New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5, 1873.

Circuses and some country papers have a pay-tent outside.

Persia has no national debt, and the Shah is traveling to create one.

A man with a falsetto voice is having a false set o' teeth made to match it.

The cottage once occupied by William Penn in Philadelphia is now a lager beer saloon.

It is fashionable in New York now to sign petitions for the pardon of young Walworth.

Professor Wise is not fond of dogs, and has declined to take a skye-terrier up in a balloon.

Colonel Frank Powers returned to the city yesterday, from an extended visit in East Feliciana parish.

An intoxicated man who has lost his balance can not be expected to render a correct account of himself.

At an Oregon baby show a disappointed mother snapped a revolver under the nose of one of the judges and her husband is after the other two.

Mr. G. R. Wright, well known in this city, and at present business agent of the Houston *Mercury*, is in town, on business for that enterprising journal.

Dr. Buchu Hembold bids fair to rival Train as a champion lunatic. This time he is confined in an asylum at Paris, and upon the application of his wife.

An editor who has given up trying to please everybody, says: "Even if I should sound the praise of my own Maker, the devil would be offended."

An Albany clergyman objects to the use of fans in his church. He says the constant motion is very annoying, and prevents the concentration of his thoughts.

A young man at Saratoga boasts of having proposed to fourteen young ladies in one week. As none of them would have him he should not be blamed.

John Fitzpatrick, the courteous clerk of the First District Court in this city, was registered at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, on the thirty-first ultimo.

Colonel Lewellyn Jones, formerly major of the First Cavalry, United States army, died in Paris on the seventh of July. He has been on the retired list of the army for some years.

On the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Captain W. H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to change his station from Monroe, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, under the St. Louis Hotel, Second District, household furniture, etc.

The friends of George Augustus Sala are congratulating him upon his recovery from an "erythematous affection which has yielded to the local application of the styptic colloid and the use of faradisation."

Addresses to the various street railroad companies are being signed in our leading cigar stores, praying that cars in which gentlemen may smoke, shall be run at regular intervals during the day and evenings. The signers are confident that their petitions will end in smoke.

A Minnesota editor thanks his wife, through his own paper, for a basket of currants raised in his garden. That was polite and proper. That same editor once played a tune on a banjo under his own window, and the next morning acknowledged the compliment of a fine serenade.

Our friends over the lake, in Mississippi, will be astonished to learn from the Rochester *Democrat* that Bay St. Louis is in Louisiana, and that it is a popular resort for mineral water consumers and anglers. There is a little mineral water in bottles over there, but it is not the regular drink indulged in by visitors.

The way in which a Chinese gentleman "bounced" an inebriate individual out of his laundry in Detroit lately, shows how quickly those heathen adopt the ways of the country. When the battle was over, somebody asked John what it was all about, when he replied: "Mellican man getlee tight—foolee around me—me put head on him—no go to jail—dollar a dozen."

One of the Spanish Cabinet officers writes to a friend, "Don't apply to me for office. I am bored to death already. My time is fretted away from morning till night in reading and listening to applications for office. For four mortal hours have I held a telegram from the seat of war in my hands without being allowed to open it by the crowd of hungry applicants."

From all the remedies suggested for the prevention of cholera, it appears that if a man eats nothing, drinks no liquors, drinks no ice water, drinks nothing else, wears flannel, bathes three times a day, keeps his back yard clean, pays his taxes, avoids water, drinks brandy, eats ripe fruit, wears nothing, does not smoke, and follows such other methods of prevention as his common sense may dictate, he need have no fears of cholera.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf meets this year in Portland, on the sixth of August. The programme for the day has been announced. President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Norcross, Montgomery, Banks, Dwight, Admiral Bailey, Commodore Green and other distinguished officers will be present. An excursion will be made down the bay, where a clam-bake will be had. A banquet will be given at the Falmouth Hotel in the evening.

The present altitude of the mercury in the thermometer renders the subject of shirts, and where to get them nice and cheap, a frequent topic of discussion; and now comes Daniel Borrer, who informs shirt-wearing humanity that at his store, No. 41 Canal street, he is prepared to furnish hundreds of dozens of his fashionable garment at prices so low as to admit of a saving ranging from four to eight dollars per half-dozen.

PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.

The committee of colored men recently appointed to collect testimony to prove that great frauds were practiced in the conduct of the last election begins to excite deep concern among the opposition. There being no longer any attempt nor desire to conceal what is going on, it has come to the knowledge of the vigilant sentinels who conduct the *Herald* that there is danger near their pious camp. That the Republicans have been aided by persons who were well acquainted with what transpired, the *Herald* may be assured; but it does not necessarily follow that we are driven to the necessity of "witnesses and informers who are ready to testify to their own infamy," nor will it be at all necessary for "the great mass of the citizens who supported the opposition to the Kellogg party" to rush to the front for a grand display of latent honesty, such as is indicated in the following extract:

> The report is quite current that the committee charged with the collection of testimony to lay before Congress in the interest of the Kellogg party have collected many affidavits, showing frauds in the last election, and that they have been aided therein by persons who were parties to these frauds and who have turned State's witnesses and informers, and are ready to testify to their own infamy.
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> If such rumors are founded in fact, we have no hesitation in saying that the parties implicated in these frauds should be held to all the penalties of the law, and their conduct exposed to public denunciation, and further to add that the great mass of the citizens who supported the opposition to the Kellogg party would unite in the prosecution of such parties, and would scorn to hold or claim offices for which they had been returned by such frauds. To impute to these citizens any knowledge of or connection with such frauds would be a gross libel.

Now this looks to us wonderfully like a serious letting down during the past few days. Not long ago the *Herald* set up the claim that, even though its party had committed frauds, they should be deemed innocent until duly convicted in a contradictory examination and before a jury or some other tribunal; and that until such verdict is had, they should be permitted to retain and enjoy the stolen property found in their possession. To this proposition we demurred, on the well known principle that no one ought to be permitted to take any benefit for his own wrong, but that it was much better for the State or the United States to sequestrate the property and let the accused apply for it after the trial is over. This is considered an "audacious declaration that the Republicans foisted their candidates into office by a sort of Lynch law." Well, it is not quite that, though the least trifle of activity and force may have been employed, as it is evident nothing was more imperatively necessary.

We do not care a straw whether there are any candidates on the Fusion ticket who would scorn to hold offices to which they had been returned by fraud, or not. Certain it is, they are not likely to be offered a refusal of them. And as for their assistance in prosecuting anybody, they will have done their whole duty when they come forward and testify to the whole truth whenever called upon by the State government to do so. The law officers of the State are not at all in want of any volunteer advice as to whom they shall prosecute, nor who let go. These "citizens," who are now held up as scorners of offices obtained through fraud, do not represent the State at all, and few if any of them can be trusted to any great extent as either witnesses or jurors. Their memories are too treacherous to shine in the one capacity, and their political prejudices too great to make them useful in the other.

As for the quality of the testimony, our Fusion contemporary need not feel any concern. We have some that is very good already, and are promised plenty more. No doubt we shall permit hectoring attorneys to cross-examine to the top of their bent, and offer all the counter testimony they can find. We should take care, however, that this "counter testimony" is taken for just what it is worth, and no more. It seems to be conceded by the clear minded *Herald* that we can prove that there were frauds beyond all question. To offset these it seeks:

1. To weaken the testimony of our witnesses by skillful cross-examinations.

2. To rebut as much as possible by "counter testimony."

But fearing, evidently, that not much reliance can be placed upon such a mode of defense, it goes further, and submits a third proposition as a remedy, thus:

> The only legal and logical result of such showing, *i. e.* the perpetration of fraud, would be to entitle the party making it to another election, with full security against such alleged frauds, and this we believe Congress will and ought to do.

