New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 8, 1873.

"Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad," said a Metropolitan sergeant to his patrolman.

Hon. Frank Morey and Colonel Dave Bidwell spent the fourth of July in New York city.

An old bachelor says that women are like parrots—give them a ring and you may cage them up.

The Vidalia *Herald* informs us that the cotton worm has made its appearance in Concordia parish.

Boy or girl! A gentleman writes that his family has gained nine pounds since residing over the lake.

Judge J. H. Kennard, of this city, has been elected alumni orator for 1874 of the University of Virginia.

Congressman Darrall has succeeded in having the mail service between Washington and Holmesville increased to twice a week.

An old lady says the old-fashioned birch switches do her girls more good than the new switches manufactured from the bark of the redwood tree for young ladies.

A Philadelphia papers contains an advertisement announcing summer board for a family, with this aristocratic proviso: "Those residing north of Arch street need not apply."

Beethoven's brother used to sign his name "Von Beethoven, land owner," to distinguish himself from his less thrifty brother, who retorted by signing "Von Beethoven, brain owner."

A citizen of Connecticut, recently introduced to a newly married man, congratulated him warmly, and said: "Ah, these Litchfield county girls make clever wives, I've had three of them."

The Rochester *Democrat* is thoughtful enough to remark that there is one thing much more gray-haired and venerable than Miss Anthony, and that is the weekly paragraph relating to her age.

Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock, Newport, has separated from her husband, William Wilson, because he is a shiftless, lazy fellow, and won't support her. She still remains at the lighthouse.

Walter Savage Landor related how he once met Napoleon walking in the garden of the Tuileries, and added, in characteristic Landor style: "The fellow looked at me so insolently that if I had not had a lady on my arm I should have knocked him down."

A. J. Cogan, so long and favorably connected with C. C. Haley in the newsdealers' business on Poydras street, left per Jackson railroad last evening for New York, via Cincinnati. "Andy" will be gone about two months, and will have a good time during his absence from the city.

"Pretty well," remarked the doctor's daughter, who took an interest in her father's purse and profession, when some one asked her how "things were going." "Plenty of colds, some bronchitis and a little typhus fever; but, as father said yesterday, what we want to make things lively is a nice little epidemic."

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company having rebonded as common carriers under the act of July 14, 1870, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to transport unappraised merchandise in bond, under department regulation, from New Orleans to St. Louis in all their barges and boats.

A reporter in Memphis, having no fear of death from cholera, writes of a belle of that place: "Words issue from her lips, each instinct with a separate life and expression of its own, and might almost be likened to bees leaving the calyx of a flower, each charged with its burden of pollen and honey—sense and sweetness."

Judge Pardee yesterday at Carrollton adjourned his court for the season. District Attorney McKay has been very fortunate in convicting almost everybody whom he believed guilty. Judge Pardee presides with such urbanity and clearly pronounced impartiality that members of the bar take pleasure in appearing before him.

We learn from Captain N. D. Bush, superintendent of the fair now going on in the Sixth District, that it will be continued from Thursday next until the Saturday following. We also learn that the fair has proved quite a success. The ladies of the association deserve great credit for manifesting their energy in behalf of this fair.

Second Lieutenant A. W. Greeley has been promoted to first lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, vice Jacob Almy, recently murdered by the Apaches in Arizona. Lieutenant Greeley was appointed in the army from Louisiana, and has hosts of friends in this city who will rejoice at his promotion. He is now on detached duty with General Meyer, of the Signal Service Bureau.

Visitors to the Auditor's office find a vacant chair. Upon inquiry they are informed that Mr. Clinton, in search of mental recreation, has gone out of town for a few days rest and quiet. He will be back again shortly, bringing renewed vigor with which to battle the bulls and bears, and all the other wild animals who are wont to howl around the State treasury, of which he is such a faithful guardian.

The juvenile concert advertised to take place at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church to-night will, we are confident, be well deserving of a large audience. The last entertainment of this kind given some three weeks ago proved so gratifying that the repetition was eagerly called for. Let all who love the sweet music of children's voices harmoniously blended go to-night and give the youthful choristers a hearty greeting.

From the New York *Commercial Advertiser* we learn that old Mr. Franklin, of Cattaraugus county, New York, created a vast deal of excitement the other day by [illegible] into the river, on account of his wife [illegible] screaming. Mr. Franklin, it might be well to add, was armed [illegible] consequently, Mrs. Franklin has lost a husband, a ploughshare, and three feet of good rope just through a chronic propensity to wag her tongue!

PARAMOUNT DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

If the theological opinions of the *Morning Star* are as utterly void of truth and sense as its political notions, those readers who depend upon it as a guide are truly in a perilous condition. But we hope that such is not the case. We confess our inability to comprehend its heavy religious articles, and, therefore, charitably suppose them too deep for our limited capacity. In secular matters, however, we profess to be something of an expert, and can detect a political fraud and hypocrite as readily as we can tell whether or not our barber indulges in garlic. Leaving, therefore, the theological side of the *Morning Star* to the obscurity its own deficiency in perspicacity has clothed it with, we have a remark or two to make about its political heresies.

It is not very long ago since General Beauregard and a very large number of intelligent, reflecting gentlemen announced the conclusion that a political policy that arrayed one-half the population of this State against the other was not only wrong, but ruinous. They therefore met together and wisely resolved to avoid the recognized fault, and square their political action in the future by a different rule. The principle involved, we need not tell our readers, is simply the acknowledgment of the rights of the black man to the ordinary privileges of humanity. But the itinerant priest who now writes for the *Morning Star* assumes this to be wrong. And so far as the principle is recognized by our laws, he calls it legalized wrong. Now, the fluent Hibernian who last week boasted that he was "Southern to the heart's core," did not blunder more as to the section of the world that is honored by his nativity than he has by declaring that the action of the people of this State, in enacting laws for the protection of our colored citizens, is wrong. There are two maxims which we often hear dogmatically affirmed and strenuously disputed:

1. The King can do no wrong.
2. The Pope is infallible.

Both propositions are undoubtedly true in the sense used by the respective adherents. As there is no power to set aside the acts of the king or to declare them wrong and enforce the decree, they must stand. There can be no right that is disputed so effectually that it can not be enforced. The decrees, allocutions, etc., of the Pope are undoubtedly infallible and final as to those who dare not dispute them. In like manner the laws and ordinances of a free people can not be wrong. Whatever regulation the majority of the people of this country may decide to establish must necessarily be right, for there is no superior power here to dispute it. There may be a respectable minority that are dissatisfied with it, but the majority alone determines what is right and wrong, just as the king and the Pope do within their respective jurisdictions.

The majority of the people of the United States, therefore, having ordained the establishment of a principle, and addressed the States and the individual citizens and residents of States in terms of admonition and command, it behooves all who dwell within the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam, whether he be native or foreign, to yield obedience. He who is too obstinate or too wicked to obey will find himself in difficulty at once. The highest authority on earth, so far as the American citizen is concerned, has declared that the principles which General Beauregard and Messrs. Marks and other gentlemen have accepted are the supreme law of the land. And yet we are gravely admonished—

So General Beauregard and his newfound associates accept all the accomplished facts which pretend to be constitutional and legal, and indorses these facts by conforming to them. As a Catholic, General Beauregard can not do that without denying an article in the syllabus of Pius IX. As a Southern gentleman he can not do that save at the cost of principle.

We are not informed of the nature of the syllabus which is thus pleaded as a bar to an American citizen who declares his intention of hereafter obeying the constitution of his native State, nor can we understand that the obligations of a Southern gentleman to what he sentimentally regards a principle are superior to his duties as an American citizen.

For the information of the editor of the *Star*, who appears to be profoundly ignorant of American institutions, we will take occasion here to say that the majority of the people are the source of sovereign power; that the constitutions of the nation and the State infinitely dominate over papal syllabuses and the notions of "Southern gentlemen," and if there is anything inconsistent or antagonistic between our secular laws and the rules prescribed in Rome, the weaker will necessarily give way. The case would be quite different if the majority of our people were on the other side. But they are not, and wise men are beginning to find out that if they wish to be on the strong side they must seek and join it.

STAND BY THE FAITH.

There is a school of psychologists which deems a transmigration of spirit into animal life a sort of puritive and purifying process to fit them for a higher existence. It is their theory, then, that the identity is responsible in one state for the deeds committed in another. Newspapers sometimes undergo a similar change of principle, but it has not been decided whether they continue their responsibility for their earlier opinions or are absolved by their change. To simplify the illustration: It has not been determined that a newspaper can so go into bankruptcy of opinion as that it may not be confronted with any earlier obligation. For this is exactly the fix of the New York *Tribune*. It was founded and fought up to become an established power in the land by a man who believed in universal emancipation. Not merely of the Southern slaves, but of all whom the systems or accidents of life placed in the power of others. His burning thirst for liberty looked past the flame of war and the agonies of reconstruction. His illimitable love of freedom tended even to scrutinize relations sanctified by time, and to lift with a fearless hand the veil which may sometimes separate fact from superstition. Whatever the *Tribune* was, Horace Greeley made it. It would have deprived him of the chief glory to which he laid claim if any should deny that the *Tribune* contributed to bring on the late civil war. He would boldly and with the rugged pertinacity of his nature have accepted the responsibility of his own deeds. He knew that freedom is born of throes, and that these must be forgotten in the joy that truth has been born into the world.

Somehow, possibly by some "cantrip sleight" of stocks and proxies a successor of Mr. Greeley has been chosen who deems the past course of the *Tribune* nothing to be proud of. That paper now carefully gathers up its garments from the taint of those consequences of which it was a chief cause. It is apparently apprehensive that some defeat is about to befall the Republican party, and so hastens to join in condemning its administration. But the *Tribune* need have no fears. The machinery of government may have been run under higher than normal pressure during the exigencies of war, but it is being rapidly reduced to the safe and uniform rate, and is now under easy steam. Still the *Tribune* fears an explosion and hastens from the boiler deck to hide itself in the hold. It throws all the blame on the engineer in charge. It takes no share in having ordered an extreme application of power.

The censure of the *Tribune* falls now upon General Butler aspiring to govern Massachusetts. It draws a frightful picture of the corruption alleged to prevail throughout the United States, and suggests that the moral and physical traits of the Massachusetts aspirant would furnish a perfect emblem of the coarseness and obliquity of the day. The *Tribune* even reproaches General Butler that he abandoned the Democratic party, and took service with the Republican party. We had supposed that the war was an act of oblivion for all those changes which consolidated the men of the Union to save the life of the Union, but was not an acceptance of Republican support by a Democrat during the war at least as pardonable as the acceptance of a Democratic nomination by a Republican since the war? Everybody has been told that "a revolution can not be made with rose water," and no doubt Mr. Greeley and all others who advocated a war for the enforcement of the laws, anticipated the usual consequences of war. These are as much a part of the act of war as the *sequelæ* of a typhoid are a part of the disease itself; so that if the elevation of General Butler is a consequence of the war it is a part of the war itself, and to have been contemplated by all who advocated the war. The war also made President Grant, who, with all his signal military and civil genius, is constantly condemned by the *Tribune*. Considering all its discreditable imputations upon the work of its own hand, the *Tribune* should not shirk and abandon the duty of moderating its own deeds. It should preserve the right of reforming them if they shall require it.

But in joining the enemies of the Republican party the *Tribune* exposes itself to a dilemma. It must either admit itself a poor prophet to foresee the consequences of its own counsels, or it must be too timid to stand up to them. If, then, we can not have the aid of the *Tribune* in vindicating the justice of Republican action, we shall at least hold that journal to its own share of any responsibility, and must protest against its being accepted as a witness against those whom it once led. We intend to permit no mock metempsychosis by which the noble soul of a world-wide reformer shall be substituted by a tricky spirit which dodges responsibility and perches safely on the shoulders of success.

MORAL DUTIES.

Without pretending to be perfect and with no desire to be classed as a moralist, the REPUBLICAN feels it to be its duty to remind the people that to their neglect of moral duties must be traced the evils that now afflict society here, and will continue to do so until there is a change. Instead of being led by immoral teachers and those who would rule society and shape our civilization, the people must set the example of morality and demand its observance from teachers and governors. If it is a fact, as we are told, that next to the study of religion, which shows us our relations with God and how we may become citizens of an immortal kingdom, the most profitable and urgent duty of man is the study of politics, which teaches him his relations to society and the science of government. Every country has a civilization and a government of some kind, and M. Guizot, the eminent French historian, in speaking of civilization, says: "The difficulty of describing it, of recounting its history, is apparent and acknowledged; but its existence, its worthiness to be described and to be recounted, is not less certain and manifest. Then, respecting civilization, what a number of problems remain to be solved. It may be asked—it is even now disputed—whether civilization be a good or an evil? One party describes it as teeming with mischief to man, while another lauds it as the means by which he will attain his highest dignity and excellence." It must be remembered that this is the language Guizot used in his first lecture on the general history of civilization in modern Europe, from the fall of the Roman empire to the French revolution, commencing in 1789. This was long after Roman civilization had succeeded in destroying the liberties of the Romans, and just at a time when French civilization was driving the French people into revolutionary measures for the purpose of ridding themselves of a government and civilization oppressive and destructive to the great body of the people and only beneficial to the few. But the French people, in doing away with monarchy and establishing a republic did not display in their choice of public servants, that sense of moral duties that was necessary to insure a better civilization and government than had been obtained under the monarchy. Had the French people been possessed of a high sense of moral duties they would have been successful in their first attempt to establish a republic, and instead of receiving bad lessons from and being led by such men as Robespierre, Danton, Marat, etc., they could have taught good lessons and demanded an observance of them by those whom they invested with public authority.

Speaking of the destiny of human nature and civilization as a fact, M. Guizot says:

Again, it is asked whether this *fact* is universal; whether there is a general civilization of the whole human race, a course for humanity to ruin, a destiny for it to accomplish; whether nations have not transmitted from age to age something to their successors which is never lost, but which grows and continues as a common stock, and will thus be continued to the end of all things.

M. Guizot feels assured that human nature has such a destiny; that a general civilization pervades the human family; that at every epoch it augments, and there, consequently, is a universal history of civilization to be written.

Now, society in this country, though comparatively young, has made rapid progress in civil life; in the melioration of the social state and the advancement of national prosperity. And this progress has been attained under a republican form of government, instituted by men deeply impressed with the belief that its success depended on a faithful observance of moral duties by the people—a people who desired to be morally governed; and having placed the Christian church, through religious freedom, on a broader field for good than it occupies in most other countries, what is there to prevent a continuance of this progress? Nothing but a neglect on the part of the people to practice those moral duties that are the chief pillars of free government.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

One of the evils of the telegraph is the necessity for employing low-priced reporters to prepare the news for the press. We have suffered severely in this respect, and have been compelled to exclude from our columns a vast amount of malicious, mendacious or trashy stuff, for which, of course, we paid a liberal price. And it seems the REPUBLICAN is not alone in this matter. The Cleveland *Leader* has recently become very much dissatisfied with the Associated Press dispatches from this city, and in connection with the accounts of a late transaction indulges in the following severe reflections upon Mr. McDaniel, the New Orleans agent:

Mr. Rhett is indebted for the creditable way in which his case is stated in the dispatches to the fact that the Associated Press agent at New Orleans is a low, worthless fellow, who loafs about the *Picayune* office and moulds his dispatches according to the sentiments of that paper. His telegrams concerning the Kellogg government and all political questions in Louisiana during the past year have been grossly partisan and unfair. It would seem that at an important city like New Orleans, the distributing point for all Southwestern news, the association would employ a competent, reliable agent. A new arrangement in this respect is due to the people of Louisiana and to all interested in the vicissitudes of that State.

The Press agent here is not, as the *Leader* intimates, a low, worthless fellow who loafs around the *Picayune* office, but a gentleman of exalted private character who has, for some reason or another, been recently employed by the *Picayune* as business manager. In sending an account of the Cooley-Rhett duel North, he could safely be depended upon to give such a bias to his dispatches as would inevitably displease Republican and Conservative editors, and defeat the intent of the writer by their evident partiality. A gentleman who recently passed through this city has just written a strong letter on the subject to a State official, in which he speaks in even stronger terms than the *Leader*.

A reporter who sends news for journals of all shades of politics should be very careful to leave his own crude opinions out. But since Mr. McDaniel has accepted additional responsibilities, he has either remitted his personal supervision over outward dispatches, or has been too much under the control of his new employers to be entirely fair and just on all occasions. He should either dissolve his connection with the *Picayune* or be relieved from duty by the New York Associated Press. He cannot serve the two masters satisfactorily.

HOT CORN HYPOCRISY.

While our pious friends of Chicago have been warning the corn consumers of the world against what it has been pleased to term the climatic defects of the New Orleans route, it has leaked out that corn stored in that unexceptionable market is liable to become heated, and the cry of "hot corn," "hot corn" resounds through her streets more sonorously than through those of New York by the venders of that attractive edible. But while the New Yorker hearkens to the cry with the hope of getting a bite of the succulent roasting ear, the Chicago man is terrified with the fear of being bitten himself by the holder of the heated commodity. The Chicago *Tribune* is making it red hot for the speculators of that cereal city, as follows:

The hot corn abuse remains to be dealt with. That hot corn can not be wholly and always prevented we admit. That it can be greatly mitigated, and the losses resulting from it reduced to an inconsiderable sum, and confined to the corn actually heated, instead of being spread over the whole crop, every dealer in the article knows.

It is a burning shame and disgrace that a city which handles fifty million bushels of corn per annum should be unprovided with the means of taking care of it. It is not the *Tribune's* business to care of, but, since the Board of Trade have done us the honor to assume that our opinions are of some consequence, we notify all hot corn dealers and their apologists and their newspaper organs that we intend to make hot corn the most expensive article that can be spouted out of an elevator, until such time as their combined wisdom shall have provided at least equal appliances for preventing it, or reducing its losses to a minimum, that are provided in other markets.

So corn may be heated in Chicago, and heating "can not wholly and always be prevented."

Now, we claim for New Orleans a capacity to send sound corn sound to any foreign market. Can Chicago do any more? Hot corn, forsooth!

"The Beautiful Blue Danube," waltzed into immortality by Strauss, turns out to be a very shallow, narrow and muddy stream.

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

NOTICE.

I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that I have on hand, in lots to suit, a well assorted and choice stock of

Highwines, Neutral Spirits, New York Brandy, New York Gin,

And the celebrated brands of CHALMETTE, MARK TWAIN AND YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES.

All of the above, considering my facilities unsurpassed, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trades, at the lowest market prices.

J. A. WALSH, No. 32 Poydras street.

jy6 8t 3m

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 71 Camp street.

This bank will open for business on MONDAY, July 6, 1873.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

Board of Trustees.

Joseph Raymond, Nicholas Miller, Paul Esteben, J. C. Murphy, I. W. Patton, C. F. Lauman, Joseph Keller, N. A. Wilcox, Eugene Donerty, L. P. Collins, B. E. Taylor.

Stockholders who have not yet paid the first installment on their stock are requested to call at the Banking House and pay the same.

jy2 6t 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

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

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1869, 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 Benenos 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. jel7 2p

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 1, 1873.

Act No. 62, session of 1873, approved March 26, 1873, authorizes the Governor "to raise and annul on the application of any interested party all bonds with security and all mortgages which have been furnished by any public officer who may have resigned or died, or whose office may have expired by limitation, or when dismissed from office, whenever there shall be no opposition thereto received in the office of the Secretary of State within one hundred and twenty days after the retirement in any manner as aforesaid, or before the application or demand made for such raising or annulment."

It is the opinion of the law officers of the State that this act comes into effect with respect to all vacated offices within one hundred and twenty days from the date of its approval, March 26, 1873.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons desiring to file opposition to the cancellation of bonds of officers "who may have resigned or died, or whose office may have expired by limitation," etc., prior to the twenty-sixth of March last past, to file their objections in the office of the Secretary of State on or before the twenty-fourth of July, 1873, in order that the same may be examined into in accordance with law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor: P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. jy1 4t 2p

PAYMENT OF INTEREST COUPONS

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 1, 1873.

Holders of interest coupons on bonds of this State are hereby notified that all coupons which matured during the months of March, April, May and June of the current year, together with past due coupons of 1872, will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank, in this city, and at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York, on and after July 10, 1873.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

jy2 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

NOTICE TO VETERANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 1, 1873.

I find that, notwithstanding the exercise of great care to exclude fraudulent applications of persons claiming to be veterans, under act No. 70 of the last session of the Legislature, a considerable number have succeeded in getting their names placed on the roll, who, as subsequent information proves, are not entitled to pensions. A revision of the pension roll is now being made in this office, and will be ready for publication on or near the fifteenth of the present month; and until such publication is made no warrants will be drawn to pay claims of veterans.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

jy2 7t 2p

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS

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

Act No. 1 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 1872, 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 responsable for the efficient and prompt discharge of their duties under the law.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

jy23 30t

HOTELS.

TEAGARDEN HOTEL. Mississippi City, Mississippi.

Having been put in complete order, is open for the reception of guests. Inducements are offered to families, as the rooms are unusually large and airy. A wharf and bathhouse have been erected, giving ample accommodations for bathing. The hotel being directly open to the Gulf of Mexico, salt bathing is at all times assured. Oysters, fish, crabs, fruit and vegetables in abundance. A telegraph office at the hotel enables guests to communicate with all parts of the world.

Terms—Per month, $40; per day, $2 50.

A LUNCH HOUSE, separated from the hotel, for the accommodation of passengers by the trains, will be kept in the best style.

jy8 1m J. O. NIXON, Manager.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL. Situated at the celebrated OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

The house is now open and in complete order for the reception of guests. The bathing and fishing are the best of any place on the coast, and persons seeking either health or pleasure can not do better than visit the Ocean Springs Hotel, where they will receive every attention during their stay. The table will always be supplied with the delicacies of the season. Invalids seeking health, I would refer them to the pamphlet (to be had at Schmidt & Zeigler's, New Orleans, or at the hotel) containing an analysis of the water of the Springs and their wonderful cures, which are certified to by some of the most eminent physicians of the country. Terms are more reasonable than any of the other watering places on the coast for the same accommodation. Liberal arrangements made with families and those wishing to remain during the season. There is also connected with the hotel a fine bar room, where the best of wines and liquors are kept, besides a tenpin alley and billiard saloon; also, fine croquet grounds for the guests of the house. The proprietor has made arrangements for a band of music, which will be in attendance during every evening of the week, besides a fine piano for the use of the guests of the hotel.

jy3 1m M. AISNLEE, Proprietor.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT, LAKE END PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, Billman & Jary, Proprietors.

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

je1 3m

STOKES' HOTEL.

This favorite summer resort, at Bay St. Louis, will open on SUNDAY, June 15, 1873, under the management of Mr. Abraham Green, and the proprietors hope to enjoy the liberal patronage of their friends and the lovers of recreation.

je4 1m 8w7t7p

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO.

The Largest and Most Complete Hotel in the World.

The Lessees (well known as the proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE before its destruction in the memorable conflagration of October 9 and 9, 1871), take pleasure in announcing the completion of this new enterprise, which is now open, under their personal management for the accommodation of guests.

GAGE BROTHERS & RICE, Lessees for Twenty Years.

Chicago, June 1, 1873. je20 1m5t

GRAND ISLE HOTEL. ON THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.

Open for the Season of 1873.

The finest surf bathing in the South. The finest beach for driving in the world. The oyster farm of the South. Fish abound in every variety, and game, shrimps and crabs always plentiful. Sail boats, fishing tackle and guides to enable guests to enjoy the best of sport will always be kept, and no effort spared to make this hotel the ne plus ultra of Louisiana.

The swift, light draft and comfortable steamer BOSSIER, CAPTAIN GUS RICHARDS, leaves Harvey's canal every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Grand Isle and way landings, at the moderate fare of $5.

Steam ferry leaves foot of Jackson street at 8:30 A. M.

Board per month $50; per week $15; per day $3. Terms for families or for over one month very liberal.

B. MARGOT, Proprietor. SAM D. DIXON, Agent.

jy5 No. 12 Commercial place, Lock box No 170.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.....FOR RENT.

Several large and well furnished rooms, at moderate prices during the summer months, at No. 111 Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. jy4 3t

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW RAISED cottage in the Sixth District, on State street, between St. Charles and St. Patrick streets. The house has all modern improvements. The grounds have a front of 70 feet, by 178 feet in depth. Terms reasonable for either rent or sale. Apply at the corner of State and St. Charles streets, or at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, to C. B. FISH. mh9

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:

P. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Baise,
H. Weiser,	Charles Toebeaman,
F. Robbert,	M. Azcona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. R. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckner,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinnet,	de29 6m

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

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872.....755,141 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. jel4 1y

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		$493,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$195,721 79	
Marine premiums	188,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,712 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,922 86	
Marine losses	152,136 12	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 85	
Taxes, etc	10,253 86	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,862 19	275,540 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	16,947 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,833 00
Real estate	60,300 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 3
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 4
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	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Bringier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Lanze,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marquezes,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. B. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. L.
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,

George W. Hynson. mh27

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		$737,895 30
On marine risks		92,650 18
On river risks		16,487 40
Total premiums		$1,097,033 98
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$894,358 98
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$412,774 79	
On marine risks	47,140 47	
On river risks	6,341 26	
Taxes	20,902 98	
Reinsurance and return premiums	6,101 69	
Total	$493,261 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	12,777 21	$480,484 43
Profit		$413,874 55

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$127,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,133 00
Notes secured by mortgage	91,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	151,464 72
Bills receivable	40,873 79
Premium in course of collection	61,991 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,500 00
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	19,200 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	8,200 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	$1,216,209 16

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 Mc