New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 17, 1873.

Something "on the square"—The Franklin statue.

The time to cut timber is when it is something to a-bridge.

Louise Chandler Moulton is at Pomfret, Connecticut, correcting the proof sheets of her "Bed-Time Stories."

The uniform of a Milwaukee boat club is described as "a handkerchief around the head and one suspender."

The town of Corpus Christi is progressing. The city authorities have recently purchased a Babcock fire extinguisher.

The headquarters of the Twenty-fourth Infantry have been transferred from Brownsville to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande.

Surprise parties are not popular in Missouri. A number of self-invited guests were lately received by a host of small shot from double-barreled guns.

Miss Annie Louise Cary, so pleasantly remembered here by her singing at the Strakosh-Patti concerts, is in London, studying her part in Verdi's "Aida."

It is stated that the gushing letters received from young ladies by the Duke Alexis, when in this country, are to be published in book form by a Belgian publisher.

It is reported that the Shah will not visit Rome, on account of the heat of the weather. Until his dying day he will go to no place where he can not wear his million dollar overcoat.

They have a new Ruth story in Ohio. A barefooted girl walked ten miles to hire out to hoe corn. She was seen and admired by a widower worth $60,000, and the two are now one.

An old gentleman with trembling hands was seen in the Postoffice yesterday trying to open a postal card. He tore the thing in pieces without finding from whom it came or what it was all about.

The latest sensation in Omaha is the skeleton of an Indian just dug up on Douglass street, in that city. It is supposed to have been buried there anterior to the days of street commissioners.

The equestrian statue of the late General Stonewall Jackson, which has been completed at a cost of $25,000 at Nuremburg, Bavaria, will soon be shipped for the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington.

Billy Birch used to say on his minstrel programme, "Trouble begins at eight; carriages at ten." The residents of Iowa Falls now announce that their bar rooms are closed and wheelbarrows ordered at 11 P. M.

A wealthy *parvenu* lately gave the church which he attends two tablets of stone, with the ten commandments engraved upon them, whereupon a witty lady member of the church remarked that his reason for giving away the commandments was that he couldn't keep them.

Commodore William M. Glendy, who died at Baltimore yesterday, was a native of Virginia, and entered the navy in 1818. He was promoted to Commodore in 1862, and was retired in 1863. He served his country fifty-four years, and was seventy-two years old at the time of his death.

The Planchette mania has broken out in India. The mysterious little toy that was wondered over and speculated upon here a few years since, is received by the pagans as a new god. Merchants consult it on business matters, and rich nabobs and poor peasants alike bow at its mysterious shrine.

The mint at Philadelphia is now engaged in remelting vast quantities of light gold coins. Since January 1 some $23,000,000 worth have been melted, and $10,000,000 more will be received and recoined this week. The orders for the new trade dollars will be filled in the early part of next week.

A black and tan pet dog, which gnawed his way out of the box in which he was confined in an express car on a Vermont railroad and escaped to the woods, was finally recovered by the expenditure of only $200. It is consoling to know that a woman owned him, and that his name was Maxie.

An Eastern editor who has tried to evolve it out of his own consciousness tells what the fourth of July is: "The day for our youth of cooling beverages that fire the blood while they refresh the lips, and for the essential pistol practice, without which he would hardly be able to bring down his father at short range."

Mexico does honor to its late President Juarez by decreeing that a monument costing $50,000 shall be erected to his memory, that the national flag shall be displayed upon his birthday, that each of his daughters shall have an annual pension of $3000 while single, and $1500 if married, and that his most successful biographer shall be paid $2000.

Leighton's shirts are just now in demand, since neatly fitting shirt-sleeves are becoming the fashion of the season. Customers are attracted to Leighton's by the fact that he has this year taken the premiums at all of the State fairs. Leighton is taking advantage of this fact to sell all kinds of gentlemen's linen goods at remarkably cheap prices.

The *Woman's Journal* is sarcastic against its own friends. "Kate Field," it says, "being what the world would call an old maid, has her ideas of matrimony. Of course she knows all about it, just as Miss Abigail Dodge, and Miss Helen Hunt, and Miss Catharine Beecher, know exactly how children should be brought up, since they never had one, and never expect to."

Detroit merchants combine business and grief. A wife of one of this class dying the other day, a life insurance company received the following notice: "Dear Sir—I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, but that my dear wife, insured for $5000 in your company, is no more. She died to-day. Her policy is No.—. I can truly say that she was a fond wife and a [illegible]ed mother. I have the doctor's certificate, so that there will be no trouble about the policy. She was sick only a short time, but suffered much. Do you give a check in advance, or must I wait sixty days for the money?"

THE MEETING AT EXPOSITION HALL.

In some respects only was the unification meeting Tuesday night a success, whereas its grand objects should have crowned it with a complete triumph. It was a success so far as the gathering of colored people was concerned, and the efforts of their representative speakers to secure the unity of the people—white and black—for the redemption of Louisiana from evils of the most serious nature; but it was not a success so far as the attendance of white men and the efforts of their representative speakers in a just and noble cause is concerned. We are credibly informed, notwithstanding the statement of the *Times* to the effect that there were four white men to one black in attendance, that upon a fair count our colored fellow citizens present would have been found to be in the majority. But on the score of speakers, to advocate and push forward the great movement that is to weld all our people together—regardless of party or color—who are willing to work for the prosperity of Louisiana, the colored people, it must be conceded, bore off the laurel. Mr. Marks, who was justly honored with the position of presiding officer of the meeting, made some very excellent remarks upon taking the chair; and he was aided by Colonel Hill, who made a few remarks prior to introducing the resolutions prepared for the consideration and adoption of the meeting. But aside from this the white element was not prepared "to advocate by speech" upon that occasion the highly commendable objects of the new movement. A list of orators, it seems, had been prepared, but the representatives of the Caucasian race failed to turn up. The Hon. William M. Randolph was announced as the first speaker, and he not being present Hon. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, was next called. This gentleman, who is a fair representative man of the African race in our State, responded to the call. He made the opening speech of the evening, and commenced with a review of the past history of our country, going back, as he said, to remind those present of "another era in the march of freedom and human progress," before speaking of matters that are now engrossing the public mind. He spoke at some length, and concluded by urging the adoption of the resolutions embodying the views and sentiments of the unification organization. Considering that Mr. Allain was a slave when the war broke out, he must be regarded as honorable evidence of the progress that is being made among our colored fellow-citizens.

Hon. J. Henri Burch, another representative man of the colored element in our State, was the next speaker. He spoke at great length, favoring the unification movement, and with much seeming sincerity thought it practical and the best way to work the State out of its present difficulties. Mr. Burch is not only a polished speaker, but he is an earnest and forcible one, and his effort at Exposition Hall must have convinced those of the white race who had not heard him before, that he is also a living example of that progress the African race is capable of making under Republican rule as understood and practiced by Americans.

Mr. Burch and Mr. Allain are at present members of the Louisiana Legislature.

Hon. James Lewis, also a representative man of the colored race, made some remarks indorsing the speeches of the colored speakers, and concluded by making a pledge "that if the white people will carry out their part of the contract, the colored people will carry out theirs."

It will be seen, then, by the showing made at Exposition Hall that that portion of the white people of this city who were supposed to favor the objects of the unification movement are not prepared to carry out their part of the contract. This is quite evident from the feeble manner in which they advocated by speech the consummation of the contract at their recent ratification meeting. The observance of the contract by the white people of this city, who were supposed to be ready "to advocate it by speech, and pen, and deed," having apparently failed, its chances of being ratified by the people at large must be materially damaged. But this does not necessarily detract from the efforts of such men as Mr. Marks and others, who have, we are disposed to think, gone into the movement with a sincere desire to benefit the State.

DYING HARD.

