New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18, 1873.

Delaware promises a tremendous crop of peaches.

Pro and Con is a new English journal, entirely devoted to "press."

Mrs. Jones says her husband is a three-handed man—right hand, left hand and a little behind hand.

The young man who boasted that he could marry any girl he pleased found that he couldn't please any.

A thrifty Indiana sheriff sets his jurymen to cutting grass about the courthouse. "Mow, or agree," is his motto.

The type of a Pittsburg editor made him say: "The Legislature pasted the bill over the Governor's head." He passed—for that compositor.

The Mayor of Nashville proclaims that the city will pay druggists for all cholera medicine furnished to persons unable to purchase the same.

Lieutenant General Sheridan promises to be at the inauguration and unveiling of the statue of Ethan Allen, in Burlington, Vermont, on the fourth of July.

A Western poet, named Charles Oliver Dickson, recently published a poem under his initials, with this ludicrous result, "The Golden Sunset," by C. O. D.

It is comfortable, this weather, to read of the Shah of Persia, who has an overcoat, which, with its decorations and ornaments, is valued at a million dollars.

Quincy, Illinois, will hereafter allow no horses to stand unhitched in the streets. If an animal becomes balky, and refuses to go on he must be immediately tied.

A Peoria man has a fine-looking library made up of Patent Office reports, covered and with the backs labeled with the names of great authors and their works.

An Irish editor says that, "in the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper this week."

Now that the English have concluded a favorable treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, fancy Morocco slippers ought to be marked way down by our dealers.

The frivolity and pointless talk of which you complain among women are but the rapid buzz of the wheel which has no regulation. It means power running to waste.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbor, to surrender the rascal to justice.

In Cincinnati whisky is bought new one day for eighty-five cents and sold a few days afterward, with considerable admixture of cheaper effect, as whisky three years old, for about $1.[illegible] per gallon.

A man who wanted to be a minister, said he believed he had been called to "labor in the Lord's vineyard." His brother, who was less noted for his piety, said that he had mistaken the word "barnyard" for vineyard.

We are indebted to E. A. Yorke, agent, for the seventh annual report of the board of directors of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company to the stockholders, May 7, 1873. Also for late Havana papers.

A hard case. A Western girl, from a new malady, has become almost a living statue. Her skin has gradually hardened and to the touch resembles slate or marble. The doctor calls it "sclerotina, or chorionitis, or induration of the cellular tissue."

Hear the man: "The profusion and color of her hair would lead one to look upon it as though it was spun by the nimble fingers of the easy hours, as they glided through the bright June days, whose many sunny rays of light had been caught in the meshes, and were contented to go no further." She had a red head.

A Chicago Jenkins wrote rapturously of the toilet of a particular lady at the jubilee ball. It subsequently appeared that many a lady there was dressed far more elegantly. Moreover, the lady he named was not in full dress toilet. She was not, in fact, at the ball, being in Europe on that occasion. With these trifling errors excepted, Jenkins was right.

What's in a name? In answer to a Boston order for "porgies," a Newport fish monger sent thirty-five barrels of "scup." The parties wanted "menhaden," refused to receive the "scup," and returned them. The fishmonger would not take them back, contending that "porgies" was the name in ordinary use for "scup" in Boston. While the courts are deciding what is a porgie, the fish have an unusually smell at the depot.

The June term of the Supreme Court was formally commenced at Opelousas, on the eleventh instant. Chief Justice Ludeling and all the associate justices are present except Mr. Howell. The following named gentlemen passed a successful examination and were admitted to the bar: A. Fontelieu and Julius Robertson, of Iberia; Frank D. Chretien and John A. Castellanos, of New Orleans; W. S. L. Bringhurst, of Rapides; and O. H. Violet, of St. Landry.

As this is the time of year when certain men decide what drink they will swallow during the summer, the following old item will not be out of place: A wife asked her husband for a new dress. He replied: "Times are hard, my dear; so hard I can hardly keep my nose above water." Whereupon she retorted: "You can keep your nose above water easy enough, if you have a mind to; but the trouble is that you keep it too much above brandy."

