New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 12, 1873.

Padding is a mere matter of form.

A pretty cheek is not a bad side-show.

"The Salivator" is a new name for the Houston *Mercury*.

One hundred barrels of cotton seed oil, worth $1500, are manufactured daily at Memphis.

A Texas paper says a fish caught in Red river had a centipede inside—whatever that is.

A free lunch house for ownerless dogs is to be established by a philanthropic New York gentleman.

The latest announcement of new music is, "Hush, Sister's Dying, with piano accompaniment."

A Cincinnati brewer's wife papered her trunk with his keg stamps, and he is in jail for the way he took on about it.

Poughkeepsie churches nail up pews which they can not rent, and strangers must either sit on the floor or leave.

An Ohio lawyer includes in his bill against his client: "To waking up in the night and thinking about your case—$10."

The city subscribers of a Mississippi newspaper are invited to "call around at the office for their papers and save postage."

A writer of short sketches says Victoria is fifty-four; she has been thirty-six years a Queen; weighs 200 pounds, and is very rich.

A doctor, detained in court as a witness, complained to the judge that if he was kept from his patients they might recover in his absence.

The iron fence around the Clay statue looks bright in a new coat of green paint, and the hand of the statue points approvingly at the work.

"Floating down the marriage sea, lighted by the honey-moon," touchingly alludes an editor to the union of his son with a branch of some other house.

People never applaud Mexican actors. When a man makes a good hit they pelt him with fruits, and he is rewarded with peals of laughter and banana.

"Now, do get to the depot this time in season for the cars," said a punctual old gentleman to his son. "Whenever you go away, you are invariably left behind."

A Clinton, Iowa, clergyman startled his flock last Sunday evening by telling them that "hell was not so full of men and women as men and women were full of hell."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 11 A. M., at the stables of J. N. Shawhan, on Gravier street, near Rampart, First District, one horse, buggy and harness.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* consoles itself with the reflection that there is a great deal of phosphorous in the flies served up at the restaurants, and that phosphorous is brain food.

At the fourth of July dinner of the Tammany Society in New York, Mr. Isaac L. Hunter, a colored man, was an invited guest, and responded to the toast, "Our allies, the newly enfranchised citizens."

A Tennessee baby "rose as a star and beamed lucently with a meteoric resplendency along the horizon of her parents, lightening their pathway with the sheen of hope," and then passed over the dark river.

Oregon gentlemen know their places. At Portland, lately, one accused another of taking his seat at breakfast. The discussion broke one nose and overturned the table. The ladies were obliged to retire, as the scene was unpleasant.

This is the way they do in Chicago. The *Times* says: "Sunday wasn't a good day for drowning. Only five different Suckers are observed to have made that their last act. The prosperous growth of this business has made it a necessity to lump the victims."

The Nashville *Banner* says: "General D. H. Hill, late editor of the *Land We Love*, who has been chawed up by Parson Brownlow, compares the 'Saouth' to Poland, despises the 'Nawth,' and sends his boy to the United States naval school at Annapolis."

A pretentious hypocrite, who was in the habit of praying so vociferously that his neighbors and persons passing in the street could hear him, was quietly informed by his pastor one day that if "he would get a little nearer to God, he wouldn't have to pray so loud."

Colonel S. N. Moody intends to leave this city in a few days to join his family at Glasgow, at which place they arrived this week on the steamer Castalia. The Colonel proposes to take his family to Brussels, and from thence make an extended trip of the continent.

Paul B. DuChaillu has not succumbed to the rigor and perils of the region bordering the Arctic, but was alive and well at Kasas-Jok, Lapland, near the seventieth parallel of north latitude on the first of May, last. Letters have been received from him giving an interesting account of winter experience.

Chinese grass-cloth is a new material in this country. It comes in neat little bundles, wrapped around with Chinese paper. This fabric resembles the Irish balbriggan. The cloth is made of pure thread, and does not crease nor stretch; it is one yard wide, and contains about the same quantity as thirty yards of ordinary silk.

Mr. John McWhirter, for a long time a popular assistant assessor of internal revenue under Assessor Joubert, and a resident of this city for many years, leaves the land of his adoption to-day on the steamship Minnesota, accompanied by his daughter. He will visit Glasgow, Scotland, and review the scenes of his boyhood on the banks of the beautiful Clyde.

