# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 23, 1873.


The oldest combination lock—wedlock.

The export trade of Boston has more than doubled in two years.

College regattas should develop brain as well as muscle. They are scull races.

E. Heath and wife, of New Orleans, were registered at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis last Sunday.

Agricultural lady editors are not all a success. One writes of a lot of new pigs: "They look too sweet to live a minute."

Council Bluffs, Iowa, has a race horse named John the Baptist. He is the forerunner of all other nags, and a prophet to his owner.

Since the young woman without shoes hired out and married a rich farmer, Ohio is said to be full of barefoot girls looking for cornfields.

The Crescent City Serenaders, assisted by the principal amateur talent of the city, will give a minstrel concert at St. Charles Theatre on Sunday evening next.

Hood's Texas Brigade proposes to spend $10,000 in purchasing the picture of "Lee in the Wilderness," that it may be placed in the State Capitol at Austin.

The health of genial John Brougham, comedian, is growing quite delicate, and it is thought that he will be compelled to leave the stage for a time.

Hon. Michael Hahn left this city last evening by way of the Jackson railroad for the West, where he proposes to spend a few weeks in lounging, traveling and sight-seeing.

A journalist defines editorials to be "shavings from a well-worn mind, to be blown for one brief minute before the wind of public opinion and then forgotten for all eternity."

At a debating society last week a motion "that Spiritualism is deserving of scientific investigation" was brought forward. A member proposed an amendment to substitute police for scientific.

"If you don't want the soot, don't go up the chimney," was the reply of an editor to "respectable" parties who requested him not to mention the fact that they had been arraigned in the police courts.

The telegraph informs us that A. T. Stewart is worth $100,000,000 in good round figures. He has sailed for Europe. He is well along in years, and before long expects to try the needle's eye.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, household furniture, etc.

The New York *Graphic* is much inflated about its balloon enterprise. A large number of carrier pigeons will be taken up with Professor Wise, and they are expected to bring home letters regularly from cloud land while the voyagers are on their way to Europe.

A smart young man went into the post-office yesterday, and after looking carefully about to see that he was not observed, dropped an unstamped letter in the mail box. Meeting a friend outside, he said: "Don't say anything about it; but I have just beat the government out of three cents!"

A Salt Lake Gentile paper says: "It is currently reported that Brigham Young is going to establish a toll-gate on the Clay creek canyon road. We would advise no man to commit a breach of the peace, but if any one chooses to pay toll with the contents of a double-barreled shotgun, he will not find as hounding him to the gallows."

A New Jersey farmer, being short of bean poles, recently, conceived the idea of using sunflower stalks for the propagation of his beans. After a short absence he returned to find that the beans had grown considerably—in fact were as high as the sunflowers; but the roots had parted company with the earth, and he now offers the results of his experience at a cheap figure.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we hear that the Rev. Herman C. Duncan has been called to officiate in the flourishing church of St. Marks, on the corner of Valence and St. Charles streets, Sixth District. In his new charge, with its additional feature of a parochial school, we wish him every success and an abundant harvest to his new labors.

The New York *Sun* follows a statement that the Louisiana State debt is over $41,000,000 with the ingenuous query: "What stronger comment could there be on the rule of the brother-in-law in Louisiana?" This is about equal to the observation of a late writer in the Washington *Chronicle*, that Governor Warmoth was "the author of all the political and social calamities that have scourged our beautiful State."

Mr. Amasa Walker has come out in favor of the purchase of all the railroads of the country by the general government. He says this is the only effective way to prevent extortion, oppression and other abuses, thus going far beyond the proposal of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. The New York *Evening Post* vehemently assails Mr. Walker's plan, saying that the Tweeds and the Pomeroys, and all the crowd of lobbyists who believe that the obligations assumed for government speculations are not debts, and that every object that the ruling rings can lay their hands upon is legitimate political plunder, will be its best friends.

A new statue of General Butler is in preparation, the two sides of the face being quite dissimilar. Seen from one side, the expressive face seems to wear prohibitory legislation in every lineament and feature. The clerical white choker adorns the sinewy neck, and the mouth is piously pursed up as though one should whistle at a funeral. On the other side the neck is bare, except for a preter-Byronic collar resting loosely on the atlantean shoulders, while from the corner of the mouth a straw protrudes and a knowing wink partially closes the eye, such as one may see exchanged among the sons of Belial when one of them invites another to luncheon. Both profiles have their numerous admirers, but the full front is said to be less satisfactory.