A writer in the Albany evening *Times*, who has been taking a look at the Shakers of Albany county, thinks that both their zeal and numbers are decreasing. From the preponderence of the aged among them, he thinks a statistician would soon number their years of existence, unless a religious revival in the land occurs to relight their dying energies, for it is well known they "neither marry nor have any children of their own, but accept, to apprenticeship, orphan children of respectable parentage. Let the Shakers be preserved; by their preserves we know them.

THE FINAL SURRENDER.

Upon reading the resolutions passed the night before last at the mixed meeting of the old and prominent citizens, and the names of the signers thereto, we can not hail that band of converts to the most radical principles of the Republican party, nor can congratulate our State and people on the happy event, without feelings of pardonable self-gratulation. That these eminently respectable personages have been driven to adopt this course, so contrary to all their past actions and principles, slowly and reluctantly, after having fought backward step by step till the advancing hosts of progress had gained the very heart of their citadel, seized their banner, emblazoned with the legend "This is a white man's government," dashed it to the ground and torn it to ribbons, that they should have waited, we repeat, until all hope of some turn of luck, some providential interposition in their favor, was utterly destroyed before yielding to the irresistible, only serves as another instance of the immense power of prejudice and heightens the triumph afforded by their tardy acquiescence. And how complete that triumph is, how emphatic that acquiescence! They dedicate themselves to the unification of our people, and by "our people" they mean "all men of whatever race, color or religion who are citizens of Louisiana." This admission alone, coming from those who have heretofore arrogated to themselves and those who upheld them in their sectional prejudices the exclusive right to be regarded as the "people" of the State, is an advance so great that all the subsequent ones, even the admission of the negro to the privileges of drinking at the same bar, acting as director in the same corporations, and sending their children to the same schools, follow as logical sequences.

That this radical change is as sincere as it is radical there can be no doubt; that when practically carried out it will result in the "redemption" of Louisiana, is equally certain. All our recent troubles have arisen from the struggles of the party and classes opposed to the principles of Republicanism, to practically nullify the laws investing the colored people with civil and political rights, and the counter struggles of the colored people and their friends—that is the Republican party—to enforce those laws. This "unification of our people," however, desirable as it is, and likely as it is to be brought about by efforts like this, can not take place suddenly. If it could, the mission of the Republican party might be regarded as accomplished; for this, the unification of the people by means of equal laws, brotherhood and fair dealing toward all citizens, irrespective of color, race or religion, has been its special mission. One swallow does not make a summer; and until these clear-minded and candid leaders, who from their height of mental cultivation and patriotism have seen what is best for our people, shall have brought these people to the point of following them, there is much work to do, which the Republican party and it alone can accomplish. At present it is fair to presume that the rank and file of what was the Democratic party are not prepared to follow these self-appointed leaders. It is almost certain that the negroes, as a class, are not prepared to trust them. They will demand, and not unreasonably, practical evidences of their sincerity. They can not forget, these negroes, their long years of slavery, the reluctance with which their emancipation was recognized, the stubborness with which every right implied in that emancipation was struggled against. They can not forget that for simply being suspected of an intention to confer upon them privileges far inferior to those now so glibly promised, men, their friends, were threatened, cursed, insulted, murdered. They can not forget the thirtieth of July, 1866. Nor can they forget that these deeds were incited and justified by the very class—we will not say by some of the very men—who are now willing to acknowledge them as fellow-citizens.

We do not allude to these things to prejudice the mind of the colored man against his new friends. They are thoughts which rise spontaneously upon contemplating the stupendous political change which these few years have produced; reflections which suggest the need of caution in adapting one's self to such changes. Let the colored people welcome, as we do, this noble band of recruits to the army of progress, testing well their sincerity, however, before placing them in positions of power and responsibility, and ever remembering the means by which it was made possible to establish the principles whose justice now receives such distinguished recognition.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG AND THE NORTH LOUISIANA RAILROAD BONDS.