A Georgia editor describing a wedding lately, said the bride "looked a very lilly, cradled in the golden glimmer of some evening lake—a foam fleck, snowy, yet sunfinished, crowning the rippling of some soft southern sea." If that were really so, the bridegroom must have been very much puzzled to know whether he was wedding a submarine conservatory or an aurora borealis.

WILL THEY HOLD FAST TO THE FAITH?

We are most favorably disposed toward the new unification society. We recognize among the thousand or more signers to the admirable platform recommended by the committee for adoption at a mass meeting to be held on the fifteenth the names of men of undoubted wealth, intelligence and worth. We give them due credit for sincerity in their conversion to a faith that is new to them, to principles many of them have for years combated with more or less violence and bitterness. To as many of these as have enlisted in this new movement solely and purely from a love of justice and truth, we offer the hand of fellowship and welcome them into the Republican ranks. For no man can possibly stand squarely and fully upon the published platform without being a thorough-going Republican, a radical of the most ultra kind. We have never read a genuine Republican platform that went further in professions of good will to the colored people than this manifesto of our new converts. We can only hope they do not "protest too much." Those who have joined the unification society as a prelude to their own political preferment will be sure to show their hands at a subsequent period, when it will be in order to remind them of the position they occupy. At this time we have no feeling but one of thankfulness that such a large and influential number of men have vindicated by their signatures the correctness of the views for which we have contended for the past six years.

Some exception might be taken to the manner of expression adopted by the committee. In nearly every resolution we see the formula employed, "We shall recommend." As more appropriate, they should have used the words "We shall cease our opposition to," etc., thereby admitting frankly their own responsibility, or a good share of it at least, for the abuses they are now so anxious to reform; for the sublime principles so freely recommended are by no means new utterances. They have been actually adopted by a majority of the people of this State; they are incorporated in our constitution, and may be found in every volume of acts of the General Assembly since 1868. The patriarch of old used the proper form of expression: "I know not what others may do, but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." He did not recommend in so many words that his neighbors, who were idolators, should destroy their images and worship the true God, but boldly proclaimed his determination to do right, let others do as they may. He gave them his example, not his advice. We are willing, however, at this time to suppose that the signers to the platform of the unification society intended to pledge themselves to the principles which they recommend to others, whether anybody else shall accept them or not. We can not believe that the signers intended that the disregard of their recommendations by any considerable number of their late political associates would be made a pretext for "backing out." For instance, suppose the objects sought to be secured by the following proposition should fail, what then?

Fifth—That we pledge our honor and good faith to exercise our moral influence, both through personal advice and personal example, to bring about the rapid removal of all prejudices heretofore existing against the colored citizens of Louisiana, in order that they may hereafter enjoy all the rights belonging to citizens of the United States.

Suppose the "moral influence" thus pledged upon honor, should not prove sufficiently persuasive to secure recruits enough to popularize the movement, is it contemplated to permit a retrograde movement? Having put their hands to the plow, is it expected there will be any looking back under any circumstances? As the case is presented to the public by the manifesto in the papers, a thousand or two political neophytes discover sublime principles already established by law and sustained by a majority of the people of the State and nation. They suddenly conceive an ardent affection for them, and earnestly recommend their friends to embrace them, leaving the inference that these new views which they set forth in detail, are faultless in all respects except not being quite popular. The Republican party is composed of earnest men, and naturally desire sincerity in their associates. That the gentlemen at present engaged in the unification process are earnest and sincere, so far as they desire success, we have no doubt. But, from the peculiar language employed, we are constrained to ask, will they adhere to their new-found principles regardless of what other people may say or think about them? Is each man whose name is appended to the call prepared to declare that he and his house will henceforth support the good cause through good as well as through evil report? We hope so.

UNIFICATION ASSOCIATION.

The covert sneers and open abuse directed against the more prominent movers in this scheme of political pacification has stimulated rather than damaged them. The numerous and significant signatures show conclusively that the people who have appended their names to the resolutions desire no longer to permit a hostility to the most peaceable population in the world, to depopulate their fields of laborers and leave their domestic labors to be performed by members of their own families. No one can compute the loss to Louisiana from the riot and massacre of 1866 to that of 1873 with the terrorism which has overspread the labor of the land from that cause alone. Was it a humane return for the forbearance of the colored people during the absence of the white men of Louisiana in the war? Was it wise policy with a land subject to overflow, and idle for want of labor? Could it be justified to commerce, when the whole transfer of commodities here was effected by colored draymen, and much of its transportation conducted by colored steamboat hands?

