

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 14, 1873.

Buffalo earthquakes are no great shakes. Milkmen visit watering places every day in the year. Upright pianos are the most moral instruments made. As the fruits of his balloon enterprise, Professor Wise expects to find currents in the air.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles W. Randolph, comedian, for late copies of the London Era. The law is like a country dance; people are led up and down in it until they are tired out.

A man who has a scolding wife says the "jaws of death" are nothing compared with the jaws of life. A Western man once took a valuable premium at a fair; but a policeman made him put it back again.

The passengers in Chicago horse cars are a hungry set. One of them lately bit of a conductor's thumb. The entertainment for the benefit of Miss Frankie McClellan will be given to-night at the Varieties Theatre.

An Arkansas paper advises its subscribers to call at the publisher's office and get their papers and save postage. Key West, Florida, has new forty-six vessels, of from eight to forty tons burden, out on the spawning grounds.

It has taken three columns of words, in a little paper published in Mississippi, to settle a dispute about gumbo soup. "Rag solicitor" is the legal term applied to persons who go about the streets of Albany, with rag and hook, picking up unconsidered trinkets.

The Newark man who drank three pints of Jersey lightning and sixteen glasses of lager on a wager had a plain coffin and a small funeral procession. A California association is about to take measures for introducing the cultivation of the guanine tree, believing that it will grow as well in that State as in East India or Peru.

We learn that J. E. Leet, Esq., is busily engaged in writing the life of the late lamented Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn. The work will be ready for the press in a few weeks. Judge Hoar refers to Ben Butler as the Tenthredine claimant of the Massachusetts governorship.

Of course Butler talks back, and in the controversy Hoar gets the worst end of the argument. A Texas blacksmith, who can not tell one note from another, plays remarkably well on the piano. His style is that of Liszt.

With extra care he makes a piano last him about three weeks. Our Isaac as the conventional distaste for puns and punsters. When asked if a man could get drunk on cotton gin, he said he did not know, but he once heard of a man who got drunk in a church steeple.

"A gay young Lutheran" is what an Old City lady called a young blade whom she suspected of rapidity. The young Lutheran denied the soft impeachment, and said his father was a Methodist, but he "didn't belong regularly to any meeting house himself." It is said there is no city in Europe in which there are so many large bands of skilled musicians as there are in Vienna.

They all number between fifty and sixty performers, and there are not less than sixty or as perfect orchestral bands as that of Theodore Thomas. Our friend Wright, of the Lake Providence Republicans, is very fat. So is Mrs. Wright. A twelve pound boy has bounced into the world, into the bosom of the Wright family. Gus announces the event in his editorial columns with commendable pride.

A drunken fellow wandered into a Sunday school and took a seat with the primer scholars, when the teacher thus accosted him: "Wig, James, do you know what cotton you are in?" "Yes, m'm; in the galk of bitterness an' bonds of iniquity. Ask me some hard ques'n."

THE DEMOCRATIC DOMINION EXPOSED AND OVERTHROWN.

The celebrated Pascal explained to the world how the Jesuits and Jansenists, though differing radically upon the important dogmas in regard to the efficacy of redeeming grace, united their machinations by an agreement to use the same expression, but under a reserved and opposite sense. These two antagonist sects of the same church co-operated harmoniously, though a Jansenist is reported by Pascal to have said: "We will suffer martyrdom rather than consent to acknowledge redeeming grace in the sense of the Jesuits, St. Thomas, whom we have sworn to follow to the death, being in direct opposition to their construction."

The Democratic party, having before the war accepted the co-operation of the liberal interpretation of the constitution, occupied the offices of the government under Van Buren and Buchanan. Their construction of "redeeming grace" authorized a high protective tariff, with large federal appropriations for internal improvements.

Believing in the doctrine of State rights and secession, they accepted the support of B. F. Butler, George B. McClellan, F. P. Blair and others, who subsequently opposed with the sword the practical execution of this doctrine. The war exposed this coalition of the Jansenists and the Jesuits. The Southern Democratic party took exclusive possession of the Confederate government. They made its constitution, its laws and its administrative policy conform to their ideas.

Neither Plato nor Mora, nor Locke, nor Robinson Crusoe could have had a more uninterrupted opportunity to carry their ideal system into effect. The Southern people then saw what State rights Democracy meant as expounded by the Democratic government at Montgomery and Richmond. They found that it collected all the powers of government and conferred them on one man. They saw that the rights of the States were subordinated to a Confederate law or an executive order.

They found consolidation combined with Cæsarism. They controlled the Southern people by the dread of an armed enemy on one hand, and a determination to sacrifice temporarily even rights of person and property rather than weaken the capacity for common defense. Thus the Democratic autonomy compelled obedience to its edicts. There were fearless men who fought the federal government with one hand while they repulsed the Democratic aggressors with the other.

The common people had now an opportunity to test the capacity of these statesmen. They had always control of the Southern States. Hostile always to popular education, to commerce and mechanical industry, these empirics were compelled to relieve the cotton want of the world by exporting it to Europe in exchange for arms and to the Northern States in exchange for food. The magnates of Democracy lived high and even grew rich on the enormous profits of blockade running. The people had neither iron nor salt nor earthware nor medicines. Separated from their soldier husbands, the women were almost famished and their children almost naked.

Was it then strange that a conviction should have been fixed in the Southern mind that a government which impressed, starved and robbed the people could not really love the people; and that a government which could neither build a ship, make a gun nor a blanket, which was compelled to supplicate for foreign protection and import its arms, its clothes and its food, could not very well represent the rights of the States? The utter incapacity of these men to govern either a State or a union of States was so signally demonstrated when they had a government exclusively to themselves that they can never, under their own avowed name and doctrines, recover the confidence of the Southern people.

There is much historical evidence that had the war resulted in the separation of the States, this Democratic dynasty would have been held to a summary account by the exasperated soldiers and farmers of the seceding States. The imprisonment of Mr. Davis gave him the only gleam of popular sympathy ever manifested toward him by the Southern people. Neither himself nor the exclusive clique which surrounded him could have been ever reinstated in Southern esteem, and the Democratic dynasty, arrogant, insincere and oppressive, can no more resume its authority on this side of the Potomac than on the other. The yoke which arrogance had imposed upon ignorance is forever broken.

We mentioned yesterday that Hon. H. S. Foote could trace the history of the Democratic dynasty after it had exclusive sway in the South. We also suggested that he could elucidate the state of political morals in the Confederate Congress and its environs. We find in the Washington Chronicle that he has performed a part of the task, and we submit it. It will be retorted that it is a voluntary and dishonorable witness against his own associates. Mr. Foote pays the highest tribute to General Lee, to his military associates and to the men led by them. His reputation is reserved for those who neither shared their dangers nor the honors of these men.

The principal measures cited by Mr. Foote as emanating from the Democratic dynasty are matters of historical record, and prove that dynasty to have been inspired by ambition, and to have usurped arbitrary power. In an extract from the speech of Mr. Foote, given elsewhere, we have expurgated the bitter personalities which have perhaps prompted much of his attack upon Mr. Davis. We have preserved only the evidence that the Democratic dynasty which he led, were neither Democrats, Republicans, nor State rights men, but that, while their professions were, and are, for the love and in the name of the people, their practice has been despotic and imperial. It is this effete and extinct school which, driven by poverty and public contempt, have sought ever since the war to impel the Southern people to a strife ruinous to themselves alone. They have endeavored to make the Southern States a military province, that the whole people of the United States might take

alarm for their own liberties and plunge into civil war. This has been prevented by the firmness and calm temper of the Republican administration and the fidelity of the Southern people to their parole. The Democratic dynasty now seeks to renew its sway on any terms. It proposes a partnership of its most determined political enemies. Nay, it serves in their ranks and would have made and established protective tariff, and a land and money bounty system for the sordid privilege of aiding in the act. A few more desperate proposals, and it will find its name and prestige a burden that no weak party can carry, and that no strong party will consent to carry.

THE LATEST POLITICAL BUGBEAR.

That propensity in the human mind to borrow trouble and meddle with other people's business, affords to the reading public many very silly paragraphs. In reference to those who are ever on the lookout for some insupportable calamity, we are glad to note the present time that they are wasting their energies and much fine writing to prove that something which they denominate "Cæsarism," has been engrained upon the growth of American politics. Of course, the whole American public, the forty millions of people who compose this nation, have nothing to say in the matter. Any ambitious man of reasonably fair abilities, has but to proclaim his desire to become a permanent emperor with the right to transmit the crown and sceptre to his descendants, to be lifted incognito upon a gilded throne of royal state, while all around him would stand a consenting, nay, an admiring world. The New York Herald having gone a little tired of faping the airs of a petty sovereignty, only to be laughed at, sending out its commissioners in the hope probably that some of them will get shot, and thus furnish an occasion for an extra or something to harp upon until that grows threadbare, is in the market trying to borrow trouble without even owning a single thing to offer as collateral security.

The Milesian journeyman who writes for that journal, not only assumes that the American people are ready for this yoke, but that Grant entertains wicked designs in that direction. We do not blame the Herald especially, nor the New Orleans Times that copies and seems to accept the Herald's ideas; for the former has the excuse of all foreigners that it seems next to impossible for them to entirely understand the American character, and our own contemporary is very easily gulled by any statement, however improbable, that threatens to subvert our free form of government. Neither national nor State affairs have been managed in exact accordance with the views of these rather superficial journals, and hence they are prepared for any calamity.

Both Congress and the President have frequently displayed the temerity to act in opposition to the advice of the Herald, and it has been ready to chronicle a catastrophe ever since. Louisiana also has behaved very badly toward the Times, rarely if ever paying much attention to what it says or does, and following the advice of wiser counselors. The Herald, therefore, raises the alarm of "Cæsarism," without being very exact or precise in its definition of the new and terrible danger that threatens the people. The foundation upon which all this rests is the unimportant fact that General Grant has not published an affidavit that he will not, in any event run a third time for the Presidency. In case he or his friends were to attempt a third trial, it would present in the judgment of the Herald, the Times and other superficial organs of "anything to beat Republicanism" a clear case of "Cæsarism" an undoubted proof that the American people had been put up at auction by one man who had bid them in for his own account.

Doubtless those who thus insist on drawing all their parallels from ancient Rome have looked deeply into the matter, and find nearly the same political conditions existing here now that prevailed in Rome during the century preceding the Christian era. That would be to place this nation in the situation of the Seven Hills commonwealth—a people enriched by the spoils of neighboring tribes, and whose public sense of probity, never very high, finally degenerated so much that it affected the dealings between citizens. But it was not the ambition of one man that gave Rome an emperor, nor was the crown conferred upon the man who is generally regarded as the founder of Cæsarism. Previous to the coronation of Augustus the rulers had been known by various titles, but the usual appellation was consul, of which there were two, elected on the same day and for one year. It was not at all uncommon to re-elect these consuls from time to time, and a very popular and able man like Paulus Emilius, Scipio Africanus, Lucullus, Scipio, Pompey or Julius Cæsar, found no difficulty in obtaining the consulate as long as he pleased. But no one pretends that the subsequent decadence into imperialism was caused, promoted, or even suggested by the habit of re-electing popular consuls.

General Grant might be re-elected to the Presidency half a dozen times, if he and the American people chose to have it so, without rendering him liable to the suspicion of aiming to be an emperor or the American people amenable to the charge of radically changing their form of government. We do not even believe the constant reference in the Democratic newspapers will be sufficient to talk our people into giving up the control of their political affairs. Nor can they be diverted from their purpose if ever they do make up their minds on the subject. It is not very long ago that we resolved to abolish slavery, and almost any newly arrived foreigner can recite the result of that effort. Having then shown such immense strength, morally and physically, is it a fair deduction that they are ready as the next step to vote themselves into slavery?

It is altogether too soon to speculate about the next President. He may or may not be Grant. We do not know of a man who is better approved by the American people. But it is by no means certain that he would consent to run for a third term, or that he would succeed if he did. Our present purpose is to assure the imported writers for the New York Herald that we shall endeavor to get up something original when we do change our government, and not go back to the stupid Romans, inferior in every way to the Americans, to borrow one of their very worst examples.

THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN.

As great as our respect for the rights of the individual citizen who fulfills his honest obligations to society may be, we have at least an equal respect for the government which has been selected by citizens in their collective capacity for the protection of both person and property. An honest republican feeling teaches every man to respect individual rights, and individual obligations to government; and whenever this feeling ceases to predominate in this country something in the shape of government less practicable, liberal and comprehensive will be found to protect property and such individuals as are endowed with the rights of citizenship. Although we do not anticipate any change in our form of government that will strip the people of popular rights, we are speaking, for the sake of argument, as if such a thing might happen in the course of human events. And no matter what form of government is adopted; no matter whether the people rank as citizens or subjects, each individual will be expected to perform faithfully his obligations to the government. As imperfect as the people and government are in this country we can not see but what both, when all things are considered, will compare favorably with other countries, where greater taxation and less freedom and equality is enjoyed by the people en masse; where the press is not free to denounce the government, no matter what its follies, usurpations and abuses, and where the people have no peaceful remedies to redress their wrongs. The individual citizen would cut a sorry sight in resisting such a government by empty words, to say nothing of conduct leading to overt acts. It would hardly do for the individual citizen or subject of such a country to undertake to determine what taxation was in excess of what is sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of government. That being a question for the nation, in its aggregate wisdom and law-making capacity, to determine, he would be regarded as a dangerous meddler, who, in the capacity of an individual citizen, should undertake to dictate in matters of this kind. A party, in a moment of revolution, was bold enough to proclaim in France that property was theft; and now the people of Louisiana are taught by the individual citizen that taxation, beyond what he has determined is necessary to carry on government, is theft. And the law for resisting taxation imposed by State and municipal authority, is thus laid down by the "higher law" of the individual citizen:

The obligation to pay an excessive tax is, therefore, not strengthened, because it is imposed by officials duly elected, and who may have observed all the forms of law in the perpetration of their exactions. The city government, although elected by the people, in collecting an excessive tax levied, might be resisted equally with the Kellogg usurpation under the same circumstances. When it is considered that a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on State, and three-fourths of one per cent on city property would amply defray all legitimate State and city expenses, the right and even the duty of the citizen to withstand the present outrageous exactions, is too palpable to require elucidation.

Now, while we in common with all good citizens desire to have an honest and economical administration of State and city governments in order that taxation may be reduced, we want also an honest enforcement of the laws as they exist; and if a change is to be had we want it effected in a regular way by the law making power, by the representatives of the people. It is well known that a large number of taxpayers have honestly met their obligations to the State—have paid their taxes from year to year as they became due—and it is, therefore, but just that those who have not done so, either from an unfriendly feeling to those in power, or an indisposition to pay their honest debts, should be made to do so. Let there be a faithful collection of taxes as they now stand, and this will enable the State to reduce them when the Legislature meets. The fact that the taxes have not been collected to the extent of several millions of dollars is one of the chief causes for their present high rate. But the individual citizen ignores this fact entirely, and supports his "higher law" doctrine with the following characteristic fling at all who oppose his Cæsarism proclivities:

But to the exercise of this clearly defined right of the citizen are opposed corruption and all the machinery it can bring to coerce him to submission. All the appliances of the law—an impure judiciary, reticulating attorneys, and brute force—all sharing, dividing and living upon the plunder extorted from a wronged people, are thus by a direct interest stimulated into activity and arrayed against him. Separated to these, we have a grasping executive, sustained by a corrupt and unscrupulous national administration.

"A wronged people" sounds well (!) coming from the individual citizen who, in making a poor defense, applies the term to a batch of delinquent taxpayers. Let these men fulfill their obligations to government, and a reduction of taxes may then be justly had.

CROWD THE POOR FOLKS TO THE WALL.

We notice that an elegant and fastidious fellow is finding fault because "servants with wares," washerwomen with baskets of clothes, painters, etc., are permitted to "come between the wind and his nobility" in the street cars. Like other idlers who have no honest calling, he rushes into print with his grievance, and asks one of the city papers if such dainty gentlemen as he are to be annoyed by common laboring people. There are two or three remedies which would suit his case. A very good one would be for him to buy a car of his own; a still better would be to go afoot, and the best of all for the general traveling public would be

for him to stay at home, if he has one, or to do most of his loafing around his hash house. Respectable people would then be exempt from the annoyance of his presence. We take it that no real lady or gentleman would object to poor people in the cars with their washing, washed or unwashed, or to wares of any kind unless they were carelessly handled. But some people are altogether too elegant for every day use. They should never appear on the world's great thoroughfare where they are liable to be jostled by honesty. They should stay at home and study out the great problem of weak minds: "Will the nigger work without compensation?"

ALLEGED ILL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AT QUARANTINE.

A gentleman, who gives us his name and the names of his witnesses, informs us that there is a screw loose at the Quarantine station. As the story comes to us, there is a frightful mortality among the patients who are landed from ascending ships. We are satisfied it is a case for the attention of the Board of Health, perhaps for the Governor. We will cheerfully give all the information we have to those who desire it, so that justice may be done, and no one suffer wrongfully, either in health or reputation.

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, the Governor, do hereby declare the place hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or arriving at such places, 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 are as follows: to-wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigle Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jameel and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of Trinidad, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apopalan and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Lagayra, in Venezuela; islands 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 the State hereto 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. WILLIAM WEAKE, Assistant Secretary of State, 1873.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96 Canal Street. 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 variety to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE, 1873.

