New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

A row can be made with one boat.

How to dodge Texas steers, is a St. Louis street question.

The style of poetry for a butcher to write is a few tender lines.

To convert a floating debt into a sinking fund is a financier's problem.

Room for improvement is one of the largest apartments in this world.

The Knox county, Indiana, fair is to have a "spelling match open to the world."

Houston, Texas, has an excellent system of drainage carried out by means of iron pipes.

James A. Gresham, Esq., of New Orleans, was at the National Hotel, Washington, last Saturday.

To get a thorough knowledge of the "farmer's movement," try to steal a watermelon from his grange.

A man who winks at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles, may know what he is about himself; but no one else can see it.

Father Tom Burke, the distinguished Dominican, is actively employed lecturing and preaching in the churches of the south of Ireland.

A writer in the London *Quarterly* has a theory that no poetry can live long which is not born in the open air. The poetry of the study is a delicate and perishable commodity.

A brother in a Thursday night prayer-meeting at LaCrosse added to his prayer: "And that fellow who stole my horse—hit him with a thunderbolt before he gets over into Iowa."

Louis Tita Rocca, who killed himself recently in New York, had been a member of Thomas' orchestra and Parepa Rosa's opera troupe, and is said to have been the finest harp player in this country.

At the recent Maine Hospital fair, a lady who was examining the triplets was cautioned by the nervous mother to be careful how she handled them. "Don't be afraid," said the lady, "I am a twin myself."

The New York *Mail* says: "One of our consuls in Germany has earned quite a reputation as a wife-beater, and seems to glory in it." The *Mail* suppresses the name on account of the gentleman's respectability.

A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent water, the yolk fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is two ounces.

A troublesome echo in a new courthouse at Bloomington, Illinois, has been stilled by stretching several small wires across the room at different heights. The sound waves are thus broken up, and reverberation prevented.

The journals of this city have reason to congratulate themselves that the newspaper department of the New Orleans Postoffice is now in charge of Mr. John Macfarland, an old newspaper man, and a gentleman who knows how and when to extend those courtesies which they know how to appreciate.

It is told of one of the supes who removes chairs from the stage of a Troy theatre with great effect, that on the death of Edwin Forrest being announced to him, while standing on a hotel stoop, he exclaimed, with dramatic gesture: "Great God! another one of us gone!"

A law of New Hampshire imposes a fine of $2 for every egg destroyed belonging to robins, thrushes, larks, bluebirds, sparrows, martins, woodpeckers, bobolinks, yellow-birds, linnets, flycatchers, warblers, plovers, yellowlegs, sand snipes, partridges, grouse, quails and wild pigeons.

Mr. N. P. Hall, of Wisconsin, has obtained a patent for an "improvement in music-leaf turners." We are glad to know this. At our last party the music-turner used by several young ladies, when performing upon the piano, did his work in a manner altogether unsatisfactory.

A Sunday school teacher was explaining the omnipresence of the Deity to his scholars, and ended by telling them that He was everywhere. Whereupon a red-headed boy asked: "Is he in my pocket?" The teacher replied that the question was rather profane, but he would answer, "Yes, He was everywhere." "I've got you there," said the boy; "I ain't got no pocket."

"The Bigelow Papers," written by James Russell Lowell about 1845, are considered as containing a complete selection of the New England dialect phrases as used by the country people of that region. A writer in "Notes and Queries," who is a native of West Cornwall, England, says that the "Bigelow Papers" appeared to him, when he first read them, nearly pure "West Cornish."

At a country hotel, not long since, a girl inquired of a gentleman at the table if his cup was out? "No," said he, "but my coffee is." The poor girl went away considerably confused, but determined to pay him back in his own coin. While at dinner the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentleman asked, "Does the stage dine here?" "No, sir," replied the girl, in a sarcastic tone, "but the passengers do."

A manufacturing firm at Glasgow, Scotland, have recently made two palanquin umbrellas of enormous size. They are each nearly thirty-three feet in circumference, sufficient to afford protection to about twenty-five persons. One is made of a fine damask silk, with a handsome variegated wool fringe nine inches deep. The other one is made of a rep silk, with a pure silver fringe, and lined with white silk. At the top of each is a handsome gilt ornament; the ribs are of whalebone, each thick enough for a walking cane. The stick, which is of birch wood, ornamented and polished, is five yards long, is jointed in the centre to make the umbrella more portable, and has a heavy spike at the end for fixing in the ground. The umbrellas, estimated at about $250 each, have been ordered by a firm trading in Africa, and are supposed to be designed for presents for some of the chiefs.

