New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31, 1873.

A Mr. Fogg is lighthouse keeper in Maine.

Military charges specify murder as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The St. Louis Liederkrantz and a band called the New Orleans Orchestra are giving concerts in Missouri.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will hold its annual reunion in Portland, Maine, on the sixth of August.

A. P. Field, George E. Bovee and A. K. Johnson, of New Orleans, were at the Everett House, in St. Louis, on Monday.

An actor who comes on the stage immediately after his cue is spoken is prompt; but the prompter man does not come on at all.

The Thomas orchestra music is delightful. The Thomas cat music is not so good. They have both in New York on summer evenings.

A clingstone peach weighing half a pound and measuring nine inches in circumference has been rolled into a Florida editor's sanctum.

Eastern salmon fishermen say that the catch this season has been the most plentiful for twenty years. Like reports have come from Oregon.

About forty appointments from civil life to the rank of second lieutenant in the army will be announced by the Secretary of War in a day or two.

The newly elected Legislature of Hayti will open its sessions shortly. A new President will be chosen by the body, and bloodshed is anticipated.

A Galveston writer claims that the most delightful climate in the world is located within one mile of that city, but adds that it is directly overhead.

Thirty persons make one county in Illinois. The county seat is located in front of the postoffice grocery, and is an ordinary long bench of wood.

The Baton Rouge arsenal no longer has an official existence. The Secretary of War directs that hereafter the military station at that village be known as Baton Rouge barracks.

Philadelphia provides cheerful amusements for its summer theatre goers. We have "The Boy Burglar" at the Museum, "The Thieves of Bagdad" at the American, and expect "The Tempest" at the Walnut.

Senator M. H. Twitchell, of Red River, arrived here on the John T. Moore, on his way North, in company with his mother. He represents the crops in his district fine, and the people well disposed and in excellent spirits.

A minister in Lexington, Kentucky, lately said in the pulpit that he had seen a pack of cards and a backgammon board in the parlor of a member of his church, and after service that night several pious men scolded their wives for carelessness.

We have received the first number of the Mandeville *Wave*, a little paper to be published every Saturday in the parish of St. Tammany. A venture on the sea of journalism, it announces itself as small, but wide awake. C. M. Leet is editor.

Commodore N. W. Murphy, Colonel S. J. Ward, Colonel D. B. Martin and General Thomas Poland, prominent citizens of Shreveport, have arrived in our city, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. Colonel Poland is accompanied by his family.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in his letter of the twenty-fifth instant, says that J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, has purchased a lot fronting fifty feet on Vermont avenue, near the circle at Thirteenth street, for $10,000. He proposes to erect a handsome building there.

General Myers, chief of the signal corps of the army, lately decided not to detail any employes of the signal service to accompany Professor Wise. Over twenty volunteer applications had been received. This action on his part is taken on account of the extreme peril incident to such a trip.

A talkative man annoyed a lady at a dinner party by constantly arguing in favor of strong drink, and at last said to her: "You know, madam, drinking drives away care and makes us forget what is disagreeable. Would you not allow a man to drink for that reason?" "Well, perhaps so," said the lady, "if he sat next to you."

After a long chase, the other night, a Lowell man, wearing nothing but a shirt, caught a rascal who had thrown a washtub through the window of a store. As the captor was leading the offender to a station-house a policeman appeared, and mistaking the scantily clad man for the wrong-doer, arrested him and allowed the person who hurled the washtub to escape.

A droll bit of pleasantry attributing "Beautiful Snow" to Mr. William Winter—of course a *jeu d'esprit* aimed at his hyemal name—has called out a denial from that gentleman, in which he claims that "there is something barbaric in the cruel pertinacity with which many persons are laboring to fix the authorship of that melancholy mush upon their innocent fellow-creatures."

As the faithful watchman was trying one after another of the doors on Commercial place, including "The Place" and "Green Room" saloons, to find if all was safe after they were closed last night, he was approached by an unsteady individual, who had evidently been there himself, and who remarked, as if an idea had suddenly occurred to him: "I say, stranger, why don't you go round to the—hic—hotel? You'll get a—hic—drink there, sure."

A lady took her son, a lad of five years, to church. After the minister had been preaching about half an hour the little fellow grew sleepy and commenced to nod. The mother aroused him into attention several times by pinching him, but as it seemed a hopeless case, she concluded to let him sleep undisturbed. After the boy had his nap out he awoke, and saw the minister still holding forth. He looked up in his mother's face and innocently asked: "Mother, is this Sunday night, or is it next Sunday night?"

THE WAR ON LABOR.

There is a small, but very venomous paper, which we had nearly misread the *Patent-Democrat*, published near the Mississippi line. It is enraged nearly to the degree of stinging itself by an article in which we stated the ability of the Republican party, black and white, to take care of themselves. Commenting on the ingratitude of the colored citizens, this *Patriot-Democrat* says:

The black race have neither the political nor the agricultural power. Who has fed and clothed and housed and warmed them since the war? Do they not, as a mass, occupy the land of the white man? Do they not live in the houses of the white man? Do they not work with the utensils and use the mules and wagons of the white man? And has it not been by the occupancy and use of the white man's property that they have been enabled to feed and clothe themselves and their children? Can it be denied?

Certainly it will not be denied that the colored man, in many instances, occupies the land, lives in the houses, works with the tools and drives the mule of the white man. Suppose the question be varied, and we should ask, does he not make the cotton and sugar of the white man? Does he not maul the rails and dig the ditches of the white man? Do not the colored helps cook the dinner and wash the clothes, and scrub the floor, and nurse the children of the whites? What would both these admitted propositions prove? That these two races are reciprocally useful to each other. Land is without value except by labor. Fences and buildings rot down, fields grow up and ditches overflow, unless labor be constantly employed to improve and repair them. Only one in twelve arable and open acres of Louisiana is in cultivation now. Suppose this war upon labor inaugurated; suppose as this indignant Democrat suggests—

Patriotism, in the day of extremity, *should* require the white man, in order to protect himself and family from degradation and infamy, to make the sacrifice, by saying to the colored man we will not employ you for the next year; you must vacate and depart, what fate would be that of the black man other than despair and starvation!

We reply by asking what would be the condition of the white man in debt and without labor to cultivate his land? The sheriff and the auctioneer would soon let him know. While he, unused to work, might be reduced to great necessity, the "black man" would merely carry his labor across the line into Mississippi, Texas or Arkansas, where he would be welcomed with acclamation. But it is said of the black man thus driven away, "his place can be easily filled with white laborers, who are better, on the same terms." If this reformer would confer with Mr. Daniel Dennett, now trying to attract these white laborers, it will be found more easy to drive away one class of laborers than to replace them with another. The first question asked these white laborers on arriving would be, how do you intend to vote? If they preferred, as almost all immigrants do, the Republican ticket, they would be denounced as "carpet-baggers." No one would invite them to their houses, or visit them in sickness or health. "Without the camp their habitation would be," like the lepers of old. No, Mr. Patent Democrat, cotton won't grow without labor, nor will weeds wilt under political maledictions. You propose to conduct the culture of those great staples, sugar and cotton, by regulating the politics of the landowner and laborer. Drop this war of land against labor, borrow a little hoe, go early into the field and do a day's work in scraping down cotton. The next day you anoint your sun blisters with milk and honey, and open the blisters in your fair hands. It will begin to seep through the sutures of your sinciput, that the colored man had better stay where he is. The goose quill is better for your tender fingers and the plow handle for his.

COTTON AND CORN.

We adopt from our neighbor of the *Times* the following succint statement of the manufacturing trouble in England:

The increased depth of the English coal mines and the increased labor required in mining any given quantity are becoming painfully apparent to English manufacturers. Within four years the price of coal in England has more than doubled, and the probabilities are that it will still continue to ascend, and with every addition in price the competitive power of the British manufacturers, as compared with that possessed by the manufacturers of other countries, particularly this, is continually weakened.

In a late number of the REPUBLICAN it was argued that the most immediate relief to these suffering interests would be found in the organization of corn lines between Liverpool and the cereal regions of the upper Mississippi. This to be effected by a line of grain propellers to New Orleans, connecting with river barge lines. This transportation to be connected and continuous, signing bills for grain laid down. Never tempted from their regular business of exceptional freights for cotton. Making their rates exclusively against Eastern grain routes, and depending for their profits upon regular and full freights from October until June, or, indeed, the year round. This would deliver cheap corn in England, and so would feed the workmen and reduce wages.

England needs cheap cotton. She has organized one field in India, but it by no means keeps pace with the progress of consumption. Russia is feeling her way into an uncomfortable proximity with the Punjaub, and although the Parliament of Great Britain has paid a small princeling one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year to marry a Russian princess, it is not probable that this little couple will stand much in the march of the Russian battalions. A despotism never forgets, and the "double-headed" flags of Balaklava and Alma must be redeemed. Perhaps in Delhi, Allabahad or Bombay. Who knows? Possibly Prince What's-his-name may be offered the intendancy of that conquered province.

But Great Britain needs cheap cotton. The cotton supply is short, and may by the accident intimated be made shorter. What is her best policy? Plainly to send immigrant labor from her own and other lands into the cotton regions on and west of the Mississippi. The REPUBLICAN has, in an earlier article, explained that *through* immigration into the upper West should be induced to take the Louisiana route. Such measures will give England what she needs—cheap corn and cotton. It will give us what we need—productive population. England will be enabled to counteract the cost of coal and keep down the cost of labor. She will resume her position as the leading manufacturer of the world. There being no duty on corn or cotton on either side, the planting these immigrants in our country will be very much the same as planting them in an English colony. By sending them here they will cheapen corn and cotton, both which they can do nowhere else. If England does not send them to America they will send themselves. She had better regulate what she can not prevent. Let Liverpool put these things togeter:

1. A cheap grain line between Liverpool, Cairo, St. Louis and Dubuque.

2. An immigrant line between the same points, adding to them a connection by rail with the whole Western interior from Texas to Dakota. She will find it to her advantage.

"UN CITOYEN DESESPERE".

This is the French, as we are told, for what an American would call a fellow "crazy as a bed bug," and this despairing citizen has a plan to avert the ruin of Louisiana. It is to divide the State between Mississippi and Texas—both alleged to be States that do not pay their debts—sink the name of Louisiana, and so get rid of the whole debt and all the taxes necessary to support the government. "Another citizen, altegether as desperate as the first," proposes another plan. It is to reserve the city of New Orleans and a little strip from this fraudulent conveyance and make it a free port. Congress will send this Territory "a good Governor, a man of judgment and of good character, who will give us a paternal government and forbid the creation of any debt." These proposals may be added to that upon which the *Bee* has possibly sent out a commissioner — the intervention of France to demand the restoration of the public printing and other civil and religious rights guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon I. The *Bee* does not make any exception in favor of the innocent holders of the ante carpet-bagger debt. It wishes them all wiped out by the dismemberment and annihilation of the State. One regret it has, Louisiana was founded by Louis XIV. It was ceded by Napoleon. Great names. It is true, Louis XV. gave this empire to Spain for nothing. Napoleon abandoned and sold it for a song. Yet, being kings, they could do no wrong. As we do not consider these Gallic remedies seriously we need not comment on the difficulty of discharging a property of its debt by a transfer without consideration. So Mississippi and Texas would take Louisiana *cum onere*, and her debt would be added to their own. The second "citizen, even more desperate than the other," makes no provision to get rid of the twenty-three million dollars of city debt. Nor does the *Bee* tell these "citizens desperate" that the constitution of the United States would not allow "any preference by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another;" nor that Congress would have some say in the reorganization of these political districts; nor that "the South" would lose two Senators, which would cause the people's paper to demand an injunction, as "the guardian and next friend" of the South. All this is *badinage*. It is only noticed to show the discontent inculcated by a few desperate politicians. The *Bee* first shut off the light of the English language from its constituents. It can now make them as miserable as it chooses. It has them perfectly in its power, and can control and direct them as it may choose. There is, we are aware, no use in discussing these subjects with the *Bee*. Our readers do not understand its charges, so they fall harmless. Its readers do not comprehend our language, so our refutation of its absurdities is fruitless. It is a duel in the dark, in which neither combatant can find the other. However, we may inform our readers that the remedies of Louisiana are—

1. An armed occupation of our territory by France on the ground of broken guarantees.

2. To split Louisiana open like a peach, giving one-half each to Mississippi and Texas.

3. The establishment of New Orleans as a free port, with a good governor appointed by Congress.

This is a sufficient sample for the present of the desperate condition of Louisiana in the estimation of our foreign admirers, and the desperate remedies of our "despairing citizen" and of another citizen "even more desperate than the other."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The restless activity of the American politician is incompatible with anything permanent or stable. The good in his eye is always contrasted with the possible better. There is nothing perfect, and incessant effort at improvement is the chief characteristic of his life. As in his personal feeling, so it is in his party relations.

These truths are amply illustrated by recent party movements. From the wreck of old parties new parties are sought to be formed.

The Democratic party has certainly outlived its mission. It is no longer potent for good or evil. But such is not the case with the Republican party. It is now in the zenith of its power. Its principles, meting out equal and exact justice to all, and securing the political rights of all sections and classes, has carried us triumphantly through the perils of civil war, and restored comparative peace and harmony to distracted States.

What is the use, then, of abandoning this organization for some new and untried experiment? Is there any guarantee that the possible good to be derived from it will overbalance the assured excellence the Republican party already secures; and these reflections are particularly applicable to Louisiana in the present emergency. The dominant party of the State is in perfect unity and accord. It has been found powerful enough to secure the enjoyment of civil and political rights to all classes of our people. It is the medium through which the colored population passed from slavery to freedom—the patient guide that has safely pointed out the road from bondage to independence.

What, then, is the inherent weakness of the Republican party for which the unification movement supplies a remedy? Is the proposed new party composed of more reliable material, or does it afford more assured guarantee of greater personal and political liberty to the colored people? They have been the pupils of the Republican party. Their rights have been secured against the fierce antagonism of the present supporters of the unification movement.

Is it reasonable to suppose that these whilom Democrats have so soon forgotten the animosities and hate engendered by the war and the political conflicts since as to be willing now to concede the natural rights so dear to the heart of every member of the race they so lately despised?

In the beginning of this agitation Senator West, in a letter to his constituents, took the ground that the Republican party was elastic and broad enough to secure all the advantages that newer organizations might propose. It would be folly to desert it. It has strength, numbers, the prestige of uninterrupted success, and, more than all, the confidence of the people.

What more is sought for or desired?

SELL THE CASH AND BUY THE WARRANTS.

When Mr. Clinton conceived the idea of selling the cash in the treasury belonging to the general fund at auction, payable in warrants, he met with a most vigorous opposition from the partisan press of the city, the fact that the State, by the operation, saved a great many thousand dollars, not seeming to compensate for the boldness and originality of the financial scheme. When Mr. Clinton has on hand several thousand dollars of back taxes, and uses the amount in retiring State warrants of previous years in the order of their registry, he is likewise as vigorously assailed from the same source. The partisan press is bound to be displeased either way. It is very like the story of the old man and his donkey.

Now we would suggest that in the future the Auditor pursue the same course with the funds received for back taxes that he so successfully inaugurated with current funds—sell the cash at auction to the lowest bidder, receiving pay in warrants of the same class. It seems to us that in this way the greatest number will be satisfied, while the State will certainly receive a substantial financial benefit.

We are informed that Governor Kellogg and Auditor Clinton both take this view of the subject, and we are satisfied that this will in the future be the course the Auditor will pursue.

A SINGULAR KIND OF REFORM.

We extract the following from the leading editorial in the *Times* of yesterday morning:

Had the Reform State government elected last November by the joint suffrages of white and colored citizens been permitted to assume the control to which its members were entitled, the situation of New Orleans and Louisiana to-day would be one of undoubted prosperity.

In another portion of the same issue, under the head of "Feathered Nests," we find an elaborate account of how certain prominent leaders in the political organization so kindly spoken of used up half a million dollars of the people's money in a way that, if the *Times* is to be believed, should entitle them to a closer intimacy with the internal workings of the Penitentiary than their position as lessees would warrant.

The Attorney General is one of the matter of fact, sterling Western men, who are in the habit of nailing a lie wherever they find it. He lately saw the following statement in the New York *Sun*, which has since been transferred to the columns of the New Orleans *Herald*, with a suggestion:

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that "it is semi-officially announced that the Attorney General is greatly annoyed at the telegrams constantly addressed to him by Kellogg, of Louisiana." Then why does not the Attorney General abate the Kellogg annoyance?

The last clause was added by the *Herald*. The Attorney General at once addressed the following dispatch to Governor Kellogg:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1873.

Governor W. P. Kellogg:

I see a telegram in the newspapers that I am annoyed by your telegrams, etc. It is one of the innumerable lies manufactured about Louisiana affairs. I have never thought or intimated such a thing.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

As our neighbor has given currency to the rumor, we hope it will also give the Attorney General the benefit of its columns for his refutation.

CAMP MEETING,

AT SEASHORE CAMP GROUND,

Two miles west of Biloxi.

Commencing on Friday, August 1.

And continuing one week, under the charge of the Presiding Elder of the New Orleans district of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Provision has been made for good boarding and lodging accommodation to a limited extent.

Tickets for the Camp Ground can be had at the office, corner of Camp and Common streets, or at depot at head of Canal street, at half the usual fare.

The public are invited to attend the Camp Meeting.

W. H. FOSTER, President.

PHILIP HALLARAN, Secretary. jy26 3t

NOTICE TO ALL TAX COLLECTORS

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

Act No. 40 of 1872, as extended by the executive order of his Excellency Governor Kellogg, expires this day, and its provisions are no longer applicable to the collection of delinquent taxes, you will proceed immediately to prepare for publication, in compliance with section eight of act No. 47 of 1872, a list of all taxpayers delinquent for any of the years prior to 1872, and forward the same to this office; after publication of which, all such persons are prohibited, by that section, from appearing in any of the courts of the State as parties or witnesses on their own behalf. Immediately after the completion of such list, you are instructed to proceed to collect said taxes under section one of act No. 47, by which you are authorized to seize and sell the property of delinquents without process of courts. Tax collectors will be held personally responsible for the efficient and prompt discharge of their duties under the law.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

je26 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

INTEREST ON STATE BONDS.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, July 26, 1873.

On and after August 1, the July and August interest on State bonds will be paid at the Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, and at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York. The payment of interest, as it falls due, on all bonds not enjoined, will be regularly resumed from that date, and no further notices in relation to the subject will be published.

Interest on bonds belonging to the free school fund, which bonds were sold under act No. 81 of 1872, and which act has been declared to be unconstitutional, has been enjoined. These bonds were the property of the free schools, and sacredly devoted to that use. Officers in charge of free schools will endeavor to recover them, pending which payment of interest to holders thereof has been enjoined. The name of the series and the number of each individual bond belonging to the school fund will be published in the daily papers of to-day.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET, Treasurer.

jy27 3t 2p

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. jy30 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 Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. je15 2p

DOUBLE-BARRELED MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS,

AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

Send for a descriptive and price list. Address

F. CHARLEVILLE,

Sportsmen's Depot, No. 55 St. Charles street,

je29 3t 2p New Orleans.

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.

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 8t 3m No. 42 Povdras street.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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

COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL

R. D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet street.

Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal screened for family use and delivered to any part of the city at reduced prices. jy27 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undrsigned coal merchants having suffered in the past season heavy losses in the way of bad bills, have been compelled to issue this card to the public, notifying all consumers of coal that from and after this date "Our terms for coal will invariably be in cash when ordered or on delivery." No exceptions will be made to this rule.

W. G. WILMOT & CO.,
KENLIG & CO.,
EEALES & LAINE,
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
SPENCER FIELD, JR., & CO.,
P. & R. DeVERGES,
H. & C. TYLER,
E. D. WOODS & BROTHERS,
R. D. MACLIN,
MACHRAY & KELT.

jy23 3m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 13 St. Charles Street,

jy2 1m* Room No. 11.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES HEINTZ,

AGENT FOR

PHŒNIX BREWERY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

No. 102 Tchoupitoulas Street.

Beer from this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg. je1 3m

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 breech-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

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

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.

je23 1y A. PAILLET, Assistant Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. MARIAN N. CONRAD VS. HENRY F. COLLINS, her husband—No. 4710.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-eighth day of June, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Marian N. Conrad vs. Henry F. Collins, her husband, No. 4710.

On motion of C. M. Conrad & Son, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof of said plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the twentieth instant be now confirmed and made final; and, accordingly, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Marian Nicholson Conrad, and against defendant, Henry F. Collins, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do resume the administration of her own property, and that defendant pay all costs of this suit.

Judgment rendered June 28, 1873.

Signed July 3, 1873.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

PAUL T. ABADIE, Deputy Clerk.

je16 27 au15*

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		$145,036 24
Loans on pledge of stocks		3,500 00
Real estate owned by the company		17,500 00
Stocks owned by the company		22,550 00
United States five-twenty bonds		4,000 00
Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest		36,943 42
Bills receivable		4,136 65
Stock subscribed and liable		39,375 00
Premiums due in course of collection		2,036 62
Accrued interest		3,071 91
Office furniture, safe and other items		3,370 00
Cash in State National Bank		16,325 94
Cash in hands of treasurer		5,250 00
Total		$318,625 96
LIABILITIES.		
Reinsurance fund	$1,157 96	
Current bills unpaid	294 33—	1,452 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. P. 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	755,641 24

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

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart, M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon, Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte, J. Tuyes. je14 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 58	
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 86	
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	27,682 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	60,500 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 27
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,003 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROYX, 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. ROYX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Fredrick,	D. Jamison,
E. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Merton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weinhaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Siegl,	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		$721,395 30
On marine risks		92,470 19
On river risks		192,523 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums		292,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$664,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,708 30	
On marine risks	43,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,302 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		$129,371 15
City bonds		307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks		21,158 00
Notes secured by mortgage		404,292 50
Notes secured by pledge		153,408 72
Bills receivable		49,673 79
Premium in course of collection		101,308 36
State bonds		1,500 00
Insurance stocks		1,000 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		171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company		3,000 00
Total		$1,356,299 45

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