The intense hatred of race cultivated by intolerant leaders has produced all the evils to which we have adverted, and it has cut off from the confidence of the colored people a large number of those who employ them in daily duties.

Business men and those who have more sagacity than temper, see the ruinous results of this intolerance, and we look upon the formation of a unification society as a direct revolt from the swell mob that has ruled this city with a rod of iron. The signatures to the prospectus published in our last embrace names too respectable to be disregarded. It has names too numerous to be abused. The opposition press, therefore, is utterly silent or politely evasive about it. The men of this movement have burned their ships. They have thrown away the scabbard. Their acceptance of colored association, their pledges to maintain colored rights, is unequivocal. They recognize the colored race as a component part of the people. They maintain their right of equal access to all vehicles, places of education, licensed public resort, and into all corporate associations. They also pledge themselves to use their moral influence to induce the general adoption of these doctrines. There are other most pregnant declarations which are separate from the main purpose:

Resolved, That we deprecate and thoroughly condemn all acts of violence, from whatever source, and appeal to our people of both races to abide by the law in all their differences as the surest way to preserve to all the blessings of life, liberty and property.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the cultivation of a broad sentiment of nationality, which shall embrace the whole country, and uphold the flag of the Union.

So these men deprecate and denounce ballot stuffing, violence at the polls and assassination as a means of carrying out a political purpose. This is well. When a people relapse into the anarchy of refusing obedience to a law they do not like, it must alarm those who have a real interest or title or business.

The adoption of a sentiment of nationality is equally important, and will frown down the attempt to revive the quarrel between the old North and the old South upon the soil of Louisiana. This programme makes an open issue upon several subjects which those who have ruled our white people for some years must admit or abandon their authority. It is flat rebellion in all its parts, and, if not put down by those who have cut and dried every political movement here for some years past, will revolutionize our city system. It will substitute good order and honesty for force and fraud. As the unification society is now strong enough for a fight, we shall look for the preliminary skirmishes which precede a grand combat. Unless the "people's press" and the people's governors back down, this combat must come off.

As the REPUBLICAN has practically taught what the association has professed, it wishes them success in conquering prejudices so unjust in themselves, and which have brought such untold injury to Louisiana.

THE TWO GREAT ESSENTIALS.

It is now generally conceded that the growth and prosperity of New Orleans in the future are, in a large degree, dependent on the completion of a railroad connecting it with Houston—the railroad centre of Texas, and the opening of an outlet to the Mississippi of sufficient capacity to permit vessels of the largest size to pass in and out without detention, and with as little cost as possible. These are the two great essentials, the very important works that must be completed before New Orleans can hope to fully enter upon the grand march to that commercial greatness which, from position, she is ultimately destined to reach.

Why, then, it is asked, do our citizens continue to waste their energies in political squabbles, that benefit only the few who obtain office, when a united and vigorous movement looking to the speedy construction of the Fort St. Philip canal and the New Orleans and Texas railroad would confer on them benefits of a much more extended and enduring nature. Our business men and property-holders have been eyewitnesses for years to the manner in which the commerce of this city has been crippled for want of a sufficient depth of water at the mouth of a river, of magnificent proportions in all other respects, that passes through the valley of the Mississippi and connects the chief city of the South with many of the most productive and flourishing States of the Union: a river that is well calaulated to furnish the cheapest and best transportation the year round to the vast bulk of products, domestic and foreign, that are passing from and to this country in search of a market. It is estimated that grain can be "carried so low from New Orleans to Liverpool as to save to the farmers of the valley at least twenty-five cents per bushel" of the cost which is now incurred by shipping by rail to the lakes by way of Chicago. Besides, it is asserted the, lake route is not only a dear one, but is closed five months in the year. This delay would not be experienced in shipping from the West by way of the river to New Orleans, or from that place to the interior. The only serious difficulty to the complete usefulness of the Mississippi lies at its mouth. Nature has given this grand old river and its many tributaries for the use of man, and requires but a little of his art to render it the most useful highway known to the world's commerce. Let our people remember this in connection with the advice given them by Senator Carpenter when here; which was to drop politics for awhile and give their attention to business of far more importance. And when he said this he must have had in view the completion of the two great projects referred to in this article; for his broad views and practical ideas of the trade that is bound to centre here from all parts of the world must have deeply impressed him with their importance as a means of speedily adding to the business of New Orleans.

