New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1, 1873.

For a suicide's headstone: "He drank absinthe and wrote poetry."

Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, was at the New York Hotel last week.

Among the graduates at Harvard College this year is T. S. Miller, of Jackson, Louisiana.

A Western reporter who has interviewed a dairyman adds cruelty to the act by headlining his article, "A Milkman Pumped."

Garibaldi's history of his "Campaign in Italy During 1860" is to be published simultaneously in England and the United States.

We are informed by Major Badenhausen, secretary of the school board, that on salary of teachers for May will be the nineteenth instant.

A woman at Scranton, Pennsylvania, put her tongue to a stove lid to see if it was hot. She found it was, and that housekeeping is remarkably quiet these days.

The St. Louis *Auxiliary* announces that it supplies seven newspapers in Louisiana with patent outsides. These are classed, however, as "auxiliary."

The Brashear *News* has increased its size and is now one of the largest as well as one of the most prosing and readable newspapers in country parishes.

The constitution of New Hampshire provides that none but members shall be eligible to the clause. Such members shall be eligible to the Protestant Governor or member of the Legislature.

Commercial Advertiser says a "member of the New York Board of Aldermen received a nice little live present on his door steps the other evening, in a basket labelled: 'From a city mother to a city father.'"

At the commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, New York, last Wednesday, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. William P. Denegre and George Denegre, of New Orleans.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, with his father, Mr. J. S. Warmoth, of Missouri, have returned from Long Branch and were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York last Thursday. They started for the East the following day.

The towers of the cathedral of Cologne have reached the height of two hundred and thirty feet. The construction of the spires, which are to bring the total height up to six hundred feet, will soon be commenced. Six more years are required for terminating the work.

The officers of the school board are making arrangements to obtain excursion tickets for teachers desiring to travel to points North, via the Jackson railroad, during the vacation months, at greatly reduced rates. Arrangements will probably be complete by Wednesday.

Marshal Bazaine's wife has written to President MacMahon, begging him to have the trial of her husband begun. The Marshal, it is stated, has replied that the trial shall not be proceeded with until after the complete evacuation of French Territory by the Germans.

A panther was killed near Centreville, Louisiana, last week, measuring seven feet six inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and weighing 126 pounds. The animal had been raiding on the sheep in the neighborhood, and Jessie Lacey laid it low with a charge of buckshot.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Julian Hawthorne—whose novel "Bressant" is now under fire—recognizes, perhaps even better than Nathaniel Hawthorne did, that American life at the present day has all the essentials for a good novel, though still a little too new and fresh and mercantile for a romance.

Captain Jack, it is now claimed, is the son of Captain John Murdock, late of Lincoln county, Kentucky. "Modoc," it is further stated, is only a corruption of "Murdock." There is already sufficient corruption about this Indian business to render it altogether unnecessary to strain a point on the subject.

On a recent trip of one of the Illinois river packets, a light draft one, as there were only two feet of water in the channel, the passengers were startled by the cry "Man overboard!" The steamer was stopped and preparations were made to save him, when he was heard exclaiming, "Go ahead with your old steamboat! I'll walk behind."

Captain James H. Wright, for a long time seizure clerk, and in charge of records, at the Customhouse, to-day assumes his new duties as assistant postmaster, under and by appointment of Postmaster Ringgold. Captain Wright will prove to be the right man for the place. Courteous and attentive, he can not fail to become popular with our citizens.

At the commencement of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, last Tuesday, an honorary scholarship was conferred upon S. T. Moreland, of Kenner, Louisiana. A Robinson prize medal was awarded to J. H. Kruttschnitt, of New Orleans. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. John Percival, and the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. John A. Campbell, of this city.

The members of the court organized to try Captain Jack are assembling at Fort Klamath. Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Elliott, of the First Cavalry, will be senior officer in the military commission to try the Modocs, as Colonel Robert Granger has been excursed on account of illness. The commission will probably not get to work until after the fourth of July. It is thought it will take six weeks to conclude their labors.

A gentleman, whose morning dram had been a little too much for him, in saddling his horse got the saddle wrong end foremost. Just as he was about to mount, a German friend came up and called his attention to the mistake. The horseman gazed for a moment at the intruder, as if in deep thought, and then said: "You let that saddle alone. How do you know which way I am going?" And the gentleman from Germany passed on.

