New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 21, 1873.

No publisher will take Matilda Heron's life.

A divorce has been granted Pauline Lucca. Lucky Lucca!

Mrs. Partington says health is a great blessing, particularly when you are ill.

Josh Billings' new book will be called "Everybody's Friend." That is the kind of a man he is.

Springfield, Massachusetts, has its streets sprinkled with mineral water from a sulphur spring.

Of the fourteen Senators who have refused to take their back pay not one is from the South.

A matinee, ball and concert is announced to take place to-day at Exposition Hall. Tickets fifty cents.

The pious dentists of California have passed resolutions favorable to putting only rubber dams in the mouth.

At a press convention held in Mississippi, Miss Jonnie Hunt, of Vicksburg, read a two column poem which she called "Happy."

We have received, with the compliments of James Mixter, late files of the Mexico City *Two Republics* and the *Cosmopolitan*.

In the absence of any regular jubilee singers, Florida is happy with singing frogs. They do part and chorus music with fine effect.

MacMahon, President of France, is in his sixty-fifth year, and his family motto, translated into English, is: "We have come to remain."

A summer night festival will be the attraction at Carrollton Gardens this evening. It will be given by Harmony Club for the benefit of the Touro Infirmary.

General Canby's brother, who became insane when he received the news of the murder, died in the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum on the ninth instant.

The United States has recovered a verdict of fifteen hundred dollars, in a suit against New York city, for value of property destroyed during the draft riots of 1863.

Where did they meet? At a woman's meeting in San Francisco, lately, the chairwoman requested the audience not to applaud, "as the noise would scare the horses below."

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* makes mention of a fine landscape picture, "Souvenir de Veneon," at the "Salon," painted by Mr. Cheret, a native of New Orleans.

Residents of Waterbury, Connecticut, complain of the unfairness of stopping the long-established custom of public bathing in the city reservoir, just because a few monopolists wish to breed fish in it.

The aeronaut, Wise in name only, is really determined to attempt a balloon trip to Europe. He asks for no money, but will be satisfied with a little linseed oil and a few yards of silk and other materials, with which to construct a balloon.

A bachelor says that if you hand a lady a newspaper with paragraphs cut out of it not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest felt in the paper by the lady will centre in finding out what the missing paragraphs contained.

A letter from Rome relates how a match was made between a Kentucky girl and an Italian nobleman, into one of whose eyes she had accidentally punched her parasol. Now all Italian gentlemen are in danger from American umbrellas.

Counsel in libel suits are sometimes a little personal in the heat of argument. One gentleman was somewhat offended at family reminiscences and afterward said the other mustn't do so no more, but that will probably be the end of it.

The Hon. William Williams has disposed of his "back pay." He has been boarding with an excellent lady for some thirty years, and having ever been handsomely treated by her, and at cheap rates, he has turned over the whole sum to her. The lady's name is Mrs. William Williams.

The office of mail carrier on the plains, between Cheyenne and White Clay, a distance of 140 miles, is vacant. The pay is good and the chances for fame are better. The last incumbent became the Sioux chased him nine miles and filled him so full of bullets that he couldn't discharge his duties.

A meeting is called to-night, at Mechanics' Institute, of officers, soldiers and others who served under the late General Canby during the war. It is understood the object of the meeting will be to raise a purse for his widow, who is left in an impecunious condition. It is expected that General Emory will preside.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M. at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, one mowing machine and one mower and reaper combined; also, one lady's small gold watch, two diamond rings, one set of lady's jewelry (brooch, ear-rings and buttons.) And at 5 P. M., at same place, the contents of a grocery store, etc. See advertisements.

A lady writes this: "It appears in this age that an exquisitely neat taste is 'acquired.' Girls under twenty are rarely tidy. They may desire to look neat, but they do not attain to exquisite freshness. Old maids, and women happily married, are the ones who learn the refinement and quintessence of neatness. The former naturally incline that way, and the latter have the incentive to excite and retain their husband's admiration."

