New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 28, 1873.

A man looks untidy with a necktie untied.

When a man slips up he generally falls down.

Almanacs were first published in the year 1441.

A cook boiling with indignation should save fuel.

A man stung at a bee-hive becomes a bee-leaver at once.

A cow that gives milk five years old is advertised for sale.

When your boy has worms you may know he is going a-fishing.

The Jewish synagogue at Monroe, Louisiana, is nearly completed.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Fielding said: "Custom may lead a man into many errors; it justifies none."

A new paper, to be called the *Sentinel*, is to be published at St. Martinsville, in this State.

Noon prayer meetings are held daily at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A city paper, speaking of "thieving in the outskirts," probably means picking ladies' pockets.

"Dead men pay no bills," said a shrewd old physician to a young one; "keep 'em alive, keep 'em alive."

It is claimed that the circulation of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine* has increased 41,000 during the past year.

An innocent young man gave up all idea of marrying a girl because she and all her family were opposed to the match.

It was Voltaire who said: "Ideas are like beards; men only get them when they are grown up, and women never have any."

Colville & Son, near Vienna, Louisiana, will this year put up several hundred gallons of wine made from the scuppernong grapes of their own growing.

The story that an idiot in a Massachusetts asylum repairs the clocks and watches of the institution, and does his work well, is not a good one to tell in a jeweler's shop.

Harry Harewood Leach, poet, dramatist and Oriental traveler, has just finished a romance entitled "Judas," which will soon be published, all for thirty pieces of silver.

The Philadelphia obituary maker is at it again: "Samuel was a good child; his temper sweet, his aspect mild, and when he breathed the vital air, he often soothed his parents' care."

A toper said he thought the item in the table of weight, which says that sixteen drams make an ounce, must be mistaken, for when he had taken that many he felt as if he weighed a ton.

The production of Dion Boucicault's "Rip Van Winkle" in London has prompted the playwright to give notice that he shall proceed at law to protect his copyright in case of further infringement.

Charles Nordhoff, who has been looking into the question of Chinese labor on the Pacific coast, says he doesn't believe there are a hundred "decent men, who work for a living," engaged in the present crusade against the Chinese.

Consideration for the rights of the weakest of creatures is one of the characteristics of true politeness. A man who recently sat down in a seat reserved and occupied by a hornet, immediately got up again, feeling very much hurt about what he had done.

It is now expected that the great International Railway bridge, to span the Niagara river between Buffalo and Fort Erie, will be completed, and a formal opening take place some time in October next. It is the enterprise of an independent company, was begun in May, 1870, and its cost will be something over $1,000,000.

Auditor Clinton yesterday issued peremptory orders to the tax collectors to put in suit all remaining tax bills unpaid of years previous to the current one. Nearly all are now in the hands of the acting Attorney General, L. L. Levy, Esq., but for various special causes a few had been withheld. These must now be sued upon if not settled at once.

A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend by a lady. "Oh! pray, pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel; "it's no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they all come *in black!*"

Hayem, whose magnificent steaks at stalls Nos. 7 and 9, French Market, have done too much to make and keep that institution famous, has arranged a sort of half-way house for his friends at the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, and placed Mr. Manuel Navas in charge. A hot free lunch is served up daily at noon, and all the delicacies of the season are at the disposal of visitors.

Salt is a simple remedy for many things. It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make the butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill wens, kill worms, make the ground cool, so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc.; ease the itching pain caused by irritable skin diseases, like hives, itch, etc.; produce vomiting or stop it, as you like, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, in a recent sermon, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a church, commended the idea of having a basement and parlors in the church for social purposes. In answer to the objection that boys and girls would do their sparking at the church, the doctor said: "I say, amen. I have a daughter whom I cherish dearer than the apple of my eye. When she is of suitable age, I had rather my daughter would be courted in the

A MESSENGER OF HOPE AND PROMISE.

The short, simple and highly interesting account which Senator Stamps furnished a reporter of the REPUBLICAN, of his recent visit to the capital of Iowa, attracted a great deal of favorable comment yesterday. The hopeful and at the same time correct view which the Senator takes of the present condition and future prospects of this State shine out in brilliant colors when contrasted with the mutterings of our itinerant masculine Cassandras of the Fusion persuasion. Senator Stamps is a colored man and a Republican. He has witnessed with feelings of gratitude the steady elevation of his race from serfs and chattels into thinking, responsible men and women. Such joy and prosperity have come to one-half the population of this State as can not be obscured or checked by the unnecessary lamentations of those who have nothing to blame but their own inertness for their helpless position. While Louisiana has the misfortune to be represented in most of the Northern capitals and watering places by wandering political paupers, who howl out their lamentations against tyranny, bastiles, despotism and bayonets because they have been disappointed in their political aspirations and failed to draw some hoped for salaries, Mr. Stamps modestly informs the people of one of the greatest of the Western commonwealths that all the natural laws are in full operation in his State. That here, as elsewhere, fortune smiles on those who work and persevere; that ill luck overtakes the lazy, while the prudent prosper, just as they do in Iowa, Europe or anywhere. But there is none of the fabled milk and honey running down in generous rills, which only require to be dipped up to be enjoyed. The primeval curse, that man should eat his bread by the sweat of his brow, is in full force here as it is everywhere; but our hardships are not greater than those of other peoples, though our capacity and energy may be less. As the grasshopper makes more noise than the ox, and offends the ear with his piercing, monotonous piping, so does one improvident, shiftless mendicant, whether he appears in a speech at a watering place, at the but end of an interview with the reporter of a sensational newspaper, or as a defaulting taxpayer who has spent the money he owes the State in riotous living, vex the public ear more than a hundred honest men who earn their income and spend a part of it judiciously, or save what they can for the future. A brawler in the streets attracts more attention than the thousands of quiet people who silently pursue their way, and it would not require more than one or two on each square to give a stranger an impression that the whole population was in a tumult. The fortunes of some ten thousand people have probably been seriously affected by the war. Those of three hundred and sixty-five thousand have been made by it, yet the groans of the one are sufficient to hush the songs of rejoicing of the other, and the sounds of lamentation which go out from this State to the shores of foreign lands, or the marts of rival cities are echoed back, to our constant prejudice and damage. The people of Des Moines, who have never seen the late political circular of Mr. McEnery, nor a chance copy of the *Picayune* with "E. Booth, Senator's," maledictory correspondence, were too far from the watering place in Virginia to hear the ex-taker of life risks relate to the Southern Historical Society the "cheat" that was put upon Lee at Appomattox when he lost his sword, and himself at Irvinville, where he lost his domino, can know very little of the "sufferings of the South." They were, therefore, prepared to hear without much wonderment, and certainly without credulity, Senator Stamps' simple, straightforward, truthful statement that the Louisiana Hercules is very kind to those who help themselves. He might have added that, like him of old, he had no favors for those who shirk the duties of manhood or waste their time in lamenting the loss of other folks' labor. And they treated him with that courtesy and hospitality which is due from one community of American citizens to a visitor from another community.

One such delegate as Senator Stamps will do more good for Louisiana with his words of hope and good cheer than all the partisan appeals to Congress that can be devised by the combined talent of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. McEnery can see nothing but a few hundred bayonets, while Senator Stamps relates to his Iowa auditors the glorious achievements of one hundred thousand hoes. The one is a patriot and friend of his people and his State, and the other is a victim of disappointment because he was not preferred by his fellow-citizens to the highest office in their gift.

THE SAGE OF SILVER SPRING.

The profession has observed how completely the New York *Herald* has sacrificed character to sensation. Its editorial columns are no longer marked with the sagacious ability which once distinguished them. It has perished away into headlines. It has substituted the flimsy personalities of an adventurous reporter for the judicious lucubrations of a profound scholar. The *Herald* has no more the steady course of the ocean steamer, but the gusty and insane gyrations of the balloon. One of its "commissioners" suddenly intrudes into the cavern of that anchorite of Freesoil Democracy, F. P. Blair, Sr., and meets about the reception of him who waked up the enchanter Merlin. Mr. Blair seems as much annoyed by his questioner as the great enchanter was, and, like him, begs the commissioner "to leave me! leave me to repose!"

The commissioner begins the interview after having adjusted his pitch pipe to the hearing of the sage, by assuming Mr. Blair to know all about the *Herald* and "Cæsarism." As the sage has noticed no such sentiment any where, he asks in the most bewildered manner for an explanation. This the commissioner prefaces by saying, "Mr. Bennett, who is an acute thinker." Now as Mr. Bennett has barely enough bills from Europe on the *Herald* office, this embothers the sage still more, and he very naturally says, "I do not quite understand you. You say the *Herald* is commended for its sagacity in this respect?" But this is not the worst snub which the *Herald* flunkey receives at the hands of the Sage of Silver Spring. He brings out such an opinion of Grant as militates very much against the theory of tyranny and corruption set up by that "acute thinker," Bennett, Jr. Here is what F. P. Blair, Sr., thinks of General Grant:

> I never underestimated the man. He has a great deal more talent than he gets credit for. He is endowed with that unknown quality called common sense. He is very quick in his perceptions, a good judge of men as well as horses, looks at circumstances, weighs everything carefully, and when his mind is once confirmed in his deductions he acts as decisively and successfully as any man I ever knew in all my long experience among public men. He is superior to his party—much better than his party in every respect.

But it arises among the dreams of the sage that the Democratic party of Jefferson will come up again. This brings up anew the political career of Mr. Blair. He split off from the nullifiers and adopted the Freesoil Democracy of Van Buren. He was always opposed to the Carolina school, and was in effect one of the founders of the Republican party. He could not conceive of a Jeffersonian Democrat, who was opposed to abolition, nor to education, nor inimical to the Union, for Jefferson was the champion of all three of these great principles. It was, as the REPUBLICAN has explained, very easy to unite political extremes in the support of a Democratic ticket before the telegraph and the daily paper, but now Mr. Blair, if he should duplicate his own years, will never see enough of any one species of Democrats to govern this country. The most they can do will be to muster a band at every election, and sell out to the successful party for money and whisky enough for an annual or quadrennial tight. So, after the *Herald* commissioner has as usual said a good deal more than the subject of his interview, Mr. Blair gets tired of his impertinence about Mr. Bennett, the "acute thinker"—that Suetonius and his twelve Cæsars, and says: "You will have to excuse me from any further effort this evening." Exit commissioner, shown out by the colored servant of the sage.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

We are gratified to see the determination of St. Louis to develop Southwestern Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana. New Orleans is unable to do this, and it is very important to her that it should be done. That whole country was a wilderness set apart for the savage and the buffalo. Now it is being occupied by civilized people. New Orleans must deal with these people, while she could have nothing of the buffaloes but their hides, and the Indian trade had ceased with us altogether. So much for that humbug, the theft of our trade by St. Louis. With a short piece of railroad to Shreveport we shall fish out our share of this development. We shall sell them their groceries, and goods of Southern Europe. St. Louis will furnish their provisions, Cincinnati their manufactures. New Orleans will sell their cotton and St. Louis and Cincinnati get pay for their pork and bedsteads in cotton bills, remitted by our factors. There will be a large travel from these new regions, which will fill our hotels and theatres.

We were told of one thousand packages for Mexico that were last week taken on to the cars, out of bond, by the Morgan railroad, and conveyed directly to their destination. Now, if we had a short connection with the Texas railroads, New Orleans would get her equitable share of that business, and this would be more profitable than the share of any other one city.

But St. Louis, for some purpose not reconcilable with her character for good judgment, is carrying a line of rail to the mouth of the Sabine river. This is contrary to her interest. New Orleans has the only deep water port on the Gulf coast upon which a foreign commerce can be built up. She has assorted cargoes, a heavy cotton tonnage as a basis, and she has a power of distributing imports that no other city except New York possesses. Let St. Louis then develop all the interior of which she is a centre, but her interest requires that she should concentrate her patronage and influence upon New Orleans. Her bulk grain trade especially depends on New Orleans. Shreveport will make a very good local centre, but she is nearly two hundred miles off the direct line between New Orleans and St. Lous. That line cuts Memphis and Jackson, Mississippi, and is indispensable to the express and mail service between the two great cities. New Orleans and St. Louis, therefore, are parts of the same great Western metropolis. We warn St. Louis that in attempting to cut loose, and build up a separate destiny for herself, she jeopardizes her destiny as well as our own.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CHEVALIER IN BOSTON.

Next comes the Boston *Post* and tries to convince our customers that New Orleans is broke. Taking the last proclamations of our Chevalier, it demonstrates our ruin. This ruin is phenomenal. It is like that of San Salvador, sudden—almost instantaneous from a condition of prosperity. "In the long list of delinquent taxpayers," "the assessments are generally higher than the real estate will bring." "The taxes are more than the rents will bring." "The State itself is also far progressed on the road to bankruptcy." "This state of affairs," says the *Post*, upon the authority of the Chevalier, "has come about since Grant set up by bayonets and a corrupt court the government of Kellogg." "It is to this condition of beggared humiliation that Grant has reduced the once rich, prosperous and enterprising State of Louisiana." This is a sword with several edges. If an immigrant arrives who might be induced to settle in Dennett land, at once Colonel Green of the *Post* asks him, "Is it possible you intend to go

Enery, an old settler, testifies against it. Your little capital will be licked up by the tax collector as soon as you light, or you will be impressed in the army or navy of Kellogg." So the immigrant decides to save his money and his life by by defending his scalp in the Yellowstone. If a Tennessee merchant thinks it possible our lines of imported goods are as good here as elsewhere, he reads the same proclamation and decides to buy his boots in Boston. Our Fusion politicians in their desperate struggle after a salary, slander the credit and condition of Louisiana in the hope that it may make an issue for foreign intervention. Those who wish our trade or immigration take these statements as certificates, and spread them abroad to favor their own interests. It is the young of the pelican who pierce her breast and guzzle her life blood careless of the pain and death which their selfishness may inflict upon her.

ERROR IN THE BILL.

Mr. E. Booth, late Senator, but who now subscribes himself president of the First Ward Central Democratic Club, has discovered a small fly speck on one of the affidavits presented in the case of Kellogg vs. McEnery et als. The martyr hatter mistakes this for a full point, and thereupon proceeds to demolish the whole Republican party in general and Mr. Rosamond Thomas in particular. It appears that the Congressional printer misprinted the first ward for the tenth, in the report of the Senate committee, and Mr. Booth has just made the discovery that the ticket, which, of course, is all right, does not match. Now, as there is a manifest discrepancy between the head and tail of Mr. Thomas' affidavit, Mr. Booth charitably supposes the affiant swore falsely. If he had examined the original, filed with the suit, he would have seen the name of the ward was properly written and the ballot offered within its proper jurisdiction. As the indorsement, "parish of Orleans, tenth precinct," is printed on the back, it is not copied in the report of the committee. The Senate committee was almost as unfortunate in the blunders committed by transcribing clerks, or in the proof readers in the congressional printing office, as they were in some of their political assumptions. For instance, in publishing a circular purporting to have been signed by certain New Orleans insurance and bank officers, expressing their regrets at not being able to visit Washington for the purpose of presenting a memorial with a thousand or so of names attached, and sympathizing with the movement then on foot to overthrow the Republican administration, we find the following names, which are strange to us, and, doubtless, equally so to the banks to which they are accredited: "D. S. Mishel, president Germania Insurance Company; J. H. Oglish, president Louisiana National Bank; Am. Forker, president Bank of America," etc. In addition to this, we see sprinkled through the ten pages of fine type devoted to the signers of the memorial above referred to such strange names as the following: A. D. Geixas, T. Hogium, S. Toocheimer, Lehman, Gindihaus & Co., Chas. Ballego, Jaramond Mehrle, Aug. Coutarie, P. Lazenavel, J. Villaweebia, L. Seicslmaydre, Pim, Jorwood, Jr., L. F. Gineris, F. Oberhenser, McCaudlish, Chrishan & Co., and so on, showing that about one-half the names of the signers are so badly spelled that their own mothers would not know them.

Any one who examines the pages of this publication will readily concede the probability that any affidavit in the case would be liable to a blunder at one end or the other. The difficulty with Mr. Booth is that he has chosen the wrong end, and inflicted a column and a half on the *Picayune* in consequence. The character of the Washington committee clerks and printers for accuracy is the frailest dependence on which to rely for support that Booth has encountered since his tax resisting cronies let him go to jail because he would not obey the orders of the Superior Court.

GIVING AID AND COMFORT.

Our Fusion friends while appealing for foreign intervention have circulated such terrible representations of disorder and poverty as to have scared off from our limits all material aid. These have been caught up by our rivals and so circulated as to alarm our neighbors of the Memphis *Appeal*. Speaking of the anticipated visit of Mr. Arch and the possible exodus of English labor which he may lead to America, the *Appeal* says:

> If Mr. Arch will visit the Southern States, disregard the slanders of the speculating societies, and see for himself our condition, he will find an inviting field for emigration.

Let the *Appeal* then begin and speak a good word for Louisiana. Let it say that we have a State government devoted to reform, a people laboriously employed in making a large crop, merchants conducting the heaviest export trade ever known from the valley, and a land to which every visitor from every country will be welcome and respected. Something of this sort will tend to restore the confidence overthrown by the violence of party warfare, and in bringing labor to Louisiana and Arkansas, Memphis must profit with New Orleans.

The *Herald* vituperates against the Republican party because the system of assessing property for taxation opens the door to fraud and oppression. We do not know that the present board of assessors needs any defense from the *Herald's* innuendoes; that journal is too general in its accusations for much faith to put in them. But we do want to make the point that the system complained of is not a Republican invention, but a relic of the "good old Democratic regime" when the "best talent of our best citizens" was employed in devising means and ways to cheat the public. Whatever temptations to go astray, therefore, the law throws in the way of the official, is justly chargeable to the enemies of our party. The Democratic Legislature after the war made no attempt to correct the law while its adherents were in office; and the Republican majority in subsequent Legislatures, doubtless with a consequentiv idea of protecting ancient

institutions, did no better. But it is one of the changes which will surely come, now that the Reform Republican government is firmly established, and freed from the machinations of the *Herald's* chief friends and supporters.

DIED:

MATTHEWS—Wednesday, August 27, 1873, of convulsions, ALONZO W., aged three years and sixteen days, second child of George W. Matthews and Maria F. Douse.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Thursday Morning, August 28, 1873, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 333 Customhouse street, without further notice.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF INSURERS, New Orleans, August 26, 1873.

The offer of a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, published by the New Orleans Board of Insurers, under date of December 5, 1872, is hereby withdrawn, and the following substituted therefor:

Whereas, The numerous alarms of fire which have called out the Fire Department of late, show that there exists among certain members of the community a criminal determination to destroy property, by wilfully setting fire to it; and whereas, the safety and interests of the community require that such criminal conduct shall be discovered and punished; therefore, a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the Board of Insurers for any information that may be given to said Board, from and after this date, that will secure the arrest and final conviction, in the criminal court of this city, of any person or persons who may be guilty of the criminal conduct aforesaid. The reward to be paid upon the certificate of the Attorney General and clerk of the criminal court that a final conviction has been entered.

This notice to have force and effect until the thirty first of December, 1873.

JOHN YOUENES,
Fire Warden Board of Insurers.

au28 3t 2p

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

HALL CRESCENT STEAM ENGINE FIRE COMPANY No. 9, New Orleans, August 27, 1873.

We accept Mississippi No. 2's challenge of $500 to beat her throw of 311 feet 3 inches through 100 feet of hose; but challenged by that company we do not recognize their right to impose all the conditions. The trial to take place when and where (providing Mississippi water is used) we will hereafter determine; permission to try our engine to be obtained by No. 2 from the board of commissioners of the Firemen's Charitable Association. Meanwhile we claim the championship, and will continue to do so until another engine throws more than 311 feet 3½ inches of good water. We are willing to bet $1000 more, if permitted to throw from one of the canals in an open space, that we will beat No. 2's throw (311 feet 3 inches) in two weeks from date; this challenge to remain open until the third of September; the amount to be deposited in the New Orleans National Banking Association.

The $500 required by Mississippi No. 2 has been deposited in the bank mentioned in their challenge.

ROBERT BREWSTER,
Foreman of No. 9, Champion of America.

au28 2p td

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS CHALLENGE!

That Creole No. 9, with 100 feet of hose, cannot beat the throw made by Mississippi No. 2 with 100 feet of hose—311 feet 3 inches. This challenge to remain open until Thursday evening next, money to be deposited in the State National Bank before three o'clock on that day. Trial to take place on Sunday, August 31, 1873, at any of the city wells or the Mississippi river, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Judges to be selected by both companies.

THOMAS McINTYRE,
Foreman Mississippi Steam Engine Company No. 6, still the champion of the United States.

au26 2p 3t

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 14, 1873.

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An Act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious, or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1873, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit:

Havana, Mantanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Senenos 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

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

Whereas, It appears from information received from the Auditor's office, and from other sources, that many just claims exist against the State, which under article 139 of the constitution can not be paid for want of appropriation, which cases are justly entitled to legislative relief; and

Whereas On the other hand many fraudulent or, at least, improper claims, have been in previous years hurriedly passed upon and provided for in various general appropriation bills; and

Whereas, While it is but just that all legitimate claims should be promptly liquidated, it is equally essential that claims of every description should be carefully scrutinized before being passed upon; and

Whereas, The law makes it the duty of the Auditor to investigate unliquidated claims against the State and make recommendations concerning the same to the Legislature;

Now, therefore, in order to arrive at the true merits of such outstanding claims, and to enable the Auditor to make the proper recommendations in such cases, favoring those which are just and rejecting those which are fraudulent, parties having claims against the State on which they desire legislative action are hereby requested to forward them to the Auditor, together with such vouchers and proofs as will enable that officer to ascertain the merits of the same; and no claim will receive the executive approval unless they have been presented and passed upon in the manner herein indicated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this nineteenth 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. je20 3m 2p

NOTICE.

I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that I have on hand, in lots to suit, a well assorted and choice stock of

Highwines, Neutral Spirits, New York Brandy, New York Gin,

And the celebrated brands of,
CHALMETTE, MARK TWAIN AND YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES.

All of the above, considering my facilities unsurpassed, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trades, at the lowest market prices.

J. A. WALSH,
No. 82 Bienville street.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. S. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y29

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT

J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

73.....Camp Street.....73

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

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. je1 3m

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 121 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

L. GEROIS, 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

HOTELS.

TEGARDEN HOTEL,
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI.
Can accommodate a few more families and single gentlemen.
Board per month, $40; per day, $2 50.
au24 3t J. O. NIXON, Manager.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,
LAKE END PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
Billman & Jary, Proprietors.
This celebrated establishment has been fully refitted for the opening of the spring business. je1 3m

GRAND ISLE HOTEL,
ON THE GULF OF MEXICO, LOUISIANA.
Open for the Season of 1873.
The finest surf bathing in the South. The finest beach for driving in the world. The oyster farm of the South. Fish abound in every variety, and game, shrimps and crabs always plentiful. Sail boats, fishing tackle and guides to enable guests to enjoy the best of sport will always be kept, and no effort spared to make this hotel the ne plus ultra of Louisiana.
The swift, light draft and comfortable steamer BOSSIER, CAPTAIN GUS RICHARDS, leaves Harvey's canal every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Grand Isle and way landings, at the moderate fare of $3.
Steam ferry leaves foot of Jackson street at 8:30 A. M.
Board per month $50; per week $15; per day $3. Terms for families or for over one month very liberal.
B. MARGOT, Proprietor.
SAM D. DIXON, Agent.
je6 No. 12 Commercial place, Lock box No. 170.

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	$145,608 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	6,000 00
Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest	56,843 42
Bills receivable	4,136 85
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	3,270 00
Cash in State National Bank	16,955 94
Cash in hands of treasurer	250 00
Total	$318,635 98

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance fund	$1,153 96	
Current bills unpaid	284 33	$1,438 29
Net assets		$317,197 69

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

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

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

J. G. EUSTIS, Notary Public.

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

Directors:
G. G. Wilder, New Orleans.
Paul Duchenne, New Orleans.
J. G. Parham, New Orleans.
W. R. Hodges, New Orleans.
John D. Scott, New Orleans.
J. F. Randolph, New Orleans.
Leonard Pash, New Orleans.
R. Buckley, New Orleans.
William L. Stanford, New Orleans.
D. F. 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.
C. L. Cave, 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 26

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. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

Directors:
George Urquhart, M. Payfo,
C. T. Dugazon, Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte, J. Tuyes. fa14 1y

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIXTEENTH 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		$443,713 [illegible]
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	138,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 40	353,713 [illegible]
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		55,[illegible]
Net premiums		$398,511 [illegible]
Fire losses	$74,222 98	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 87	
Total	$237,144 38	
Taxes, etc	10,833 30	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	87,662 12	375,040 [illegible]
Profits		$23,470 [illegible]

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	65,330 00
Real estate	60,300 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,044 61
Bills receivable	34,931 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,204 46
Total	$447,003 [illegible]

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. F. BOUS, 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. 240 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay [illegible] 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. F. BOUS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Foadick,	D. Jamison,
B. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
F. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Tobin,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Voss,	William Knox,
E. Marquezes,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. B. Livaudais
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,
George W. Hynson.	

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

SIXTEENTH 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		$731,986 [illegible]
On marine risks		92,650 [illegible]
On river risks		182,563 [illegible]
Total premiums		$1,007,098 [illegible]
Less unearned premiums		202,675 [illegible]
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,412 [illegible]
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,703 38	
On marine risks	48,149 [illegible]	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	3,392 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 85	
Total	$629,366 [illegible]	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,975 31	$611,391 [illegible]
Profit		$192,922 [illegible]

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$126,271 [illegible]
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	494,299 [illegible]
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 [illegible]
Bills receivable	46,673 [illegible]
Premium in course of collection	101,304 [illegible]
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,300 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	8,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	9,500 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 [illegible]
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
Total	$1,396,209 46

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. ROTT, 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