New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 25, 1873.

C. O. D. fish, on any line, must be paid for.

What is higher when the head is off? A pillow.

Ask a tall man to lend you $5, and he will be short.

To speak by the postal card is considered good authority.

The editor of the Indianapolis *Volksblatt* weighs 288 pounds.

Daniel Webster will publish a weekly paper at Rolla, Missouri. He still lives.

At a point on the Erie railroad the conductor calls out "O-we-go!" and the train stops.

Lawrence Barrett denies the statement that he intends quitting the stage for the pulpit.

Your ice, and the man you buy it from will both appear smaller in your opinion if the ice is weighed.

Charles Heber Clark, of Philadelphia, is the name of the clever humorist better known as Max Adeler.

A Georgia man wants the thief who stole his well bucket and rope to come back and take the well, as it is of no use now.

The milkmen of Boston show a spirit to please their customers. They carry whisky in their cans in spite of the constabulary.

A contemporary speaks of a fashionable tailor as being "one of the old war-horses of the trade." A heavy charger, probably.

Men, unable to live with their wives, have committed suicide. An Indiana man has done more. He eloped with his mother-in-law.

"Boy, what's become of the hole I saw in your pants the other day?" Young America, carefully examining his unmentionables—"It's worn out, sir."

A Western editor is in trouble. After writing "trousseau" as an appropriate bridal present made to a young lady, the printer put it "trousers."

A school girl was recently asked at an examination, by a clergyman, what Adam lost by his fall, and, when pressed, replied: "I suppose it was his hat."

Lester Wallack sues Spalding & Pope for an infringement of copyright in playing "Rosedale" and "Central Park" at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis.

A Texas newspaper advertises for a freckled faced man, that won't back down, with a pair of saddle-bags, pistol and bowie knife, to collect for that paper.

An art critic, describing a picture sale, says: "A Lady of Modern Rome (No. 23), carefully painted, and with a good interior, went for $120 to Mr. Williams."

The government is advertising extensively for Indian supplies just now. Our opinion is that the present supply of Indians is fully equal to the demand.

A postoffice has just been established at Jamestown, in Virginia, the first that was ever known, and exactly eight generations after the place was founded.

Sergeant Bates has lowered the flag and taken up the hod. At the top round now, he finds the builder's ladder more enduring than the one he climbed for fame.

A girl of twelve and a boy of fourteen are about to be married in Galveston, Texas. Vegetation was never known to be farther advanced there at this season of the year.

A short-hand writer has sent fifteen hundred words on a postal card. A young man we know says four was enough for him. She wrote: "I shall be out," and he didn't call.

"What are you doing for Jesus?" asked a zealous clergyman of a Washington reporter. "Well, to tell the truth," said the reporter, "I ain't doing much. I am on the *Chronicle* now."

A young man, lacking experience, borrowed a gun to go sparrow shooting, and not understanding the breech-loading system, commenced to ram down the cartridge. He writes with his left hand now.

A remarkably dirty man stepped in front of a small boy sitting on a fence, expecting to have some fun by chaffing him. He said: "How much do you weigh?" The answer was, "Well, about as much as you would if you were washed."

Miss "Gates Ajar" Phelps has heard Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, and says she has a voice as sweet as a violin, a face as serene as a Madonna's, a courage as resolute as an apostle, and comes into the pulpit with a purpose as fixed as a Quaker, and with her bonnet on.

A barrister, to avenge himself on an opponent, wrote "Rascal" in his hat. The owner of the hat took it up, looked ruefully into it, and, turning to the judge, exclaimed: "I claim the protection of this honorable court, for the opposing counsel has written his name in my hat, and I have strong suspicion that he intends to make off with it."

The gentlemen of England, who last year so earnestly debated the efficacy of prayer, ought to read the short story, which comes from Decatur, Illinois. A preacher of that place had been blind for sixteen years, and for whom the medical men could do nothing, at last strenuously prayed for his sight, and "in one moment it was fully and permanently restored." A brother clergyman relates this tale, but strangely enough withholds the man's name "to save the feelings of the family."

"The Associated Press agent at Columbus, Ohio, is an industrious young man, and his dispatches always have the smack of live news," says the Louisville *Commercial*. "For instance, he sent us yesterday the startling announcement that a German shoemaker in that city had been struck dead with paralysis while sitting on his bench. Now, if the worthy shoemaker had been struck alive while sitting on his paralysis, or if the shoemaker's bench had struck the paralysis dead, or if the paralysis had struck the Associated Press agent dead, it might have been interesting to the Southern press."

HELPING OUR TRADE.

Some shoddyhead correspondent of the New York *Tribune* comes among us and is at once pumped full of political slander against our State government. If this were but a campaign squib, it would not be of much concern, but as it must tend to prejudice all persons who might otherwise seek New Orleans as a location for capital or industry, it becomes a matter of public defamation.

One paragraph of the *Tribune* letter seems to have been furnished in block by some anti-Republican here. It attempts to make Governor Kellogg responsible, through his friends, for a share of the corruption alleged to have prevailed in Louisiana for four years past. The late Governor is held to account in but a subordinate capacity. It is said "Governor Warmoth may have been, and probably was, responsible for some of this extravagance." "It is idle for Mr. Kellogg to upbraid Warmoth," etc.

After stating the excessive rates of assessment which no one told this correspondent had been reduced, he goes on to impute to the administration of Mr. Kellogg a custom of corruption which no one informed their correspondent had been corrected by the passage of an act against bribery, an investigation of the legal obligation of debt and a purpose and spirit of reformation. These measures emanating from the Republican Legislature, and executed by a Republican government, render the restoration of the State and city credit certain. Here is the attractive picture offered to the immigrant looking into the claims of Louisiana:

Where the assessment is as high as the Auditor says it is in some instances, the total rate of taxation is 12 8-10 per cent of the true value of the property. In most Northern States this would amount to confiscation of the entire profits of business. In addition to all, there are State and city licenses which have to be paid before a man can begin any kind of business or the practice of any profession. Those collected by the State are at the rate of $5, $15, $25, $85, $100 and $1000 a year for each partner, according to the nature of the business. Those paid the city are at the rate of $5, $15, $50, $100, $1000 and $2500 a year. Such heavy taxation as this, one would suppose, ought to pay the entire expenses of the government, but it is far from doing so. Very few official acts are performed by any officials unless they are paid heavy fees. Beginning with the United States Court and running through all of the State courts, and then the thousand offices held under State authority, and there is a scale of extravagance in fees and perquisites that would in time bankrupt any State. Members of the Legislature make from $6000 to $18,000 a session, even if they keep clear of jobs.

Of course this ignorant misrepresentation of our affairs no more affects the *Tribune* than did the recent misrepresentation of Governor Kellogg's opinions published in the same paper. The white garment of Mr. Greeley, typical of his sincerity, seems to have been replaced by editorial robes of a more questionable complexion. Such misrepresentations of New Orleans tend to drive fish into the commercial net of New York. We are not then surprised at a malignant or mendacious statement to our commercial prejudice published in a scarcely scrupulous sheet of a rival city; but there is something even worse. We find these slanders republished in and indorsed by one of our own journals! The *Picayune*, without one word of corrective comment, copies these injurious statements entire. Can it be that, obscured by the vapors of political passion, it can not see the secret stabs at our trade? Is it blind to the fact that its own intemperate and intolerant course has effected the amount of our trade and the value of our property? Why, the effects of the plan to sacrifice business interests at home, to secure political sympathy abroad, is visible even in the wilted advertisement columns of our contemporary itself. We have been amazed that men who had houses to rent, or goods to sell, should allow their interests to be exhibited as a shocking example to teach the evils of Republican rule. What have bankruptcies, sheriffs' sales and empty buildings been to the politician except a spectacle teaching the necessity of making the case of Louisiana a national example? What have been the shooting of laborers in the field, or the attempted assassination of the chief magistrate, but arguments in favor of "an honest military despotism," or a new election?