OUR MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Those frontier lines which "make enemies of those who but for that had melted into one" have given the United States some of its principal troubles. First, the British boundary, its military posts and its irrepressible savages; now the constant collision of two opposite systems of civilization separated by a river readily fordable at any point. But this modern conflict differs materially from the ancient in one important respect. Formerly no American dreamed of holding any government responsible if the Indians burned his family house, tomahawked some of his stock and carried others with them, or worse than and other movables. But the art of Egyptian bondage has grown upon the reclamation flown, and our ancestors land was their vengeance and took it out cherished skins, the latter being about to of date the last installment around the lava beds of the Pacific. We can not help remarking that it lifts the mirage of history to think that the wars which inspired the poets of England are just the exploits of the "Red Riever," that the "Chevy Chase" of Douglas and Percy was a fight about deer skins and a feud over stolen cattle, and that the heroes of the Tweed and the Teviot were merely the Kickapoos and greasers of a semi-barbarous era.

But we are now in an age of reclamation. The rights of personal property are recognized an international responsibility. The recent commission at Geneva has taken account of every bale of cotton or package of cotton alleged to have been lost through failure to maintain the treaty and national law obligations of the two powers disputant. The claimants on the Rio Grande seem well advised of this example, and have apparently studied Mr. Cushing's book attentively. They reproduce claims for more than $27,000,000, and even revive the doctrine of consequential damages, though disallowed by the arbitrators at Geneva. Indeed, commissioners appointed by our government to inquire into the nature and extent of these reclamations expressly go beyond their powers to state that of the large aggregate claimed not more than one-fourth, or $6,000,000, is probably due.

The presentation of these claims besides the annual expense of maintaining peace on our Mexican border will render it necessary that our government should have a friendly conference with our sister republic on the best means of preserving peace on the borders. This may and must be done without departing at all from the pacific policy which we have shown to exist. But there must be a barrier between the two peoples which predatory bands can not pass from the one side, nor follow with forced reprisals from the other. This boundary will naturally be found in some range of intermediary mountains, which separate the population by a barrier barren and distant from both.

This measure must be adopted for the interest of both nations. If a few such bills for reclamation are presented to and paid by both Mexico and the United States, they would in a few years amount to the purchase value of a large territory. These reclamations may be expected to come as an annual crop so long as the present unobstructive demarcation of limits shall remain.

We omitted as a consideration of permanent boundary, the cost to the government of both nations of preserving peace on the Rio Grande. The pay, equipment, support and transportation of the United States alone for this service can not amount this year to less than five hundred thousand dollars, and when we remember that this may be an annual and perhaps a perpetual charge, we would have a right to stipulate the annuity and add it to the annual reclamation. The pecuniary consideration is, we repeat, the smallest in the way. The United States seriously wishes a permanent friendship with Mexico, and to remove all possible causes of difference between these two friends it will be evidently better that the border war should be ended by separating with enduring and impassable limits the turbulent, rapacious and vindictive spirits on the frontier of each.

EXCOMMUNICATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Rev. A. J. Ryan, editor and chief of a journal which bears the same name that Lucifer did before the fall, utters the ban of catholicism and sectionalism against Mr. Beauregard for having acceded to the social adjustment features of the unification society. This editor is, we believe, an Irishman, in holy orders, who is, by profession, an itinerant, not expected to hold any permanent interest in the property or institutions of any community wherein he may be temporarily stationed. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the reverend editor accidentally fills the attributes of a clerical carpet-bagger, save that he is not an aspirant for any contract or for any other office than that he has been chosen to fill. But Editor Father Ryan defines his own position as follows:

We are Southern to the heart's core—Catholic in every fibre of our being. As Catholics we recognize no distinction of race or nation or color among the redeemed before God. But as Catholics we protest against that particular resolution of the meeting which indorses and recommends the indiscriminate mingling of white and colored children in the same institutions of education. It is against the custom of the Church in the South.

This distinction of being "Catholics who recognize no distinction of race or nation among the redeemed before God," and yet objecting to send white and colored Catholic children to the same school, as "against the custom of the Church in the South," would, we think, embarrass the most metaphysical divine since the days of him of Aquinas. We shall leave this point for theological discussion, simply remarking that the Archbishop of the Catholic church, long resident here, does not seem to take the same proscriptive view of unification with the new recently arrived divine. But we [illegible] the Rev. Father Ryan still wears [illegible] every of Him who preached peace [illegible] and forgiveness among men [illegible]

fore we are somewhat surprised with this flash of intolerance:

We often hear of men of the South saying: "We ought to forget the past. We ought to bury in oblivion all the memories of the past. We ought to banish every recollection connected with the late disastrous war." We say: "No."

This would, among ordinary Christians be held unchangeable and unforgiving, but we have no right to reconcile the bitterness of the partisan editor with the obligations of the Christian pastor. We should suppose, however, it might be done somewhat thus.

Partisan Editor—Political perdition to any Southern man who shall recognize the political and social equality of the colored and white races on earth!

Christian Pastor—When the colored population shall have been redeemed and washed white in the blood of the Lamb, they shall all be admitted equals in the family of the just made perfect.

Partisan Editor—Men of the South! never forget the woes and the wars of the past. Remember and transmit them for vengeance to posterity.

Christian Pastor—Do good, my hearers, to those who despitefully use you. If you are smitten on one cheek, turn meekly the other; and if any man take away your coat, make him a compliment of your cloak also.

This must be a difficult character to possess. Yet have we erstwhile seen at the profane shows of Mr. David Bidwell a saltatory performance called a hornpipe, wherein the mimic or dancer wears in front the garb or uniform of a private soldier, and in the rear that of a Jack tar or sailor. Thus in the dance these characters are presented with a pleasing variety, until the beholder becomes puzzled to determine to which arm of the service the dancer really belongs. We are really falling into a similar bewilderment with regard to the editor-divine.

But Parson Ryan proposes to rule Mr. Beauregard off the political track as follows:

'Tis the old story. The good soldier, as a rule, is a bad politician. He who leads on the battle-fields of patriots is, too often, misled on the inglorious plains of politics.

But Father Ryan cannot for the life of him "kape out av a row." This contest of parties is to him a regular Donnybrook, so he just jumps in with his metaphorical "Bluranoons! Bad luck till ye, ye blaggards! an' is it a word one uv yees hev to say agin the South! Ballanabelly for-iver!" and so dances around, flourishing his polemical shillelah, and cracking every crown which comes within its circle.

But really, if a soldier has no business in politics, we should like to know what right a priest has to intervene? and if a good soldier of the sword is liable to be misled by the tricky politicians, we would like to know how a clergyman comes to be so much fitter to cope with the rapscallions?

CONCERNING POLITICAL PARTIES.

We have two great political parties in the United States to-day, but we do not propose to speak of them in an exclusively national sense. Our remarks are intended for domestic, or State purposes. The Republican party is known to advocate the entire and perfect emancipation, not alone of the physical, but of the intellectual man—to favor the widest extension of political, religious and social ideas, and to render thought on all these subjects as free and as boundless as the air we breathe and the space we behold. The Democratic party, worshiping at shrines in whose old temples its cherished idols no longer preside, seeks to fetter the intellectual man as it once did his physical power, to limit the enlargement of his social sphere, instead of generously opening a wider field for every kind of industry, energy and activity. It endeavors to clog the wheels of progress, except so far as it proves inviting to its hopes of invidious preferments, and sits like a passenger in a railway train going with all the rapidity of motion in the direction of new scenes with his back to them, so that they never challenge or engage his attention until he has passed them. Such has been and is the ridiculous attitude of the Democratic party. It meditates on and sees only what it has passed, and seems as unmindful of the future to which it is rapidly tending as if it were not manifest destiny. The late movement of some distinguished gentlemen of this city, looking to the unification of the people of this State, is highly commendable, on account of the progress which it bespeaks, and the vindication which it indicates of the right and freedom of thought. It shows that they have resolved to turn their faces in the direction in which they are traveling, and must go. Here is beautifully exemplified that moral and intellectual emancipation which forms the substratum of real republicanism in Louisiana—that individual freedom which is the birthright of every man, whatever may be his color, and political unity which is dictated by necessity, and gives the best and strongest proof of patriotism. We think that the same sound reasoning adopted by these patriotic gentlemen would, if pursued to a necessary conclusion, convince them that they require no new party organization to accomplish their object. In taking the position they now occupy they have assumed the attitude and attributes of enlightened Republicanism, and we think the Republican party opens the surest and the widest field for the cultivation of their political sentiments. Why should they wish to deny our political church the benefits of the fruits of their conversion to its fondly cherished faith and tenets?

THE SPIRIT OF REUNION.

The St. Louis *Globe* correctly translates the acceptation of unification by the *Picayune* as an ungracious and exclusive arrangement for Louisiana alone. If the *Globe* could see the bitterness with which the best Confederates are assailed by those who were no soldiers at all, it would be better answered that the movement for a new party, on the basis of dividing the offices, can not succeed even here. We could give many specimens of the disrespectful manner in which the country press of the South speaks of the principal movers on the white side, and especially of General Beauregard. One of them says: "Shame on you, Beauregard," and concludes a long tirade, "So we the people of the rural districts, bid Beauregard a long good night."

But this proposal to establish amicable social relations among people who were born, and must dwell together in the land, has received encouragement from the proceedings of the alumni of West Point, which we subjoin. This is an endeavor on the part of soldiers who fought the sectional war to restore the relations between the people of the whole Union. No doubt such an attempt will receive the same opposition from the non-combatants as the effort at social intercourse has done. Yet, brave and honorable men, who risked their lives to protect these non-combatants, can forgive the animosities and forget the injury of the combat sooner than those who snuffed "the battle" very "afar off"—sometimes even from the British and Spanish islands, often from Paris and London. There can be no reason for abandoning a Republican doctrine which is or ought to be that of every intelligent American mind. It may need exposition, and would no doubt be the better of a more exact application by all who profess its tenets, but the adoption of more cordial relations between the owners and cultivators of the soil is a different proposition altogether. It should be encouraged independent of and without reference to any political considerations whatever. Let, then, the Republican party review and re-enact its principles. Let it present such a record as will be without just objection, and as the government owed its earlier impulses to the doctrines of Republican liberty and equality, so it may go down to posterity without a material variation of the old political compass.

A MOVEMENT FOR SECTIONAL RECONCILIATION.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—A meeting of a number of the graduates of West Point Academy was held here on the twentieth instant, the object of which was to discuss the best means to prevail upon all graduates of that academy to attend the next annual alumni meeting, in June, 1874. General J. Easton presided, with General J. S. Marmaduke as secretary. Speeches were made by several officers who fought on different sides during the late war, all of whom agreed that such reunion would not only be harmonious and happy, but would prove a benefit to the nation.

A committee, consisting of General Tilghman, of Maryland, General Martindale, of New York, and Colonel Penick, of Missouri, was appointed to draft an address to the graduates of the academy. Yesterday the address was submitted to an adjourned meeting and unanimously adopted. It states that since the close of the late war a society has been formed, which is composed of the alumni of West Point Academy, but that, unfortunately, up to the present time, but few, except federal officers, have joined it. This address says it should not be so, and strongly urges all graduates of the academy to enroll themselves as members.

The address further says: "We devoutly thank God that national animosities are disappearing. In less than ten years after the conclusion of a gigantic civil war we are again substantially restored to the possession and enjoyment of our civil and political rights. The work of the government is nearly and soon will be completed. We are equal under the constitution and equal before the law. There remains to be secured the restoration of friendly and social relations throughout our country. What class of men can inaugurate that consummation like the graduates of the military academy? We, at least, know that our honor was maintained and kept untarnished in the contest. We can review that contest without that acrimony, and with satisfaction that it was not inglorious, and extract therefrom useful lessons and examples, influenced by such considerations. We, your fellow-graduates, representing all sections of the United States, earnestly invite you to join us at our next annual meeting at West Point Military Academy in June, 1874. We will rekindle there the glow of our youthful patriotism; will clasp hands which waged civil war without personal acrimony or dishonor, and rejoice again over our common country, strengthened and expanded by her recent discipline and struggles." The address is signed by twenty-two officers, the most prominent of whom are: On the Federal side—Generals Easton, Simpson, Martindale, Smith and Thomas, and Colonel Turner; on the Confederate side—Generals Tilghman, Frost, Rice, Bragg and Marmaduke, Colonel Rice and Major Wagner.

THE KING WAS IN HIS PARLOR.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, appears, from the testimony of a *Herald* interviewer, to be well aware that a modern monarch holds his sceptre by the tenure of the people's will. He seems a just and courteous gentleman, accessable to all who have any claims on his society. His son is educated with the youth of the State, and it is intended he shall travel throughout other countries to acquire that familiarity with the ways of modern people so essential to one who is to govern in the times coming. Oscar manifests considerable intelligence for a king, though in his knowledge of American affairs he by no means equals the colored gentleman bearing his name in part, who recently administered executive station in Louisiana. King Oscar is greatly interested in the emigration of many of his excellent subjects to the United States, but he is a little afraid the Indians will eat them up. So he says:

The Indian question interests me, because many of our people are, I understand, within the range of the unfriendly Indian tribes. It is really a most perplexing problem. It seems incredible that a great civilized people should have really to consider the extermination of any class of men as a measure of public safety; but when people have their wives and children massacred they are not apt to decide the fate of the murderers calmly. I have hoped all along that General Grant would succeed in inducing the Indian tribes to adopt an agricultural, civilized life.

This problem has occupied the American mind for a couple of centuries, and is like to do so as long as the Indian lasts.

King Oscar does not come out very strong upon European politics, and after giving the interviewer a dinner, which the latter publishes for the benefit of hungry reporters, he bows the interviewer out. The latter thereupon writes a grateful and rather sycophantic letter, covering over so many columns. These will be sent back to Sweden, and Oscar will give the interviewer another dinner. The whole letter is poor stuff, hardly equal in style or incident to those which our home correspondents of a New York daily get off in defamation of their fellow-citizens.

One rainy Sunday a number of strangers crowded into Surrey Chapel for shelter, whereupon the eccentric Rowland Hill said: "Some people are blamed for making religion a cloak, but I don't think those are much better who make it an umbrella."

CONDITION

OF THE

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

FOR THE

SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,2[illegible]
United States bonds	1,000,000 00
Other bonds	265,[illegible]
Exchange maturing	27[illegible]
Banking house	175,000 00
Real estate	6,757 25
Expenses and taxes	5[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers	7,[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	43[illegible]
Checks on city banks	20[illegible] 51
Cash	6[illegible]
Total	$4,309,449 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	175,000 00
Profits	161,077 [illegible]
Circulation	7[illegible]
Dividend unpaid	250 00
United States deposits	28,817 64
Deposits	2,[illegible]
Due to banks and bankers	1[illegible]
Total	$4,309,449 26

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT on capital stock was declared, payable in this city on demand, and in New York at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. on and after the seventh of July next.

A. LURIA, Cashier.

jy1 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY, Rooms Nos. 21 and 22 City Hall, New Orleans, June 30, 1873.

All persons who have brought suit against the city of New Orleans to recover back license tax paid to her, are hereby notified that such litigation can be terminated by paying a small bill of costs. Unless immediate settlement of such suits is made, I shall at once proceed therein, regardless of the amount of costs to which parties may be subjected.

GEORGE S LACEY, City Attorney.

jy1 6t 2p

PROTEST OF THE CITIZENS OF KENNERVILLE.

The undersigned declare that they were present at a meeting called on Wednesday, June 25, at Kenner; that James C. Baumann called the meeting to order and nominated the officers, Robert Green presiding, with O. F. Connor as secretary; that, on motion, Robert Green appointed a committee on resolutions; that when the resolutions were reported they were voted down, and the president declared them passed. A division was called for which he disregarded. He was then asked to propound the question to the meeting, and refused, whereupon motion was made that the meeting elect another president, when Mr. C. Hodges was called to the chair by acclamation. Robert Green yielded his seat, when Mr. Hodges submitted the resolutions to the meeting, and they were defeated by an immense majority. The entire people of Kenner know these to be the facts.

A. Trudeau,	Joe Morris,
Frank Spillman,	Michael CMaller,
P. J. Robotson,	James McLellan.
A. Armbruster,	Francois Fassare,
Jacob Kirch,	James Hickey,
George McEntyre,	Matt Dalton,
S. D. Gustine, M. D.,	J. D. T. McCallister,
John Carran,	Charles Quaid,
Angelo Letti,	Patrick Tolin,
Martin Donnelly,	John McQuen,
Peter Albert,	James Duffy,
C. Harrell,	Moses Jones,
Charles McCarthy,	Morris Feld,
George Fisher,	Robert Robertson,
James Johnson, Sr.,	Allen Boalde,
George Monroe Garrett,	John Burleh,
George Carrick,	D. Wattigny,
John Graber,	John Cain,
Jack Newland,	Noel Lawrence,
Joseph Gonz,	B. Felix,
John Bradley,	John Winsol,
J. M. Bareille,	P. Steward,
George Becker,	Joseph Stingley,
Alex Cook,	John Martin
Jean Marie,	John Baptiste,
Jack Martin,	N. Lochbaum,
Arthur Stewart,	Gustave Butler,
Celestin Hunly,	Dan Marsch,
Frank Smith,	William Murphy,
Frederick Magloire,	George Becker, Jr.,
George Gibson,	John Diggs,
S. Morris,	Alfred Mitchel,
R. F. Leach,	Austin Stuart
R. G. Baker,	Edward Stewart,
Cyrus Johnson,	Charles Melancon,
Jacob Long,	J. Baptiste Depot,
William Brown,	Joseph Marenovich,
T. J. Connell,	Henry Blanchard,
Vallere Providence,	J. M. Depot.

C. M. HODGES, President.

EDWARD BROWN, Vice President. jy1 2p

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 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. jy1 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. 12 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

my 1 1m2p

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS

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

Act No. 16 of 1873, as extended by the executive order of his Excellency Governor Kellogg, expires this day, and its provisions are no longer applicable to the collection of delinquent taxes, you will proceed immediately to prepare for publication, in compliance with section eight of act No. 47 of 1870, a list of all taxpayers delinquent for any of the years prior to 1872, and forward the same to this office, after publication of which, all such persons are prohibited, by that section, from appearing in any of the courts of the State as parties or witnesses on their own behalf. Immediately after the completion of such list, you are instructed to proceed to collect said taxes under section one of act No. 47, by which you are authorized to seize and sell the property of delinquents without process of courts. Tax collectors will be held personally responsible for the efficient and prompt discharge of their duties under the law.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

jy2 2w

NO. 139 CANAL STREET.

NO. 21 CARONDELET STREET

FREDERICKSON & HARTE.

Mineral Waters! Mineral Waters!!

We are now preparing the

LITHIA VICHY WATER,

Recommended by all practitioners as the best solvent of Urinary Calculi. Where uric acid is in excess, no remedy possesses a greater neutralizing power, which is also the case in GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

jy29 3t 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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 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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE LATE FIRM OF SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO. having expired by limitation on the thirtieth ultimo, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the Hardware business in the same buildings, under the firm name of A. Baldwin & Co.

ALBERT BALDWIN, CARTWIGHT EUSTIS, C. A. SLOCOMB, A. P. SLOCOMB, In Commendam.

New Orleans, July 1, 1873. jy1 1m

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business under the firm name and style of DERVES, HUBBS & CO., and as successors of the late firm of J. H. Oglesby & Co. will continue the WESTERN PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand.

W. H. DERVES, HORACE HUBBS, JOSEPH H. LAFAYE.

New Orleans July 1, 1873.

In retiring from the commission business, I return thanks to my friends for their long continued patronage, and solicit for my successors a continuance of their favors.

J. H. OGLESBY.

jy1 3t

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF FERGUSON & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles S. Clark assumes all liabilities of the firm, collects all assets and is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

J. M. FERGUSON, CHARLES S. CLARK.

New Orleans, June 3, 1873. jy1 5 1p

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of SAMUEL E. MOORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL E. MOORE, THOMAS A. MONTGOMERY, DAVID HADDEN, Partner in Commendam.

New Orleans, June 15, 1873.

The affairs of the above firm will be liquidated, and the business carried on as heretofore at Nos. 102 and 104 Gravier street, by

SAMUEL E. MOORE.

jy25 3t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF KERN & Fellman was dissolved by mutual consent on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1873, E. Fellman and L. Fellman withdrawing, the remaining partner assuming all liabilities of said firm, and is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation only.

W. KERN, E. FELLMAN, L. FELLMAN.

Referring to the above the business will be continued at Nos. 104 to 108 Baronne street and Nos. 139 and 141 Rampart street, for my own account.

jy12 1m H. KERN.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

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

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

Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y

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.