We apprehend the legal and logical result would be something quite different. It would entitle the party showing them to a full judgment in its favor. Suppose, for instance, it could be shown that the friends of Mr. Greeley resorted to cheating at the presidential election (as they unquestionably did in this State) would that entitle the party making such a showing to a new election? Or would it not be more in accordance with reason and common sense to rule the party that resorted to foul practices off the track and give the race to the side that would undoubtedly have won in a fair contest? It is a universal rule that the practice of fraud is evidence of defeat in election contests, as no candidate would willingly endanger his chances by a resort to cheating, unless there is an absolute necessity for it.

There is no Republican in this State who is afraid to submit the matter in dispute to a second trial of strength. But the expense of a new election is something to be avoided if possible, and we do not wish to establish the precedent in Louisiana that a minority party can prevent an election by merely resorting to cheating. Therefore, our programme is—

1. To prove that the Fusionists, who had entire control of the last election, cheated most shamefully.

2. To move for final judgment in our favor on the ground that a detected cheat has no legal right to the thing claimed as a result of his fraud because he admits his defeat when he departs from honest practices.

3. To protect our witnesses to the fullest extent, and to prescribe who shall be and who shall not be placed in the prisoner's dock.

To this end, our colored fellow-citizens are collecting testimony, and they have already sufficient for the purpose. It looks now as though the question is to be urged upon the attention of Congress by the Republican party, and we have no doubt whatever of the result.

JUDGE DURELL AND HIS DEFENDERS.

The Washington *Chronicle* has lately devoted some considerable space to the defense of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, who had the bad taste, last winter, to differ with our Democracy upon some points of law. The fact that those who held against the judge on that occasion were directly interested parties did not prevent them from assailing his character, while at the same time they extolled their own. This showed very bad taste, and it was so regarded by the majority of the people of the North who had their attention called to the matter at all.

There is but one complaint that we ever heard seriously urged against Judge Durell in connection with our State election cases. His detractors have never intimated that he acted from corrupt motives, because they knew such a charge would not receive the belief of their own party. But they complained very loudly because he exercised jurisdiction in a case which they hoped to try before a court of their own creation. So far as we have observed, it is not even contended that he did not decide the case according to law. His offense consisted in the fact that he decided it at all. This, pure and simple, is the head and front of his offending. It was not much of a case, but there was a deal of fuss made about it. Two or three hundred people, who are not celebrated here for their legal acumen, though several of them have proved to be respectable trades people, acute vendors of Northern manufactures, good desk hands in insurance and bank offices, etc., rushed off to Washington to lay the matter before Congress. Governor Warmoth was the political leader of this crusade; Judge John A. Campbell was the legal adviser; Mr. Hugh McCloskey appeared in the character of First Respectable Old Citizen, with others appropriately distributed. Three trunks full of "tabulated returns" of our election were sent on to play the part of witnesses, if deemed advisable, while files of the *Picayune* and *Times*, the latter being illustrated for the occasion with a very bad fac simile of the judge's bold and manly autograph, were also taken and put in evidence as to the state of "popular feeling."

This exodus of indignation, this avalanche of respectability in a white heat, poured into Washington all of a sudden, came near to befogging five or six of the politicians who then happened to be members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. At least five of the number being prominent candidates for the presidency, and conceiving the idea that the best way to secure "the South" was to immolate Durell, they at once dodged the main question and wasted their time, their indignation, and, as the result proves, their popularity, in preparing a censure of one of the wisest, justest and most incorruptible jurists that ever presided in a federal court. The Senate committee on that occasion had the bad taste to go outside of the proper limits of their inquiry to censure the conduct of a member of a co-ordinate branch of the government, whose acts were not before the Senate, and can not be placed before it by any authority short of that of the House of Representatives. The American people have not forgotten this, and are not likely to do so soon.