That grand old monopoly, the New Orleans Gaslight Company, is evidently dying hard, and its president, though possessed of a Jacksonian spirit, it is slyly intimated, will hardly be equal to the task of preventing its approaching dissolution. The rich monopoly this corporation has enjoyed for so many years has not only made it corpulent and gouty in its old age, but like Falstaff, it becomes at times both fat and saucy. After having enjoyed the exclusive privilege for forty years of raiding upon the pockets of the gas consumers of New Orleans, it feels itself strong enough to make a good fight for its extension, and boasts that thus far the "company has borne all the burden" of the gaslight war it is now waging against the executive and legislative branches of our State government. The people of New Orleans need not be told that this strength has been extracted from their pockets, and that it is to be freely used to enable the New Orleans Gaslight Company to continue in its highly lucrative business.

This is not a question of politics. It is a question of business; and we think the Legislature so regarded it when it undertook to correct abuses that have been practiced upon the people of this city clearly in violation of the charter of the New Orleans Gaslight Company. The president of that company would lead the public to think, however, that it is a question of politics. His allusion to "Northern capitalists" and "Southern carpet-baggers," whom he says are to have the exclusive privileges heretofore enjoyed by his company, and his appeal to gas consumers to resist the law when it is sought to be enforced and stand by the old company, clearly indicate this. But we are loth to believe the people of this city, not even that portion most interested in having gas at a reasonable rate, the merchants and trades people, the people who have been in the past deeply prejudiced against a Republican State government, can now be persuaded to allow politics to interfere in a business matter that affects not only Democrats and Republicans, but all who reside here and are interested in business.

Therefore Mr. Jackson's philippic against Governor Kellogg for having signed the bill amending the charter of the Crescent City Gaslight Company will be of no service in convincing either him or the public that he did wrong. The constitutionality of the bill can not be determined by Mr. Jackson. And, although his opinion of the Supreme Court of this State is rather favorable to that branch of the State government at this time, we are inclined to think that if its decision should be unfavorable to the corporation over which he presides, he will then be disposed to rate it as he now rates the other co-ordinate branches of the government—corrupt and menial.

Mr. Jackson, in his recently published card to the citizens of New Orleans, says: "As fast as the increase of consumption justified the step, the price was successively reduced to six dollars, five dollars, four dollars and a half, four dollars, and finally, on January 1, 1871, it will be three dollars per thousand cubic feet." This last reduction was not announced until a few days before the Governor signed the new bill. The object was evidently to defeat the incorporation of the new company. The price of gas being fixed at four dollars per thousand cubic feet by the old company, the charter of the new company provides that it shall be furnished at that price by them. If it can be furnished at three dollars, and a fair profit left to the gas company, then the old company has been extorting more than a fair profit from our gas consumers, and no one ought to know this better than Mr. Jackson, who, it is but reasonable to presume, is well posted in the business affairs of the company over which he presides. This was something the new company could not be supposed to know as well. They were willing to furnish it at the price being paid. Therefore if there is any credit due for the correction of this and other abuses that had grown up under an old monopoly that has become rich and insolent, it should be given to the new company that proposes to strictly adhere to the conditions of its charter.

THE COMPACT AND ITS CONDITIONS.

No sooner had peace been proclaimed than the political leaders who had been in charge before the war, came forward and proposed to resume their functions. They revived the abuse of all who lived North of a certain line, and as they had always denounced any conservative before the war as an "abolitionist," so they now classed all Southern men who would not follow them as apostates, traitors and scalawags. These epithets were applied to soldiers who had fought and suffered wounds, imprisonment, and disfranchisement on account of their fidelity to the Confederate cause.