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

B. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	F. Blaise,
H. Weil,	Charles Toebleman,
F. Robbert,	M. Arcona,
E. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hainer,	A. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippe,	J. Ali.
F. Zinner,	

de23 6m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$200,000 00

Assets December 31, 1872.....755,811 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. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

R14 1y

INSURAN

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO

NINETEENTH ANNUAL S

In conformity with the requir charter, the Company publish the ment:

Total premiums for the year en February 28, 1873.....

Viz: Fire premiums.....$185,7 Marine premiums..... 13,5 River premiums..... 29,4

Less unearned and returned pr reinsurance and rebate miums.....

Net premiums.....

Fire losses.....$ Marine losses..... 1 River losses.....

Total.....$2

Taxes, etc.....

Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account...

Profits.....

The company has the followi at the lowest market value: City and other bonds..... Bank and other stocks..... Stock and scrip of insurance co Real estate..... Bills receivable on mortgag Bills receivable..... Premiums in course of col Cash on hand and in Europ

Total.....

The above statement is a script from the books of the CHARLES

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE Parish of Orleans, city of N Sworn to and subscribed before m fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CU Notary Public, No. 140

The Board of Trustees have re PER CENT interest on the out of scrip on and after MOND scrip to be then converted per amended charter of the c

CHARLES BRIGG ANT. CARRIERE

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRE Elected February

Charles Briggs,	Thon
Ant. Carriere,	Chn.
George A. Fosdick,	D. Ja
R. Brugier,	R. S.
P. Anderson,	Felix
A. Frerichs,	Aug.
George W. Dunbar,	Edw
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Was
Henry J. Vose,	Will
E. Marqueze,	W.
Charles Weishaar,	J. E.
A. Lecourt,	Atw
Frank Williams,	A. K
Charles Lafitte,	Edw
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A.
W. C. Black,	Silas

George W. Hyns

MERCHANTS' MUTU INSURANCE C

OF

NEW ORLE.

Office No. 104 Ca

NINETEENTH ANNUA

In conformity with the r charter the company publish

STATEME

Premiums received during 31, 1873, including unex previous year—

On fire risks.....

On marine risks.....

On river risks.....

Total premiums.....

Less unearned premiums

Net earned premiums May

Losses paid—

On fire risks.....$

On marine risks.....

On river risks.....

Taxes.....

Reinsurances and return premiums.....

Total.....$

Deduct interest, less expenses.....

Profit.....

The company has the follo

Real estate.....

City bonds.....

Bank and railroad stocks.....

Notes secured by mortgage.....

Notes secured by pledge.....

Bills receivable.....

Premium in course of collection.

State bonds.....

Insurance stocks.....

Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Com

Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Pre

Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Yard Company.....

Harbor Protection Company....

St. Louis Hotel Association.....

Mortgage bonds Turner's Assoc

Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Ha

Judgment on mortgage notes....

Cash on hand.....

New Orleans, Florida and H Steamship Company.....

Total.....

The above statement is a jus transcript from the books of t PAULDI

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

Parish of Orleans, City Sworn to and subscribed befo of June, 1873. P. CHARLES

At a meeting of the Board of the ninth day of June, 1873, it declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF FI on the net earned participating year ending May 31, 1873, payab in July next.

Also to pay to the stockhold terest at the rate of six per the stock.

DIRECTORS.

P. Maurer,	Ja
S. Z. Bell,	L.
M. Fung,	
H. S. White,	J.
D. A. Chalfonte,	
Charles Lafitte,	J

TEUTONIA INSUR

No. 111 Gret

Insures again

Fire, Marine an R

At the Lowes

A. EIMER BADER, CHAS. ENGSTFELD GEORGE STROMEYE

First Class

Premiums received ..... Fire, marine and river los paid..... Reinsurances, rebates, penses, etc.....

Total amount of assets.

DECL

Interest on capital paid

Dividend on capital pa

Dividend on premiums

TRUS

Henry Abraham, Louis Schneider, Joseph Keller, N. A. Baumgarden, R. Sieg, C. H. Miller, H. Eicke, J. N. Schwartz H. Pohlman, M. Frank, E. Weisenbach, F. Roder,

oct3 1m