## NOT AN OPEN QUESTION.

A correspondent writing to the *Herald*, over the signature of "H," on the subject of "Unification" treats it as a new question, presented for the first time to the consideration of "the people." After making this material and substantial mistake at the outset, he naturally continues it through his essay. "Unification" is simply Republicanism—no more, no less, and as such does not meet with the "opposition of the people." As a move for a separate, independent, dominant party, it naturally excites the opposition of Republicans, because they have every reason to be satisfied with their own party, including the name. The Democrats who oppose unification now opposed Republicanism before its principles became the law of the land, and for the same reason—simply because they did not like them. And here it may be proper to remind Mr. H. that the principles of unification became the law of the land by the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Louisiana. We can not answer the question: "Who made unification the law of Louisiana?" but we can very readily inform the inquirer who originated, adopted and enforced the political principles which the unifiers seek to show to their friends are fixed facts. And it is another of the many errors which Mr. H. falls into to suppose that the white unifiers and reformers are anxious only to "give half the offices to the bronze politicians," if by that term he means the colored people, because they have now more than that proportion, with the numerical power to keep them and make further progress.

We profess to an admiration for the casuistry that can make such a fine distinction as is implied by the following sentence:

> Unifiers ignore the fact that while they would give the negroes all these pretended rights, that they take from the white man his sacred rights, his liberty, the right to conduct his business as suits him best. Why should Captain Leathers or Captain Cannon be compelled by law to take on board of his floating residence—the Natchez or Lee—any man, white or black, any more than "Beauregard, Marks & Co." be compelled to entertain or receive them in their residences?

What is a mere "pretended right" when claimed by a colored man, becomes a "sacred" thing when demanded by a white man. A right to "his liberty, the right to conduct his business as suits him best," is all a sham and a pretense when claimed by a negro, but becomes sacramental in the case of a white steamboatman. Of course, if Captain Leathers or Captain Cannon wishes to use the Natchez or the Lee for a private residence they have a perfect right to do so; but then they would be required to withdraw these steamers from the public wharf to give other steamboats a chance, haul in their stage planks, take down their posters and move out of the way. But they are not permitted to be common carriers to one man and gentlemen living in their "floating residences" to another, for no reason not authorized by law. If Messrs. Beauregard and Marks, or any other gentlemen, choose to turn their private residences into inns or houses of entertainment, they also have a legal right to do so, but until they do this in the usual manner, by public notice, or an appropriate sign, no gentlemen, white or colored will desire to trespass upon their premises without the express consent of the owner. For instance, Mr. H. can walk down to the levee, carpet-bag in hand, step on board of the Lee, make his terms with the clerk, secure a stateroom, lock himself in, and make the trip to Vicksburg without ever seeing Captain Cannon. If he can make satisfactory arrangements with the steward he does not need to show himself to anybody. He can do the same thing practically at the St. Charles or St. Louis hotels, without seeing either Mr. Rivers or Mr. Mioton. Can he, white man as he is, take possession of a room in any private residence in this unceremonious manner? And yet, why should Captain Cannon be compelled to receive Mr. H. on his "floating residence," or Mr. Mioton be obliged to entertain him as a guest, when both Mr. Marks and General Beauregard would have the right to turn him out of doors if he came to their private residences with his orders and his airs. When H. can solve this simple problem without making a single mistake, he will be prepared to listen to lectures upon politics. At present he is too liable to get things mixed.

If there is nothing but prejudice to keep white people out of theatres, hotels, saloons, conveyances, etc., they are not likely to suffer any great or permanent privation. And those wives and daughters who are too fastidious to take their chances with the rest on the great world's bustling highway are much better "imprisoned at home" than they would be abroad with their airs. The object of those who run steamboats, keep hotels, manage theatres, own saloons and establish schools, or engage in any business to serve the public, is to make money. And the fastidious creature who has reluctantly doled out the pittance that entitles him to the conventional accommodation, and then objects to having the owner take in anybody else, practically puts his hand in the pockets of one honest man, and stands in the way of the interests of another, merely to nurse his own selfishness. He belongs to the Hog family, so scathingly described some time ago by *Harpers' Weekly*, as being found on every railroad train, at all the hotels, the theatres and in the steamboat cabins. The business of the world is not conducted for these people, but in spite of them, and if they find it intolerable in public, let them stay at home till they can conquer their prejudices.

As these points have all been settled by law, it is no longer an open question whether the principles of Republicanism or unification, which you will, are to become the rule or not. The only question Mr. H. can ask is one addressed to himself: Shall I, like Messrs. Beauregard, Marks, etc., join in the march with the multitude of my countrymen, or stand pouting on the highway like a fool, while the procession sweeps by and out of sight?

## AGITATION.

All countries, embracing all forms of government, are blessed or cursed with agitators—men who are known disturbers of the public mind. Under despotisms, where the will of the sovereign is absolute and frequently unyielding to the reasonable demands made for the correction of widespread public abuses, when a real danger confronts the agitator, when he really agitates for the public good, the work may not only be regarded with favor, but there is a heroism in the conduct of such an agitator that can not fail to challenge the admiration and respect of all lovers of well regulated liberty throughout the world. In countries where despotisms are really fixed upon the people by lineage, and the "rod of empire" descends from father to son, he is truly a brave man who assumes the character of an agitator and goes forth to teach the people how to rid themselves of a despot they have learned to fear and hate. There is a virtue in being an agitator under such circumstances which the world—or that portion of it which respects free government—never fails to recognize. Under all despotic governments the fate of a first class agitator is certain martyrdom. Second, third and fourth rate agitators may be suffered to disturb the public mind to a small extent, but if even they become too annoying the despot will find an easy way of silencing them. They are generally made to leave their country for their country's good. This is the invariable fate of agitators in countries that are governed by despotic rule. And for this reason agitators are comparatively very scarce there.

The agitator—we mean the noisy agitator who confronts no danger, and agitates without cause so far as popular government is concerned—flourishes and has the most perfect freedom and exemption from responsibility under that government which is most free. This is fully exemplified in our own country where every town, city, parish and State of the United States supports a score or two of agitators, and nothing is thought of it. The people are but seldom violently disturbed by the agitators, and the agitators are never disturbed by the government. They have a *carte blanche* to say what they please of their rulers, and they indulge in this freedom at all times, and often with vengeance to themselves. The swarms of agitators, big and little, that go roaring through our country, denouncing its government and laws and those who have been chosen to administer them temporarily, is the best of evidence that this is a free country. The agitator can say here without fear of danger that which, if said in a country ruled by a despot, would inevitably cost him his head. This fact may not entitle him to the same credit in the eyes of those who admire a dauntless spirit, as the agitator who says the same thing in a country where there is danger. But our agitator is not prone to see himself in this light. He will insist that there is danger, and proceeds to face it like a first-class hero. He would fain make the people believe that he, like Cerberus, the three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades, was on watch, guarding the temple of freedom. "Yes," says our free born agitator in the land where agitators have no fear of danger from despots, "it is my pleasure, reveling in what I conceive to be the pleasure of freedom, to denounce freely whatever I dislike."

This is a political right that has never been disputed in this country; and, therefore, the agitator of the present day, whose labor now consists in making war upon a Republican administration, does not hesitate to charge all manner of crime upon Republican officials. The President, Congress and the Supreme Court—the three co-ordinate branches of the national and paramount government—are freely denounced by the irresponsible agitator, and the people seriously told that they are living under a detestable despotism. If the people were less intelligent they might possibly be gulled by the agitators of the present day. We know that it requires constant vigilance on the part of the people to keep the government out of the hands of men who once plotted to overthrow it, and are now intriguing to get control of it again. And as the people have been watchful since 1860 and stood by the government of their choice through the gloomiest days of the republic, so we believe they will be watchful and stand by the Republican party so long as it is true to the principles of free government. We do not pretend to say that the Republican party has not committed errors, but do say its administration of the government has been generally good.

## THE COMMISSIONER NUISANCE.

The New York *Herald* is responsible for this ridiculous phase in journalism. It puts a wild Irishman after the Cuban independents, and an another works his way as far as the frontiers of Khiva, and forthwith the columns of the *Herald* are headed with the most exaggerated capitals, with platoons of admiration notes, followed by an amount of irresponsible twaddle, which being carefully read resolves itself into—bosh!

This mischief is spreading, and other journals send other suppositiious interviewers across the ocean, and we have the most confidential conversations with the most eminent men upon the most critical questions. One New York paper interviews the Shah, while another, not to be outdone, takes MacMahon to task, and exacts an account of his stewardship.

The frankness with which these magnates "come down," and respond to the most delicate political questions is simply astounding. Secrets which the most astute diplomacy could only obtain in the most indirect manner, are confided to the newspaper commissioner with the confidence of infancy itself. The avowals of the Shah remind us of those dialogues of the dead which Lucan has imagined, and in which Socrates, Philip, or Alexander, of Macedon, or any other philosopher or tyrant are called up and answers all questions as if to the writer of a campaign biography. The New York commissioner slaps the Shah on the back, and says, "Hello, old fel! give us a grip of your corn stealer! What's up? Tell some of your flunkies to give me some sherbet and confectioneries; and now that I am comfortable, tell me what it's all about?" Then the Shah, who perfectly comprehends the commissioner, makes a perfectly clean breast, and after that the commissioner lets him up.

The *World* commissioner has, in slang language, "hung" or "tackled" MacMahon. The freedom with which MacMahon talks about Thiers, and the confiding declarations which he makes as to his "policy" would render cabinet councils useless, and shows a great waste of money in sending a minister to France only to learn what the commissioner can require. The allegiance of these potentates to the New York press is wonderful. But, professionally speaking, we can see nothing in this special correspondence to which we have last adverted which might not be put up just as well in any garret in that Grub street, which is called Nassau. Of course, it is not subject to contradiction by those potentates who do not read newspapers at all, and the New York press is too much committed to the same system of humbug to expose one another.

## THE NEW DOCTRINE OF NUISANCES.

Mr. Caleb Cushing demands damages in a large sum for the interruption of his thoughts and the disturbance of his natural rest by reason of a canine quadruped, whose barking continues without intermission from night even unto the morning. We trust Mr. Cushing is not that lawyer spoken of in a current paragraph as having charged a client for "waking up and thinking about your case in the night." If so the barking of the cur would be a still greater aggravation of his mental disturbance. In like manner, some one greatly annoyed by the voice of a peacock demands that it shall be made more melodious by such an "operation on its throat" as will either improve its voice or put a stop to it altogether. There seems a sort of equity in these actions at law, for why should exhausted counselors in the one case, or infirm and sleepless ladies aggrieved in the other, be made to suffer for that which brings no such annoyance to the owner of the nuisance.

Now, while this doctrine is being applied, we would like to ask Mr. Cushing a question, if it may be answered without charge. Where a newspaper with a very sore head, bays the moon and the stars, and the darkness with a howling altogether unearthly and unappeasable, has an exasperated and exhausted public no remedy? When it barks at the government above, and the darkies around, and tears away the breeches seats of innocent strangers under suspicion that they are carpet-baggers, and is afflicted with a general cussedness that will let nothing and nobody rest, is there no remedy? Will neither damages nor injunction stop the noise? Will no seductive sop or soporific drug, compounded of public printing or official pap lull the irrepressible Cerberus into temporary sleep? These are questions for Counselor Cushing, and when he shall intimate whether the peaceful public has a remedy at law in the premises, we shall be prepared to submit a case of action.

## LIFE AND LUXURIES.

Among a number of other establishments at Long Branch, we have the following description:

> John Hoey has probably the best stable at the Branch. Mrs. Hoey's carriage is a heavy English landau, drawn by a black and a bay, banged, white driver and footman in knee-breeches. The team is a good one, and the carriage new and heavy. He has a brown and chestnut trotting team, which it is said has been driven in less than 2:50 to pole. It is probably the best team at the Branch. Miss Josie Hoey, his daughter, drives by all odds the most stylish and valuable turnout of any lady on the road. Her horses are of bright sorrel, perfectly matched, fast travelers, and mettlesome. Her wagon is a very elaborate, long-geared basket phaeton, with high rumble. She manages her team with much grace and judgment. Mr. John Hoey, Jr., drives to a light wagon his bay trotter Tom Thumb. This horse, it is said, can beat young Murphy's on the track, but not on the road. A younger son of Mr. Hoey's has a team of Shetland ponies about three feet high, which he drives and rides.

We do not know John Hoey, the republican citizen, but we should like to know what average nobleman can furnish his wife and children with a more elegant and expensive turnout than is here described. It is probable John Hoey has earned this wealth, or somebody has earned it for him. With the immense production of values and accumulation of investments in the United States there is a large and yearly increasing class of persons who have the means of religious and charitable donations, of literary and artistic employment. These are results of industrial pursuits, often no doubt of successful speculations, but all combining to establish an intelligent and refined class which will illustrate our country. There can be no doubt but among this class may be found much imprudence and bad taste, but the general progress of refinement is established. Under an aristocracy the profligate and fool may be fixed upon a people for generations; here he becomes speedily bankrupt, and must give place to energy and good sense.

It is from the industries of commerce, mechanics, manufactures and agriculture that the wealth of our richer classes is derived. England has provided her churches, her schools, her elegance, refinements and standard virtues upon the same system. It will be indispensable for the Southern States and cities to utilize all these resources to accumulate capital, and then that social comfort and elegance which is only found in modern times among the mixed industries, will again assume their importance among us.

Already we are told that the paper used in making the postal cards costs more than the contractors receive for them from the government, and that the contractors will seek for relief from Congress.


## NOTICE.

STATE CONTRACTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 19, 1873.

Applications being frequently made to me to subscribe on behalf of the State for stock to certain corporations, by virtue of certain acts of the Legislature alleged to be still in force and to authorize me to take such action; frequent applications being also made urging me, on behalf of the State, to enter into contracts alleged to be authorized by certain other acts of the Legislature, for the improvement of rivers, bayous, etc.; and also to issue bonds said to be authorized by law; and inasmuch as such action on my part might result in an unconstitutional increase of the State debt, or an increase which, if constitutional, the State in its present embarrassed condition is unable to pay, or to undertake to pay in the future;

Now, therefore, all persons who have made or who may contemplate making such applications, are hereby notified that I will not subscribe stock on behalf of the State to any corporation or private enterprise whatsoever, nor enter into any contracts for public improvements authorized by any act passed by the Legislature nor issue bonds of the State for any purpose whatever under authority, or under color of authority, of any act of the Legislature, unless the legality and necessity of such action shall be established by the decision of the court of last resort.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. jy20 2p

## 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,
Je28 30t Auditor.

## 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 Nicaranga; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of State hereunto attached this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. je15 2p

## NOTICE.

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. jy4 12t 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

## RASPBERRY SYRUP,

Made from the Best Crushed Sugar

AND

PURE RASPBERRY JUICE,

MADE FRESH EVERY DAY,

And furnished to family grocers in demijohns of one to five gallons.

G. W. DUNBAR & SONS,

Laboratory, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 St. Louis street. jy20 3t 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.

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,
jy6 3u 3m No. 82 Poydras street.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

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

ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

No. 13 St. Charles Street,

jy3 1m* Room No. 11.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1867.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Bryades.

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

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe23 1y A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

## 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. mh4 1y

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF DUBOIS & LAMANTIERE was dissolved on the ninth instant by virtue of a decree of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans; the undersigned was appointed liquidator and will continue the business of tailor under the name and style of E. Dubois, at his old stand, No. — Carondelet street.

jy16 2t 25* E. DUBOIS.

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

## NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

## INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

152.....Canal Street.....152

OFFICE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Canal street, New Orleans, July 14, 1873.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans secured by mortgages, first liens on unincumbered real estate worth $305,450 | $145,046 24 | |
| Loans on pledge of stocks | 3,500 00 | |
| Real estate owned by the company | 17,500 00 | |
| Stocks owned by the company | 32,350 00 | |
| United States five-twenty bonds | 4,000 00 | |
| Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest | 36,843 42 | |
| Bills receivable | 4,136 25 | |
| Stock subscribed and liable | 29,375 00 | |
| Premiums due in course of collection | 2,056 62 | |
| Accrued interest | 3,671 91 | |
| Office furniture, safe and other items | 3,370 00 | |
| Cash in State National Bank | 16,365 94 | |
| Cash in hands of treasurer | 6,250 00 | |
| Total | | $319,065 94 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Reinsurance fund | $1,153 66 | |
| Current bills unpaid | 264 33— | 1,418 29 |
| Net assets | | $317,197 69 |

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

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President.
D. E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1873.

J. G. EUSTIS, Notary Public.

Officers:

William H. Stevenson, President.
D. E. Taylor, Secretary.
S. P. Parmly, Treasurer.
William L. Stanford, Supervisor.

Directors:

G. G. Wilder, New Orleans.
Paul Duchenne, New Orleans.
J. G. Parham, New Orleans.
W. R. Hodges, New Orleans.
John D. Scott, New Orleans.
J. F. Randolph, New Orleans.
Leonard Pash, New Orleans.
R. Bleakley, New Orleans.
William L. Stanford, New Orleans.
D. P. Perry, New Orleans.
S. P. Parmly, New Orleans.
William H. Stevenson, New Orleans.
F. Hathorne, New Orleans.
George Mitchell, New Orleans.
William G. James, New Orleans.
Hon. J. Stevenson, Canada.
E. L. Craw, Michigan.
Prof. A. J. Sawyer, Chicago, Illinois.
Thomas M. Nelson, Chicago, Illinois.

jy20 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $500,000 00 |
| Assets December 31, 1872 | 799,841 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 Forstall,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard, R. Mütenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. E. 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 | | $463,713 64 |
| Viz: Fire premiums | $185,721 59 | |
| Marine premiums | 188,500 58 | |
| River premiums | 89,491 47— | 463,713 6 |
| Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums | | 95,302 19 |
| Net premiums | | $368,511 45 |
| Fire losses | $74,822 98 | |
| Marine losses | 152,136 13 | |
| River losses | 10,185 77 | |
| Total | $237,144 88 | |
| Taxes, etc | 10,233 80 | |
| Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account | 27,662 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 | 65,838 00 |
| Real estate | 60,800 00 |
| Bills receivable on mortgages | 49,644 63 |
| Bills receivable | 34,551 77 |
| Premiums in course of collection | 61,347 20 |
| Cash on hand and in Europe | 165,324 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. ROTZ, 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. ROTZ, 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. Behn |
| George W. Dunbar, | Edward Toby, |
| E. F. Stockmeyer, | Wash. Morton, |
| Henry J. Vose, | William Knox, |
| E. Marquezes, | W. S. Bailey, |
| Charles Weisbaar, | J. E. Livaudais, |
| A. Lecourt, | Atwood Violett, |
| Frank Williams, | A. K. Miller, |
| Charles Lafitte, | Edward Morphy, |
| Rudolph Siegel, | 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 | | $771,895 30 |
| On marine risks | | 92,630 16 |
| On river risks | | 192,563 44 |
| Total premiums | | $1,007,089 92 |
| Less unearned premiums | | 202,675 00 |
| Net earned premiums May 31, 1873 | | $804,412 92 |
| Losses paid— | | |
| On fire risks | $432 703 38 | |
| On marine risks | 48,149 47 | |
| On river risks | 63,541 24 | |
| Taxes | 23,602 92 | |
| Reinsurances and return premiums | 61,064 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 | $128,371 15 |
| City bonds | 307,050 00 |
| Bank and railroad stocks | 21,188 00 |
| Notes secured by mortgage | 404,292 30 |
| Notes secured by pledge | 153,408 72 |
| Bills receivable | 46,673 79 |
| Premium in course of collection | 101,908 36 |
| State bonds | 1,500 00 |
| Insurance stocks | 1,800 00 |
| Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company | 19,800 00 |
| Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press | 2,300 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 | 3,000 00 |
| Total | $1,386,209 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, |
| F. S. Witz, | J. J. Fernandez, |
| D. A. Chaffraix, | J. M. Allen, |
| Charles Lafitte. | |

je12 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks.

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received | | $167,126 73 |
| Fire, marine and river losses paid | $84,647 69 | |
| Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc | 49,253 85— | 134,001 54 |
| | | $33,124 19 |
| Total amount of assets | | $794,919 19 |

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.