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN, having the confidence of Northern, Western and European communities, has done, and will continue to do its best to correct the erroneous impression thus spread by inimical commercial rivals, and corroborated by our own vindictive press.

We pronounce, then, the statements set forth in the *Tribune* letter as in part untrue and in part inapplicable to the present system and sentiment of reform as practiced by Governor Kellogg on behalf of the State, and Mayor Wiltz on the part of the city.

Our citizens will not fail to note that this ruinous assault on our business has been indorsed by some who claim to represent the best elements of our community, and that they have been exposed and defended by a journal habitually maligned as indifferent to the permanent welfare of Louisiana.

The business interests will judge which are their most effectual friends.

A CONTRAST.

There are at present in this city a great many Southerners who took a prominent part in the late war. They are an industrious class, who succeed admirably in business, and everywhere are treated with the greatest respect and consideration. Our people, I am glad to see, do not ask whether a Southerner fought against us or not. So long as he is competent and faithful, he stands an equal chance with our own people to obtain high rank in the professions or in commercial business, and admission to the most refined circles of society in the city.

The above is clipped from the New York letter of our energetic young contemporary the *Herald*, by whom it is not published, of course, without due recognition of its significance, and of the contrast it suggests.

Those Northerners as a people make no pretensions to chivalry, yet here is an instance of its spirit acted out simply, grandly; so simply that they themselves probably think nothing of it; so grandly that it may serve as an example to the whole country, and especially to this part of the country, which boasts itself the mirror in which chivalry may see its perfect likeness. The citizens of New York see probably in those "Southerners who took a prominent part in the late war," disappointed and misguided fellow-citizens, whose mistaken attempt against their country has, happily for the country, failed, and whose disappointment and misfortune appeal to sympathy; fellow-citizens who have already been punished for their misdeeds, and whom it would be ungenerous to regard still as enemies and as such to single out for odium, now that they are living peaceably as law-abiding citizens. What a contrast this chivalrous regard for the feelings of the vanquished affords to the state of feeling prevailing among large classes here, and encouraged by the sectional press, toward Northerners who took a prominent part in the late war, on the side of the nation. When such have came here to reside, and have brought here their capital and their energy, they are churlishly excluded from social recognition and business support unless they pay the tyrant's tax of abdicating their rights of citizenship, or else yielding up or belying their political sentiments.

This spirit of scorpion-like spite, which stings itself in its endeavors to injure others, has poisoned the prosperity of Louisiana ever since the close of the war; and, judging from recent events, it still exists to exert its baleful influence in our midst. Let us hope that the very different course pursued at the North toward former foes now settled as law-abiding citizens, may serve as an example to be followed; and that the newspapers that have fomented the spirit of hate and ostracism may see the folly and wickedness of their ways, appreciate the responsibility of their position, and, instead of inciting their readers to riot and assassination as political agents, may teach them lessons of tolerance, forbearance, liberality and good citizenship; may hold up before them the example above mentioned, and urge the wisdom of following it.

AN UNEXPECTED TURN OF AFFAIRS.

That eighteen thousand dollar verdict has staggered "this community" in a very rough manner. Such an event was never before heard of in New Orleans. On former occasions it has only been necessary to intimate through the public press how a certain set of political hacks desired a case to go, when a convenient jury was instantly yoked up, and it was done. The eminent legal ability of the counsel was highly complimented, the learning and impartiality of the judge were extolled in the papers, and, finally, the whole thing ended in a dinner, where the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" prevailed in loud proportions. It takes the breath out of the old social and legal tyrants to find their rule is over, and that the law is superior to what they have heretofore believed in as public opinion.

That the *Picayune* should become excited over this sudden rebuff is quite natural, as it happens to be the victim of its own bad temper and folly. Besides, what lawyers there are in the directory of that journal placed too much confidence in their persuasive powers before a jury to fear any disaster from a too free indulgence in the license which journalists occasionally mistake for the liberty of the press. But the ponderous legal artillery of the *Herald* has been placed in position and opened fire upon the Fourth District Court, its judge, the jury, the counsel in the case, and any and everybody suspected of having a Radical turn of mind. In discussing the case the *Herald* starts out with a mistaken notion of the case, and wabbles painfully through a very heavy column of what is evidently intended for legal erudition. The editor, who appears as the volunteer champion of the defendant, makes the same mistake in the outset that the learned counsel did before the court. He conceives that Judge Hawkins was on trial for perjury, whereas the *Picayune* was on trial for libel. Judge Lynch firmly refused to permit the counsel to merge one case into the other, and carefully excluded all testimony that was not relevant to the libel suit. In arriving at their theory of the case it was necessary to assume that whoever chose to do so could set himself up as a court of inquiry into the character of another, pronounce a judgment, which amounts to a libel, and when called to account for the offense, justify himself on the ground that he believed he was right. No one knows better than the editor of the *Herald* that under our laws neither life, liberty, property, reputation, nor any of the belongings of a citizen can be taken from him except in pursuance of a judgment of a court having jurisdiction over the subject matter. Does he claim for the *Picayune* that it had a legal right to adjudge Hawkins guilty of perjury, and when called to account for its usurpation of judicial functions evade the punishment by a subsequent arraignment of the gentleman who had been so grossly libeled? Does the *Herald* maintain that under our laws, or those of any civilized country, it was proper for Judge Lynch to review the judgment pronounced by the *Picayune* in the matter, and if there was reasonable grounds for the decree to affirm it, or if it appeared to be given for insufficient cause, to reverse it? This would be admitting the journal to the rank of a court of record.

Judge Lynch had a perfectly clear view of the case from first to last. The complaint was for a libelous publication. The defense was that the charge made against Hawkins was true—that is, that he was a perjurer. The very offer of proof was in itself a confession on the part of the defense that the plaintiff's allegations were true, for if he had not already been convicted of perjury before they published the article complained of, their assumption fell, and their defense went with it. There were but two defenses for the *Picayune*. One was to deny the fact of publication, and the other to prove the truth of the statement complained of. Neither of these was possible. For the libelous words were published and the plaintiff is not, and never has been a perjurer. It was as impossible to prove a condition of things that never existed as it was to call Pelagie Brown into court. It was about the lamest defense we ever saw brought into a court of justice, and could not stand. The counsel for the defendants are not to blame. They made the best they could of a weak case, and ought to have yielded gracefully when they saw they were defeated.

A FORCED JUROR.

The *Herald* accepts the gossip of the reporters of the *Times* and *Picayune* as evidence sufficient to set aside the verdict of the jury in the case against the *Picayune*. But it will not bear analysis:

According to the *Times*, the jury being called into court at 5 P. M., the foreman stated that they were not agreed, and when it was proposed to send them back, D'Aquin, one of the jurymen, said: "This will be useless, for I am convinced that we will not come to any agreement."

Any one who is at all familiar with juries will herein recognize a very common occurrence. It is natural for jurymen to disagree at first, and there are usually two or three obstinate fellows on the panel who make up their minds without much regard to the reason or the evidence of the case. At first they will not listen to the arguments of their companions, but manage to get called into court to manifest their obstinacy. The judge is held to commit a serious error who discharges a panel upon the first request, made in the fever of irritation. It is a very proper thing to do to send them back for further deliberation. It is much better to do so than to make a mis-trial and put the parties to the expense of a new one. The sagacity of Judge Lynch was fully vindicated in this case, for the same jury that told him at five o'clock that they could not agree came into court four hours later with a verdict. Jurors like politicians are fond of an occasion to define their positions. Mr. D'Aquin, who was so certain at five o'clock that he would never be able to convince the eleven obstinate jurymen that his was the correct view, possibly wanted to explain to the judge the manner in which he had accomplished the feat in such a short time. But Judge Lynch very properly excused him. Mr. Haber, however, succeeded in letting out a remark with a very palpable handle to it. Said he (according to the *Times*): "Well, Judge, they forced us to it. We had to give in." This forcing of a juror vexes the pious soul of the *Herald*, astonishes the *Times*, amazes the *Bee*, and horrifies the *Picayune*. What! an American judge sit by in silence, while a juror complains that he has been forced to agree to a verdict! Had Mr. Haber been able triumphantly to relate that he had forced the other jurors to agree with him, there would have been no occasion for the interference of the court. But for the eleven to force the one, that was tyranny. When a jury retires to the consultation room, unless they are already of one mind, there naturally begins a contest, and this is sometimes a very earnest and serious one. We do not mean the jurors fall to physical blows, but they use the heaviest kind of arguments, and one or the other of the parties generally yields the disputed point. This leaves the field open to agreement. All opposition having been put down, forced down, the verdict is made. Because the question of damages divided the jury in the *Picayune* case, and Mr. Haber finally surrendered his opinion (he called it forcing), the *Herald* insists that Judge Lynch ought to have set the verdict aside, or sent the jury back until Mr. Haber and as many as were of his original way of thinking could force the other fellows to agree to such a verdict as he wanted. The adoption of such a practice would make it next to impossible to ever get a verdict from a jury, for there are few cases in which jurymen are not forced to a greater or less extent.

UNIFICATION OF OUR CITY.

Suddenly on the afternoon of Saturday last, just when every injunction mill had shut down its gates for the week, and the last departure for the lake side had packed his carpet-bag for the evening train, a unification procession of black and white appeared at the intersection of Royal and Canal streets. They were armed with picks, shovels and crowbars, and immediately commenced an assault on the time-honored pavement and prejudices of that aristocratic and exclusive quarter. All the defenders of its ancient privileges were absent, or appalled at the audacity of the invasion. There was not a furniture dealer to protest that it was more important to the city that his furniture vans should be allowed to stand half across the street than that 10,000 people should be compelled to go around by Rampart and Esplanade to get from Washington square to Canal street. The only faint ripple of discontent comes from a notice that the city is not to be held responsible for any interruption of private business occasioned by this important public work.

It is not only in the unwillingness of our Creole friends to accept the great social and political changes which have overspread the country, but in their general objections to adopt many measures of public improvement, that the stagnation of the oldest and really the best part of the city is to be found. It is very sad to see the best built hotel in the city closed for years, and only opened for a few months at a time, or the best banking house in the city used as a dance house; to witness an elegant opera house subsisting upon the charitable contributions of those who love the arts so well that they would intermit a dinner to see a play, and to know that one of the best and broadest streets in the city, connecting with Canal street, should be for more than half its length unfit for the residence of peaceable families. These are all evils which citizens feel and deplore. To a great extent we believe them attributable to the determined opposition of some, and the unaided inability of others to adopt for the old part of the city all those improved modes of business which have been introduced elsewhere. It has been, also, a great error to suppose that a Presidential election will open those good and close the bad buildings, and fill the vacant ones.

And now comes the Royal street railroad, which will, in our opinion, do more to revive, to reinstate and to unify the oldest part of the city than several political campaigns. We shall regard the success of the opera and the permanent opening of the hotels assured.

We now expect to see Royal street a thoroughfare, and its merchants and mechanics, instead of seeing all the mercantile movement go *around* them, will now have an opportunity to show and sell their wares like other people. If our friends on that side of Canal street will aid us in opening some intercourse with foreign ports the entire prosperity of the city will be assured. Let our fellow-citizens of the Latin persuasion lay down, or permit to be laid down by others, railroads penetrating and permeating their streets in every direction; let them teach their children the American language, ideas and institutions, and the unification of New Orleans will be complete.

A JET OF GAS.

The Mobile *Register* is too "high toned" to be of any use to itself or any body else. As the *Times* stated, yesterday morning, the old rebel fossil "slops over" with gassy indignation because a hundred sensible men of New Orleans have had a quiet business talk together upon matters which concern themselves. Now, with a proper degree of deference to our neighbor, we submit that he gives too much prominence to the old fossil organ, and at the same time gives its inane vaporings a lift which they very much needed to be known out of Mobile. Without the assistance of the Metropolitan press, the world, that is, the reading world, rarely hears anything about the opinions of country editors, and it is a good general rule to observe to reproduce only such articles as have at least a trace of sense in them, and leave the numerous columns of nonsense to oblivion.

The outbreak of the *Register* in the present instance is in behalf of "the noble women of the South" in general, and the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the fifty white gentlemen who met a like number of colored citizens in consultation in particular. Thus, the impudent lunatic has the effrontery to demand that the female members of the families of these gentlemen shall turn them out of doors for daring to talk in a sensible manner at last, after years of error, and now only a few hours of an evening and at long intervals. We are not familiar with the domestic customs of Mobile, but know enough about this city to inform the *Register* that there is little probability of the occurrence of his female flutter here. In the first place, the New Orleans ladies agree with their husbands upon all questions. Secondly, they are truly "noble women" and refined ladies who are not in the habit of making a show of themselves. We hope the ladies of Mobile are so likewise, but we can not infer they are by anything we can find in the *Register*. Perhaps they have a better local exponent. We certainly hope so.

Counsel can prove, and will do so, that more than one of the jurymen were bribed.—*Picayune.*

A sporting man offers to bet one hundred to one that "counsel" can not prove anything of the kind, and will take a few even chances that they never make the attempt. He says if they will give him small odds he will wager that counsel do not seriously intend to do anything further in the matter, unless it be to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, and that is very doubtful. For the sum for damages allowed Hawkins is ridiculously small, and the appellate tribunal might raise it ten or twelve thousand.

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock are requested to call on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of WILLIAM McC. JONES, Esq., notary public, No. 21 Commercial Place, and sign the charter. Books of subscription are open at the same place, where the remaining shares may be subscribed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOSEPH RAYMOND, President.
GEORGE W. BYRNE, Cashier.

je24 2t 2p

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 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 130 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

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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 1m2p

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. to 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. my21 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 1y2p

QUARANTINE.

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 Mintego 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

NOTICE.

TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 21, 1873.

In view of the large number of cases daily coming to light in which former tax collectors received money from taxpayers, giving receipts therefor and at the same time returning the parties as delinquent, whereby the State has been defrauded of large sums and taxpayers greatly annoyed, and in order that a systematic prosecution of these cases may be inaugurated and as large an amount recovered as possible, you are hereby instructed, in all cases where receipts of former collectors are presented to you, and the same amount for the same year appears on the delinquent roll as returned and sworn to, to make such facts a part of the records of your office, and render a quarterly statement of such cases to this office.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

je22 2t 2p

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

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

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.

N. 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 Toebelman,
F. Robbert,	M. Azcona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Breckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt,
F. Zinser,	

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$[illegible]
Assets December 31, 1872.....[illegible] 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 Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. E. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

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INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873.....$402,713 64

Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 19	
Marine premiums	189,560 98	
River premiums	29,431 47—	402,713 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$306,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 98	
Marine losses	152,136 12	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 87	
Taxes, etc.	10,292 49	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19—	275,099 07
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	10,647 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,038 00
Real estate	60,000 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,044 61
Bills receivable	54,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 79
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,224 44
Total	$447,053 19

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

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. 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. Marquezs,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,

George W. Hynson. m1.29

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 on the previous year—

On fire risks		$[illegible]
On marine risks		[illegible]
On river risks		102,763 44
Total premiums		$1,007,068 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 09
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$452,768 [illegible]	
On marine risks	48,149 27	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,802 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,051 61	
Total	$649,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 21—	$631,491 43
Profit		$172,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$120,371 15
City bonds	207,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,182 50
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 20
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 72
Bills receivable	49,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,908 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,200 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 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	7,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 16
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
Total	$1,[illegible]

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 McCord,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Generes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wiltz,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte,	

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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		$107,126 73
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc.	49,[illegible]—	134,[illegible] 54
		$[illegible] 18
Total amount of assets		$[illegible] 10

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. Katz,
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,
B. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Eickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. E. Gogreve,
F. Roder,	J. R. Wilderman

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