OUR BOURBONS ABROAD.

A party is a dynasty. It claims its right divine to govern wrong, just as a Stuart or Bourbon would do. When discarded by its own people it resorts to foreign aid. Just as James or Charles Edward were refugees and beggars at the French court, and brought over French fleets to reinstate them in their rights, so a party will seek at the hands of others abroad help to overthrow their opponents at home. The *Picayune*, maintaining the rights of the States, goes abroad to reinstate those rights as it understands them. It appeals to the press and to parties elsewhere to establish those claims which it would be supposed a true Democratic States rights patriot would scorn to receive from any except the hands of fellow-citizens. What honor would the English crown have conferred upon James who fled from his indignant constituents, if placed upon his head by a foreign hand? Just the same honor that power bestowed upon a party reinstated in the offices of a State by the preponderant power exerted in its behalf elsewhere. Our malcontent neighbor has even gone the length of arguing the right of heaven to intervene in behalf of Mr. McEnery. It complains that the *American Register* reports it thus:

This gentleman (the editor of the *Picayune*) proposes to send a delegation to Paris to ask Marshal MacMahon to assume the government of Louisiana in the name of France, by authority of a clause in the original treaty of cession, which guaranteed to the then residents of Louisiana equal rights with other American citizens.

We exonerate the *Picayune* from having recommended this specific act of intervention. It argues that if the State of Louisiana be a dependency under the control of the United States, "then foreign nations had a right to test their rights." The rumor that a delegation to Paris had been proposed may have grown out of the fact that a French paper of this city adopted the unexplained suggestion of the *Picayune*, and as one of its editors went off to France about that time, it may have been supposed that he went accredited to inquire into the prospects of foreign aid to recover the lost rights of the party dynasty represented. Certainly an audience with President MacMahon would have been highly impressive. Nothing would have been more dramatic than for the emissary at Chiselhurst to have prostrated himself before the little school boy Napoleon and to have delivered an address somewhat like this:

"Sire, vouchsafe from the plentitude of your royal power to lift from the dust of Republican oppression the forlorn children of France. Let them be plucked from destruction and clasped anew to the maternal bosom of her who so imprudently put them at dry nurse with her enemy and theirs."

Such an address would look well in any language.

We explained to the *Picayune* and *Bee* at the time that—not knowing much about American progress above Canal street—they did not understand precisely the nature of their own request. Louisiana, which France once *gave* to Spain—Louisiana, which Napoleon sold to the United States expressly because *he could not protect it*—Louisiana now constitutes thirteen States in the American Union, with territorial scope and selvedge enough to make several more. Now, on the doctrine of State rights each one of these American States would have an equal say, with any other, and inasmuch as from Kansas and St. Louis west, a very large portion of the inhabitants are Germans it is not likely they would willing come under a flag which has so recently been lowered to German prowess. It would be a splendid indemnity for Alsace and Loraine, to receive Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Iowa, Nebraska, and part of Wisconsin. For this is just what the Bourbons propose to traffic away. But we deny, out-and-out, the principle, that even a dependency, far less a State, would forfeit the right of its inhabitants to elect their own allegiance. The Bourbons forget that the transfer of a people with the soil is no longer tolerated on this side of the Atlantic. The population of a Territory is even consulted on their wish to be admitted as a State. The idea, then, that because a minority of one province is discontented with a republican government, an immense territory, with ten or twelve millions of other people, should be retroceded to another form of government, shows a want of logic in the malcontent minority. If "we"—in however large a sense this imperial pronoun may be used—"absolutely deny that the residents of Louisiana do enjoy equal rights with other American citizens," may not others within the territory of Louisiana as ceded by France, entertain a different and opposite opinion? Submit the question of retrocession to-morrow, and a majority of the white people of Louisiana would oppose it. Propose to take the colored citizens from the protection of the United States and commit them to France, who once set the slaves of St. Domingo free, and afterward sent a fleet and army to bring them back into bondage, and that majority would be increased perhaps a thousand fold. Submit the question to the States or the people formed on the territory of Louisiana, and it would not get one affirmative vote in one million.

It would be an immense bargain if France, which received a net sum of above twelve million dollars for Louisiana—a territory, by the way, an eminent Spanish statesman said the other day she had not a perfect title—should, upon the complaint of a couple of newspapers, recover by surrender all these States and people, with a value far more than equal to all that France has paid to get back her own territory from the victorious Teutons.

It is thus that the endeavors to enlist partisan issues at home or to involve foreign intervention has covered our Bourbons and Stuarts with ridicule. Such policy makes a refugee a by-word even in the best of causes. Such policy destroys the home influence and usefulness of those who persist in it. No merchant likes to hear the credit and character of his own community decried in the markets abroad. No Republican citizen is gratified to hear his own form of government represented as a failure. No man of reflection can expect that France, fluctuating for years between the crown and the Commune, will furnish a better and more stable government than that which exists here. No true States rights man would exchange the hope of restoring the rights of a State within the American Union for the position of a province, dependent upon the caprice of a foreign despotism, even if the Monroe doctrine allowed such a thing. We hope this misunderstanding of the *Picayune's* remedy for oppression may teach it that political redemption always begins at home, and that in convincing a majority of the people that a new administration is better than an existing one, consists the true and only democracy and right of a State.

OUR ABSENTEES.

During the summer season New Orleans is perhaps as fully represented abroad as most cities. There is a class of non-residents who insist upon high rents and low repairs, grumble at all assessments, and draw every cent they can extort to be expended abroad. This class is inimical to all improvement; they contribute neither money, enterprise nor counsel to the advancement of the city. Others toil for the increase of trade, but the non-resident only increases his rents at the expense of others.

It is by no means uncommon that a class should prefer to draw their revenue from one country and expend it in another, or to hold property unproductive and in mortmain, to the obstruction of public improvements. Other countries have endeavored to coerce these absentees by taxes which discriminate against them. This policy has had no marked effect. Perhaps the only way to prevent this absenteeism is to make home more attractive. Good order, good society, good schools and a high standard of art and refinement attach the wealthier classes to their residences, and they will remove themselves and their revenues to obtain these advantages.

There is another class which leaves New Orleans during the summer, usually upon a combination of health, pleasure and business. The merchant who visits Europe or the other States of the Union proposes a useful duty for the city; he witnesses the improvements elsewhere, and is led thereby to appreciate our own advantages, and to suggest such new ideas as may be useful. It is interesting to converse with a gentleman just returned brimful of the commercial and social facilities observed elsewhere; he is intent upon their immediate adoption here, but very soon this impetus is arrested by the general inertia and the impatient traveler subsides into the general average, and falls into the common routine.

Perhaps our most prominent absentees abroad are our politicians. They employ the results of successful enterprise in filling the largest space possible in the foreign eye. This is sometimes effected by put-up interviews, easily written out, by accepting invitations to speak before societies and public assemblages. The special mission of one set of our politicians this season has been to invite the intervention of other people and States, while that of their opponents has been the highly conservative and laudable object of leaving things precisely in the hands which hold them at present.

The first set of missionaries proclaimed everywhere the ruin of Louisiana. Her debt can only be solved by liquidation, her taxes by resistance. Her government should be repealed, and the rebelling province committed to a military satrap. It is plain this would reduce Louisiana to anarchy, and snuff out her statehood. It would destroy the credit and impair the commerce of our city, but the malcontents wish Cæsar or nobody. If they can not themselves rule, they prefer the defeat of their enemies to the welfare of the State. Their political opponents put in a great many good licks against the malcontents, and make some strong appeals to Northern sentiment. The speech of Mr. Jeff. Davis is a formidable document in their hands, and the argument is made that if the malcontents be reinstated in power, the war must be fought over again. Of course, both missions exaggerate the misfortunes and misrule of our State, but between them, it is to be feared that very small attraction will be presented to either capital or numbers to come among us. They are greatly aided in their deplorable sketch of our condition by those who have dry goods or lands to sell. These last repeat, in all lands and languages, the discouraging admissions of our own men, and the story rarely loses anything in the recital.

Our absentees and refugees from the hot weather are now returning. Our storehouses will soon be resplendent with the wealth and taste of the foreign markets. Our restaurants and banquettes will once more resound with the declamations of the politicians recruiting for the winter's raid on the offices and salaries.

We shall have a lively time, and hope that the business men who return refreshed with the rest and recreations of the summer, will take the burden from the shoulders of those who have remained at their posts, fighting bank notices and mosquitoes during the long, heated term. Any way, we welcome them all back again, and trust our summer absentees, with their families, will bring back improved health, knowledge and enterprise.

THE QUARANTINE AN ABSURDITY.

The access of railroad to the coast of the United States has no doubt seriously impaired the efficiency of quarantine as a preventative of infectious disease. The rapidity of transit, and the impossibility of arresting an American citizen on suspicion of impending illness, has placed all towns upon the same platform. New Orleans has no longer the exclusive privilege of importing yellow fever. The smallest interior village may import it in bond, like any other article, not being bound to exhibit it even at the outport.

Galveston, under the auspices of the sagacious Peete, has arranged to blockade New Orleans on the Texas side. When, as is not uncommon in mundane affairs, she fell a victim to her own devices,

> He digged a pit; he digged it deep,
> He digged it for his brother;
> And then he went and tumbled in
> The pit he digged for t'other,

for no sooner had Galveston completed her lines of circumvallation and completed the investment of New Orleans on one side, than her own small satellites and commercial dependencies discovered what a fine market for old shopkeepers and remnants could be made thereby, and suddenly Houston and other interior cities cut off all communication with Galveston and put her completely in Coventry! It is a fact in entomology that—

> Larger fleas have other fleas
> To worry and to bite 'em,
> The lesser fleas have smaller fleas,
> And so ad infinitum.

So, if New Orleans has been annoyed by the bitings of Peete and his compeers of Galveston, that sand hill city has been in turn afflicted by the smaller tribe that prey upon her. So much were the people of the interior terrified by the proclamations of Peete and his imitators that they have actually fled to New Orleans, and our hotel registers are crowded with Texas names, seeking, as their population ought to do, the flag city of the Union for a summer and salubrious climate. Let them come. The convictions of truth will overcome the trumpet of slander. New Orleans will occupy that place in the confidence of the American public which nature has assigned her. But there are two facts demonstrated:

1. New Orleans is on an equality with all other cities. She is no more liable to disseminate yellow fever, whether sporadic or imported, than any other city having railroad connection with the coast.

2. The discretion of any small town having an old stock of goods to close out to blockade and commercially interdict a larger town, which has better stocks to sell, should be regulated and restricted.

From these two facts we anticipate that all principal cities will instruct their representatives in Congress to demand the passage of an act regulating commerce among the States by committing to a medical bureau of the federal government the power to say when, where and how long quarantine shall be declared and enforced.

THE PHARISEES EXPOSED.

Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, a Liberal Republican, accepts the separation of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties as proposed by the New York *World*. He says:

Two years ago and since, all of us who urged national organization of Liberal Republicans declared that we had no idea of going out of our old party into another old party, and should never surrender or abandon Republican principles, or cease to defend them whenever assailed. Whether others were or were not sincere in that declaration, I meant it, and hold that any attempt to revive Democracy is an assault upon those principles, and that it is my duty to defend them as long as that attempt is made.

Having had his attention particularly attracted for some time past to the faith of Democracy, he gives these significant facts:

But the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and some other States does not even profess free trade principles. Where it does profess them it has not enough regard for them to oppose, as a party, the election of protectionists to Congress. I need not speak of Connecticut, where Barnum, a protectionist, was put up last year and elected by Democrats on a free trade platform; nor of Ohio, where several protectionists were nominated by that party; nor of the protectionists nominated by the same party in Michigan and Wisconsin. Here in St. Louis Messrs. Wells and Stone, the two Democratic candidates, both professed to be protectionists in order to secure a certain support, while members of the Democratic committee worked openly against me because they also were protectionists, and preferred Stanard. No party can be said to believe in a reform when it supports or permits its official representatives to support men who are avowedly opposed to that reform. If the Democracy had any living regard for the cause of tariff reform that would be something in its favor with me, but it has none.

Neither is the Democratic party hostile to monopolies of banking or transportation. The chairman of its national committee, Augustus Schell, is identified with the Vanderbilt railroad interest, and with banks. The Democratic organization in Pennsylvania and Ohio belongs to Scott and the Pennsylvania Company; in Maryland, to Garrett and the Baltimore and Ohio; in Virginia, to Mahone and his railroad ring; in California, to the Central Pacific and the Bank of California. To claim that such a party is or ever can be the representative of the anti-monopoly force in this country, is as impudent as it would be to expect Fred Douglass to lead and colored voters to join a movement for the restoration of slavery.

So we have told the people of New Orleans.

RETURN OF THE LEVEE COMMISSION.

The levee commission, headed by General M. Jeff Thompson, Chief State Engineer, and Professor Forshey, commissioner on the part of the Levee Company, have returned to the city after an absence of several weeks, during which time a thorough examination of the levees of the Mississippi through this State to the Arkansas line has been made. General Thompson reports verbally very favorably on the present condition of these levees. A written report will be made to the State Auditor between this and the first of October, embracing the particulars of the expedition. It will be gratifying to the planting interest adjacent to the Mississippi to know that the levees were never in a better condition at this season of the year than now. The work on them has been so effectual that the high water of the last spring and summer does not seem to have materially damaged them; and consequently but little work will be required, if nothing happens to create a necessity to keep them in a condition to prevent overflows during next spring and summer.

General Thompson informs us that there was considerable sickness among the corps of engineers and helpers that accompanied the expedition. With this exception the trip was a pleasant one, simply because it was one of duty.

FEVER IN SHREVEPORT.

George L. Smith, Esq., a prominent citizen of Shreveport, now on a business visit to this city, has received a dispatch from that place, dated Monday, September 8, sent by Senator Harper, stating that the fever was on the increase, and that this fact had determined the school authorities to postpone the opening of the public schools in that city until October 1. These schools were to have opened in the early part of this month, complete arrangements having been perfected for this purpose. During the past year several new schoolhouses have been built up there, and a corps of efficient teachers secured—some of them from this city—for the purpose of advancing the cause of education. We are pleased to state these facts, and trust that sickness will not long prevent the opening of the public schools of Shreveport.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

WHEREAS, On July 30, 1873, at a meeting of the committee of colored men appointed for the purpose of collecting and preparing testimony in regard to the frauds perpetrated against the Republican voters in the State during the recent election, for presentation to Congress at its session in December ensuing, it was deemed advisable to call a State convention of colored men for the purpose of electing delegates to be associated with members of the committee in such presentation, for the better advocacy of our cause and the more extensive representation of our people, that by the agreements and conclusions deducible, the enormous wrongs inflicted may be exposed and justice vindicated; and,

Whereas, I have been authorized to issue a call for such convention; and,

Whereas, Said committee, at a meeting of July 30, 1873, adopted the following resolutions:

That this committee proceed to the election of ten members of this committee, who shall jointly proceed to Washington with the delegates to be elected by the convention called to meet November 17, 1873.

That the ratio of representation of the delegation to be elected by the convention be three delegates from each congressional district of the State.

That these resolutions be inserted in the call for the convention.

Under the auspices, and by direction of the committee of colored men, I, therefore, issue the following call:

That the various representative districts throughout the State proceed as soon as practicable to the election of delegates to a convention of colored men, to assemble in the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on MONDAY, November 17, 1873, to elect three delegates from each congressional district for the purposes named. The basis of representation in the convention to be double that in the House of Representatives. Notification of the election of delegates to be promptly forwarded to me.

WILLIAM G. BROWN.

N. B.—Republican papers in the parishes please copy.

New Orleans, September 8, 1873.

se10 2p Tu Th Su td

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.

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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 trade at the lowest market prices.

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

je8 3n 3w

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, In act of the Legislature, approved March 75, 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 foresaid 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 Nicarauga; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Benenos 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

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, New Orleans, September 5, 1873.

TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE city of New Orleans, whose certificates, issued by the late State Superintendent of Public Education, have expired, are notified that if they desire renewals of their certificates, they must personally attend at this office, on the date, and in the order stated below viz:

MONDAY September 8, teachers in the Sixth and Fifth Municipal Districts.

TUESDAY, September 9, teachers in the Fourth Municipal District.

WEDNESDAY, September 10, teachers in the Third Municipal District.

THURSDAY, September 11, teachers in the Second Municipal District.

SATURDAY, September 13, teachers in the First Municipal District.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,
State Superintendent of Public Education.

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NOTICE.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., September 4, 1873.

ON THE PETITION OF NANCY POINDEXTER Brashear, of Pattersonville, Louisiana, executrix of Robert B. Brashear, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to her, as executrix of the said Robert B. Brashear, on the sixth day of December, 1859, and re-issued on the twenty-second day of October, 1867, for an improvement in mode of applying sulphurous acid gas in the defecation of saccharine liquids—

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the fourth day of November next; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the fourteenth day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the nineteenth day of November next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

se10 law 3w M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR REPAIR OF WHARVES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, September 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNsigned, will be received at this office until MONDAY, September 15, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing timber and lumber required for the repairs of the city wharves according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. Bids to be for payment in wharf improvement bonds at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of $1000 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract. The certificate of the Administrator of Finance must accompany the proposal. Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for lumber."

se10 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, September 10, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER AND in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State, relative to the redemption of the ten per cent bonds of 1871, and the Pontchartrain railroad debt of the city of New Orleans, the commissioners of the said debts will receive proposals until FRIDAY, the tenth of October proximo, at twelve o'clock, for the sale to the city of thirty thousand dollars ten per cent bonds, issue of 1871, twenty thousand dollars Pontchartrain railroad bonds, to be redeemed from the surplus of the several taxes as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for sale of —— bonds, and addressed to the undersigned.

The commissioners shall have the right of rejecting all bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the consolidated debt.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
Administrator of Finance.

se10 3tr

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING THE CITY WHARVES.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, September 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned will be received until MONDAY NOON, September 15, 1873, at this office, for reconstructing or repairing each sunken steamship, or ship wharf, or the sunken part thereof that can not be used at present, the proposals to designate each wharf by the number and the names of streets leading to it. The work to be performed according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Bids to be made for payment in wharf improvement bonds at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All parties making proposals for these contracts are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of one thousand dollars for each wharf, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract. The certificate of the Administrator of Finance must be inclosed with the proposal. Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for reconstructing or repairing sunken wharves."

se10 3d JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING THE WHARVES OF THE CITY.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, September 4, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned will be received at this office until MONDAY NOON, September 8, 1873, for furnishing the material and repairing the wharves in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the city, in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

The contracts will be adjudicated in four sections, to wit:

Section 1. From Toledano street to upper side of Jackson street ferry landing.

Section 2. From lower side of Jackson street ferry landing to upper side of Canal street ferry landing.

Section 3. From lower side of Canal street ferry landing to the upper side of the ferry landing at the foot of Elysian Fields street.

Section 4. From lower side of Elysian Fields street ferry landing to the lower limit of the city.

All parties making proposals for these contracts are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of one thousand dollars for each of the sections in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom contracts are not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day adjudications are made.

Bids to be made for payment in cash, and also in wharf improvement bonds at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, at the option of the city.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

No bills will be received unless the certificate of the Administrator of Finance is enclosed therewith to the effect that the required cash deposit has been made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Wharf Repairs," naming, also, the particular section bid for on the outer envelope.

se5 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PETITION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND ADMINISTraters of the city of New Orleans: Gentlemen—The undersigned, property owners on Henry Clay avenue, from St. Charles avenue to Breslan street, would most respectfully petition your honorable body to have a shell roadway constructed on said avenue, according to section twenty-five of the new city charter, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Respectfully,

	Feet.
Charles Clinton	600
J. A. Sockdale	300
V. A. Burthe	265
Toby Hart	300
John Thuer	300
C. H. Shute	150
W. T. James	300
Total number of feet 2,315.	

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, August 23, 1873.

I certify that the above is a true copy from the original petition now on file in this office.

J. CALHOUN,
Administrator ad interim.

au26 se2 9 16

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, September 2, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE CITY OF fourteen wharf improvement bonds, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the twelfth instant, at 11 A. M.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
Administrator of Finance.

se2 td

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, Metropolitan Police, New Orleans, La., August 9, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THIRTY days from the date hereof, for the purchase of the Police Steam Tugboat TWO BROTHERS, now on duty at the Harbor Precinct.

She can be seen at the Harbor Precinct Station, foot of Canal street.

For particulars apply to the Board of Metropolitan Police, corner of Carondelet and Girod streets.

au10 30t

INSURANCE.

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. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

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. fel4 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 23, 1873		$403,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$195,721 59	
Marine premiums	183,509 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,713 6
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 98	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 88	
Taxes, etc	12,233 30	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19	275,040 87
Profits		$33,470 58

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

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,338 00
Real estate	60,300 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	105,324 44
Total	$447,053 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. 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, Chn. Honold,
George A. Fosdick, D. Jamison,
R. Brugier, R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson, Felix Larue
A. Frerichs, 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 Sieg, 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		$731,895 36
On marine risks		92,630 16
On river risks		182,583 44
Total premiums		$1,007,038 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,706 36	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	63,302 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 67	
Total	$629,265 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	21,138 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	133,408 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,908 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,300 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