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 to certain contracts for the improvement of the levees, for the improvement of rivers, bayous, etc.; and also to issue bonds 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 the Legislature 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 they will not subscribe on behalf of the State to any contract or issue bonds, unless the same be authorized by the Legislature, and 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 WEAKE, Assistant Secretary of State, 1873.

RENTING AND LEASING. We will receive the publication of our complete and convenient RENT BULLETIN. On the premises intact. Our friends and owners of property for rent are requested to consign their Stores, Warehouses and Dwellings, without delay, that they may have the advantage of the first publication.

WALTON, DAVIS & FRERET, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 75 Camp Street. Entrance, No. 45 Market street.

DWELLING HOUSES. Attention is invited to the number and variety, in price and location, of DWELLING HOUSES, Upon our books for sale, ranging in price from \$1000 to \$30,000. And in all the city districts. Now is the time to buy, as prices are lower than ever before.

WALTON, DAVIS & FRERET, 1873.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp Street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1873.

SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of William A. Krull—No. 36, 137. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk, 1873.

Succession of J. A. Sautou—No. 36, 137. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk, 1873.

Succession of William H. Cooley—No. 36, 137. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk, 1873.

Succession of Dominic Parand—No. 36, 137. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk, 1873.

Succession of Sidney P. Tate—No. 36, 137. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE COASTERSHIP UNDER THE STEAMSHIP AND TRADING COMPANY, 100 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. The vessel "The Gulf of Mexico," owned by the said company, is to be chartered for the purpose of carrying passengers and cargo, leaving New Orleans on the 15th inst. for Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigle Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jameel and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of Trinidad, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apopalan and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Lagayra, in Venezuela; islands of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE SOUTH. The finest beach for driving in the world. The grandest of the South. Fish abound in every variety, and game, shrubs and crabs always plentiful. Sail, scull, fishing tackle and guides to enable guests to enjoy the best of sport with ease and comfort, and an excellent spread to make the most of the fine table of Louisiana.

BOUDOIR RESTAURANT. LAKE AND POSTCHERRIE RAILROAD. Billings & Jarry, Proprietors. This celebrated establishment has been fully re-fitted for the opening of the spring business. GRAND ISLE HOTEL. ON THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA. Open for the Season of 1873.

BANKS AND BANKING. THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States, March, 1868. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. No. 152 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Six per cent Interest Allowed.

INSURANCE. ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 152 Canal Street. OFFICE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, 152 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. (1873.) In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement:

Assets: Cash on hand and in bank, \$1,125,000; Loans secured by mortgages, \$1,415,000; Loans on pledge of stocks, \$1,250,000; Real estate owned, \$1,250,000; Stocks owned by the company, \$2,500,000; United States Treasury Bonds, \$2,500,000; Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest, \$6,345,422; Bills receivable, \$112,250; Stock subscribed and paid, \$2,375,000; Premiums due in collection, \$2,300,000; Accrued interest, \$2,300,000; Office furniture, safe and other items, \$175,000; Cash in State National Bank, \$100,000; Cash in hands of treasurer, \$250,000. Total, \$21,500,000.

LIABILITIES: Reinsurance fund, \$1,157,500; Current bills unpaid, \$24,300. Net assets, \$20,318,200. The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President. D. E. TAYLOR, Secretary. G. G. HUNTER, Notary Public. Officers: William H. Stevenson, President; D. E. Taylor, Secretary; William L. Stanford, Supervisor. Directors: G. G. Wilder, New Orleans; Paul Buerling, New Orleans; W. R. Farlow, New Orleans; W. R. Hudson, New Orleans; J. H. Johnson, New Orleans; J. F. Randolph, New Orleans; Leonard Fink, New Orleans; William L. Stanford, New Orleans; W. R. Farlow, New Orleans; S. P. Parry, New Orleans; William H. Stevenson, New Orleans; J. H. Johnson, New Orleans; George Mitchell, New Orleans; H. A. Sautou, New Orleans; H. L. Crow, New Orleans; Francis A. Newell, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas M. Nelson, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Capital, \$500,000; Assets December 31, 1872, \$55,941.24. 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. W. HENRY, Secretary. J. T. JONES, President. Directors: George Traubart, M. Payro; G. W. Babcock, Floride Fortall; T. Barry Blanchard, E. Mittenberger; A. Schmitt, J. T. Jones; Charles Laftie, J. T. Jones, 1873.

INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$1,125,000. Fire premiums, \$1,015,000; Marine premiums, \$110,000. Less unearned and returned premiums, \$100,000. Reinsurance and rebate on premiums, \$50,000. Net premiums, \$1,025,000. Fire losses, \$12,000; Marine losses, \$10,000. Total, \$22,000. Taxes, etc., \$10,000. Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account, \$7,500. Profits, \$14,500.

The company has the following assets, at the lowest market value: City and other stocks, \$1,000,000; Bank and other stocks, \$1,000,000; Stock and scrip of insurance companies, \$1,000,000; Real estate, \$1,000,000; Bills receivable on mortgages, \$1,000,000; Bills receivable, \$1,000,000; Premiums in course of collection, \$1,000,000; Cash on hand and in Europe, \$1,000,000. Total, \$10,000,000.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. F. B. BOGGS, Secretary. Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me the fifth day of March, 1873. P. CHARLES CULLIVER, Notary Public, No. 149 Gravier street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected February 17, 1873. Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hunt, Ant. Carriere, Wm. Howard, George A. Foadie, D. Jamison, R. Brugler, R. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Latour, A. Fierobe, Ed. Boin, G. W. Dunbar, Edward Toby, F. P. Robinson, Wm. Morris, Henry J. Voss, William Knox, H. Marquese, W. S. Bailey, Charles Weiskamp, J. E. Glavandau, A. Lecour, Atwood Violot, J. S. Schmitt, A. E. Miller, Charles Laftie, Charles Morphy, Rudolph Sieg, A. A. Lim, W. G. Black, Elias Weck, George W. Hyman.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of its charter the company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including Bureau premiums of previous year, \$1,125,000. On fire risks, \$1,015,000; On marine risks, \$110,000. Less unearned premiums, \$100,000. Net earned premiums May 31, 1873, \$1,035,000. Losses paid: On fire risks, \$12,000; On marine risks, \$10,000. Taxes, \$10,000. Reinsurance and return premiums, \$50,000. Total, \$1,117,000. Deduct interest, less expenses, \$72,500. Profits, \$1,044,500.

The company has the following assets: Real estate, \$1,000,000; City and other stocks, \$1,000,000; Bank and other stocks, \$1,000,000; Stock and scrip of insurance companies, \$1,000,000; Real estate, \$1,000,000; Bills receivable on mortgages, \$1,000,000; Bills receivable, \$1,000,000; Premiums in course of collection, \$1,000,000; State bonds, \$1,000,000; Insurance stocks, \$1,000,000; Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company, \$1,000,000; Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press, \$1,000,000; Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company, \$1,000,000; Harbor Steamship Company, \$1,000,000; St. Louis Hotel Association, \$1,000,000; Mortgage bonds Turner's Association, \$1,000,000; Mortgage bonds Old Fellows' Hall, \$1,000,000; Judgment on mortgage notes, \$1,000,000; Cash on hand, \$1,000,000; Premiums in course of collection, \$1,000,000; Steamship Company, \$1,000,000. Total, \$10,000,000.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. F. GUY FOURCHY, President. G. W. SORRY, Secretary. Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1873. P. CHARLES CULLIVER, 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 Mead, H. B. Bell, L. F. Genereux, R. S. Schmitt, E. P. De Boudin, P. S. W. Taylor, J. F. Fernandez, Charles Laftie, J. M. Adams, 1873.

TRENTON INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 111 Gravier Street. Insures against Fire, Marine and River Risks. At the Lowest Tariff Rates. A. RIMMER, President. CHAS. ENGLISH, Vice President. GEORGE STROMMEYER, Secretary. First Fiscal Year. Premiums received, \$1,125,000; Paid, \$1,015,000. Reinsurance and rebate, \$50,000. Net earnings, \$50,000. Total amount of assets, \$750,000.

DECLARED. Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent. Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent. Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES: Henry Aheran, S. Kater, Joseph Keller, E. K. Kater, N. A. Baumgardner, Theodore Laftie, R. S. Schmitt, E. P. De Boudin, J. S. Schmitt, Isaac Silbert, H. B. Bell, S. L. Schwartz, J. S. Schmitt, Louis Schwartz, R. S. Schmitt, E. P. De Boudin, T. W. Weybach, E. B. Ogden, F. Weller, J. S. Weller, 1873.