Mr. Charles Baswildebald, a candy maker of Macon, Georgia, did not throw his life entirely away, for if he had not gone into the woods and hung to a pine tree with his suspenders, the reporter of the local paper would have had no occasion for the following splendid burst: "There, for two months, his body has been hanging, beaten upon by the rain, withered by the sun, swung and swayed by the winds, while his requiem was sung in the branches of the pines in grander diapasons than were ever breathed upon the organ."

A FIRM, CLEAR-HEADED JUDGE.

Judge Lynch possesses, happily, the characteristics, in a very eminent degree, which enable him to conduct the case now before him to the great satisfaction of the public. He has profound legal ability; he is familiar with the authorities; has a perfect sense of justice, and is as brave as Julius Cæsar. While he never loses his presence of mind, he has his patience sorely tried at times by the pertinacity of the counsel for the *Picayune* in sticking to one idea, and that a wrong one. It is, moreover, the only idea they have suggested since they have ceased to harangue the court for an attachment for Pelagie Brown. Evidently, Messrs. Ogden, Randolph, Voorhies—and we do not know how many more of them there are—fully believe that Judge Hawkins is on trial before the Fourth District Court for perjury. The case before Judge Lynch is one against the *Picayune* for taking liberties with the reputation of a most worthy citizen, by accusing him of an infamous crime. If the defense had any reason to doubt the truth of their assertions, or desired to have Judge Hawkins tried for perjury, they should have attended to that before they so confidently proclaimed his turpitude. The *Picayune* first set itself up as a court—a mock tribunal, it is true, but yet a sort of self-constituted arbiter—proclaimed Judge Hawkins guilty of a crime of which he had not even been accused by anybody else, and certainly not convicted by any legal tribunal, and when called to account for such a liberty with the unblemished name of a good citizen, wants to go into a lengthy trial of Hawkins instead of defending itself for its own illegal publication. The attempt to arraign Judge Hawkins on this trial purports a confession of judgment, proclaims to the world that the publication was without authority, and the only hope of saving themselves lies in a possible conviction before Judge Lynch. This idea is not a very brilliant one, it is true; but it is the best the defendants have. If Hawkins had been a convicted perjurer at the time this libel was published, why then he was one, and any man had a right to say so. But as he had not been either convicted, tried, nor even accused of such a crime, to publish him as guilty in a public newspaper was a very grave offense, for which the defendants are now on their trial. It is the *Picayune's* trial, not Jude Hawkins. The latter has very little interest in the result. But the community has a very deep interest in knowing whether every man who sets himself up as a public reformer may destroy private reputation to promote his ideas of the public good without giving adequate compensation for it.

It will be seen that the question is not a very broad one, nor at all complicated. The *Picayune* either published the article complained of or it did not. Counsel for defense admit the publication. The article is either libelous or it is not. Upon the face of it it appears to be grossly libelous. Defendants have failed to file the decree of any court adjudging the complainant guilty of perjury, perfidy, or any other crime, and as he stands before the community a perfectly innocent man, the defendants fear that unless they can blacken his character in some way or another right soon, they will be amerced in damages. The counsel, therefore, appear to be anxious to put off the trial of their case until they can get a judicial decision about something else. But Judge Lynch inflexibly keeps them to the narrow channel of the law and rules of practice. Of course there is a good deal of fluttering and chirruping, as much as we see and hear among a flock of turkeys when driven through the streets about Christmas time. The lawyers, like the feathered bipeds, want to turn into every little side alley and dark hole instead of going straight ahead. About every five minutes or so they take an "exception," thinking, perhaps, to overawe the judge by this frequent reference to the higher tribunal. But Judge Lynch is a profound and accomplished lawyer, and he knows the judges of the Supreme Court are so likewise. He furthermore knows that not one in twenty of the exceptions to his rulings will ever be presented to the Supreme Court, and none of those that are will be sustained.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY AND DISCRETION.

Without reference to the past legislation in regard to this work of improvement, we are required to express an opinion upon the propriety of the executive giving his signature to certain bonds which the law orders him to issue and deliver to the president of that company.

In this act as the Governor has no responsibility for the law so he has no right to disobey its mandates. We do not belong to that higher or lower law school which maintains that an officer can not be required to execute, or a citizen to obey any law deemed by either unlawful or immoral. This doctrine the REPUBLICAN has persistently maintained throughout all the anti-tax riots and resistance. The executive finds his sole warrant in the law. He has no discretion except to obey its commands, and no responsibility for obeying its literal order as in this case.

It is useless to waste paper in showing what would be the consequences to society if the executive possessed a discretion to defeat a law by declining to put it in force.

We are told that the courts can not compel a Governor by mandamus to do an executive act. That may be, but a clear-headed or conscientious Governor would not make any such want of compulsory power an excuse for failing to perform his duty.

Let not Governors nor those who defend their derelictions, take comfort from the assumed incapacity of the courts to compel obedience. There is an ample power of compulsion impending over an executive who would defeat the representative will by personal inaction. It is written that any person may accuse a public officer before the Legislature, by setting forth charges of malversation or malfeasance in office and filing a list of witnesses in the matter. While, then, the courts may not exercise the power of mandamus, any one deeming the executive derelict in failing to give effect to a law can exhibit charges before the representatives of the people, and their judgment may remove from office and disqualify from holding any office of profit or trust in the State. This is a penalty far more serious than mandamus. It has a power of official paralysis which has been recently exhibited before our people. We should not deem it politically healthy for an executive to incur or encounter it. We apprehend that Governor Kellogg finds warrant of law for issuing and delivering these bonds, and it is only an evidence of his extreme prudence that he asked any legal advice where the order of law was so plain and so positive.

NORTH CUBA INDEPENDENT.

The New York *Herald* is excessively fortunate in the misfortunes of its Cuban commissioners. One now expiates his curiosity in the prisons of old Spain, another, not placing his trust in the protection of princes or presidents, goes boldly, and in contravention of the laws of war, from the lines of one belligerent to the other without pass or permit. This last commissioner has performed his mission successfully. At the risk of the rifle and garrote, he has brought the *Herald* late and authentic intelligence from the seat of skirmish and murder. This is much better for the commissioner and the public than a blazing article telling how the dignity of the *Herald* had been outraged by putting its high commissioner to death, with a highly exaggerated wood cut, after the manner of Nast, showing the miserable missionary as shot and carbonadoed in the latest and most approved Spanish practice.

The thanks of the republican world are due the *Herald*, however, for its enterprise.

The news from Cuba is of the utmost importance. It is authentic, since the trusted agent of a leading press of a neutral nation states, from his personal observation, the condition of the republican government and army. It is favorable to belligerent recognition, for it shows a persistent and permanent resistance to the national government of Spain. From the evidence it would appear that the Cuban republicans have established themselves within a territory sufficiently large to afford them abundant support; that they are opening and cultivating farms; that their frontier is guarded by outposts, as the national party has protected itself with a Chinese wall to keep out these republican invaders. No general engagement has taken place or seems probable. President Cespedes holds his administration in the heart of the mountains, as the Swiss republic does. He changes from place to place as did the American Congress and various State legislatures during our revolution, and has a sort of itinerant court and cabinet, as did President Juarez when his government fell back near the American frontier of the Rio Grande. Cuba, then, seems fast ripening for the division of that island between two governments, as happened in the civil wars of San Domingo, and, indeed, in one case in our own civil war. There is another feature in this division which commends itself to the people of the United States. The Spanish government held a palaver with our minister, and assured him of immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the Spanish dominions. As an earnest of what it means to do, the slave owners of Porto Rico are thrown overboard. They held a very small proportion of the colonial slaves of Spain, and occupy a little island nearly five hundred miles away from Cuba. This is an obvious sham. It is the little boat or the barrel thrown overboard to appease the resolute pursuit of universal freedom. Free Cuba, on the other hand, has liberated the slaves, and even promoted them to military commissions. It offers the same safe asylum to the fugitive from labor that Canada formerly did. That this offer is not insincere, and this protection not inadequate, will be seen from this incident extracted from the report of Commissioner Millen:

Captain Lafitte is a secretary to General Cespedes. He is a noble minded young man who has been educated in the United States.

"Well, you see," he replied, "when the revolution broke out I was home from school. My father owned very large ingenios and many hundreds of slaves. The family were in Santiago, near where our principal ingenio was. So one Sunday I went alone to the ingenio. I assembled all the slaves, more than 600, and said to them, 'Look here. Up to this time you have worked for my father and for me; you have not worked for yourselves; you have made us rich; you remain poor. Now, from this day you will work for yourselves; I will make you all free like myself. A new time is coming, and there shall be no more slaves in Cuba.

'You are free like myself. Come with me and we will burn this ingenio that you have toiled to create, and you will go with me over the mountains to where our countrymen (the Cubans) are fighting with the Spaniard; there we shall all serve a good cause.' Well, the black people raised their hands with astonishment and some of them began to cry. After a while we burned the ingenio and went to the camp of General Marmol, now dead. He made me captain, though I did not want the rank. I fought by him for six months, when I was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot in Santiago, but my father, having much influence, I was pardoned and expelled from my dear Cuba. My father sent me to Charleston, South Carolina, but I soon stole off to New York, joined the first expedition for Cuba, and have been fighting here ever since."

The nephew of Colonel Valerino, a young man named Ricardo Valerino, did the same thing as Lafitte, and took with him 170 negroes when he joined the cause of his country. Some of these negroes I saw with him as freemen on our trips across the Sierra Maestra. Patriotism like this needs no eulogy or comment.

With such facts it will be seen that, while Spain has manifested no serious intention to liberate the slaves within the territory of what we shall call South Cuba, President Cespedes has established freedom in what we shall call North Cuba.

Let our government review these facts. To the well established insincerity of Spanish diplomacy let them add the well known fact of Spanish inability to guarantee any government, or any pledge to her colonists, or to the world. Her war against North Cuba, as her war for the subjection of Mexico, has fallen into simple non-intercourse. Spain has no power to advance, and North Cuba has abundant power to repel. It may seem a contradiction to argue that North Cuba is a belligerent because there is no fighting going on or likely to go on, but this paradox is correct. The United States even recognized the independence of the Spanish colonies long before Spain herself would acknowledge that a war had ended in which no hostile gun had been fired for years between the belligerents. We deem, therefore, that the period approaches when the government of the United States may pursue a similar course toward the State of North Cuba. The indifference of that State toward foreign recognition is a strong evidence of her ability to sustain herself. We hope our Department of State will deliberate upon this new phase of the belligerency and independence of the State of North Cuba. In recognizing either the one or the other, the REPUBLICAN assures the State Department and the President that it will gratify the whole people of the South, and especially that portion of them who, having known what personal bondage is, sympathize with those deprived of freedom, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

Father Anthony Grim, a French Catholic priest, who had until recently been laboring as a missionary among the Indians, committed suicide at Washington on the thirteenth instant.

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, 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 attend any time of day or night, from 9 A. M. 9 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. my31 3m

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 1873.

WHEREAS, It appears from information received from the Auditor's office, and from other sources, that many just claims exist against the State, which under article 139 of the constitution can not be paid for want of appropriation, which cases are justly entitled to legislative relief; and

Whereas, On the other hand many fraudulent, or, at least, improper claims, have been in previous years hurriedly passed upon and provided for in various general appropriation bills; and

Whereas, While it is but just that all legitimate claims should be promptly liquidated, it is equally essential that claims of every description should be carefully scrutinized before being passed upon; and

Whereas, The law makes it the duty of the Auditor to investigate unliquidated claims against the State and make recommendations concerning the same to the Legislature;

Now, therefore, in order to arrive at the true merits of such outstanding claims and to enable the Auditor to make the proper recommendations in such cases, favoring those which are just and rejecting those which are fraudulent, parties having claims against the State on which they desire legislative action are hereby requested to forward them to the Auditor, together with such vouchers and proofs as will enable that officer to ascertain the merits of the same; and no claim will receive the executive approval unless they have been presented and passed upon in the manner herein indicated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this nineteenth 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. je20 3m 2p

QUARINTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

Whereas, An 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, 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. je15 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. 42 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 1m dp

JOHN W. MADDEN,

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

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Aristide Miltenberger vs. John F. Pollock. Administrator—No 6165.

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. Babin 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, 1860, 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, 1860 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, wherever 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 170 83-100 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, thirtieth day of May, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
my31 je7 21 28 jy5

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

John J. Barr et al. vs. Steamboat Garry Owen—No. 10,234

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 GARRY OWEN, her tackle, etc., now libeled by John J. Barr et al., 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 steamboat should not be condemned and be sold, agreeably to the prayer of the libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, June 9, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
je10 21 jy1 6

D. C. McCan & Son vs. Steamboat Mayflower—No. 10,233.

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 MAYFLOWER, her tackle, furniture, etc., now libeled by D. C. McCan & Son 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, 1873, 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 libelants.

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

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
je10 21 jy2 6

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH HOY AND W. J. Pattison, individually and as members of the firm of Joseph Hoy & Co., bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1272.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of their appointment as assignees of the estates of Joseph Hoy and W. J. Pattison, individually and as members of the firm of Joseph Hoy & Co., of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition.

E. E. NORTON,
WILLIAM STEVEN,
Assignees.
je7 14 21

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,

GUNMAKER,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,

Ammunition of Every Description AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,

No. 130 Common street.

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

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25.....Commercial Place.....3

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.
B. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	Charles Toebeman,
F. Rohbert,	M. Azcona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	de29 6m

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

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

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Turen. je14 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		$731,895 30
On marine risks		92,030 18
On river risks		182,562 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,908 58	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,992 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,964 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31	—$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,571 15
City bonds	207,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 50
Notes secured by pledge	153,368 72
Bills receivable	46,073 79
Premium in course of collection	101,968 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,400 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	2,000 00
Total	$1,306,209 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 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 McCoard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Genores,
M. Puig,	F. Fourchy,
P. S. Wiltz,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte.	je12 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 28, 1873		$403,215 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,566 58	
River premiums	29,427 47	—403,715 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,622 98	
Marine losses	154,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 18	
Taxes, etc	10,233 59	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19	—275,040 87
Profits		$33,470 58

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

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,038 00
Real estate	60,000 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	24,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	81,247 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,403 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROBY, 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. ROBY, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	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 Murphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,
George W. Hynson,	m13 27

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against Fire, Marine and River Risks, At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,125 73
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,567 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,553 85	—134,121 54
		$53,104 19
Total amount of assets		$756,919 19

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.
Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.
Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham,	S. Kats,
Louis Schneider,	A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg,	E. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Scherck,
H. Ricke,	S. L. Nasits,
J. N. Schwartz	Charles Engstfeld,
H. Fohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
E. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gogreva,
F. Roder,	J. E. Wunderus.
ea23 1lm	

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And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties.

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Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. je21 1m

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NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, FOR Men, Boys and Children.

An unusually large and complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Embracing PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, of his own make; UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at low prices; COLLARS, CUFFS AND STYLISH NECKWEAR. Besides the usual large stock of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERGARMENTS;

All at very low prices, for cash.

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No. 110 Canal street.
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LAKE END PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Billman & Jary, Proprietors.

This celebrated establishment has been fully refitted for the opening of the spring business. je1 3m

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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. my23 1y 1t2p

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It requires less ice, and preserves every description of MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT better than any other.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the last State Fair in this city and at St. Louis last October.

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The finest work at lowest prices. my24 1m

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A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for