Scientific men connected with the government at Washington favor the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, deeming it the most feasible and economical plan, in the end, of securing a permanent and efficient outlet to the Mississippi. Reports favorable to the project have been made at various times; but favorable reports upon the same subject have recently been made by Major Howell, a skillful officer connected with the United States Engineering Department, that have attracted the favorable attention of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers. He will submit the subject to a board of engineers for their opinion, and will make a final report to the next Congress.

In the meantime it is important that our people unite in asking the aid of the national government in the premises. New Orleans has a deeper interest in the matter than any other city. It would therefore, be wise for her people to abandon politics and assist in urging upon Congress the great necessity for securing the full benefits of the free navigation of the Mississippi, not only as a means of facilitating trade and intercourse between the people of the States of the American union embraced in the Mississippi valley, but also the commerce between the old and new worlds. Let our people do this; let them be unanimous in pressing upon Congress the importance of thoroughly opening this national highway to foreign and domestic trade and all will be right. This will encourage our representatives to move in the matter, and their action will stimulate the representatives of the other States of the Mississippi valley and of the great West to give a helping hand to the project. And when the subject is thoroughly understood, who can doubt but that Congress, viewing it as a national necessity, will rise superior to any sectional or local interest and vote for the measure. The commercial centres of the old world would hail such an enterprise on the part of the government as eminently wise, and when it was known to be completed New Orleans might soon calculate on sharing equally with New York the great bulk of foreign and domestic trade that is now principally enjoyed by the latter city.

The completion of the New Orleans and Texas railroad to Houston will also aid materially in adding a new impetus to the business of this city. It will secure to it not only "the lion's share" of the trade of that rapidly growing State, but will add to our trade relations with Mexico, as the day is not far distant when Texas will have railroad communication with that republic. For these reasons it behooves the people of this city to aid and encourage by every means in their power the completion of the road to Houston. This is no time to question what has been done in the way of permitting the railroad to be run along the levee or of donating whole squares of ground for railroad depots. It is quite certain that without these advantages a railroad from Mobile to this city would not have been built, and the railroad to Houston commenced. If we had home capitalists to undertake this work it is highly probable they would have exacted all and perhaps more than has been granted in aid of the enterprise undertaken by the capitalists of other States. In the present condition of affairs, when a third of the houses in the city are for rent and property is said to be almost valueless because there is no business, it is certainly heaping folly upon folly to be fighting men who have undertaken to aid us in obtaining the means to revive business and give value to property. Our people should remember the road to Texas will help do this.

INDUSTRIAL UNIFICATION.

The unity association says:

We shall also recommend that the proprietors of all foundries, factories and other industrial establishments, in employing mechanics or workmen, make no distinction between the two races.

It is not probable the gentlemen who adopted this resolution appreciate its full importance. Let us connect it with this other:

We shall further recommend that hereafter no distinction shall exist among citizens of Louisiana in any of our public schools or State institution of education.

The South has long attempted to establish the mechanic arts. It pays a tribute of some hundred millions annually for failure to institute the mechanical industries. Why is this? Some say, because young men consider the mechanic arts disparaging, and prefer to be counter-hoppers or bank-runners. Now, the colored people do not consider the mechanic arts as dishonoring. On the contrary, they are proud of their industrial skill, and are very apt in acquiring trades.

With the second proposition quoted the colored people may be admitted to all the benefits of trade schools. Let there be an institution at which the arts and trades are taught, with special schools, where a boy or girl may learn shoemaking, the use of the lathe in working iron, printing, telegraphy, and other work, and it will be very soon seen that the South has a race very capable of spinning and weaving its cotton, and supplying many millions of mechanical fabrics which its own citizens will not now make and which it has annually to import from abroad. The unification of the industries is a measure fraught with important results. The gentlemen who began by shaking hands with a people of a color different from their own may, by cultivating this acquaintance, develop qualities of the highest value to the country.

VIOLATION OF TRUCE.

Mr. Hill, as one of the leading spirits of the "people's paper," recently announced, under the solemnities of an oath, the adhesion of that journal to the unification movement. We have not noticed any violent evidence of affection for the colored race in its editorial columns, and an unregenerate reporter is permitted to speak of our colored fellow-citizens in the following disrespectful language. A colored burglar, after the example of Pierre Bertin, was engaged in going through the pockets of Mr. C. while that gentleman was sound asleep; wherefore—

Mrs. C. jumped out of bed and seized a chair, and broke it over the burglar's head, the rascal, in his astonishment, exclaiming, "What do you mean by dat?" *The bed was harder than the chair*; quite characteristic of the race.

Mr. C., awakened by this affray, made an ineffectual attempt to capture the offender. Says the reporter—

If the herculean Cranmer had got his hands on the black it would have been the last of that negro thief. *This city is full of these black rascals, and powder and ball, with buckshot, is the best known remedy to put a stop to their evil career.*

Now, we submit that this especial denunciation of the colored burglar is a clear breach of the truce, as well as of the covenant of Mr. Hill "to join the cavalry" of unification. Why these unnecessary flings at the color of the miscreant? Why this intimation that "powder and ball and buckshot" is a remedy exclusively for a person of color? Now Messrs. Beauregard and Marks are for giving this specific indiscriminately to all robbers, whether black or white, while this irrepressible reporter seems disposed to confine them to the blacks exclusively. We fear this reporter is acting under old orders, which have never been revoked in his hearing.

GRAND FESTIVAL

By the

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION,

For the Benefit of the

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND,

At the

FAIR GROUNDS.

On Sunday, July 13, 1873.

PROGRAMME:

Second Day.

1. TROTTING RACE—One mile, under saddle, open to all bona fide horses of the Fire Department. Prize $5.

2. PONY RACE—Open to all. Prize $5.

3. STEAM ENGINE TROTTING RACE—One mile; all to use the same engine; open to all bona fide horses of the Fire Department. Prize $25.

4. BUGGY TROTTING RACE—With horses; one mile. Prize $5.

5. FOOT RACE—One-quarter mile; open to all. Prize, $5.

6. HOSE CARRIAGE TROTTING RACE—One mile. For the Fire Departments of Jefferson, Carrollton and Algiers. Prize, $15.

7. BUGGY TROTTING RACE—With mules; one mile. Prize $10.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL—Between the R. F. Lees and Riversides. Prize—One dozen Balls and one dozen Bats.

To the company selling the most tickets, a handsome prize.

To the member selling the most tickets, a handsome prize.

Entries for the races can be made up to the time of starting.

Two or more competitors will be required to make a race.

DANCING ON THE PLATFORM to commence at 4 P. M.

MUSIC by Joseph Walcher's band.

In case of bad weather the dancing will take place in the brick building.

Admission Fifty Cents.

Ladies and children under twelve years free.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Chairman;
DENNIS McCARTHY,
PHIL. McCABE,
Committee on Programme and Prizes.

jy10 td 2p

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 Nicarauga; 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. je15 2p

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 3, 1873.

Act No. 63, 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. je4 d2 2p

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

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 ALL TAX COLLECTORS

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

Act No. 46 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 1873, 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.

Je28 30t

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

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 bath-house 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.

jy6 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. AINSLIE, 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

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 $3.

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.

je6 No. 12 Commercial place, Lock box No. 170.

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,
CARTWRIGHT EUSTIS;
C. A. SLOCOMB,
A. D. SLOCOMB,
In Commendam.

New Orleans, July 1, 1873. jy1 1m

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF KERN & Fellman was dissolved by mutual consent on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1873, B. 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.

H. KERN,
B. 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.

je12 1m H. KERN.

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 breach-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. mh1 1y

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25.....Commercial Place.....2

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.
G. 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. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swan,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	

de29 6m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872..... 755,341 24

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

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugason,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Bilehard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Mittenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

fel4 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		$403,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,500 53	
River premiums	29,491 47—	403,713 6
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 99	
Marine losses	152,156 13	
River losses	10,135 77	
Total	$237,144 83	
Taxes, etc	10,233 39	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 13—	275,040
Profits		$33,470

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

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,838 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 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 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. ROCX, 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. ROCX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
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	$731,895 30	
On marine risks	92,630 12	
On river risks	182,563 44	
Total premiums	$1,007,088 92	
Less unearned premiums	202,675 00	
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,701 59	
On marine risks	46,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 21	
Taxes	2,392 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	67,664 62	
Total	$609,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31—	$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$123,371 15
City bonds	207,959 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,198 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	155,608 72
Bills receivable	48,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,903 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,900 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	177,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
Total	$1,398,209 46

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1873. P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next.

Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand, interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Generes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wilts,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte,	

jel2 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER