundation may be laid for amity and concord. We announce it as our firm belief that in the future political contests the highest faith should be carried out with our colored citizens.

With this view, and in order to satisfy ourselves and those who may act with us, we lay it down as one of the cardinal policies of our organization, which conventions will observe in all State, parochial and municipal elections, that one-half of the nominees shall be representatives of the white race and one-half of the colored race. There shall be an equal distribution of the powers and authority of the government between the two races, and in this way all the necessity of promises, which may never be fulfilled, will be avoided, and apprehensions at once forever set at rest.

What reason can be urged against this policy? If a white man or a colored man shall be nominated for Governor, why not a representative of the other race for Lieutenant Governor? It may be said our candidate for Governor may die, and the colored man may be Governor. This is no reason, but a display of prejudice. There are hundreds of colored men in the State who would fill with credit the office of chief executive, who would be an honor to our people and a credit to their own race. In making nominations let us put such a man on our ticket.

We must, if we are wise in statesmanship, take the world as we find it, and not be so vain as to think we are wiser than the Creator of us all. Let us banish our prejudices, as we ask our colored fellow-citizens to forget their suspicions and apprehensions, and by honestly and faithfully carrying out our principles and policy, give them and the world at once a pledge of our own belief in the wisdom of the purposes of our organization, and that we will stand by it to the end in good faith.

Now, as a preliminary step for a successful fall trade, this has our hearty approval. So many of the members of the Liberal party as are merchants, or mechanics, business men of any kind, or laborers, are entitled to reap the immediate benefits of this determination to "banish our prejudices," and the colored people doubtless will endeavor to "forget their suspicions and apprehensions" in their favor. Let commerce and business intercourse thrive, and every man do everything in his power to reform our industrial condition. But, if by this late programme of faith it is intended that a new shuffle of the political cards is to be called for, to be followed by a new deal, in which the honors are easy as between the colored people and the latter-day saints, they may look for protests.

We have excellent reasons for believing that very many of the Liberals, if not a majority of them, are sincerely and truly disgusted with that sort of politics which ostracises half the people of the State because of their race, and a large portion of the other half on account of their advocacy of the rights of the colored people. This policy has been tried and found to be destructive of the best interests of the State, and the wiser and better men in the Liberal party see abundant reasons, aside from political considerations, for abandoning it. To concede the principles, so boldly proclaimed in the manifesto, is to destroy all political antagonisms on account of color and break down the barrier that now separates the races. The colored people will then, like the whites, be found on both sides of the questions of local policy that may spring up. For we do not expect the people hereafter to be all of one mind except upon those matters that have been settled beyond reconsideration—the question of color being one of them.

We suppose it was necessary for our Liberal friends thus to advertise to the world that they have concluded to banish their prejudices. The official announcement supersedes the necessity for private explanation, if, indeed, it will not prevent it altogether. A man must go with his party, of course, and if the head men so order, the rank and file must follow or bolt. Such is party discipline, and such will be the effect, if it is not the intent, of publishing this Liberal manifesto.

RATHER MIXED.

We learn by telegraph among other things that—

1. Four deaconesses were admitted to St. Marys Protestant Episcopal Church today.

2. The seventh annual convention of the Universal Peace Union is now in session.

3. Mike McCoole and Tom Allen have signed articles for another prize fight.

In addition to these interesting items two paricides and a couple of common murders are recorded.

There is no special incongruity between the religious and the homicidal intelligence, because until the advent of the millenium men will be sometimes carried away by their passions, and bloodshed will follow in spite of Christianity and peace societies. But what shall be said of the state of society which justifies the sending by telegraph all over the country as important intelligence the news of a projected prize fight? That such barbarities are still practiced is shocking enough; that men calling themselves decent and civilized, patronize them is humiliating enough, but that they should be recognized as facts of interest to the whole country to be advertised in advance is too much.

There was a time in merry England when boxing, or "the noble art of self-defence," as it was called, was so highly prized as an athletic exercise and cultivator of fair play that the nobles as well as the plebeians made use of it; and thus accomplished themselves in that perfect command of all the limbs, that physical flexibility and firmness, that *aplomb*, which follows the regular practice of pugilism as a system of gymnastics. From this perfectly legitimate use of boxing to the brutal business of the prize-fighter there is a great descent. The latter cannot be defended on any grounds whatever. It is, as an occupation, brutalizing in its effect on those engaged in it and on the spectators; and is utterly anomalous in a Christian community. It cannot be suppressed, however, while the press supports it by parading its disgusting incidents, familiarizing the minds of our youth with its slang, and even advertising in advance the occurrence of each demoralizing show. It will, of course, be difficult to suppress altogether a method of gambling so exciting to men's baser natures, and so supported by ancient usage; but the evil might at least be mitigated by depriving it of the advantage it gains by publicity.

Let all journals pretending to decency ignore the degrading spectacle, even if the omission of its details should entail some pecuniary loss. It would soon be regarded as derogatory to furnish news of that class, and what a paper would gain in one way it would more than lose in another. What father would like to see his son poring over a circumstantial account of how Mike McCoole "punished" Tom Allen? It may be news, but all that transpires in a large city, even all that comes before the courts, and may therefore be regarded as news, is not to be set before the public.

POLITICS IN SPAIN AND FRANCE.

The great success of republican government in the United States and the weariness of kings and priests inclines France and Spain to adopt free government.

It has been the greatest proof of our capacity for self-government that we have been able to indoctrinate tolerably the immense mass of European opinion which has entered our country. But the want of the great antiseptic of free speech and opinion renders the adoption of our institutions difficult. The first step toward forming a republic is to admit all men as equal political integers. This constituency comes together, and decides to delegate executive, legislative and judicial powers under certain limitations. The definition and limitation of these powers is called a constitution. Beyond this limit of power the agents of the people can not go, without amendment of its letter of attorney.

Now, the idea of the French and Spanish people seems to be that a body elected as a Parliament upon the violent overthrow of another form of government becomes *ipso facto* a government with unlimited powers. We have seen a President chosen, not by the people, but by the Legislature. A Ministry has been balloted for in like manner, and the representative body not only claims unlimited power, but declares itself in effect a permanent body. These States can have no republican government without a convention representing the full powers of the people. As representatives of this power they must report their action to the people, to be approved or disapproved by suffrage. Elections ordered, duties defined, and penalties for abuse of trust prescribed, then this experiment of free government may be safely and, we trust, successfully made by the born subjects of a monarch. Until this delegation of power shall have been regularly and properly made, we confess a doubt of success. It is time to dissuade the public mind of the belief that any people is fit for republican institutions. The republics of the old time perfected those institutions, when they became idle and corrupt. Many peoples upon our own continent have adopted the forms of free government, and are now little better than the serfs of ambitious chieftains. We repeat our own difficulties in preserving this freedom with the tendencies of the times. But a nation which aspires to self government must watch and pray and arm and deny itself as the candidates for knighthood in the days of chivalry. It is only through the possession of sterling qualities of manhood and womanhood that the rights of freemen can be adopted and perpetuated.

WRESTLING WITH QUARANTINE.

The *Herald* asks in a tone of virtuous indignation if the slightest benefit has ever resulted to this city from the existence of the Board of Health? As this is a question of taste as well as of fact, we leave it for our enterprising contemporary to find out for itself, with the remark, however, that we fully believe there has been much good done by the board.

The immediate cause of the inquiry is the proclamation of the Governor, acting with the advice of the board, establishing quarantine against vessels arriving from certain ports where yellow fever prevails. We are aware that quarantine operates to the disadvantage of certain private interests, which is a matter of regret to all who believe in its efficacy as a preventive against the introduction of yellow fever. But one case of that dread disease hurts the trade of this city in the aggregate more than the institution of quarantine, and we think it has been demonstrated to the medical faculty that there is very little danger of yellow fever here when there is a rigid quarantine. If there were any way to produce the same sense of safety, at a cheaper rate, doubtless the board would recommend it and the law would prescribe it. But such a preventive has never yet been suggested, and the authorities are obliged to go on for awhile longer in the good old way. When the *Herald* will present a plan that receives the approval of the faculty and men of sense generally, we will join with it in asking for the repeal of the quarantine laws, though we may then have much to say in favor of the Board of Health. It is a time honored institution, and the people feel that they cannot afford to do without it.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The New York political writers are busy just now in spreading reports that this State is not paying interest on its bonded debt, but is endeavoring to receive the credit for such an act of honesty, while the money is not forthcoming, under the pretense of judicial injunctions. These anxious inquirers after truth declare that the injunction is resorted to to hide the barrenness of the treasury from the public.

There is money enough in the treasury now to the credit of the interest fund to pay all the outstanding coupons that matured in January and February last. Most of them have already been cashed, as the New York financiers know, whatever the politicians may think or say about it. At an early day in July there will be enough to pay the March, April, May and June coupons. But yet the injunctions against all disputed bonds will be respected by our financial officers until they are dissolved or set aside by competent authority. This State will pay its honest debts and resist those which ought not to be paid, regardless of what the New York *Times*, *Herald* and *World* may say about it, and even without consulting that most stupid and conceited concern called the *Nation*. Business men who have Louisiana coupons consult their New Orleans agents in regard to their business, so that the aberrations of the political writers deceive nobody except those who have no interest in the question at all. Some of the New York dailies give their readers a heap of nonsense for four cents.

The *Herald* is very much at sea concerning the issue of the North Louisiana railroad bonds. In order to set it right we feel it to be our duty to publish at an early day, the judicial proceeding had in this matter, for the purpose of vindicating the official action of Governor Kellogg. We are not fully satisfied that any such explanation is required by the public at large; but shall do it for the benefit of our neighbor who is sometimes unfortunate in historical recollections.

MARRIED.

KNAPP—NICKERSON—On Saturday, June 14, by the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, JAMES S. KNAPP, D. D. S., to MRS. FRANCIS A. NICKERSON, daughter of the late Captain Samuel Marcy. No cards.

THE MODOC WAR IS OVER,

THEREFORE BUY YOUR

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

or

In fact anything belonging to a

First Class Housefurnishing Establishment,

AT

NAVRA & OFFNER'S,

No. 171 Canal Street.

je17 1t 2p

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Having retired from the clothing business this week, I must truly express my thanks to my old friends and the public for their continued patronage for the past forty-three years since I began the clothing business, and hope the good feeling of friends will continue with me in the new field of business that I am called to as collector of taxes, First District.

N. C. FOLGER,
No. 164 Gravier street.

je16 2t

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 11, 1873.

Whereas, The time fixed by act No. 46, approved March 14, 1873, suspending interest and penalties upon delinquent taxes, has this day expired; and, whereas, the several tax collectors have been unable, during the last few days, to receive and receipt for the delinquent taxes sought to be paid, and believing that the Legislature will ratify, should it be necessary, my action in the premises, I hereby authorize and direct the several tax collectors throughout the State to receive and receipt for such delinquent taxes for the period of ten days from the date hereof, remitting all interest and penalties as provided by the act aforesaid.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. je13 2t 2p

QUARINTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 11, 1873.

Whereas, By Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855 entitled "An Act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious, or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, having such places or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1873, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit:

Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of State hereunto attached this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. je16 2t

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, i. 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. 3 and collect two mills of said general fund in United States currency.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

may 17 2tp 4p W

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT

J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

78.....Camp Street.....78

Entrance, No. 57 Natchez street.

Professor Mitchell, having assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, proposes taking a limited number of young men of aged and old men for instruction during the summer months, in Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Geography, Geography, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN COULD BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN NEW ORLEANS. Pupils can attend any time of day or night, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

These attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. mp8 3m

DEDICATION AND UNVEILING

OF THE

STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

The Statue, by Hiram Powers, presented to the city of New Orleans by Charles A. Weed, Esq., and recently erected on Lafayette Square, in front of the City Hall, will be unveiled and dedicated on

Wednesday Next, June 18, 1873,

at 5:30 P. M., under the direction of the following

Committee of Arrangements:

COLONEL J. B. WALTON, Chairman.
HON. CHARLES GAYARRE.
EDWARD PARMELE, Esq.
E. M. LUSHER, Esq.
E. C. HANCOCK, Esq.
HON. T. WHARTON COLLENS.
COLONEL G. L. BRAUN.
PASCALIS LABARRE, Esq.
PATRICK IRWIN, Esq.
COLONEL DAVID URQUHART.
COLONEL J. O. NIXON.
DR. W. NEWTON MERCER.
JOHN BURNSIDE, Esq.

Honorary Committee.

HON. L. A. WILTZ, Mayor.
Administrators composing the Council of the City of New Orleans.
JOHN CALHOUN.
LOUIS SCHNEIDER.
ROBERT BREWSTER.
E. M. TURNBULL.
H. F. STURGESS.
JAMES LEWIS.
CHARLES FITZENREITER.

Programme of Ceremonies.

E. E. PARMELE, Esq., will relate the origin of the Franklin Association.

2. The statue will be unveiled.

3. Salute—Music.

4. Judge W. W. HOWE will then deliver the oration upon the life, character and virtues of the great statesman, patriot and philosopher,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

when the ceremonies will be concluded.

All surviving members of the Franklin Association, organized in 1811; all Public Functionaries, Officers of the Army and Navy; the Typographical Union; the Historical and Literary Societies of the city; the Officers, Professors and Students of Universities, Colleges and Schools, and all Associations, Societies and Organizations, without distinction and without other notice, are cordially invited to be present and to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The ladies of New Orleans are especially and respectfully invited to grace the occasion by their presence.

The ceremonies will begin at 5:30 P. M., and will be conducted according to the foregoing programme.

By order of the committee,

J. B. WALTON, Chairman.

je17 2t 2p

A CARD.

CASSIDY'S HOTEL, PASS CHRISTIAN.

This newly established and well-located Hotel will be opened to the public for the season beginning JUNE 1, 1873. It is well supplied with all that can tend to the comfort of the guests, and no pains will be spared to make the table first class in every particular. For further information apply at office CASSIDY'S HOTEL, No. 172 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 1m1p

MARSHAL'S SALES.

John B. Leutz et al. vs. Steamboat City of Cairo—No. 10,159.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, June 17, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Custom-house, on Canal street, between Old Levee and Peters streets, in this city—

THE STEAMBOAT CITY OF CAIRO, her boats tackle, etc., as she now lies in Algiers.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, June 4, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
je7 1t 12 14 17 United States Marshal.

Aristide Miltenberger vs. John F. Polk, Administrator—No. 6,

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, July 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Custom-house, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in the city of New Orleans,

1. A TRACT OF LAND, with SUGAR PLANTATION, immediately in the rear of the estate of P. P. Bolin and Messrs Allen and Hamilton, about eleven miles above the courthouse of the parish of West Baton Rouge, containing about twenty arpents front more or less, with all the depth thereunto belonging, the side lines opening in the rear, bounded above by lands of P. P. and William Bolin, and Allen Hamilton in front by the heirs of Allen Hamilton and said estate of P. P. Bolin, below on those of the estate of P. P. Bolin, and in the rear by those of John A. Bird, James L. Lobdell and Abraham Lobdell, the said boundaries being those existing at the execution of the deed of mortgage, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, including all lands found within said boundaries, with the exception of a small lot containing two arpents, situated in the front of said land, with boundaries as then established to wit: on the second of February, 1866, and belonging to Simon Arnold at that time. Two small tracts in the back part of said lands, with the boundaries as then established, one belonging to Rufus Bird, and the other to Louis Lobdell at that time, and another tract or lot belonging to the school district, whereon the public school house was at that date located.

2. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated in the said parish of West Baton Rouge on the south side of the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete road, containing about one arpent, being a strip therefrom, acquired from J. T. Frank, of East Feliciana, on the fourth of April, 1854 and designated in the Recorder's records as the southwest quarter of section number fourteen, in township seven of range eleven east, containing about one hundred and sixty acres.

3. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, also situated in the said parish of West Baton Rouge, to the south of said railroad and fronting thereon, known as the Joe Richley tract, and designated as the northwest quarter of section thirteen in township seven of range eleven east, containing 170 36-100 acres.

4. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated in said parish, on the south of said railroad, and fronting thereon, containing thirty-one arpents, bounded on the north and west by lands of J. T. and W. Nolan, on the east by those of Stephen Pipes, and on the south by those of A. Lobdell, at the date of said mortgage, together with all the buildings and improvements on the said tracts, as will appear by reference to the said act of mortgage, a copy of which is on file in said suit.

Terms—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States treasury notes.

Cost of deed, stamps, etc., at the expense of the purchaser.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, this 1st day of May, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

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INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

25.....Commercial Place.....25

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

(Strictly Paid.)

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, in proportion thereof to the premium paid.

Losses adjusted and paid at this office, without reference to other companies, at the lowest rates, promptly on adjustment.

S. R. LOBDELL, President.
G. S. ALLEN, Superintendent of Agencies.
E. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Boling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. R. Lobdell,	F. Bouny,
H. Wolf,	Henry Tuchemann,
P. Robbert,	M. Arnona,
E. Sinderwick,	E. Mandeville,
William Ripper,	G. Schoenhausen,
E. Hatfield,	J. B. Vordick,
W. Leonard,	J. Buchler,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Schwartz,
C. Claude Sewell,	William Abels,
F. Pippo,	J. Ahl.
F. Zeiser,	

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$[illegible]
Assets December 31, 1872.....$[illegible]

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

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

J. TILTON, President.
J. W. HOWE, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Parro,
C. T. Bergeron,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Salmon,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Milleberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. E. Schmidt,
Charles Leitz,	J. Tilton.

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INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks	$711,[illegible]
On marine risks	92,[illegible]
On river risks	192,[illegible]
Total premiums	$1,097,002 92
Less unearned premiums	292,[illegible]
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873	$804,[illegible]
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$[illegible]
On marine risks	41,149 47
On river risks	43,241 21
Taxes	21,[illegible]
Reinsurance and return premiums	61,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,[illegible] — $611,431 32
Profit	$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$124,[illegible] 15
City bonds	207,000 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,[illegible] 00
Notes secured by mortgage	401,[illegible] 20
Notes secured by pledge	153,[illegible] 72
Bills receivable	60,[illegible] 79
Premium in course of collection	191,[illegible] 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,000 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,336,299 46

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 ninth day of June, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next.

Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand, interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
S. J. Reif,	L. F. Generes,
M. Pulz	P. Fourchy,
D. S. Witt	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Leitz.	

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LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873.....$[illegible]

Viz: Fire premiums	$1,[illegible]
Marine premiums	1,[illegible]
River premiums	29,[illegible] 17 — $[illegible]
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums	[illegible]
Net premiums	$[illegible]
Fire losses	$71,[illegible]
Marine losses	17,[illegible]
River losses	1,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Taxes, etc.	1,[illegible]
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,[illegible] 19 — [illegible]
Profits	$[illegible]

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

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

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROEX, Secretary.

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

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

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 16 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, Pres'dent.
ANT. CAMBIRE, Vice President.
J. P. ROEX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Cambire,	Chas. Howard,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
B. Brugier,	E. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Baldwin,	Aug. Bohn,
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Tobin,
R. R. Stackhouse,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Venn,	William Knox,
R. Mandeville,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisheart,	J. R. Lewis,
J. Leonard,	Alfonso Visset,
Frank Williams,	A. E. Miller,