The *Herald* having run out of anything else to charge against Governor Kellogg, now arraigns him for complying with the laws he has sworn to support and enforce. A Legislature elected before he came into office enacted a law giving one of the railroads of this State certain aid in the shape of bonds. This act was signed by his predecessor in office on the tenth of April, 1872, and officially promulgated September 21 following. Litigation followed, beginning in the Fourteenth Judicial District Court, and ending, like most of our important legal disputes, in the Supreme Court, the result of which was to declare the act authorizing the issue of the bonds valid and binding upon all the officials and inhabitants of the State, the executive included. We publish in another place the opinion of the Supreme Court as delivered by Mr. Justice Howell, which was concurred in by Judges Wyly and Kennard. Also the concurring opinion of Judge Taliaferro. The opinion of the court is, therefore, sustained by three of the judges, and the judgment by the unanimous vote of all the members who sat in the case. Chief Justice Ludeling having some interest in the result recused himself.

For complying with the law, thus originated, thus approved and thus expounded by its constitutional interpreters, the *Herald* takes the Governor to task and tries to create the impression that he has been guilty of some great outrage. To say that the Governor signed the bonds with reluctance is merely to disclose his views of the impropriety of the measure; but as the matter was out of his discretion, and met him at the very threshold of his official career, as a duty imposed upon him by those who had the authority to impose it, he simply did what any other conscientious man would have done in like circumstances. He first inquired of eminent legal counsel what course he should pursue, and followed the advice thus obtained. In our judgment, neither Governor Kellogg nor Counsellor Hunt had any discretion in the matter. The law was too plain to leave any clear minded man in doubt. The following is the correspondence between the Governor and W. H. Hunt, Esq.:

GOVERNOR KELLOGG TO MR. HUNT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 21, 1873.

William H. Hunt, Esq.:

SIR—Application has been made to me to sign and issue certain bonds to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, under act No. 97 of the acts of 1872. I am opposed to increasing in any manner the outstanding obligations of the State unless I am legally required to do so in the discharge of my duty. Will you please examine this whole matter carefully, and give me your written opinion whether or not it is my duty, as executive of the State, to sign and issue these bonds to the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

REPLY OF MR. HUNT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1873.

SIR—I have carefully considered the statute you submitted to me, and also the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of State vs. the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, delivered in December last.

I am clearly of opinion that under that decision it becomes your duty to issue the bonds provided for by the act, however much you may condemn the legislation.

The decision establishes the constitutionality and validity of the statute, and also the fact that the conditions and terms of the act have been accepted by the company within the required delay.

The statute of 1872 provides that on the delivery of the stock "the remainder of the whole number of bonds shall immediately be issued," and commands that the Governor shall "cause to be prepared, signed and executed the said $520,000 of said bonds yet to be issued, and deliver the same to the president of said company."

The court has decided that "there can be no question as to the issuance of the remainder of the bonds."

There can be but one opinion as to the purport of the statute and the decision of Supreme Court.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. HUNT, Counsellor at Law.

His Excellency W. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AMNESTIES.

The war evoked vindictive acts and sentiments. Emancipation arrayed across boundaries of fear and pride two races whose relations had been revolutionized. Time is the great solvent of human asperities, and a few years has softened the sectional and race relations of those who were antagonists.

A sentiment of grateful surprise has accepted the amnesty act. The magnanimity of General Grant toward his defeated fellow-citizens is appreciated. The disciplined courage of the Northern armies, and the heroic endurance of the Southern soldiers, are subjects of mutual respect. The Southern soldier who sleeps afar and alone, in some cemetery of national dead, is garlanded by sympathy for a gallant if misguided warrior. The grave of the Northern boy who fell on a distant field revives the memory of some one who sleeps like him alone and unfriended. This exchange of the dead is a truce between the living—a truce of mutual misunderstanding—and each thinks more kindly of the other for the sprig of evergreen thrown on the grave of the stranger. These overtures of conciliation made by the more powerful section have touched another chord in the American heart. It has reminded the Southern people that they too owe a duty to humanity and patriotism. They hold the majority in numbers, the supremacy in wealth and in intelligence over the colored race. They remember the fidelity which built up their fortunes and guarded their homes. They do not forget that those who have obtained that liberty which they now prize more than those who may have been temporarily deprived of it never plotted for their freedom, nor secured it by fire, murder or treachery. The Southern people feel the great memento. "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

In honor, in wisdom and in kindness they tender their hand to the colored people. They say: "You have nursed us and our children, you have toiled for our support and watched over our possessions. For generations you have lived and labored with us. We now welcome you upon the platform of civil, political and social equality. Henceforth we will employ jointly this common patrimony. Henceforth we will have one fortune, one country and one destiny. Citizens of the United States, we have been reinstated in all that we had ourselves lost. It would be ungracious and ungrateful that we should exclude you from a just and equal participation in all which has been regranted to ourselves."

SCRUTINIZING HER DEBT.

St. Louis follows the example of New York. She has a commission of citizens who are right after the contractors and the powers which make corporate contracts. This commission reports, among others abuses, that one contractor procured himself to be appointed by the County Court to superintend the erection of a poor house, the cost of which was not fixed and the rate of compensation allowed to the superintendent was some five per cent on the cost. He was also empowered to fix the rates of work and material, and was the last resort. With this excellent arrangement it will occasion no surprise that St. Louis was about to have one of the most costly poor houses in the country. Indeed such an asylum for the taxpayer would soon have become necessary under such a system of disbursement.

Some idea of the scope of this Sir Christopher Wren's designs may be had from the fact that the residence of the keeper of this poor house was to cost sixty thousand dollars, and the aggregate estimate was a little short of half a million. This would have made the commission of the superintendent exceed the salary of an old fashioned President of the United States. He might have emulated the example of Don Manuel Ordonnez, "who grew rich by taking care of the concerns of the poor."

The commissioners, however, went to work scrutinizing this contract, and found that the building could have been built by responsible parties for about one-fourth of the estimate of the grand architect; that there had been large over-estimates in stone and other work already done; that the site was injudiciously chosen, and that it would be better to abandon it with the work already done than to carry out the plans of the constructor, who collected a premium off of his own extravagance. Such a a noise was rung in the ears of the County Court that it has suspended the contract, and is engaged in an attempt to compromise with the superintendent of the contractors. It will be remembered that Tweed had difficulties which this Western manager avoided. Tweed was compelled to obtain from the Legislature a committee to audit the fraudulent bills against the city before they could be paid. This St. Louis sharp procured authority to order and audit all the bills on which he was to receive a commission. This scrutiny is on the proper principle. It is a legal inquiry into the validity of public obligations, and a regular and legal resistance to all that may be fraudulent and void. Such is the plan proposed by Governor Kellogg, and we shall expect similar exposures of all unjust obligations at the hands of the commissioners appointed by him. The plan of indominate resistance to all taxes and consequent repudiation of all debt is a wild and dishonest practice of including all obligations in a common condemnation and making a percentage of dishonest debt an excuse for refusing to pay any debt at all. We prefer the St. Louis mode of scrutiny, with the observation that it would have been more effectual if it had commenced in more vigilance by the appointing and contracting authorities of the city and county.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

We have seen a great deal of this dodge. The independent press is generally a neutral press in all matters where it can advertise for both sides. Its independence rarely tends to attack any domestic abuses or any local rough who will take indemnity out of the independent hide, or demand compensation in standard dollars. But when your really independent press does get a chance at the dead or the distant, the independence of all truth and feeling which is manifested is delightful to the disinterested bystander. We have many examples of this independence, and the New York *Sun* is a specimen in our mind at present. It selects the State of Louisiana, its government and finances for the display of its fearless indifference to consequences. It charges that our fiscal authorities do not tell the truth; that our executive is a truckler, and exposes the political troubles of our community without compunction or reserve. This is a safe game. The State of Louisiana will bring no action of libel. Her Governor will not sue for defamation of character, so the *Sun* is free to blaze away without responsibility. Those who like a specimen of journalism independent of truth, justice or feeling, can find it in the columns of the New York *Sun*, whenever it treats of Louisiana.

HARMONY INDISPENSABLE TO PROGRESS.

The prosecution of war stops the pursuits of peace. The antagonisms of party have a similar effect. The talent and energy which should be united in the pursuit of common interests, are exhausted and annihilated in a conflict of passions. It would be difficult to compute the damage to Louisiana from this conflict of her able and energetic citizens. So absolute has been the separation, so intolerant has proved the speech, that men almost feared to borrow money of those who voted a different ticket from themselves. We now look for a business amnesty and a cordial co-operation among those who were of late in political warfare against each other. Turning such an amount of ability, devoting so much time and means as has been heretofore employed in this partisan conflict to the benefit and progress of Louisiana and a new day dawning upon us, public credit and official integrity restored, federal and sectional favors renewed, kindly and cordial relations secured, and Louisiana will become the petted protege of the Union.

Here is the point at which the advance of American progress will be organized. New Orleans will be the base of future progress. Those interests which war and faction have prostrated will bud and grow with more than tropical luxuriance; just as crops will wave where the hoof and the wheel of battle had left desolation.

NOT SO EASY.

We are aware that it has long seemed to many gentlemen a very easy thing to conduct a daily paper. Persons, therefore, who could not pen a decent paragraph, ignorant of political history, and without literary reading, take charge of a journal, and run it with entire confidence. Now, running a paper is like running a ship. It requires experience, courage, vigilance. It is no place for an amateur. It is no fancy yachting. Editing a journal is a profession like law or merchandise. It requires a statesman and a scholar to conduct it. Invitations to dinners and balls, correspondents complimentary of the liberal and accomplished proprietor are small affairs, though they flatter the neophyte of journalism hugely. It is when the columns of a journal may be found to have been ruled by some astute underling, or when a large libel wave breaks amidships, or a personal demand for atonement for some thoughtless pen, that the editor is needed. Indeed, it is in his knowledge of men and of style and measures that the practical editor is best known and most valued.

Some perplexities which have befallen some of our amateur journalists recently lead us to infer that a more reasonable estimate will be formed of the duties of journalism, and a higher value put upon the capacity of those who are professionally fitted to conduct them.

Now that the good men of both races are rejoicing over the reconciliation so happily effected by the one hundred consulting citizens, the resolutions of the Liberal party and Judge Cullom's admirable decision in the Josephine Decuir case, E. Booth, Senator, Esq., must appear on the scene with a call for his "legislative caucus" to meet. This is probably done to remind us that we once suffered from political perversity, and that we should, like Lot's wife, turn our eyes to look upon the abandoned and consuming wreck. There never was any necessity for the cogitations of Mr. Booth's caucus. There is less now than ever. It was never able to accomplish anything but trouble to those who put faith in it. And as nobody now believes in it they ought to disband altogether, or meet like any other private gentlemen, without parade or ostentation.

The New York girls wear ham-bag looking Normandy caps.

MARRIED.

GUTHRIE—MERRICK.—On Tuesday, June 17, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Mathews, JAMES B. GUTHRIE, to CLARA, youngest daughter of Judge E. T. Merrick, all of New Orleans. No cards.

DIED.

MONTIEL—On Tuesday, the seventeenth instant, at 11 P. M., TITANIA, aged ten months and eleven days, only daughter of Alcee J. Montiel and Antonia Dreux.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her grandfather's residence, No. 136 Elysian Fields street, between Rampart and St. Claude, at 3 P. M. This Day.

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.

je17 2t No. 169 Gravier street.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 14, 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. je17 2t

QUARINTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 14, 1873.

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1873, 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, leaving 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, Mantanzas, 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. je17 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 posting 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 requirement of Circular No. 7 and collect two mills on a general fund in United States currency.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

my15 1m 2p W

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. fa22

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, proposes taking a limited number of young children 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 attend any time or day or night, from 9 A. M. to P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my[illegible] 1m

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 1y1p

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. 122 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 1m5p

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Aristide Millenberger vs. John F. Polock, Administrator—No 6155.

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 Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city—

1. A TRACT OF LAND, OR SUGAR PLANTATION, immediately in the rear of the estate of P. P. Bacon 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 J. T. and William Nolan, and Allen Hamilton; in front by those of Allen Hamilton and said estate of P. P. Babin; below by those of the estate of P. P. Babin, and in the rear by those of John A. Bird, James L. Lobdell and Abraham Lobdell (the said boundaries being those existing on the second of February, 1856, date of the 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, 1856, and belonging to Zenon Allain at that time. Two small tracts in the back part of said lands, with the boundaries as then established, one belonging to Evariste Enger, and the other to Louis Lavigne 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 and Opelousas Railroad, and about half a mile therefrom, acquired from J. T. Flynn, of East Feliciana, on the tenth of April, 1854, and designated in the Receiver's receipt 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 159 4-10 acres.

4. ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated in said parish, on the south of said railroad, and fronting thereon, containing thirty-nine superficial acres, 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, thirteenth day of May, 1873.

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

my11 je7 21 28 jy5

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

C. W. Bowen vs. Steamboat Royal George—No. 10,256.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT ROYAL GEORGE, now owned by C. W. Bowen, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of July, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of June, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

je17 2t jy12 2t

John H. Howard vs. Steamboat H. C. Yeager—No. 10,241.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT HENRY C. YEAGER, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by John H. Howard for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of July, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, sixteenth day of June, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

James W. Lyons vs. Steamship Fire Queen—No. 10,229.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMSHIP FIRE QUEEN, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by James W. Lyons for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of July, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, fourth day of June, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

INSURANCE.

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.

S. E. LOEB, President.
O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies.
E. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Bering	F. S. Anderson
S. E. Loeb,	F. Blake,
H. Weber,	Charles Tonnelmann,
F. Robbert,	M. Ascona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart
William Hipper,	L. Schirmann,
H. Hamer,	J. B. Vergez
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Roerl,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	dec15m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$[illegible]
Assets December 31, 1872.....755,341 24

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

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

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Denhart,	M. Payre,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
O. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Milternberger,
A. Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes. fa14 1y

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	$731,[illegible]
On marine risks	91,6[illegible] 12
On river risks	192,562 14
Total premiums	$1,097,011 92
Less unearned premiums	202,[illegible]
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873	$894,412 92
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$432,[illegible] 28
On marine risks	45,149 47
On river risks	61,54[illegible] 21
Taxes	2,192 92
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,061 67
Total	$623,2[illegible] 64
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,777 21—$611,[illegible] 37
Profit	$192,922 [illegible]

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$121,371 17
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,183 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,222 30
Notes secured by pledge	150,[illegible] 72
Bills receivable	46,671 79
Premium in course of collection	101,303 26
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,500 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,[illegible] 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,[illegible] 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	1,[illegible] 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	7,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows Hall	2,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,500 00
Total	$1,386,209 [illegible]

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. Norr, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 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 McCloskey,
S. Z. Reid,	L. F. Genetes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. White,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte	fe17 1y

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 21, 1873.....$[illegible]

Viz: Fire premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	1[illegible]	
River premiums	2[illegible] 47—	[illegible]
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		[illegible]
Net premiums		$[illegible]
Fire losses	$71,222 [illegible]	
Marine losses	1[illegible] 17	
River losses	[illegible] 77	
Total	$2[illegible]	
Taxes, etc.	[illegible]	
Expenses, profit and loss		
Less discount account	$7,[illegible] 19—	$[illegible]
Profits		$[illegible]

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

City and other bonds	$[illegible]
Bank and other stocks	15,047 [illegible]
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	67,[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Bills receivable on mortgages	[illegible]
Bills receivable	2[illegible],551 77
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible],347 [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. ROYE, 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. 14½ 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. CAPDEVIELLE, Vice President.
J. P. ROYE, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Capdevielle,	Chas. Honold,
George A.