At last there seems a symptom of insurgency among the Southern people. Messrs. Marks and many others have followed the merchants and mechanics in refusing further obedience to the behests of the arrogant ring which commands their allegiance. They boldly declare their independence. They openly avow their contempt for that canon of the clique which proclaims the colored man an inferior by nature and in right. In a large public meeting of the people those rebels against the ring take the colored man by the hand and invite him upon the wide platform of social equality. They guarantee to him the civility and respect of society so far as his personal character shall entitle him to receive it. Here then is an act of self-emancipation. The colored people accept the assurances of amity and friendship in the same spirit in which it is offered. But inasmuch as it is by no means certain that the insurgents can sustain themselves against their old masters, the colored people impose a very prudent condition upon their continued co-operation. They publicly pledge their honor to maintain the following terms and conditions:

We publicly declare that so soon as the existing opposition against the enjoyment of our rights to be admitted, on an equal footing with other citizens, in places of public amusement and public resort; to receive equal accommodation on public conveyances, steamboats, and in public hotels; admission in public schools and public institutions of learning, shall have ceased; so soon as our fellow-citizens will be disposed to divide the governmental power equally between the two races inhabiting our State, that each race may thus be equally protected; we pledge ourselves to unite all our influence and our energies with those of our fellow-citizens in a common movement to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding to the resources of the country; to investigate and correct the public debt; to suppress unnecessary offices; to diminish largely the high salaries and exorbitant emoluments attached to public office, the useless multiplicity and extravagant compensation of office being among the principal causes of the public demoralization and disorder; and, in a word, to secure in Louisiana, as soon as possible, the establishment of an honest, economic and patriotic government.

In the meantime, the organs and leaders of the ring and regime are significantly dumb. They give no cordial approval to the movement. On the other hand, they intermit their ridicule of the negro, and forbear to denounce those who associate with colored people in public meetings. This forbearance, coming immediately after such vehement deprecation of "negro rule" may mean a good deal. It imparts to the unification movement more importance. We may infer that recognition of civil equality is so indispensable to the restoration of business and abatement of taxation that the ring has been muzzled and held back. As it now stands, the unification society is a conditional compact between the white and colored people. The terms have been stated, and it remains to be seen whether the conditions imposed by the colored parties can be executed and complied with by the white parties. "Upon this hangs all the law and the"—profits.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ON THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

We saw Governor Kellogg's fine equipage the other day slowly making its way along St. Charles avenue. After bouncing along for a few lengths over the old Nicolson pavement, which now resembles a corduroy bridge over a country swamp, the Governor gave it up, and ordered his coachman to put about and go home. By the exercise of unusual care the elegant little carriage was extricated from danger, and we believe the Governor's blooded team escaped with unbroken limbs. But it was owing to good management rather than the passable condition of the avenue. The Governor was surprised when he was told that he had attempted to pass over the celebrated battle ground or scene of contention between the Southern Paving Company and the city. And he looked absolutely incredulous when he learned that our present City Council lacks the nerve required to take the bull by the horns and have the road to Carrollton repaired until it can obtain the written consent of Mr. Hart to something he has no right to refuse, or in short, has anything to do with in any manner. As Mr. Hart does not live on St. Charles street he does not care whether the city improves it or not. He is engaged in a suit to compel the city to pay for a contract which he alleges was completed and accepted long ago, and does not seek in any manner to prevent the city government from making such changes as the people require. And if he were, that would not be a sufficient reason why the Council should pay any attention to him.

OUR FINANCES ABROAD.

The New York *Financier*, one of the ablest and most influential monetary organs of the country in its issue of the twelfth instant has a long and favorable article on the subject of "Louisiana warrants and Finances."

Auditor Clinton's announcement of the projected sale of warrants is noticed at length, and a communication from the Fiscal Agent of Louisiana to Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, explaining what bonds are enjoined and what are not, is published for the information of bond holders abroad. The conductor of the *Financier* in a letter to Governor Kellogg congratulates him on his efforts to restore the credit and good name of the State.

THE NEW PARISH JUDGE OF JEFFERSON.

The appointment of Hon. W. B. Hyman, who was yesterday commissioned by Governor Kellogg parish judge of Jefferson, will give general satisfaction. Judge Hyman, who was formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is an excellent lawyer, and his high personal character will remove the odium which for a number of years past has clung around the parish court of Jefferson.

Auditor Clinton found plenty of holders of State warrants who were eager to sell at sixty cents, and some who accepted two cents below that figure. Less than eighty thousand dollars in cash was offered in the exchange, though more than one hundred had been named as the probable amount. The reasons for closing the safe before the higher amount had not been reached are satisfactory to the Auditor, and it is not necessary to state here what they are, though it is proper to remark that it is not owing to dissatisfaction with the course of the bidding, for the low prices at which the State is enabled to redeem its obligations ought to be as satisfactory to the economical politician and taxpayer as it is ruinous to the warrant holders. That there was no more money available for the purpose on Tuesday is certainly not the fault of Mr. Clinton, for he appeared to be well pleased with the result of his experiment.

Another sale will probably take place on the fifteenth of next month, if there happens to be money enough "in process of going into the treasury" at that time to warrant it. It is the opinion of experienced financiers that the next sale will develop more strength on the part of holders, and sixty-six cents is named as the probable average price. But this is mere speculation. The only thing that is positively known is that the burdens of the people have been lightened nearly sixty thousand dollars by the first trial. There is nothing to prevent the Auditor saving this amount every month until the meeting of the Legislature except the neglect of taxpayers to furnish him with ready cash.

Mr. Jackson gives a very singular reason for not paying interest on money advanced as security for gas bills. They have not time to compute the interest, and would be liable to commit errors if they attempted it. Oh! A gentleman who sits at our elbow coincides with Mr. Jackson's fears as to the errors, and cites in support of his opinion two gas bills which he carries around in his pocket. The one for May reads: "$1 81. Received payment." For June: "Current bill, $1 60; arrears $1 80." As he has paid this amount of $1 80 once, and has a deposit of $15 at the gas office for which he gets no interest, he objects to paying it again.

We learn that the gas company has only one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the people's money on deposit without interest. At ten per cent a year this only amounts to thirteen thousand dollars. A mere bagatelle. But what connection has this fact with the metres. The company has one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of metres. Does the president of the old monopoly mean to claim that the citizens must not only pay two prices for gas, but furnish the company with materials, in addition to lending it money without interest to carry on its business?

It is evident Judge Abell has not had his June warrant cashed. He has again called the attention of the grand jury to the existence of the wild [illegible] Governor Kellogg is employing the police as militia. When the learned judge last alluded to this little matter, he coupled with his remarks a little side information that the REPUBLICAN was getting so much of the public money that there was no chance for anybody else. Perhaps he has discovered since that that was a very poor joke, and wisely omitted it this month.

STATE FAIRS.

LEIGHTON'S UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.

The laurels for 1873 are worn at the

Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

THREE BLUE RIBBONS FROM OUR STATE FAIR AND FIVE FROM THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

A GOLD MEDAL for the best display of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; A SILVER CUP for the finest Shirt made by hand; A SILVER MEDAL for the best Shirt made by machine; A SILVER MEDAL for the best Six Shirts made anywhere; SILVER CUP for the best display of Shirts as to quality; A DIPLOMA for the best Necktie Holder.

Leighton's Shirts are now all the Vogue.

A new supply of those Ring Scarfs at $1, all the colors of the rainbow.

White Cotton and Gauze Merino Undershirts at fifty cents each.

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods generally equally cheap.

Look in the Show Windows and Read the Prices Marked on the Goods.

James Glass & Co.'s and Mattier's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, English and German Half Hose at wholesale prices.

Shirt Making a specialty. jy16 1t 2p

VETERANS OF 1814 AND 1815.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 15, 1873.

List of Veterans of 1814 and 1815 entitled to pension by virtue of act No. 79 of 1873:

ORIGINAL LIST.

Basil Brun.	Jacques Bachemin.
Jean Bonsigneur.	B. Baylie.
Jean N. Bermoudez.	Urain Bernard.
E. L. Bernard.	Joseph Breax.
François Bernard.	Augustin Benait.
Armand Broussard.	P. A. Bochinel.
Henry Baudet.	Pierre Badon.
J. P. Bourke.	William Bloomfield.
Rosemond S. Brand.	B. Crocker.
F. Christophe.	Pierre Conrad.
Pierre Coet.	Eugene Chenet.
Louis Chiasson.	Michel Cambre.
Christoval G. DeAzmas.	E. R. D. DeGrag.
O. Durand.	Louis J. Desportes.
Eugene DeClair.	Celestine Darby.
Auvignac D'orville.	Zenon Dejean.
Charles Durand.	Henry L. Duffell.
Antoine Escot.	Joseph Frick.
Pierre Foret.	Jean Gervais.
Louis Grange.	Hypolite Guidry.
Pierre Granger.	Charles Gaspard.
Peter Galloway.	Julien Hamelin.
Nicholas Haydel.	Isaac Henderson.
Frederick Herbert.	Pierre Jean.
Phillippe Landaux.	Jean Lamoth.
Pierre Laborrosiere.	Severin Latorre.
C. Labranche.	Adam Leche.
Andre J. Lafontaine.	J. B. F. LeBetton.
Charles Layrone.	Lev Latiolais.
Charles LeBlyne.	Narcisse Landry.
Joseph Landry.	Athanas Landry.
Louis Louviere.	J. R. Lalbaure.
Etennier Meniele.	A. McCarthy.
Jordan B. Noble.	F. Pascal.
François Plest.	Benjamin Poche.
J. B. Perret.	U. Perret.
D. Pelleran.	Robert Perret.
Eugene Peleria.	Augustine Rosseau.
Charles Raymond.	J. M. Rouzan.
August Raynal.	F. Robert.
Blasse Billieux.	Pedro Ruiz.
Joseph Ruiz.	Malvin Reine.
François Reine.	Zenon Roussille.
Placide Robin.	David A. Randall.
J. D. St. Hermas.	Joseph St. Cyr.
Jacques Sover.	S. S. St. Cyr.
Joseph Schetarer.	Celestine Sonret.
Isaac Soyer.	François Tissain.
François Turcolar.	J. R. D. Voisin.
François Weber.	Edward Weber.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

Eagle Bart.	Widow Louis Brienguent.
Widow Cesaire Bonsaignent.	Widow Charles P. Boute.
Widow Jean Belair.	Widow Josephine Beauchet-Serapin.
Widow Achille Broutre.	Widow Jean B. Bourgeois.
Philip Pl. Boute.	Widow Rosemond Brand.
Thomas Curry.	Widow Pierre Combel.
Widow Henry Chevarre.	Widow François Corpolles.
Widow Manuel Cruzat.	Widow Leandre Cheval.
Widow Joseph Campa.	Widow Pony Cavallier.
Widow Etienne Carlon.	Widow F. Delatour.
Widow John G. Carney.	Widow P. G. Deslonde.
Widow M. De St. Germain.	Widow J. P. Destiuval.
Widow J. B. Daughin.	Widow Joseph Delatte.
Widow Pierre L. Durio.	Widow Rosalie Bella Dubuclet.
Widow Jean Louis Dolville.	Marcel Doraigna.
Widow Felix Delila.	Widow Joseph Dolhoite.
Edward Dupuy.	Widow Jean B. Duval.
L. Kaunitz.	Widow François Escott.
Mathew Edwards.	Widow Louis Escot.
Nelson Foucle.	François Fazende.
Widow James F. Fletcher.	Widow James Freret.
Widow Robert Fisher.	Widow Valcour Foucle.
Widow Auguste François.	John Edward Forestall.
Widow August Goubau.	Widow Pierre Garcia.
Widow Alexis Gun.	Charles Gabriel.
Antoine Gras.	Widow Dominique Guerin.
Manuel Garcia.	Widow Edward Gaudin.
Widow François Hardy.	Widow Isidore Honore.
Widow William Hall.	Widow Silas Jones.
J. E. Jolly.	William Johnson.
Joseph Jolly.	Widow Raphael Jain.
Widow Louis Jolly.	Austin Ishmael.
Pierre Journet Sr.	Widow L. Kernion.
Widow S. H. Kernion.	Widow P. M. Lapice.
Widow Ned B. LeBretton.	Widow L. Labarre.
Widow Eugene Ladner.	Widow J. B. Lambert.
Widow P. Laborosiere.	Widow Richard Lambert.
Widow John Lynd.	Widow Narcisse Landry.
Andre LeBlanc.	Widow Pablo Landry.
Trasimond Landry.	Joseph T. Latil.
Widow Jean B. LeBlanc.	Larrent Mel.
John Mitchell.	Widow Zenon Monheim.
Widow Jean Menard.	Widow F. Molgrainc.
Louis D. Motan.	Z. Mahi.
Widow Eugenie Mawilles.	Zenon Oliver.
Widow Marie P. Oliver.	Pierre Oliver.
Albert Piernas.	Widow Joseph Patterson.
Widow H. Perry.	Widow Charles Populus.
Widow John F. Pember-ton.	Widow Nelson Perchaud.
Jean Pierre.	Widow Charles Pover.
R. Rosseau.	Widow Baptiste Quinones.
Widow Severin Robert.	M. Rotegille.
Marcelin Sicard.	Louis Rigaud.
Widow Col. John Thompson.	Widow Gerome Touchato.
Widow Joseph Marigo Tio.	Widow François Tiscard.
François Victor.	Widow Norbert Trepagnier.
Widow Antoine Villars.	Widow Pierre Trepagnier.
Widow P. Wagner.	Widow Louis Vincent.
Widow John A. Wilson.	Widow Jules Villere.
	Widow Samuel Weysham.

Parties whose names appear on either of the above lists can receive their pension on application to this office upon usual proof of identity.

Claims of applicants now on file in this office, whose names are not included in the above lists are held for additional evidence in support of their validity.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

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. 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

A CARD.

OFFICE OF THE STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New Orleans, July 17, 1873.

We desire publicly to express our obligations to Major Howell, Lieutenant Davis, United States Engineer Corps, and Captain Elwell, of the dredge-boat Essayons, for assistance rendered the steamer Minnesota in getting her to sea through Pass-a-l'Outre on the morning of the fourteenth instant.

The Minnesota left her wharf on Saturday, twelfth instant, and at high tide Sunday morning was put on the bar. On Monday morning, with the assistance of the Essayons, although drawing nineteen feet of water, she put to sea, having been delayed only twenty-four hours.

Major Howell has certainly performed wonders since he decided to open Pass-a-l'Outre, it having a depth of only thirteen to fourteen feet of water when he took hold of the work, and now the taking of the Minnesota to sea, drawing nineteen feet of water, is the best evidence of how completely and successfully he has accomplished his undertaking.

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
Agents State Line Steamship Company,
jy17 1t 2p No. 23 Carondelet street.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., No. 51 Camp street, July 16, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected:

President—E. C. PALMER.
Vice President—DAVID WALLACE.
jy17 3t 2p JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

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 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.

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,
je8 3t 3m No. 82 Poydras street.

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

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS

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

Act No. 49 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,
jy2 3m Auditor.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

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

Act No. 61, 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. jy4 12t 2p

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872.....755,841 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 Foratail,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard.
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes. fe14 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		$403,712 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$135,721 53	
Marine premiums	133,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47—	403,712 6
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 96	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 86	
Taxes, etc	10,233 80	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,862 19—	275,040 87
Profits		$33,470 58

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

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,833 00
Real estate	90,900 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,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. 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		$771,395 30
On marine risks		52,939 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,033 92
Less unearned premiums		292,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$704,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,701 31	
On marine risks	43,149 47	
On river risks	63,511 24	
Taxes	25,942 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,661 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31—	$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$123,