This is not the first time that the voice of the nation, uttered through a United States court, has provoked the wrath of partisans, even in the halls of Congress. But we do not remember another case in which the indignation was carried to such a high state of effervescence on such inadequate grounds. For let it not be lost sight of that all the Democratic world was in a fury because a United States circuit judge had exercised jurisdiction in a case wherein the lawyers of that party held he had none. Only this, and nothing more. If the Supreme Court of the United States shall ever pass upon the question it will either decide that Judge Durell erred or that he did not. If yea, he will simply be in the same position as hundreds of others have been before. Other judges have many a time had cases sent back to them with directions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. Even the Supreme Court itself is frequently divided on this subject, but it has never been held as an impeachable offense for the judge of an inferior United States court to err in judgment. But if nay, if the Supreme Court shall determine that jurisdiction was properly entertained, we shall have either a revision of that famous report, or a supplement to it. Either the Senate committee will be expected to confess that they blundered as to Judge Durell, or they must include the Supreme Court in the rather stagey anathemas they hurled at him.

This really being the whole case, we regard it as kind and well meant on the part of the *Chronicle* and its correspondents to vindicate the character of Judge Durell; but we have some doubts as to the necessity of a defense at all. When we hear of a charge preferred against him in form, when we hear him accused of an impeachable offense, we shall not fail to meet it and demand the proof. As the case now stands, we defy the smartest lawyer in Louisiana to frame a charge against Judge Durell, that will stand one moment, of any offense whatever. We have never seen such a thing, nor heard of it, and never expect to see it.

LET THE FIREMEN REFLECT.

This noble bone and sinew of our city should begin to reflect that God created them for something else except to be called out at fires and elections. It is a perilous business to risk fragile ladders, burning beams and toppling walls. These sensible men fancy they have seen some jury trials in which a few dollars laid out on a juryman has secured the payment of a policy. It has occurred to these gallant firemen—it may, indeed, have been suggested by the excellent wife of some of them—that much of this fireman's risk may have been caused by fires kindled in fraud of the insurance offices. It has required but one step further in consecutive reasoning to remind them that in the dishonest verdict of a jury may lurk great danger to the life, limbs and health of the heroic firemen. There may be cases in which a fraudulent policy holder may first hire an incendiary sneak to set on fire a building holding an insured stock of goods, and then a jury broker may hire the same wretch to acquit his employer of arson. It is better for a fireman to lose a day in sending the sneak and his employer to the Penitentiary than to break an arm or a neck in extinguishing the fraudulent fire. This reasoning has been consolidated into this resolution of the Carrollton No. 1 Fire Company. It was offered by W. H. Pascoe, Esq.:

> Be it resolved, That hereafter no member of this company shall, upon any pretext or excuse whatsoever, claim exemption from jury duty when called upon to serve in that capacity; we holding it to be a most solemn duty that we owe, not only to ourselves, but to the community at large, to serve as jurymen.
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> Be it further resolved, That the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to furnish the sheriff, clerk of court and parish recorder a duly certified copy of this resolution, with an accompanying list of the names of the members of this company, and to see that the names so furnished are placed in the box from which the jury list is drawn.

The *Picayune* well says:

> This company is one of the oldest and most effective organizations of the kind in the State, numbering at present active and exempt about 160 men, and the example thus set by them is one deserving of the highest consideration, and will no doubt be followed by the entire fire department of Jefferson parish. By so doing a great many of the evils attendant upon trials by jury may be obviated and overcome, and a renewal of confidence in the system restored. This undoubtedly will meet with the approval of all good citizens, and more especially that of litigants and attorneys having business in the courts of Jefferson parish. Too much praise can not be awarded to this gallant company, the pioneers in a new movement, which we confidently hope and expect will be speedily followed by every organization of the kind in the State.

The firemen are among our most valuable citizens. They not only are interested in the personal protection mentioned, but they are deeply concerned that questions of right and life should be tried by the best men among us. As such a repeal of the legal exemption will require the approval of all the fire companies in our city, we hope they will give it due consideration before the meeting of the Legislature.

NO MONEY TO SPARE FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

And now comes a very much excited gentleman, who lives on upper Carondelet street, and asks us what he has done that his house should be blockaded out from civilization. Not many years ago there was a good shell road on the fine street that passes his house, but the railroad builders came and spoiled that before they completed the work they were sent to construct; and, before they could accomplish this the money gave out, and the condition of Carondelet street and the residents thereon is worse than before. Carrollton avenue, from Washington street up, is worse than one of the most famous of the Texas hog wallows; St. Charles street is protected from travel on one side by the Nicolson pavement and on the other by the suspension bridge, or steep inclined planes, that have been placed at street crossings to let passengers down from the high ridge, commonly called the Carrollton railroad track, to the level established for property fronting on the avenue. A plank walk two or three feet high is generally regarded as a practical obstruction to carriages buggies, etc. Hence there is a total avoidance of that side of the street. There is, it will be seen, no roadway between Carrollton and Canal street on which it is safe to venture with a team of any kind.

Some people attribute the neglect of the Sixth District by the Council to the fact that there is no representative in that body from the upper part of the city. Be that as it may, the promise made to the people of Jefferson has not been kept. When annexation was proposed they objected because New Orleans was deeply in debt. To this it was answered that we had miles and miles of pavement, whereas Jefferson was a mudhole, and that annexation would give the new district the right to apply for improvements under the law. But now we learn that there is hardly enough money coming into the treasury to pay the numerous and very liberal salaries, leaving none at all for improvements. If something is not done before the meeting of the Legislature, an appeal for redress will certainly be laid before that body, for there is no use in maintaining an expensive municipal establishment from which no service is received.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

A very flattering Democratic indorsement of Judge Durell appears in another part of the REPUBLICAN this morning, copied from the Washington *Chronicle*. The dassification of the politics of the severa gentlemen may not be exactly correct for current time, though doubtless it was nearly so for the time the card was published. Attorneys, however, are privileged to the extent that they may change sides oftener than your theologian. It should be borne in mind that the distinguished subject of eulogy on the sixth of June, 1871, has done nothing since then to arouse the ire of his adulators except to render a decision under the enforcement law which was not quite to the liking of the majority of the signers or the faction to which they belong. It is proper to remark, however, that a large majority of the gentlemen who signed the card in 1871 still adhere to the sentiments therein expressed, thereby disregarding the clamor raised by Judge Durell's detractors.

If your errand boy takes an unusually long time to bring your morning mail from the postoffice, don't reprove him for being slow till you find out how many postal cards he has had to read.

Two hundred and fifty loads of shells would put Carrollton avenue in passable condition. Twenty-five loads of sand or shells would put Carondelet street in order. In the meantime there is a colored man with a feeble mule engaged, by the day, probably, in hauling brickbats to fill up the larger holes in the Nicolson pavement; but this is a slow process, the holes forming faster than they are stopped up, two to one. It is a miserable business all around, and unworthy of the men who assume to manage the affairs of a great city.

DIED:

CARMENA—At twelve o'clock yesterday, after a long and painful illness, B. L. CARMENA, aged thirty-five years, son of Hiram and Mary Carmena, of East Baton Rouge.

The Typographical Union, the friends of the family, and those of J. H. Keefe are respectfully invited to attend his funeral This Afternoon, at five o'clock, from his late residence, corner of St. Peter and Galvez streets.

Baton Rouge papers will please copy.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS (SIXTH DIVISION), No. 29 Burgundy street, August 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School Directors, held July 31, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Dr. J. S. Clark, chairman committee on teachers, was adopted.

WHEREAS, In view of present and prospective vacancies in the higher grades of teachers, and it being desirable that a list of names be furnished from which selections can be made for promotion in compliance with section nine, act No. 16 of the General Assembly of 1873;

Resolved, That an examination, restricted to those now teaching in the public schools and desirous of competing, be held by the committee on teachers during the month of September, and before the opening of the schools, at a date and place to be hereafter made public.

Also, the following, introduced by Dr. J. S. Clark, chairman committee on teachers:

WHEREAS, The efficiency of all schools and especially of grammar schools, depends upon the energy, industry and enterprise of their several principals; and believing the aforementioned qualities are determined to a great extent by the number of pupils admitted to the high schools each year;

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be given as a bonus to the principal of each school for each pupil furnished, provided the said principal has been in charge of such school for six months preceding.

The above having been referred to the Finance Committee for report, the said committee reported in favor of giving the sum of five dollars for each pupil sent to the High School, which recommendation was adopted by the board.

J. G. BADENHAUSEN,
Secretary Board of Directors.
au3 3t

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 Su 2m — No. 32 Perdido street.

STATE ASSESSMENTS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

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

The assessment rolls for 1873 for the parish of Orleans are now open for inspection and correction at the office of the board of assessors, No 9 Carondelet street. All parties interested are hereby notified that corrections must be made within thirty days from the date hereof, as thereafter, in no case whatever, will the assessment rolls be opened for revision.

CHARLES CLINTON,
au2 3t 2p — Auditor.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

DOUBLE-BARRELED MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS,

AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

Send for a descriptive and price list. Address F. CHARLEVILLE, Sportsmen's Depot, No. 53 St. Charles street, jy29 3t 2p — New Orleans.

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. jy29 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 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,
jy29 5t — Auditor.

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. to 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

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

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

COAL.

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

R. D. MACLIN,
No. 34 Carondelet Street.

Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal screened for family use, and delivered at the lowest market prices. au3 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned 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.,
KENNIG & CO.,
BEALES & LAINE,
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
SPENCER FIELD, JR., & CO.,
P. & R. DeVERGES,
H. & C. TYLER,
B. D. WOODS & BROTHERS,
R. D. MACLIN,
MACRAY & KELT.
jy25 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCHE & M'LOUGHLIN,
JOHN G. ROCHE, JOHN M'LOUGHLIN,
Corner of Annunciation and Robin streets,
Cistern Makers and General House Carpenters and Jobbers.

All work done with neatness and dispatch. Being both expert mechanics, we guarantee to the public faithful and honest work at the lowest prices. au2 3m

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. jy1 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 breach-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. ja26 1y

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 $205,450	$145,046 24
Loans on pledge of stocks	3,500 00
Real estate owned by the company	17,900 00
Stocks owned by the company	32,550 00
United States five-twenty bonds	8,000 00
Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest	36,342 42
Bills receivable	4,136 85
Stock subscribed and liable	39,775 00
Premiums due in course of collection	2,036 62
Accrued interest	3,071 91
Office furniture, safe and other items	5,270 00
Cash in State National Bank	16,955 94
Cash in hands of treasurer	1,250 00
Total	$313,635 98

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance fund	$1,153 95	
Current bills unpaid	264 35	1,418 29
Net assets		$312,197 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 Duchaine, 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.
E. 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	755,841 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, E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte, J. Tuyes. fel1 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	$135,721 59	
Marine premiums	186,560 58	
River premiums	29,431 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 96	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 34	
Taxes, etc	10,232 89	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 12	— 275,040 37
Profits		$33,470 58

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

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,947 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,333 00
Real estate	60,900 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	105,334 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. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Fredericks,	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 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		$721,995 30
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		192,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,761 31	
On marine risks	49,145 47	
On river risks	67,541 24	
Taxes	23,962 82	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,64 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	$123,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,133 00
Notes secured by mortgage	491,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,968 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,993 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,300 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	5,000 00
Total	$1,935,209 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 their stock.

DIRECTORS.

P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
S. Z. Reid,	L. F. Genereux,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wilts,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafit